### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Frances Perkins, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Isador Lubin, Commissioner

# Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor



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### This Issue in Brief

Wage executions at the rate of 80 per 1,000 employees were disclosed in a recent study made jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Russell Sage Foundation. Eliminating cases in which the same employee was involved in more than one garnishment and those in which more than one garnishment order was served to collect the same debt, the rate was 42 per 1,000 employees. Extremely wide variations in frequency of wage executions were found. Some of the factors influencing the rate of frequency were variations in statutory provisions governing such executions, local practices, size of establishment, type of product of establishment, and wage levels. Page 285.

The rehabilitation of workers handicapped as a result of industrial accidents is one of the most promising phases of workmen's compensation administration. This work requires close cooperation between the State compensation administrations and those administering the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920. A study of the effectiveness and possibilities of this cooperation has been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Page 300.

During the 6 months ending December 15, 1935, 43,180 persons in need of manual employment entered California in private motor cars, not including persons arriving by bus or in cars bearing California licenses. Seventy-five percent of this number came from the drought States, particularly from Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. About 14 percent came from Oregon and Washington, being interstate rural-labor migrants. Practically 90 percent of all the migrants were white. Mexicans constituted 6.3 percent of the total. These data are based on a traffic count made at the plant quarantine stations at the State border. Page 312.

Average annual earnings of wage and salary workers in the coal industry of Ohio amounted to \$822 in 1934 as against \$669 in 1933 and \$1,124 in 1929. The average number of coal-mine workers employed in 1934 was 26,142 as compared with 21,731 in 1933 and 20,916 in 1929. Page 405.

The four labor banks in operation on June 30, 1935, had deposits aggregating \$17,262,281, and total resources amounting to \$19,692,385. As compared with the preceding year, these figures represented an increase of 8.6 percent in deposits and 2.7 percent in assets. Data for the individual banks and for the labor banking movement as a whole since 1920 are given on page 371.

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A new thrift plan has recently been announced by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The new plan, which is designed to supplement the old-age pensions provided for in the Federal Social Security Act, provides for different types of annuities to the costs of which both the employees and the company contribute. Provision is also made for the use of the participant's credit balance in the fund, after the purchase of the annuity, for the purchase of other kinds of insurance or of company stock, while cash withdrawals from this balance are allowed after  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years of continuous participation in the plan, and loans may be made to employees by the trustees of the fund. Page 324.

The highest average hourly earnings for females in Puerto Rico in 1934-35 were 21.1 cents in hat and toy factories, and the lowest, 3.8 cents, in tobacco cultivation, as shown in a tabulation in the annual report of the commissioner of labor of the island. The same source shows that, with very minor exceptions, in no industry were males earning on an average as much as 45 cents per hour, while their average hourly earnings in tobacco cultivation were 5.1 cents. Page 420.

The operation of the two-shift system of employment of women in Great Britain was recently studied by an official investigating committee with a view to determining whether this system, now operating under a temporary modification of the hours-of-labor laws, should be given statutory recognition and made permanently a legitimate method of industrial production. The report and recommendations of the committee are reviewed on page 349.

A reorganization of the French social-insurance system is provided in two decree laws issued in October 1935. The laws provide for a reduction in the rate of contributions for the year 1936 in order to lighten the costs of production, a new financial management of the funds for the purpose of covering the costs of invalidity insurance, and a number of administrative changes. The provisions requiring a specified number of contributions for eligibility for sickness, maternity, and death benefits and for old-age pensions have been modified so that eligibility now depends upon the payment of specified minimum sums. Page 328.

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## Wage Executions for Debt<sup>1</sup>

#### Part 1.—Frequency of Wage Executions

#### By ROLF NUGENT and FRANCES M. JONES<sup>2</sup>

THE purpose of this report is to present the results of a study of levies by creditors against the wages of employees in certain industrial establishments. The study was made jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Remedial Loans of the Russell Sage Foundation.

At the time this study was initiated, there was a prevalent belief that consumer debts had increased during the depression because of reduced incomes and unemployment, that wage earners returning to work were being harassed and their wages attached by creditors. The investigation of wage executions was designed to supply factual information whereby the accuracy of these impressions could be judged, to determine the trend of such levies for the past few years, and to measure the amounts and the relative frequency of wage executions by geographical areas and by kinds of debt.

#### Materials of the Study

INFORMATION for the study was solicited in June and July 1934 by field agents of the Bureau in the cities in which these agents were engaged in a cost-of-living study. Employers were asked to describe

<sup>9</sup> Mr. Nugent is director of the Department of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation and Miss Jones is a member of the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The study of wage executions comprises part of a larger study of consumer debt which was initiated in April 1934 by a committee appointed by the Consumers' Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration. Because no appropriation was made for its work the committee requested the assistance of the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Russell Sage Foundation for field investigations. Mr. Nugent of the Foundation's staff directed the study. Following the dissolution of the Consumers' Advisory Board, the Russell Sage Foundation accepted responsibility for continuing the study and increased its scope considerably beyond the original plan.

The Department of Commerce undertook to collect information concerning accounts receivable of certain merchants and professional men in the cities in which it maintains district offices. Tabulations of these data were published by the Department under the title, Consumer Debt Study, by H. T. LaCrosse, in March 1935. Another section of the consumer debt study, consisting of articles by Rolf Nugent and Mary Henderson Risk which describe several agencies for liquidating wage-earner debt in Detroit, was published in Law and Contemporary Problems (Duke University Law School) for April 1935. The present article comprises the third section. It is anticipated that additional sections of the study will be published during the current year and that a final report will be made in the spring of 1937.

their policies with respect to wage executions, to report the number of wage executions against all employees and new employees, during the preceding 12 months, and to furnish a detailed record of all wage executions during the preceding 3 months. In order to compare wage executions against new and against old employees, the establishments included were generally those which reported substantial increases in employment. Similar data were collected by the Russell Sage Foundation with the assistance of a group of W. P. A. workers in several other cities, notably in New York, where information was secured from a large railroad company and the New York City administration, as well as from industrial establishments. In total, information which could be used was received from 176 establishments, employing 334,190 people on May 15, 1934.

These data were supplemented by tabulations made by the Russell Sage Foundation with the assistance of W. P. A. workers of garnishment orders issued during certain periods in New York City and Westchester County, N. Y., and in Detroit and Boston.

The term "wage execution" is used to include both garnishment orders and assignments of wages presented for collection.

Garnishment orders are issued by a court and executed by a public officer,<sup>3</sup> usually the sheriff, constable, or marshal. These orders direct the employer of a debtor to pay part or all of the wages due the debtor to the court officer who in turn transmits this sum to the creditor.<sup>4</sup> In most States, garnishments are issued after judgment. In some States, however, a garnishment order may be issued simultaneously with the filing of the complaint by the creditor, and in others the garnishment order may be issued only after a levy on property in execution of judgment has been returned unsatisfied. In a few States, garnishment of wages is prohibited entirely.

The proportion of current wages which may be taken by a garnishment order varies enormously between States. The marital status of the debtor and the nature of the debt frequently determine the amount or proportion of wages which may be attached. Garnishment orders in most States are issued only against wages due and payable on a given date. In case the amount of the debt exceeds the amount of wages subject to garnishment, additional garnishment orders are necessary to collect the remainder of the debt. In a few States, however, the garnishment order serves as a continuing levy. In New York, for instance, such an order directs the employer to collect 10 percent of the debtor's wages (provided such wages exceed \$12 a week) until the judgment is satisfied.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In some States, however, the plaintiff's attorney may execute the order.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Garnishment, technically, refers to the attachment by a creditor of property which belongs to the debtor, but which is held by a third party. The most common use of garnishment process, however, is to attach wages, and outside of the legal profession the word "garnishment" usually implies wage attachment. In several States garnishment is known as trustee process.

Wage assignments, unlike garnishment orders, have no relation to court process. When a debt is secured by a wage assignment and the debtor defaults, the creditor may merely file a copy of the assignment with the debtor's employer and demand payment of the amount so assigned from the debtor's current salary or wages. In many States, there is no statutory reference to assignments of wages and the validity of these instruments depends upon the right to dispose of one's property, subject to restrictions imposed by judicial decisions. In some States, the assignment of wages not yet earned has been declared to be contrary to public policy, and partial assignments frequently have been declared to be invalid. In many States, the use of wage assignments has been regulated by statute, but these regulations usually affect only assignments given to secure loans. Some States, however, have placed a limitation upon the proportion of the current wage which may be assigned or collected under an assignment. Others require assignments of wages to be signed by both husband and wife, and still others require the employer to be notified promptly of any assignment or even to accept the assignment as a necessary condition for validity.

#### Frequency of Wage Executions

How common is the use of wage executions? Are the recently employed more subject to this method of enforcing collection than old employees? How does the frequency of wage executions vary between cities? How many executions are garnishments and how many are wage assignments?

For the reporting industrial establishments <sup>5</sup> during the period from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, the rate of wage executions was 80 per 1,000 employees. In many instances, however, executions for more than one debt were brought against the same employee, and in other instances, where garnishment was periodic rather than continuous, more than one garnishment order was issued to collect the same debt. For the data covering the 12-month period, it was impossible in most instances to distinguish between these two types of duplication, but all duplications may be eliminated by comparing the number of individuals against whom executions were brought during the year with the average number <sup>6</sup> of employees during this period. This frequency was 42 per 1,000 employees.

Seventeen firms failed to report the number of executions against new employees and it was necessary, therefore, to exclude the data

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Hereafter, the phrase "reporting industrial establishments" will be used to refer to all employers who furnished data, with the exception of the New York railroad company and the New York City administration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The mean of the number of employees on the pay rolls of reporting establishments on April 15, 1933, and April 15, 1934.

from these companies in order to determine the relative frequency of wage executions among new and old employees. For the remaining 157 firms, employment increased from 88,090 on April 15, 1933, to 143,386 on April 15, 1934. The net increase was 55,296. These establishments reported 8,062 executions against old employees and 2,051 executions against new employees during the 12-month period covered by the study. (New employees were defined for this purpose as persons who were newly employed or reemployed, or whose hours had increased from less to more than half time after May 1, 1933.) For want of better figures, it is necessary to assume that all employees at the beginning of the year were old employees and that the number of new employees was identical with the net increase in employment. Based upon the assumed numbers of old and new employees, the rate of wage executions against old employees was 91 per thousand and against new employees 37 per thousand.

Two influences minimize and another exaggerates the difference in frequency for old and new employees. In the first place, some who were on the pay roll at the beginning of the period were undoubtedly considered new employees by virtue of having less than half-time work. Also, some who were on the pay roll at the beginning of the period must have been replaced during the period by persons newly hired. These errors arising from the assumptions tend to overstate the number of old employees and to understate the number of new employees exposed to wage executions, thus understating the frequency for old employees and overstating it for new employees. On the other hand, new employees, on the average, were exposed to wage executions for a shorter time than old employees. If the increase in employment had occurred at a regular arithmetical rate throughout the period, the average exposure of new employees would be but half that of old employees. From our knowledge of the general trend of employment during this period, however, we may assume that most reemployment occurred early in the period, and that the average exposure of new employees was not materially less than that of old employees.

Based upon the same assumptions, the 3-month sample is even less satisfactory as a measure of the frequency of executions against new and old employees. Since this sample covers the last 3 months of the 12-month period, the number of old employees on the pay roll at the beginning of the year is even more excessive, and the net increase in employment is even more inadequate as a basis for computing frequencies. Also, the compensating influence of shorter exposure among new employees is negligible. The 3-month sample showed frequencies of 18 per thousand for old employees and 14 per thousand for new employees.

In spite of the inadequacies of both sets of data for purposes of this comparison, it seems safe to conclude that the rate of executions against old employees was at least twice as great as the rate against new employees.

Table 1 shows the relationship between the number of wage executions and the number of individuals affected by them to the average number of employees during the 12-month period among establishments covered by the study in each city.

| City   | Number   | Average   | Wage ex   | ecutions  | Individual employ-<br>ees involved  |  |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
|  | ing estab-<br>lish-<br>ments                                   | number<br>of em-<br>ployees <sup>1</sup>  | Number  | Rate per<br>1,000 em-<br>ployees  | Number  | Rate per<br>1,000 em-<br>ployees   |
| Atlanta, Ga.         Baltimore, Md.         Birmingham, Ala.         Boston and vicinity, Mass.         Buffalo, N. Y.         Camden, N. J.         Chicago, Ill.         Cincinnati, Ohio.         Derver, Colo.         Derver, Mich.         Indianapolis, Ind.         Jacksonville, Fla.         Kansas City, Kans.         Kansas City, Kans.         Kansas City, Kans.         Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.         Mobile, Ala.         Newark-Jersey City, N. J.         New Orleans, La.         New York City-Westchester County, N. Y.         Ny Yanching, Va.         Portland, Maine.         Portland, Oreg.         Richmond, Va.         Savannah, Ga.         Seattle, Wash.         Washington, D. C.         Total | 355854643333443335333243<br>3243<br>3243<br>3243<br>3243<br>32 | $\begin{array}{c} 2,377\\ 2,485\\ 11,852\\ 6,72\\ 2,647\\ 6,91\\ 11,798\\ 3,263\\ 2,648\\ 1,478\\ 3,263\\ 2,648\\ 1,739\\ 4,45\\ 3,263\\ 1,739\\ 4,45\\ 3,263\\ 1,556\\ 1,566\\ 16,212\\ 4,633\\ 2,592\\ 16,555\\ 4,474\\ 242\\ 2,314\\ 2,515\\ 3,014\\ 4,428\\ 125,888\\ 125,$ | $\begin{array}{c} 244\\ 3\\ 3\\ 4,071\\ 64\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 80\\ 63\\ 44\\ 81\\ 80\\ 64\\ 44\\ 256\\ 28\\ 64\\ 1,528\\ 28\\ 64\\ 1,528\\ 108\\ 16\\ 341\\ 374\\ 14\\ 14\\ 17\\ 7\\ 7\\ 10\\ 211\\ 10,053\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 102.\ 7\\ 1.\ 2\\ 343.\ 5\\ 10.\ 6\\ 21.\ 2\\ 7\\ 159.\ 4\\ 22.\ 7\\ 8.\ 8\\ 153.\ 8\\ 44.\ 6\\ 14.\ 8\\ 522.\ 8\\ 8\\ 522.\ 8\\ 8\\ 522.\ 8\\ 6.\ 7\\ 7\\ 34.\ 5\\ 6.\ 7\\ 4.\ 9\\ 20.\ 6\\ 83.\ 6\\ 57.\ 4\\ 9.\ 5\\ 104.\ 1\\ 16.\ 3\\ 5.\ 6\\ 17.\ 5\\ 104.\ 7\\ 7\\ 4.\ 7\\ 79.\ 9\\ 9.\ 9\ 9\ 9\\ 9.\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\ 9\$ | $\begin{array}{c} 162\\ 3\\ 2,027\\ 5\\ 50\\ 50\\ 5\\ 888\\ 67\\ 45\\ 35\\ 58\\ 888\\ 67\\ 45\\ 35\\ 58\\ 23\\ 46\\ 103\\ 14\\ 14\\ 2367\\ 11\\ 4\\ 334\\ 2367\\ 11\\ 4\\ 112\\ 35\\ 137\\ 5,298\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 68.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.71.1\\ 9.3\\ 19.6\\ 19.3\\ 20.5\\ 515.8\\ 24.2\\ 14.7\\ 755.3\\ 20.5\\ 15.8\\ 24.2\\ 14.7\\ 755.3\\ 20.5\\ 13.1\\ 155.0\\ 14.8\\ 30.5\\ 64.4\\ 4.3\\ 20.2\\ 83.0\\ 0\\ 4.3\\ 20.2\\ 83.0\\ 14.8\\ 30.5\\ 13.2\\ 20.2\\ 83.0\\ 14.8\\ 30.5\\ 13.2\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 30.9\\ 13.2\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 13.2\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 13.2\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.3\\ 20.3\\ 20.2\\ 20.3\\ 20.5\\ 20.3\\ 20.5\\ 20.3\\ 20.5\\ $ |
| .I.otal  | 174  | 120, 888  | 10,003  | 10.9  | 0, 290  | 74.1   |

| Table 1Number | and | Frequency | of  | Wage    | Executions | by | Cities, | May | 1, | 1933, |
|---------------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|------------|----|---------|-----|----|-------|
|               |     | t         | 0 1 | Apr. 30 | , 1934     |    |         |     |    |       |

<sup>1</sup> Mean of number of employees at beginning and at end of year. <sup>2</sup> At least 1 establishment in each of these cities failed to report the number of individuals affected. Each such establishment, however, reported a very small number of executions and it was assumed that each of these executions had been brought against a different employee.

Table 2 shows the distribution of reporting establishments and their employees by groups based upon frequencies of wage executions. The highest frequency was 1,390 executions per 1,000 employees, reported by a railroad repair shop in Memphis; the next highest was 651 per 1,000 in a rolling mill in Birmingham; the next highest, 484 per 1.000 in a Chicago meat-packing house.

|  | Establi        | ishments            | Employees  |                     |  |
|--|----------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Number of executions per 1,000 employees     | Number         | Percent of total    | Number 1   | Percent of total    |  |
| Over 400                                     | 4<br>1<br>1    | 2.3<br>.6<br>.6     | 6, 178<br>10, 681<br>1, 104                          | 4.9<br>8.5<br>.9    |  |
| 200 to 249.9<br>150 to 199.9<br>100 to 149.9 | 0<br>3<br>4    | 1.7<br>2.3          | $ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1,643 \\ 2,943 \end{array} $ | 1. 3<br>2. 3        |  |
| 50 to 99.9<br>0.1 to 49.9<br>None            | 13<br>96<br>52 | 7.5<br>55.2<br>29.9 | 10, 499<br>77, 335<br>15, 505                        | 8.3<br>61.4<br>12.3 |  |
| Total  | 174            | 100.0               | 125, 888   | 100.0               |  |

Table 2.—Distribution of Establishments and of Employees, by Rate of Wage Execution per 1,000 Employees, May 1, 1933, to Apr. 30, 1934

<sup>1</sup> Mean of number on pay roll at beginning and at end of period.

Table 3 shows the number and proportion of garnishments and wage assignments by cities among the executions brought during the 3-month period for which detailed information was furnished. It should be noted that the number of executions reported for this quarter is only slightly less than one-fourth of the number reported for the full year. The 3-month sample, unlike the 12-month sample, excludes regarnishments for the same debt <sup>7</sup> and thus tends to produce somewhat lower frequencies. On the other hand, this 3-month period appears usually to account for a somewhat larger proportion of the annual total of garnishments. The influence of these two factors is not material, however, and they tend to offset each other.

<sup>7</sup> Although reporting establishments were instructed to exclude regarnishments from the 3-month sample some regarnishments appear to have been listed by mistake. The number of such cases, however, is small and, since a regarnishment could not be distinguished with certainty from a new garnishment against the same employee for another debt of the same amount, no attempt was made to eliminate these items.

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|  |                    | Garnis | hments                          | Wage assignments |  |  |
|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| City                                   | of execu-<br>tions | Number | Percent of<br>execu-<br>tions 1 | Number           | Percent of<br>execu-<br>tions <sup>1</sup> |  |
| Atlanta Ga                             | 46                 | 46     | 100.0                           | 0                |  |  |
| Roltimore Md                           | 0                  | 0      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Daninghom Ale                          | 1.057              | 717    | 67.8                            | 340              | 32.2                                       |  |
| Boston and viginity Mass               | 9                  | 7      |                                 | 2                |  |  |
| Buffelo N V                            | 20                 | 20     | 100.0                           | 0                |  |  |
| Comdon N I                             | 1                  | 1      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Chicago III                            | 487                | 10     | 2.1                             | 477              | 97.9                                       |  |
| Cincinnati Obio                        | 30                 | 13     | 43.3                            | 17               | 56.7                                       |  |
| Cloveland Ohio                         | 15                 | 13     |                                 | 2                |  |  |
| Denver Colo                            | 6                  | 6      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Detroit Mich                           | 17                 | 17     |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Indianapolis Ind                       | 0                  | 0      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Jocksonville Fla                       | 0                  | 0      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Kansas City, Kans                      | 54                 | 54     | 100.0                           | 0                |  |  |
| Kansas City, Mo                        | 4                  | 1      |                                 | 3                |  |  |
| Los Angeles, Calif                     | 17                 | 8      |                                 | 9                |  |  |
| Memphis Tenn                           | 389                | 389    | 100.0                           | 0                |  |  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn             | 14                 | 14     |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Mobile Ala                             | • 14               | 12     |                                 | 2                |  |  |
| Newark-Jersey City, N. J               | 13                 | 11     |                                 | 2                |  |  |
| New Orleans, La                        | 1                  | 0      |                                 | 1                |  |  |
| New York City-Westchester County, N. Y | 59                 | 26     | 44.1                            | 33               | 55.9                                       |  |
| Norfolk. Va                            | 80                 | 78     | 97.5                            | 2                | 2.5  |  |
| Portland, Maine                        | 5                  | 2      |                                 | 3                |  |  |
| Portland, Oreg                         | 2                  | 2      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Richmond, Va                           | 112                | 112    | 100.0                           | 0                |  |  |
| San Francisco, Calif                   | 11                 | 10     |                                 | - 1              |  |  |
| St. Louis, Mo                          | 2                  | 2      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Savannah, Ga                           | 4                  | 1      |                                 | 3                |  |  |
| Seattle, Wash                          | 3                  | 3      |                                 | 0                |  |  |
| Washington, D. C                       | 28                 | 28     | 100.0                           | 0                |  |  |
| Total                                  | 2, 500             | 1, 603 | 64.1                            | 897              | 35.9                                       |  |

Table 3.—Garnishments and Wage Assignments, by Cities, Feb. 1 to Apr. 30, 1934

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are shown only where there are more than 20 executions.

#### Causes of Differences in Frequency

THE extremely wide variation in the rate of wage executions not only between reporting establishments but also between cities is adequate evidence that internal and external factors have an influence upon the rate of wage execution. What are these influences?

Obviously, variations in the statutory provisions in each State governing both garnishment orders and wage assignments have a material bearing upon the extent to which these devices are used by creditors. One may expect wide differences in the frequency of garnishment orders between industrial establishments in Florida, where all wages of the head of a family appear to be exempt from attachment, or in the District of Columbia, where the head of a family has an exemption of \$100 a month, and in Georgia, where 50 percent of wages above \$1.25 a day may be attached, or Virginia, where the exemption for heads of families is \$50 a month.

It is, however, an extremely hazardous procedure to interpret the rights of creditors and debtors by an analysis of the statutes governing wage executions in each State. In many instances, local practices entirely nullify statutory protections against harsh pay-roll collections. In several States, for instance, the exemptions from attachment provided by statute apply only if the debtor claims the exemption, and some employers appear to discountenance the claiming of exemptions. In another instance, where limitations are imposed by statute, the creditor may avoid them by posting a small bond and declaring that there is a likelihood of the debtor leaving the State.

The actual status of the wage assignment likewise is exceedingly obscure in the statutes. Where wage assignments are regulated by statute, one has some guide to their status. But where they rely for their validity upon the right to dispose of one's property, their status has frequently been determined by the courts and, in the absence of such decisions, by local practice.

As part of the consumer debt study, an analysis of the laws governing garnishment and wage assignments was made by William F. Starr under the direction of Prof. William O. Douglas of the Yale Law School.<sup>8</sup> By reference to this analysis and, wherever possible, by inquiries concerning local practice, the States covered by the sample of industrial establishments were divided into three groups: (1) Those in which wage executions were generally severe, (2) those in which wage executions were limited but generally effective, and (3) those in which wage executions were generally ineffective.

Even disregarding the possibility of misinterpretation arising from peculiarities of local practice, such a classification is extremely crude. Some States restrict garnishment by exempting a certain proportion of wages and others by exempting certain amounts of wages. Specific standards for such a classification, therefore, cannot be developed. The States in the severe class are those in which the exemption appeared to be inadequate for the support of most wage earners' families. The States in the limited class are those in which the exemptions appeared to allow sufficient incomes to most wage earners' families. The States in the ineffective class are those in which exemptions appeared to exclude most industrial wage earners from wage executions.

The division of States into three classes was determined largely on the basis of the severity of the garnishment process. In the case of Illinois, however, where the rights of the creditor are restricted with regard to garnishment, these limitations are commonly avoided by the use of wage assignments. This State was, therefore, listed among those in which wage executions were severe. In allocating States to one of the three classes, differences in wage scales were also considered because an exemption which would exclude the majority of industrial employees from garnishment in many southern States would not exclude a similar proportion of employees in the northern industrial States.

\* This section of the consumer debt study has not yet been published.

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#### The classification is as follows:

|  | Generally se                             | vere                            |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Alabama<br>Colorado<br>Georgia<br>Illinois | Kansas<br>Maine<br>Michigan<br>Minnesota | Oregon<br>Tennessee<br>Virginia |
|  | Limited                                  |                                 |

Louisiana Massachusetts Missouri New Jersey

New York Ohio

Generally ineffective

| California           | Florida | Maryland   |
|----------------------|---------|------------|
| District of Columbia | Indiana | Washington |

Table 4 shows the frequency of wage executions when the data for all reporting industrial establishments are divided into these three classes. The column "Rate per 1,000 (weighted average)" gives the relationship between the total number of executions and the total number of employees. The column "Rate per 1,000 (mean)" shows the mean of the individual frequencies for all establishments in the class.

Table 4.—Number and Frequency of Wage Executions, by Severity of Wage Execution Laws, May 1, 1933, to Apr. 30, 1934

| Relative severity of execution practice  | Number<br>of estab-<br>lish-<br>ments |                               | Wage executions      |  |                             |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
|  |                                       | Number<br>of em-<br>ployees   | Number               | Rate per<br>1,000<br>(weighted<br>average) | Rate per<br>1,000<br>(mean) |  |
| States where executions are—<br>Generally severe<br>Limited<br>Generally ineffective | 48<br>90<br>36                        | 47, 904<br>61, 348<br>16, 636 | 8, 944<br>776<br>333 | $186.7 \\ 12.6 \\ 20.0$                    | 114. 1<br>13. 5<br>17. 9    |  |
| All States   | 174                                   | 125, 888                      | 10, 053              | 79.9                                       | 42. 2                       |  |

The establishments in States in which wage executions are severe account for the preponderant part of all executions and the rate per 1,000 employees in these States is much greater than in the other two groups. It is noteworthy that the frequency in the group where wage executions are generally ineffective is actually greater than that for the group where executions are restricted. This may result from misinterpretation of the statutes by us. A more likely reason, however, is that this part of the sample includes several establishments where wages are relatively high. A considerable proportion of employees in these establishments may, therefore, be subject to wage executions, even though this method of collection might be ineffective against large groups in other employments. (See table 5.) Although it is clear that the degree of severity of wage-execution laws has a material bearing upon the extent of use of this device, it is also apparent that other factors besides legal status influence the frequency of the use of wage executions. For instance, the frequency of wage executions among the reporting establishments in Birmingham was 344 per 1,000, while in Mobile, where executions are governed by the same statutes, the rate was but 35 per 1,000. Similarly, the frequency for Newark and adjoining cities was 7 per 1,000, while across the State in Camden the rate was less than 1 per 1,000 (table 1).

In table 5, attempt is made to show the influence of size, kind of enterprise, average wage, and percentage increase in employment upon the frequency of wage executions. In order to assist in measuring the effect of these variables, the predominating influence upon frequency has been removed by segregating the data into three classes based upon severity of wage-execution laws.

Table 5.—Wage Executions in Reporting Industrial Establishments Classified as to Size, Product, Wages, and Employment Increase, May 1, 1933, to Apr. 30, 1934

| Item   |                                  | A verage<br>number<br>of em-<br>ployees | Wage executions                   |  |                                 |  |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
|  | Number<br>of estab-<br>lishments |   | Number                            | Rate per<br>1,000<br>(weighted<br>average) | Rate per<br>1,000<br>(mean)     |  |
| Number of employees per establishment:<br>Under 200  | 16<br>18<br>14                   | 1, 410<br>5, 755<br>40, 739             | 90<br>588<br>8, 266               | 63. 8<br>102. 2<br>202. 9                  | 70. 2<br>119. 9<br>156. 7       |  |
| Total  | 48                               | 47, 904                                 | 8,944                             | 186.7                                      | 114.1                           |  |
| Product:<br>Postponable goods<br>Nonpostponable goods<br>Miscellaneous<br>Total            | 21<br>23<br>4<br>48              | 32, 531<br>14, 160<br>1, 213<br>47, 904 | 6, 215<br>2, 434<br>295<br>8, 944 | 191. 0<br>171. 9<br>243. 2<br>186. 7       | 114.3<br>69.1<br>371.6<br>114.1 |  |
| Average weekly wages:<br>Under \$15<br>\$15 to \$24.99<br>\$25 and over                    | 17<br>24<br>7                    | 8, 040<br>35, 394<br>4, 470             | 1, 613<br>6, 997<br>334           | 200. 6<br>197. 7<br>74. 7                  | 95. 8<br>93. 7<br>228. 4        |  |
| Total  | 48                               | 47,904                                  | 8,944                             | 186.7                                      | 114.1                           |  |
| Increase in employment:<br>Under 20 percent.<br>20 to 100 percent.<br>100 percent and over | 3 $25$ $20$                      | 1, 878<br>35, 047<br>10, 979            | 260<br>6, 957<br>1, 727           | 138.4<br>198.5<br>157.3                    | 96. 1<br>81. 4<br>157. 6        |  |
| Total  | 48                               | 47, 904                                 | 8, 944                            | 186.7                                      | 114.1                           |  |

States where wage executions are generally severe

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Table 5.—Wage Executions in Reporting Industrial Establishments Classified as to Size, Product, Wages, and Employment Increase, May 1, 1933, to Apr. 30, 1934—Continued

|   |                                  |   | Wage executions         |  |                                  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Item  | Number<br>of estab-<br>lishments | A verage<br>number<br>of em-<br>ployees | Number                  | Rate per<br>1,000<br>(weighted<br>average) | Rate per<br>1,000<br>(mean)      |  |
| Number of employees per establishment:<br>Under 200   | 20<br>45<br>25                   | 1, 804<br>20, 515<br>39, 029            |                         | $8.9 \\ 16.2 \\ 10.9$                      | 7.2<br>15.9<br>14.3              |  |
| Total   | 90                               | 61, 348                                 | 776                     | 12.6                                       | 13.5                             |  |
| Product:<br>Postponable goods<br>Nonpostponable goods<br>Miscellaneous<br>Total             | 35<br>51<br>4<br>90              | 20, 958<br>38, 075<br>2, 315<br>61, 348 | 282<br>472<br>22<br>776 | 13. 5<br>12. 4<br>9. 5<br>12. 6            | 15. 2<br>12. 3<br>14. 0<br>13. 5 |  |
| Average weekly wages:<br>Under \$15.<br>\$15 to \$24.99.<br>\$25 and over                   | 10<br>58<br>22                   | 6, 649<br>44, 026<br>10, 673            | 86<br>502<br>188        | 12.9<br>11.4<br>17.6                       | 13. 2<br>13. 1<br>14. 7          |  |
| Total   | 90                               | 61, 348                                 | 776                     | 12.6                                       | 13.5                             |  |
| Increase in employment:<br>Under 20 percent.<br>20 to 100 percent.<br>100 percent and over. | 9<br>58<br>23                    | 6, 690<br>42, 448<br>12, 210            | 151<br>432<br>193       | $22. \ 6 \\ 10. \ 2 \\ 15. \ 8$            | 19.0<br>12.7<br>13.5             |  |
| Total   | 90                               | 61, 348                                 | 776                     | 12.6                                       | 13. 5                            |  |

States where wage executions are limited

States where wage executions are generally ineffective

| Number of employees per establishment:<br>Under 200                      | $\begin{array}{c}10\\22\\4\end{array}$ | 961<br>7, 774<br>7, 901    | 6<br>178<br>149    |                           |                       |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total  | 36                                     | 16, 636                    | 333                | 20.0                      | 17.9                  |
| Product:<br>Postponable goods<br>Nonpostponable goods<br>Miscellaneous.  | 17<br>11<br>8                          | 7, 069<br>2, 798<br>6, 769 | $150 \\ 30 \\ 153$ | $21. 2 \\ 10. 7 \\ 22. 6$ | $15.6 \\ 6.5 \\ 38.6$ |
| Total  | 36                                     | 16, 636                    | 333                | 20.0                      | 17.9                  |
| A verage weekly wages:<br>Under \$15<br>\$15 to \$24.99<br>\$25 and over | 5<br>23<br>8                           | 2,009<br>8,391<br>6,236    | 29<br>94<br>210    | 14.4 $11.2$ $33.6$        | 10.7<br>12.0<br>39.4  |
| Total  | 36                                     | 16, 636                    | 333                | 20.0                      | 17.9                  |
| Increase in employment:<br>Under 20 percent                              | 8<br>15<br>13                          | 8, 393<br>4, 039<br>4, 204 | 253<br>37<br>43    | 30. 1<br>9. 2<br>10. 2    | 48.9<br>7.9<br>10.4   |
| Total  | 36                                     | 16, 636                    | 333                | 20.0                      | 17.9                  |
|  |  |                            |                    |                           |                       |

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In interpreting differences in rates of execution among establishments grouped by these characteristics, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that it is impossible to measure the influence of one characteristic apart from the influence of another in such a small sample. For instance, if the size of the establishment has an influence upon the frequency of wage executions, differences in the distribution by size will affect the rates of execution shown by other groupings. This circumstance imposes a severe limitation upon the significance of differences in rates shown in table 5.

Only among size groups are the differences in rate sufficiently marked and consistent to warrant full credence to their significance. It seems safe to conclude that wage executions are less frequent in establishments employing small numbers of people than they are in larger establishments.

The fact that differences among groupings by other characteristics are mixed, however, does not imply that they exert no influence. The increase in the rate of execution in the "ineffective" section with increases in average wage is undoubtedly significant because exemptions which would prohibit executions against low-wage employees do not prevent executions against those whose incomes were high. The rate of execution against employees of establishments producing postponable goods is higher than those producing nonpostponable goods for all three degrees of severity of wage-execution laws. The difference in the weighted average rate is small, but the difference in the mean rate is probably sufficiently marked to be significant. It should be noted that there is no consistent tendency among the three sections for the rate of increase in employment to influence the rate of wage executions.

#### Frequency of Wage Executions Among Other Occupational Classes

How representative of all wage and salary earners in the United States with respect to frequency of wage executions is the sample supplied by reporting industrial establishments? It is impossible to draw any accurate conclusions concerning the frequency of garnishment with regard to all employed people in the United States from the data available. On the other hand, it is possible to suggest the direction in which the data in the sample of reporting industrial establishments are biased with respect to the whole.

As compared with all employed persons in the United States, the sample is materially biased by the fact that requests for information were not made of establishments in certain States where garnishment of wages is prohibited. Among such States are Pennsylvania and Texas, both of which have large industrial populations. In the second place, the sample includes several relatively large establishments in cities where wage executions are notoriously frequent. notably Birmingham and Chicago. Although the rate of garnishment among reporting firms was even higher in Memphis than for these two cities, the smaller representation for Memphis in the sample limits the influence of these figures on the weighted averages. In spite of the fact that the samples of industrial employment are large also for the New York and Newark areas where the frequency is low, it seems likely that there is a disproportionate representation in the weighted averages for areas in which wage executions are exceedingly frequent.

The sample is also biased by the exclusion from adequate representation of the many employers who have very small numbers of employees, and who are situated in villages, towns, and small cities. Unfortunately only a few of the cities represented in the sample could be called small. But in each of these cities, executions were relatively infrequent as compared with larger neighboring cities. There were no very small places represented in our sample, but there is ample reason to believe that wage executions are generally rare in such communities.

Data for comparing the frequency of wage executions among employees of industrial establishments with that among employees engaged in other pursuits are extremely inadequate. No official reports analyzing wage executions are available and the process of collecting data from court or pay-roll records is tedious and costly. The only data available are those collected in New York City and Westchester County by the Russell Sage Foundation with the help of some W. P. A. workers. This material has been used in compiling the three tables which follow.

Table 6 compares the rates of wage executions among employees of the industrial establishments in New York, which have been used in the previous tables, with those among employees of New York City and of the railroad company which furnished data. Based upon the 3-month period for which garnishments and wage assignments were distinguished, the greater part of the executions against employees of the industrial establishments and the New York railroad company were wage assignments. The executions against city employees were entirely garnishments, since assignments of unearned wages by public employees are invalid in New York State.

| Table | 6.—Comparison | of   | Rates   | of | Wage     | Executions  | Among    | 3 | Groups | of |
|-------|---------------|------|---------|----|----------|-------------|----------|---|--------|----|
|       | Employe       | es S | tudied, | Ma | ay 1, 19 | 33, to Apr. | 30, 1934 |   |        |    |

| Employer                     | Average<br>number of<br>employees | Number of<br>executions | Rate per<br>1,000 em-<br>ployees |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 32 industrial establishments | 16, 555                           | 341                     | 20. 6                            |
|                              | 1 135, 000                        | 10, 691                 | 79. 2                            |
|                              | 1 43, 129                         | 1, 550                  | 35. 9                            |

1 Estimated.

While wage executions are more frequent among employees of the New York railroad company and of New York City than among employees of the 32 industrial establishments included in the sample, there appear to be still other occupational classes among which wage executions are less frequent. Table 7 attempts to show the relative frequency of garnishment executions by occupational groups in Westchester County and in New York and Kings Counties in New York State.

The population subject to garnishment was estimated from the 1930 census. Deductions were made for an estimated number of entrepreneurs in each class and for estimated decreases in gainfully employed in 1934. The number of Federal employees in various occupational classes was estimated and subtracted from the totals, since the salaries of Federal employees are not subject to garnishment. The number of garnishments in Westchester County are actual figures taken from the records of the various courts in the county. The number of garnishments in New York and Kings Counties were estimated by increasing the number of garnishments against each occupational class, as shown by a study of the records of five marshals over a 4-month period, in the proportion which the number in the sample bore to the estimated total number of garnishments.

The method of estimating the population subject to garnishment was exceedingly crude and the possibilities of error are great, but the table is presented in the belief that these errors do not materially affect its usefulness for the present purpose. The error inherent in the method of estimation is not sufficiently large to prevent the conclusion that in this area public-service employees (employees of State, city, and local jurisdictions) are subject to frequent garnishment as compared with other occupational classes.

In comparing the rates of garnishment shown by table 7 with rates of wage executions shown by table 1, it should be noted that table 1 includes both garnishments and wage assignments, while table 7 gives only garnishment figures.

|   | West  | chester Co          | unty   | New York and Kings Counties                         |   |                                 |  |  |  |
|---|---|---------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
|   | Estimated   | Garnishi<br>cutions | nent exe-<br>in 1934   | Estimated   | Garnishment executions                              |                                 |  |  |  |
| Industrial group  | popula-<br>tion sub-<br>ject to<br>garnish-<br>ment | Number              | Rate per<br>1,000 per-<br>sons sub-<br>ject to<br>garnish-<br>ment | popula-<br>tion sub-<br>ject to<br>garnish-<br>ment | By 5 mar-<br>shals<br>during<br>4 months<br>of 1934 | Estimated<br>number<br>for 1934 | Rate per<br>1,000 per-<br>sons sub-<br>ject to<br>garnish-<br>ment |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry and fish-<br>ing, and extraction of min-<br>erals | 4,329   | 3                   | 0.7  | 2,469   |   |                                 |  |  |  |
| Building industry<br>Manufacture and mechanical<br>industries           | 10, 592   | 3                   | .3   | 58, 968   | 8   | 150                             | 2, 5   |  |  |
| Postponable goods   | 12, 262   | 27                  | 2.2  | 118,914   | 63  | 1,143                           | 9.6  |  |  |
| Nonpostponable goods  | 16, 472   | 35                  | 2.1  | 244, 459  | 183   | 3, 316                          | 13.6   |  |  |
| Transportation and communi-   | 10 077  | 14                  | 1.1  | 169 020   | 20  | 602                             | 12   |  |  |
| Cation  | 13, 275   | 14                  | 1.1  | 102, 839  | 22  | . 500                           | 4.0  |  |  |
| Finance   | 9,798   | 110                 | 5.1  | 251 867   | 151   | 2 735                           | 10.0   |  |  |
| Service industries and trades.  | 9, 397  | 82                  | 8.7  | 139, 541  | 72  | 1, 311                          | 9.4  |  |  |
| sional service  | 8,720   | 12                  | 1.4  | 55, 244   | 24  | 431                             | 7.8  |  |  |
| Domestic and personal service.  | 20, 502   | 33                  | 1.6  | 144,766   | 26  | 468                             | 3.2  |  |  |
| Public service  | 12,970  | 199                 | 15.3   | 80, 230   | 412   | 7,455                           | 92, 9  |  |  |
| Industry not specified  | 7, 443  | 12                  | 1.6  | 63, 804   | 25  | 450                             | 7.1  |  |  |
| Total   | 147, 619  | 564                 | 3.8  | 1, 409, 109   | 1,035   | 18,751                          | 13. 3  |  |  |

Table 7 .- Relative Frequency of Garnishment Executions in Westchester, New York, and Kings Counties by Industrial Group

Although garnishment figures were tabulated for Detroit, they could not be segregated by occupational classes. An estimate of the population subject to garnishment in Detroit was made by the methods described above. The resulting rate was 41.6 garnishments per 1,000 persons subject to garnishment in that city. The rate in the present sample of industrial establishments was but 14.7 per 1,000 and this included wage assignments.

#### Trend of Garnishments

INFORMATION concerning the trends of garnishment orders is almost as scarce as that concerning the occupation of those gar-Table 8 presents the only evidence available concerning nisheed. trends. Even this evidence is not satisfactory in many respects, as the footnotes indicate.

Table 8 .- Trend of Garnishments in Boston, Detroit, and New York City, 1930 to 1934

| Year | Boston 1 | Detroit   | New York<br>City <sup>2</sup> |
|------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1930 | 6, 550   | 32, 049   | 125, 207                      |
| 1931 | 4, 180   | 25, 540   | 142, 749                      |
| 1932 | 3 2, 067 | 4 23, 922 | 136, 963                      |
| 1933 | 1, 925   | 4 22, 739 | 109, 320                      |
| 1934 | 1, 858   | 4 24, 262 | 70, 432                       |

<sup>1</sup> Cases in municipal court of the city of Boston only.
<sup>2</sup> Total executions handled by 50 marshals who were active throughout the entire period. These figures include property executions as well as garnishments but the former cannot be segregated. Many marshals stated that the decline in garnishments was more precipitate than in other executions.
<sup>3</sup> The decline between 1931 and 1932 was partly due to the transfer to district courts of actions formerly handled by the municipal court.
<sup>4</sup> Includes cases handled by the conciliation division of the Detroit common pleas court, since petitions in that division are usually alternatives to garnishment. The division was established in October 1932.

## Cooperation of Workmen's Compensation Administrations With Rehabilitation Agencies

### By MARSHALL DAWSON, of the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

**7**HEN the first workmen's compensation laws were enacted in the United States, more than 20 years ago, the main task in the minds of the legislators was to find a way to provide prompt medical and financial aid to injured workmen. These laws gave great impetus to the "safety" or accident-prevention movement, because the excessive number and severity of accidents meant high insurance costs to the employer. For the first time in our history a definite money value was set upon the loss of a worker's limb or life, and humane sentiments were reinforced by economic considerations. The work of the board or commission administering the workmen's compensation act expanded to include either direct activity in accident prevention or cooperation with State and private agencies charged with that task. But even with accident-prevention activity and attention to giving injured workmen medical and financial aid the program of service to victims of industrial accidents was still incomplete.

The rehabilitation of soldiers wounded during the World War threw a strong light upon the lack of such service to injured workmen. A demand that injured workers be put upon the same basis as wounded soldiers and given equal opportunities for restoration to vocational activity compelled the workmen's compensation administrations to consider the injured worker's need for "rehabilitation." Such rehabilitation is defined as "the rendering of a physically handicapped person fit to engage in a remunerative occupation. The goal is to adapt such persons by special training, advice, and assistance, to an occupation in which they may find employment."<sup>1</sup>

As a rule, the early compensation acts provided meager financial benefits and limited medical aid. The workman's compensation often stopped before his reemployment began. Liberalizing the financial benefits to injured workers did not completely fill this gap. If the workman was to be restored as nearly as possible to his condition before he was injured, it was evident that something more than a pension was needed. He must be refitted for an active, productive life, instead of being left a dependent invalid.

A few States, acting independently, took prompt steps to include rehabilitation in the scope of service rendered by the workmen's

<sup>1</sup> Bowers, <sup>7</sup>E. L.: Is It Safe to Work? Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930, p. 115. 300 compensation administration. But such service was upon an uncertain basis of support, was in danger of being cut off by fluctuating appropriations, and also lacked an adequate personnel and supervision. The necessity for Federal cooperation in the program was soon recognized.

The Federal Vocational Act of 1920 met this need. It provided a means for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, whatever the cause of their disability, and encouraged the organization of a service in which the States and the Federal Government would cooperate. After the national Vocational Rehabilitation Act became effective in June 1920 and the States began to accept its benefits and to organize their rehabilitation services, State boards for vocational education and State compensation agencies entered into agreements to cooperate, to the end of making the rehabilitation service practical and effective for persons disabled as a result of industrial accidents.<sup>2</sup>

A suggested plan of cooperation between the workmen's compensation administration and the rehabilitation agency was drawn up by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.<sup>3</sup> The plan called for the interchange of certain information by the rehabilitation and compensation agencies and the joint promotion of a program of service to injured persons.

Such cooperation in rehabilitation is the newest and one of the most promising phases of workmen's compensation administration. The degree to which this plan succeeds is one measurement of the efficiency of workmen's compensation administration in the rehabilitation service. The technic and devices employed in such cooperation are, therefore, being given detailed study in the survey of workmen's compensation administration and insurance being carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This survey was begun in 1934, and before the close of the following year 23 States and the Province of Ontario had been visited. In some cases it was found that coordination was "on paper" only. In other instances, however, excellent cooperation prevailed. Further progress is now being made.

The purpose of the Bureau's study is to throw light upon the effectiveness of legal and administrative devices, rather than to invite comparison between localities. Conclusions arrived at are based upon the entire experience in all the regions visited.

The first step in the survey was the preparation of a comprehensive outline of the points to be covered. This was submitted, for criticism, to outstanding specialists in workmen's compensation administration. The revised outline was used as a guide during personal interviews and conferences. In studying the rehabilitation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Federal Board for Vocational Education. Bulletin 126: Workmen's Compensation Legislation in Relation to Vocational Rehabilitation. Washington, 1927, p. 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Federal Board furnishes information and supervisory service to the States through regional supervisors, and has on its staff an officer who specializes in workmen's compensation problems.

coordination, all of the allied agencies were visited. Clinics were inspected. Tentative conclusions, arrived at after visiting 12 States, were subjected to the test of conference presentation and discussion. After 23 States and the Province of Ontario had been visited, conclusions were submitted in writing to supervisory officers and specialists in rehabilitation. The conclusions so tested and approved are presented in this article.

An outline of the situation as a whole makes the details of an adequate cooperative program more easily understood. A general and comprehensive view of existing conditions shows that the main reasons for the incomplete utilization of rehabilitation opportunities are:

(1) Failure of States to accept the Federal legislation; failure of States accepting that legislation adequately to match the Federal funds available for rehabilitation work; insufficient rehabilitation staffs in such States for handling the case loads; lack of sufficient diversified equipment for rehabilitation needs.

(2) Understaffing of workmen's compensation personnel, caused by cuts in budgets as an economy measure or by the unsatisfactory method of financing the compensation administration.

(3) Recurrent political turn-over of personnel in some States, with the resulting inexperience and lack of knowledge about either workmen's compensation or rehabilitation administration.

(4) Imperfect understanding of the technique of cooperation; and, to a minor degree, jurisdictional conflicts. In some cases, neglect of the rehabilitation agency to cultivate a close relationship with the compensation commission. In some cases, lump-sum settlements which have proved to be obstacles to rehabilitation.

(5) Gaps in the workmen's compensation acts, such as lack of second injury funds or of special rehabilitation funds.

(6) Provisions in the workmen's compensation acts or rules for rating of injuries and wage computations, as a result of which the workmen do not cooperate in their own rehabilitation for fear of losing part or all of their compensation.

(7) Popular ignorance in regard to the provision for rehabilitation.

This, as noted above, is an administrative study. It is still too early in the history of rehabilitation experience in the United States to make a satisfactory statistical study of the subject. The reason for this is that the statistical proof or measurements must take into account the earnings of rehabilitants over a period of 10 to 20 years, in order to show adequately the relation of administrative cost to results. Since we do not have records, on a large scale, of the earnings of rehabilitated persons during a long period of years, most of the present statistical efforts to show the great social gains effected by rehabilitation have been based upon an assumption that probable future earnings of persons rehabilitated will amount to the figures shown in the tabulations. There is, however, sufficient evidence of a nonstatistical type, partly in the world-wide recognition of the principle of rehabilitation and partly from numerous case studies in which earning power has clearly been the result of a rehabilitation

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program. In this study information has been gained mainly from wide observation of administrative performance and the consideration of many different points of view. The success of such a method depends upon the cooperation, in the study, of local and regional officials. The readiness of workmen's compensation and rehabilitation officials to show what they are doing and to explain their methods and the results obtained has expedited the survey and supplied the factual basis upon which its conclusions rest. Proper means were used to safeguard against any bias or undue optimism on the part of the officials.

The law and practice essential to efficient administration will here be considered point by point.

#### Effect of State Law Upon Cooperation for Rehabilitation

A PREREQUISITE to complete cooperation for rehabilitation is a workmen's compensation act with standard provisions affecting rehabilitation. Some of the points which should be included are discussed below.

(1) Where the act defines the scope of the duties of the workmen's compensation commission, cooperation in the rehabilitation of injured workmen should be mentioned. The act should indicate in general terms the full scope of service to be rendered by a workmen's compensation administration. The reason therefor is evident from the fact that in one State the scope of service to be performed by the compensation "commission was so narrowly defined by the act as to lead an administrative officer to say, when describing his duties: "I am not interested in accident prevention." The language of the act should make it plain to every one that the workmen's compensation commission is interested not only in passing upon claims for compensation but in preventing accidents and in fostering the rehabilitation of injured workers.

(2) A satisfactory workmen's compensation act should provide for a "second-injury fund" and a "rehabilitation fund," to be supported from death benefits in cases where there are no dependents, and from payments in first major-injury cases.<sup>4</sup>

The "second-injury fund" facilitates the reemployment of an injured worker. A workman who has lost one eye or one arm, for instance, will be given a total-disability rating if he loses the second eye or the second arm. Consequently, where there is no "second-injury fund" to take care of the excess liability in such cases, employers and insurance carriers may object to reemploying a partially disabled workman, because the compensation award in event of a second injury may be out of proportion to that injury considered by itself.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The payments in first major-injury cases, in the one State that uses this system, amount to \$75 per case and are independent of the regular compensation benefits.

There are two stages in the recovery of an injured workman-his physical recovery and his restoration to earning capacity and opportunity. The latter means something more than the mere return of the injured person to work, since, without the aid of rehabilitation, he may have to go back to work on too low a basis or at tasks unsuited to his ability. The "rehabilitation fund" facilitates the vocational recovery of an injured workman by providing extra compensation to cover his increased living expenses during the period of vocational readjustment or retraining. Such a fund may also be drawn upon for supplementary or extraordinary expenses connected with rehabilitation, which are not provided for by the routine appropriations of the State rehabilitation agency. Thus, the existence of such a special fund, in the State of Arizona, provided a training trip to Chicago and New York for a policeman whose trigger finger had been shot off in an encounter with a burglar, so that he was disabled for the duties of a patrolman. The special training fitted the injured man for successful "identification work" with the police department.<sup>5</sup>

In several jurisdictions special rehabilitation funds controlled by the workmen's compensation commissions have been looked upon as reserve funds and allowed to pile up unused. Such accumulations attract the attention of budget makers and legislators, and may be diverted from their special objectives and used as a substitute for legislative appropriations for general administration. In drafting the section of a workmen's compensation act which sets up a "rehabilitation fund", the purposes for which the fund may be used should be carefully defined. Freer expenditure of this special fund for current rehabilitation needs is of course one of the best safeguards against the loss or diversion of the rehabilitation assets.

(3) In addition to surgical care, the workman who has suffered an amputation may need an artificial limb, and he will not be altogether ready for retraining until this has been supplied. A provision in the workmen's compensation act for furnishing, as a part of the medical aid, such artificial members and appliances as may be needed, expedites the work of the rehabilitation agency in handling industrialinjury cases and relieves the strain upon rehabilitation funds, because the injured workmen then come to the supervisor of rehabilitation prepared for immediate training or placement.

(4) The financial compensation received by an injured worker is at best only two-thirds of his customary wages. As a rule the entire

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> To persons not familiar with "the terminology of workmen's compensation the various uses of the word "fund" may be confusing. The literature of the subject contains frequent reference to "competitive State fund", "exclusive State fund," "second injury fund", and "rehabilitation fund." The first two terms are applicable in those States in which a State agency has been set up for the underwriting of workmen's compensation risks. Where private insurance carriers are also in the field, as in New York, the State fund is "competitive." Where, as in Ohio, the law does not permit operations in the field of workmen's compensation by private insurance carriers, the fund is "exclusive." The "second injury fund" and the "tehabilitation fund" are funds for meeting the special needs implied by their names, and are raised as described above.

earnings of the worker are needed for the support of his family if he has dependents. So the workman has to deprive his family of necessaries if he makes any special expenditures upon himself during his period of disability. He may, therefore, refuse the offer of a rehabilitation training course, especially if he has to go elsewhere for it, because of his distress over the problem of maintenance. Again, if the workman's healing period is prolonged, his compensation payments will expire, under the legal provisions now in effect in some States, before he has had time to complete his course of retraining, and, facing destitution, he will quit the training course. For example: If a workman loses part of his hand, and because of infection or for other reasons the hand is very slow in healing, all his compensation may be used up before he is ready for retraining, if he is paid only for the loss of part of his hand. But if he is also paid for his loss of earning power during the healing period, the payments continue for a longer time. This gives him a better chance to retrain himself before the payments stop. A standard workmen's compensation act takes care of this emergency, by providing that compensation shall be paid, not only for the loss of a member, but also for the loss of earning capacity during the healing period.

(5) The method of determining what an injured workman shall receive is called the rating system. A workman may lose his earning power as well as his limb, as the result of an industrial accident. His compensation may be based upon either or both of these losses. The practice varies in different States. If a workman loses a limb or the use of it, and he is paid no compensation for the injury itself but receives only a certain percentage of the difference between what he earned before the injury and what he can earn afterward, he may not be eager to retrain himself and take another job promptly. Under such a law, he thinks that an injustice is done him if his compensation is taken away when he is reemployed, because, even though he may get a job, he has lost a limb and will continue to suffer that deprivation for the remainder of his life. But if he is paid a definite amount for any permanent physical disability, regardless of his pay for whatever work he can obtain thereafter, the injured man has every reason for retraining himself and returning to work promptly.

Because some workmen's compensation acts contain provisions which seem unjust to the injured workman and consequently discourage his participation in the plan for his rehabilitation, one unfinished task in the workmen's compensation field is the formulation of a rating system that will accelerate instead of hinder rehabilitation. Such a system should use both incentives and constraint. One incentive would be a specific amount to be paid in case of loss of members or permanent disability without any deduction, from compensation, on the basis of what the injured person may earn in some future employment. An additional allowance to cover increased living expenses during retraining is an incentive used in some jurisdictions. New Jersey has tried the method of constraint, recognizing that "a very serious impediment is encountered in the fact that some disabled persons are unwilling to submit to training. \* \* \* In New Jersey the permanent total disability award ceases after 400 weeks unless the worker shall have submitted to such rehabilitation as may have been ordered by the rehabilitation commission of that State."<sup>6</sup>

Workmen's compensation acts usually provide that if an injured workman refuses to cooperate in the medical plan for his restoration to health, his compensation may be suspended. It seems reasonable also to authorize the workmen's compensation authorities to modify or suspend the compensation of a workman whose refusal to cooperate with his rehabilitation is in their opinion unjustifiable. Research into the best means of securing the hearty cooperation of injured workmen in the program of rehabilitation is needed, to guide the further progress of workmen's compensation legislation and practice at this point.<sup>7</sup>

## Necessity for Adequate State Appropriations

MANY of the States have not taken full advantage of their opportunity under the plan of cooperation between States and the Federal Government. In States which have only partially matched the available Federal grants, the rehabilitation agency may be undermanned or unsatisfactorily staffed, and the instruments available for rehabilitation relatively meager. Such a condition limits the cooperation between the workmen's compensation commission and the rehabilitation agency, because of the inability of the rehabilitation staff to take care of the cases referred to it.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> E. L. Bowers: Is It Safe to Work? Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930, p. 127.

<sup>7</sup> Dr. H. H. Kessler, medical director, New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission, has employed a psychologist who assists in making personality studies of physically handicapped workmen, to determine the psychological factors which are obstacles to eliminating their dependency.

<sup>8</sup> At the close of 1935, 3 States had not accepted the Federal legislation relating to rehabilitation, 21 had partially matched the available Federal funds, 7 States had completely matched and 17 States had more than matched the available Federal aid. These States are shown below:

States partially matching Federal allotment:

| Alabama<br>Arizona<br>Arkansas<br>Colorado<br>Connecticut<br>Maryland        | Massachusetts<br>Missouri<br>Montana<br>Nevada<br>New Hampshire<br>New Mexico   | Oregon<br>Pennsylvania<br>Rhode Island<br>South Carolina<br>South Dakota | Texas<br>Utah<br>Washington<br>Wyoming |
|--|---|--|--|
| States fully matchin<br>Florida<br>Idaho<br>Louisiana<br>Ohio                | ng Federal allotment:   | North Dakota<br>West Virginia<br>New York                                |  |
| States over matching<br>California<br>Georgia<br>Illinois<br>Indiana<br>Iowa | Federal allotment:<br>Kentucky<br>Maine<br>Michigan<br>Minnesota<br>Mississippi | Nebraska<br>New Jersey<br>North Carolina<br>Oklahoma<br>Tennessee        | Virginia<br>Wisconsin                  |
| States not cooperati<br>Delaware   | ng in rehabilitation program  |  |  |
|  | mansas  | Ver  | mont                                   |

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The ability of the rehabilitation agency to serve the workmen's compensation commission meets its most severe test when the so-called "problem" industrial injury cases are faced. Typically difficult cases include the uneducated laborer who has lost an arm, the middle-aged workman who has suffered a back injury and must shift to lighter work for the remainder of his life, the older workman who is nearing unemployability for the heavy work he has always done and which is the only work he understands, and the workman who is rebellious because of his injury and is drifting into a so-called neurosis. These are hard cases for vocational restoration, but the purpose of the rehabilitation program is to provide experts who have learned how to handle difficult cases. Unfortunately, some rehabilitation supervisors avoid the more difficult portion of their case load, accepting the youth of high-school age and rejecting the older injured man who often has a family dependent upon him for support.9

Where the appropriation for the maintenance of the State rehabilitation agency is inadequate, State directors of rehabilitation are compelled to limit the scope of the work. They will prefer to give attention only to the younger, better-educated, and eager candidates for rehabilitation on the lists furnished by the workmen's compensation commission. It will be impossible to give sufficient study to the problems of placement, or to the perplexities of the injured middle-aged worker who has already reached the border line of industrial obsolescence even though his children may not yet be in high school. No thorough study can be made of the situation of applicants for lump-sum settlements from the workmen's compensation commission. When because of reduced resources the rehabilitation director must "pick and choose" the cases he accepts and must reject many, the workmen's compensation commission may abandon the rehabilitation coordination in discouragement, explaining that it is no use to send injured workmen to the rehabilitation agency because that office is unable to handle its case load.

<sup>•</sup> At the instance of Wm. J. French, Jr, California undertook, some years ago, to follow up the awards to widows of industrial accident victims, and give these women vocational guidance if necessary, but because of a drastic cut in appropriations for the workmen's compensation commission this plan could not be carried out. Very inadequate consideration has been given to the problem of vocational readjustment often encountered by the widow of a workman who has been killed. In many States the widow's compensation payments cease after a few years. Such payments are seldom large enough for complete support, especially when the amount of the award has been computed on the workman's part-time employment. In such cases, the widow's allowance is sometimes a mere pittance. The widow may be compelled to change from her vocation of home maker and seek remunerative employment, for self-support or the support of dependent children, at a time when she is least able to face the ordeal. Where a special rehabilitation fund exists, an allowance for maintenance, during retraining at a vocational school or elsewhere, may well be recommended in such cases. Consideration of an amendment to compensation acts to permit attention to the rehabilitation of the widow of a killed workman is in order.

#### The Workmen's Stake in the Rehabilitation Program

THE emergencies of a technical age are putting a new emphasis upon the value of rehabilitation. A workman no longer is placed securely for life in some small vocational compartment. He may be dislodged at any time from one occupation and compelled to acquire new skills, as old techniques become obsolete and consumer demands change. It is therefore probable that the labor movement may become more and more interested in the rehabilitation agencies.

The injured worker who retrains himself gets a new lease on life. His readiness to remake himself protects him from premature obsolescence. The point of the old saying, "Jack of all trades and master of none", is blunted by the current demand for flexibility, versatility, and the readiness to learn something new. A successful rehabilitation is of benefit to a workman not only vocationally, but also mentally and physically.

Labor has a vital stake in the rehabilitation program. A successful rehabilitation means that the worker who has lost an arm or a leg in the course of his employment does not pay the added penalty of losing also his chance for an active and useful career, or sink into the condition of a passive and dependent member of society. Adequate rehabilitation service costs something, but the lack of it costs much more.

#### Administrative Aspects

THE workmen's compensation act and the legislative appropriations may provide a satisfactory basis for efficient rehabilitation service to injured workmen, but even so, the results secured will depend upon the attention given to administrative details of cooperation.

The most common cause of deficient rehabilitation service to injured workmen is delay on the part of the compensation commission in furnishing the rehabilitation agency with the reports of certain types of injuries. This delay may be accidental or intentional. If intentional, it arises out of a theory, sometimes held by compensation commissions, that an injured workman is not a subject for rehabilitation until the physicians and surgeons have finished their service to him and a final award has been made. One may call this a "closure" rehabilitation coordination, as distinguished from a "reporting" coordination. An unfortunate result of this theory and practice is that many injured workmen will have become chronic cases before the rehabilitation officials find them, if they ever find them. Injured workmen frequently move, and where the "closure" coordination is the administrative practice, rehabilitation officials sometimes have great difficulty in locating the disabled men. A timely visit from the rehabilitation officer would save some of these handicapped men from chronic and hopeless drifting.

A prompt reporting coordination is desirable. As soon as accidents of certain types are reported to the workmen's compensation commission, the rehabilitation agency should be notified. A rehabilitation agent can then call on the injured and help, early in the course of the disability, to start planning the route to vocational recovery. This contact is of great value in maintaining morale as well as in shaping recovery plans.

The rehabilitation agency can render valuable service to the workmen's compensation commission by assisting in the placement of certain types of injured workmen, especially where preliminary job training is necessary. The compensation commission also has much to gain by furnishing the rehabilitation agency the names of applicants for lump-sum settlements, in order that the rehabilitation experts may give the commission advice in such cases if they care to do so. Where that is not done, too often the workman gets the lump sum, spends or loses the money, and is then reduced to destitution if not thrown upon relief. The compensation commission, in desperation, sometimes awards lump-sum settlements to troublesome claimants as a means of curing a so-called neurosis. The therapeutic value of lumpsum payments has, however, been challenged.<sup>10</sup> The competent rehabilitation agent may in some cases be able to suggest or provide a better means of curing the neurosis by diverting the mind of the sufferer from himself and focussing his attention upon some useful activity. Early attention to injured workmen by rehabilitation agents will prevent many cases of so-called neurosis especially if a curative workshop is available.

In a satisfactory coordination, the rehabilitation agent will cooperate with the compensation commission by furnishing reports on progress and end results of cases referred to him. The agent will also watch carefully to avoid conflicts of authority. Thus, before telling an injured workman the amount or kind of compensation he should receive, the rehabilitation agent will take up such points with the compensation commission or with the referee handling that particular case. Occasional conferences participated in by the compensation commission, the rehabilitation agent, and the Federal supervisor of rehabilitation for the region will promote a better understanding of the subject and more cordial cooperation of all parties to the rehabilitation plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> New York State Department of Education. Rehabilitation Division. Lump-Sum Settlements in Workmen's Compensation, by Carl Norcross. The author points out that a distinction must be made between the effect of finality in a settlement and the form in which money is paid.

The mechanism available for rehabilitation needs expansion and diversification. There should be more rehabilitation clinics combining, under competent professional direction, physiotherapy and the curative workshop. If special rehabilitation funds controlled by the workmen's compensation commissions are to be used at all for administrative purposes, the maintenance of such clinics should be a preferred expenditure. There should be of course an adequate staff of skilled rehabilitation agents, prepared not only to direct the injured workman's vocational retraining, but to help him in employment placement and give him sound advice upon his economic opportunities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey shows, not only that additional personnel and facilities are needed, but also that the existing facilities are sometimes not used promptly and to the limit of their service. Very cooperative relationships are found in States where frequent contacts are maintained between the workmen's compensation commissioners and the rehabilitation officers. The excellent results obtained in many cases justify the extension and better support of the rehabilitation program.

The task of directing and supervising the cooperation in rehabilitation work between the States and the Federal Government is vested in the Rehabilitation Division of the United States Office of Education. That office aids the perfecting of administrative technique by publications, conferences, personal contacts, and supervision.

#### Cost of Rehabilitation

THE need of aid for persons disabled by injuries is not a new thing, but the World War presented this need on a scale vast enough to arouse public opinion and compel attention to a duty that society had long neglected. Social duty to the handicapped is the true basis of rehabilitation work. But there are still some social duties which are neglected because they are looked upon as expensive and a burden upon the taxpayers. If the theoretical basis of rehabilitation work is social duty, its cash basis is the appropriation that may be voted by a legislative body. For this reason, persons and agencies promoting rehabilitation programs try to show not only that rehabilitation service is a duty but that it is profitable to the individual and to society. In the main, statistics used to show the relation between the cost of rehabilitation and the wage values produced are frankly promotional.

Estimates of the relation of the increased earning power of rehabilitants to the cost of rehabilitation are usually based upon the assumption of continued earning power over a period of 10 or 20 years. If, for the purpose of making an estimate, this assumption is permitted, the analyses prepared or cited by the Rehabilitation Division, United States Office of Education, "show that the cost of rehabilitation was only an

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insignificant percentage of the increased earning capacity resulting therefrom." <sup>11</sup> On the same conjectural basis one writer has estimated that "the cost of rehabilitation to the governments concerned was only a little more than 2 percent of the probable increased earning power during the life of the rehabilitant." 12

In the field of rehabilitation, one is dealing with a long-term process. Satisfactory precision measurements of results may be available by 1946. Meantime, if scientific accuracy is required, computation must be limited to a comparison of administrative cost with the case load handled by the rehabilitation agencies. This is done in the following table:

Number of Cases and Cost of Rehabilitation, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 19351

[Data cover States operating under Rehabilitation Act of 1920, exclusive of 3 States not accepting Federal grants in aid, for which the figures are not available]

| Item  | Number                          |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Number of rehabilitation cases  |                                 |
| Cases of all types, eligible and feasible, in process of training or placement, contacted by  | 40 397                          |
| renabilitation agencies.<br>Cases of all types rehabilitated and placed.<br>Industrial accident cases rehabilitated and placed in jobs <sup>2</sup><br>Percent of all cases | 9, 262<br>2, 323<br>25          |
| Appropriations and expenditures   | Amount                          |
| Federal appropriations available to States, fiscal year 1934–35, for rehabilitation purposes:<br>Total  | \$1, 089, 858. 52               |
| Amount expended in States   | 1, 031, 818. 30                 |
| Total amount spent by States accepting Federal law for purposes overed by acc (In-<br>cluding State appropriations and gifts but excluding amount of Federal aid)           | 1, 086, 122. 05<br>840, 000. 00 |
| Total expenditures for rehabilitation <sup>3</sup>  | 2, 957, 940. 35                 |

Data by Rehabilitation Division of U. S. Office of Education, from advance figures for the "Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to the Office of Education, Division of Voca-tional Education" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.
Rehabilitation is not considered complete until the person being rehabilitated is placed in employment.
As a total of "expenditures", this figure must be corrected by the difference between the amount of emergency relief funds "allotted" and "expended". The exact expenditure report is not yet available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

<sup>11</sup> See printed folder (1928) Why Your State Should Adopt Vocational Rehabilitation, also Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, pp. 8, 9, published by that office.

<sup>13</sup> Bowers, E. L.; Is It Safe to Work, Boston and New York, Houghton Miffin Co., 1930, p. 124. That author is reluctant to apply quantitative measurements to results achieved in rehabilitation, and does so only to meet the demand for such tentative estimates. ("Only the absence of any other method of measurement has led us into a pecuniary valuation of rehabilitation," pp. 118, 121.)

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## Drought Refugee and Labor Migration to California, June-December 1935<sup>1</sup>

#### By PAUL S. TAYLOR and TOM VASEY <sup>2</sup>

THE drought which struck large sections of the United States from 1933 to early 1935 was particularly acute on the Great Plains. The great dust storms originating in that area scattered its topsoil over the Nation and dramatized the problems of human resettlement which center there. Following drought, and the depression which preceded drought, streams of stricken people began to seek refuge by migration to other regions. Undoubtedly, except for extensive assistance from government, these creeping lines of distress would have been vastly larger than they were.

One of the most important movements in the flight has been directed toward California, where nearly continuous harvests use extensively the unskilled labor of men, women, and children and offer ready opportunity for the inexperienced to earn something, however little that may be. The present article represents an effort to measure the volume of this migration of refugees. Although it was impossible entirely to segregate refugees from laborers engaged in usual interstate seasonal migration, or from those made destitute by causes other than drought, the results nevertheless illuminate very significant movements of population.

On all important highways entering California, the State department of agriculture maintains plant quarantine stations where incoming vehicles are stopped and inspected. The inspectors were instructed to note cars whose occupants were "persons in need of manual employment", and to designate them by symbols on their usual report forms, as white, Mexican, Negro, Filipino, or other. No more precise definition of the class it was desired to count was possible, but it was suggested that it was made up of persons moving usually in family groups, loaded with poor equipment, and known colloquially to inspectors as "tin-can tourists." Filipino laborers, who almost

<sup>2</sup> Professor Taylor is regional labor adviser and Mr. Vasey field investigator of the United States Resettlement Administration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This study is part of the research initiated under Harry E. Drobish, director of rural rehabilitation, California Emergency Relief Administration, and continued by the Resettlement Administration. Other aspects of the movement of drought and depression refugees to California have been presented by the senior author in Again the Covered Wagon, Survey Graphic, July 1935, and by Walter Davenport in California, Here We Come, Colliers, Aug. 10, 1935. The cooperation of A. C. Fleury, chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, California Department of Agriculture, and the staff of inspectors at border stations who made the traffic count of which these statistics are a compilation, is gratefully acknowledged.

always move as groups of single men with better equipment, were also counted. Persons entering the State by train or by bus were not counted. No questions beyond those ordinarily required in line of duty were asked. But physical and material conditions of refugees and other laborers are so marked and so well known to the inspectors, who are capable and observant men, that the results may be relied upon with confidence.

The statistics include men, women, and children, but no classification by age or sex could be obtained. As already indicated, complete separation of refugees from regular seasonal labor migrants between States was impossible. However, the largest group of this type seasonal laborers originating in California and returning to that State—were recorded separately because their vehicles bore California licenses. No statistical determination was made of the employment objective of the immigrants, but it is known from field observation that an overwhelming majority seek employment in California agriculture. Drought and depression were the principal expelling forces. Most of the immigrants were rural folk from farms and small towns.

An unknown, but large, number of "persons in need of manual employment" leave California, both seasonally and permanently. For the period under review those coming to California far exceeded those departing, but it is unfortunate that their numbers could not have been ascertained.

During the 6 months ending December 15, 43,180 persons, members of parties "in need of manual employment", entered California by motor vehicle. This number included men, women, and children, but did not include persons traveling by bus, or in cars bearing California licenses. Table 1 presents the statistics of this movement by months, and by States of origin. The peak of immigration occurred during the month ending September 15, which slightly anticipates the peak demand for labor in California agriculture. The volume at the peak was 50 percent greater than at the low point, which occurred during the month ending December 15.

Seventy-five percent of the emigrants came from States classified as "drought States" by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Six of these—Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas—furnished 50 percent of the total. Undoubtedly a great many of those who entered in cars bearing Arizona licenses, and some in those with New Mexico licenses, originated in States farther east. It is a very common practice for Oklahomans and others migrating westward to pause for work in the cotton harvest in Arizona, in order to obtain a temporary livelihood and funds for continuance of travel.

All or portions of the five States of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico have recently come to be known as the Dust Bowl. From these States came 37.4 percent of the emigrants, and in addition an unknown number whose cars, for the reason given above, bore Arizona licenses. An interstate rural-labor migration, rather than immigration of refugees, is represented largely by the 14 percent of the total migration which came from Washington and Oregon.

Notable deviations from the fluctuations in volume characterizing the total influx occurred in the portions of the movement which originated in Arizona, Washington, and Montana. Migration from Arizona dropped sharply after July 15. The early peak occurred when demand for farm labor was rising sharply in California, and the low points in the fall coincided with the rising demand for cotton pickers and lettuce workers in Arizona. The peak of movement from Montana and Washington occurred during the month ending November 15. Probably the end of the sugar-beet harvest in Montana and the fruit harvest in Washington accounts for this.

| Table 1 | Migra    | nts "in | Need   | of N | <b>I</b> anual | En | nploymer | it" | Ente | ring  | Cali | fornia | by |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|------|----------------|----|----------|-----|------|-------|------|--------|----|
| Motor   | Vehicle, | June 1  | 6-Dec. | 15,  | 1935,          | by | Months   | and | l by | State | e of | Origin | 1  |

|   | Total,<br>to Dec.   | June 16<br>15, 1935   | Number of migrants, month ending-  |   |   |  |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| State of origin   | Num-<br>ber   | Per-<br>cent  | July 15  | Aug. 15   | Sept. 15  | Oct. 15  | Nov. 15   | Dec. 15   |  |
| All States<br>Percent   | 43, 180<br>100. 0   | 100.0   | 7,162<br>16.6  | 8, 057<br>18. 7   | 8, 955<br>20. 7   | 6, 309<br>14. 6  | 6, 845<br>15. 9   | 5, 852<br>13. 6   |  |
| Drought States  | 32, 312   | 74.8  | 5, 268   | 6, 200  | 6, 959  | 4, 588   | 4, 681  | 4, 616  |  |
| Oklahoma.<br>Texas.<br>Arizona<br>Arkansas<br>Missouri<br>Kansas.<br>Colorado<br>New Mexico.<br>Nebraska<br>Idaho.<br>Montana.<br>Utah.<br>Iowa<br>Nevada<br>North Dakota.<br>Minnesota.<br>South Dakota.<br>Wyoming. | $7,138\\3,560\\2,786\\2,428\\2,257\\1,659\\1,292\\1,188\\847\\704\\602\\548\\475\\4475\\343\\226$ | $\begin{array}{c} 16.5\\ 8.2\\ 8.0\\ 6.56\\ 5.2\\ 3.8\\ 3.7\\ 3.0\\ 2.8\\ 1.9\\ 1.7\\ 1.6\\ 1.4\\ 1.3\\ 1.1\\ 1.0\\ .8\\ .5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 773\\ 689\\ 1,109\\ 306\\ 282\\ 341\\ 345\\ 223\\ 116\\ 67\\ 221\\ 117\\ 161\\ 39\\ 9\\ 57\\ 44\\ 44\\ 27\\ 32\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 539\\ 740\\ 886\\ 514\\ 505\\ 357\\ 281\\ 3864\\ 178\\ 130\\ 53\\ 146\\ 53\\ 149\\ 53\\ 449\\ 53\\ 45\\ 64\\ 85\\ 58\\ 18\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1,812\\ 755\\ 555\\ 576\\ 629\\ 645\\ 278\\ 273\\ 281\\ 213\\ 101\\ 145\\ 161\\ 151\\ 92\\ 82\\ 79\\ 51\\ 80\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 143\\ 376\\ 361\\ 484\\ 321\\ 390\\ 201\\ 212\\ 242\\ 170\\ 99\\ 118\\ 66\\ 66\\ 72\\ 115\\ 63\\ 30\\ 30\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 862\\ 862\\ 463\\ 310\\ 456\\ 361\\ 1299\\ 226\\ 185\\ 183\\ 226\\ 334\\ 334\\ 77\\ 2\\ 97\\ 34\\ 184\\ 111\\ 126\\ 32\\ 50\\ 50\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1,009\\ 537\\ 246\\ 437\\ 306\\ 284\\ 322\\ 218\\ 185\\ 273\\ 191\\ 191\\ 72\\ 117\\ 41\\ 108\\ 65\\ 71\\ 118\\ 16\\ 16\end{array}$ |  |
| Pacific States  | 6,062   | 14.0  | 941  | 1,012   | 925   | 1,049  | 1, 439  | 696   |  |
| Oregon<br>Washington  | 3, 770<br>2, 292  | 8.7<br>5.3  | 633<br>308   | 747<br>265  | 633<br>292  |  | 728<br>711  | 375<br>321  |  |
| Industrial States   | 3, 261  | 7.6   | 669  | 574   | 737   | 450  | 500   | 331   |  |
| Illinois<br>Michigan<br>New York<br>Ohio<br>Indiana.<br>Pennsylvania.<br>New Jersey   | $\begin{array}{r} 855 \\ 709 \\ 519 \\ 450 \\ 333 \\ 273 \\ 122 \end{array}$                      | $2.0 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.0 \\ .8 \\ .6 \\ .3$  | $     \begin{array}{r}       177 \\       229 \\       97 \\       43 \\       50 \\       37 \\       36 \\       \end{array} $             | 146     116     74     114     63     51     10   | 191<br>128<br>141<br>99<br>63<br>88<br>27   | $     \begin{array}{r}       133 \\       68 \\       62 \\       68 \\       70 \\       29 \\       20 \\       20     \end{array} $       | $     152 \\     78 \\     90 \\     51 \\     66 \\     40 \\     23     $   | 56<br>90<br>55<br>75<br>21<br>28<br>6   |  |

<sup>1</sup> For definition of migrants "in need of manual employment", see text. Persons traveling in auto stages are not included in this study; they represent only a small proportion of the total immigration of this type. Federal Emergency Relief Administration classification of States is used. Note the persons entering in cars bearing California licenses are not included in this table, but are included in the remaining tables.

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| State of azirin   | Total, June 16<br>to Dec. 15, 1935  |  | Number of migrants, month ending                           |   |  |  |  |   |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| State of Origin   | Num-<br>ber   | Per-<br>cent   | July 15  | Aug. 15   | Sept. 15   | Oct. 15  | Nov. 15  | Dec. 15   |
| Southern States   | 1, 290  | 3.0  | 225  | 245   | 299  | 177  | 160  | 184   |
| Tennessee<br>Georgia<br>Louisiana<br>Florida<br>Alabama<br>Kentucky<br>Mississippi<br>Virginia<br>West Virginia<br>Maryland<br>North Carolina<br>District of Columbia<br>South Carolina<br>Delaware | $\begin{array}{r} 302\\ 214\\ 170\\ 129\\ 113\\ 100\\ 76\\ 63\\ 35\\ 30\\ 23\\ 19\\ 16\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} .7\\ .5\\ .4\\ .3\\ .2\\ .2\\ .1\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\end{array}$ | 37<br>16<br>41<br>47<br>26<br>9<br>19<br>16<br>5<br>1<br>8 | 57<br>19<br>43<br>17<br>17<br>33<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>8<br>14<br>7<br>7<br>7 | 91<br>68<br>46<br>29<br>24<br>11<br>7<br>7<br>8<br>3<br>8<br>3<br>8<br>4 | 36<br>48<br>22<br>16<br>9<br>18<br>6<br>5<br>2<br>4<br>4 | 22<br>33<br>4<br>12<br>19<br>17<br>26<br>12<br>7<br>2<br>6 | 59<br>30<br>14<br>8<br>18<br>12<br>10<br>22<br>5<br>6 |
| New England   | 255   | . 6  | 59   | 26  | 35   | 45   | 65   | 25  |
| Massachusetts<br>Rhode Island<br>Maine<br>Connecticut<br>Vermont<br>New Hampshire   | 116<br>41<br>40<br>37<br>13<br>8  | . 3<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)  | 39<br>7<br>5<br>7  | 16<br>4<br>3<br>3   | 14<br>9<br>12  | 19<br>3<br>10<br>13                                      | 18<br>18<br>9<br>13<br>7                                   | 10<br>11<br>4   |

Table 1.—Migrants "in Need of Manual Employment" Entering California by Motor Vehicle, June 16–Dec. 15, 1935, by Months and by State of Origin—Con.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

#### Sources of Migration

DURING the same period that 43,180 persons, members of parties "in need of manual employment", entered California in cars licensed from outside the State, an additional 10,194 persons in similar economic situation entered in cars bearing California licenses. Of this combined total of 53,374 persons, 19.1 percent were returning Californians.

Table 2 shows the movement of returning Californians, by months. Seasonal fluctuation deviates somewhat from fluctuation in the movement from outside the State. Whereas the peak of the former movement occurred in June–July, the peak of the latter was in August– September (table 1). However, in both migrations the principal movement occurred in the first 3 months; during the period ending September 15, 59.3 percent of all returning Californians and 56.3 percent of all out-of-State migrants entered California.

The principal migration occurred across the Arizona border. By these routes 55.7 percent of out-of-State migrants and 45.6 percent of returning Californians entered California. The heavy movement of out-of-State migrants across the Arizona border, as compared with the Nevada and Oregon borders, is accounted for largely by refugees from southwestern drought States and to a lesser extent by the fact that Arizona is a source of labor which migrates seasonally to California. Arizona, Oregon, and Washington, particularly the first named, represent important areas of employment for migrant laborers who originate in California.

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|  | To   | otal  | Migrants entering via—                 |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| State and month  | Number   | Percent   | Arizona                                | Nevada                                 | Oregon                                 |  |
| Total<br>Percent   | 53, 374  | 100.0   | 28, 714<br>53. 8                       | 12, 827<br>24. 0                       | 11, 833<br>22. 2                       |  |
| In California cars—<br>June 16-July 15<br>July 16-Aug. 15<br>Aug. 16-Sept. 15.<br>Sept. 16-Oct. 15<br>Oct. 16-Nov. 15<br>Nov. 16-Dec. 15 | 2, 158<br>1, 985<br>1, 909<br>1, 354<br>1, 679<br>1, 109 | $21. 2 \\19. 4 \\18. 7 \\13. 3 \\16. 5 \\10. 9$ | 986<br>923<br>681<br>553<br>786<br>722 | 549<br>457<br>653<br>249<br>247<br>176 | 623<br>605<br>575<br>552<br>646<br>211 |  |
| Total<br>Percent   | 10, 194  | 100.0   | 4, 651<br>45. 6                        | 2, 331<br>22, 9                        | 3, 212<br>31. 5                        |  |
| In out-of-State cars<br>Percent  | 43, 180  | 100.0   | 24, 063<br>55. 7                       | 10, 496<br>24. 3                       | 8, 621<br>20. 0                        |  |

Table 2.—Route of Entry of Migrants Entering California by Motor Vehicle, June 16-Dec. 15, 1935

The crowding of cars of refugees from the Southwest, which is such a conspicuous feature of their exodus, is shown plainly by table 3. From seven selected drought States, the migrants averaged 4.8 persons per car. From all other States, including California, the average per car was only 3.6 persons. Interestingly, the average number of Californians per car who returned across the Arizona border was 5.2, as compared with 2.9 persons per car of those who entered via Nevada, and 3.4 persons per car of those who entered via Oregon. The higher average per car among those who entered via Arizona is largely due to the great number of Mexicans and Filipinos returning to California by that route, who characteristically crowd their cars, and to the fact that Arizona agriculture offers more employment to family labor than do Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 3.—Average Number of Occupants per Car of Migrants Entering California, June 16-Dec. 15, 1935, from Specified States

| State   | Number of passengers  | Number of<br>cars                                  | Average per<br>car                            |
|---|---|--|---|
| Grand total   | 53, 374   | 13, 245  | 4.0   |
| Selected drought States:<br>Arkansas.<br>Oklahoma.<br>Missouri.<br>New Mexico.<br>Arizona.<br>Kansas.<br>Texas. | $\begin{array}{c} 2,786\\ 7,138\\ 2,428\\ 1,579\\ 3,467\\ 2,257\\ 3,560\end{array}$ | $507 \\ 1, 389 \\ 490 \\ 323 \\ 732 \\ 516 \\ 832$ | 5.5<br>5.1<br>5.0<br>4.9<br>4.7<br>4.4<br>4.3 |
| Total   | 23, 215   | 4, 799   | 4.8   |
| Other drought States<br>Oregon<br>Washington<br>California<br>Others  | 9, 097<br>3, 770<br>2, 292<br>10, 194<br>4, 806                                     | 2,367<br>1,246<br>877<br>2,636<br>1,320            | 3. 8<br>3. 0<br>2. 6<br>3. 7<br>3. 6          |
| Total   | 30, 159   | 8, 446   | 3.6   |

### Race of Migrants

PRACTICALLY 90 percent of all the migrants were classified as white. Mexicans constituted only 6.3 percent of the total. Of all nonwhite migrants, 41.7 percent were returning Californians, but only 19.1 percent of all returning Californians were nonwhites. Seventy percent of all the Mexican migrants traveled in California or Arizona cars, principally the former. Eighty-five percent of all Filipino migrants traveled in cars from California. Montana, or Washington, and more than half of them in California vehicles.

| Table | 4Major | Race | Groups  | of  | Migrants   | Entering   | California, | June | 16-Dec. |
|-------|--------|------|---------|-----|------------|------------|-------------|------|---------|
|       |        |      | 15, 193 | 35, | from Selec | ted States | 5           |      |         |

| Selected States   | Total  | White 1                      | Mexican  | Filipino         | Negro  | Other <sup>2</sup>  |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|------------------|--|---------------------|
| Total<br>Percent  | 53, 374<br>100. 0  | 47, 777<br>89. 5             | 3, 382<br>6. 3   | 1, 211<br>2. 3   | 577<br>1, 1  | 427<br>0. 8         |
| California<br>Arizona<br>Texas<br>Montana<br>New Mexico<br>Washington | $     \begin{array}{r}       10, 194 \\       3, 467 \\       3, 560 \\       841 \\       1, 597 \\       2, 292 \\     \end{array} $ | 7,8602,2683,1655031,3352,146 | $ \begin{array}{r} 1,396\\963\\322\\62\\258\end{array} $ | 668<br>57<br>253 | $     \begin{array}{r}       173 \\       132 \\       66 \\       3 \\       4 \\       2     \end{array} $ | 97<br>47<br>7<br>20 |
| Oklahoma<br>Other   | 7, 138<br>24, 285  | 7, 017<br>23, 483            | 85<br>296  | 101              | 36<br>161  | 243                 |

"White" is used as an inclusive term for all not classified otherwise.
 "Other" includes Japanese, Chinese, American Indians, and Hindus, and 294 gypsies.

#### Mexican Migrants

COMPARISON of present interstate labor migration with that of past years is almost impossible because of failure to gather basic statistics in the past. It is possible, however, to compare movement of Mexican migrants into California through one of the most important points of entry, viz, Fort Yuma, during the 6 months ending December 15, 1935, with similar movement during the same period in 1927 and in 1928. During all three periods the data were gathered by inspectors at the same quarantine station, with the same officer in charge. Upon each occasion the classification Mexicans meant essentially Mexican laborers. The comparative statistics are presented in table 5.

The drop in volume of Mexican migration from 1927 to 1928, and again to 1935, is very conspicuous. The earlier traffic counts were made during the closing months of unrestricted Mexican immigration to the United States, when large and continuous accretions to the Mexican population of California via Texas were in progress, and when the volume of seasonal labor movement between California and Arizona was greater than at present. In 1935, fresh immigration from Mexico had long ceased, and local labor supplies in each of the two States were more ample, lessening the necessity of interstate migration.

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Seasonal fluctuation in volume of migration was essentially the same in each of the 3 years, because the migration of Mexicans was and is predominantly a labor migration, rather than a flight of refugees. In 1928, from June to November, 53.7 percent of the Mexicans traveled in California cars, 24.4 percent came from Arizona, 12.6 percent from Texas, and 2.1 percent from New Mexico. In 1935, from June to December, 47.1 percent of them were in California cars, 30.7 percent came from Arizona, 11.9 percent from Texas, and 9 percent from New Mexico.

|  | 19                | 1927                                    |  | 28  | 1935            |                   |  |
|--|-------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Period   | Number            | Percent                                 | Number                                 | Percent                                   | Number          | Percent           |  |
| All periods  | 8, 270            | 100.0                                   | 3, 660                                 | 100.0                                     | 1,994           | 100.0             |  |
| June: Second half  | 702               | 8.5                                     | 306                                    | 8.4                                       | 271             | 13. 4             |  |
| First half<br>Second half  | 808<br>1,049      | 9.8<br>12.7                             | 368<br>485                             | 10.1<br>13.3                              | 348<br>405      | 17.5<br>20.3      |  |
| First half<br>Second half  | $1,202 \\ 755$    | $\begin{array}{c} 14.5\\9.1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 309\\130\end{array}$ | 8.4<br>3.6                                | 145<br>170      | 7.3<br>8.5        |  |
| First half   | 573<br>546        | 6. 9<br>6. 6                            | 230<br>383                             | $\begin{array}{c} 6.3\\ 10.5 \end{array}$ | 148<br>88       | 7.4<br>4.4        |  |
| October:<br>First half<br>Second half                            | 520<br>403        | 6.3<br>4.9                              | $277 \\ 250$                           | 7.6                                       | 66<br>69        | 3.3               |  |
| November:<br>First half.<br>Second half.<br>December: First half | 652<br>478<br>582 | 7.9<br>5.8<br>7.0                       | 355<br>290<br>277                      | 9.7<br>7.9<br>7.6                         | 85<br>87<br>112 | 4.3<br>4.4<br>5.6 |  |

Table 5.—Mexicans Entering California at Fort Yuma, June 16-Dec. 15, 1927,1928, and 1935, by Half-Month Periods 1

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1927 and 1928 from Paul S. Taylor, Mexican Labor in the United States: Migration Statistics II, p. 5.

### Significance of Migration Movement

THE movement into California of 53,374 persons, members of parties "in need of manual employment," during 6 months in 1935 represents a labor migration and population shift, both of them of major import. Although the combined labor and refugee movements constituted only about 5 percent of the total number of passengers of all classes who entered California by motor vehicle during the period under review, their significance is not measured in these terms. The labor migration, which is seasonal and interstate, is of continuing importance to farmers, to the United States Employment Service which assists in direction of its flow, and to the schools or other agencies which feel the social effects of its pulsations. The movement of refugees is an index of major problems of relief, rehabilitation, and human resettlement with which the appropriate agencies of the Government are grappling and must continue to grapple. Were it not for their extensive activities, the numbers seeking refuge by flight to California, or elsewhere, would undoubtedly be much greater than is shown by this record.

# SOCIAL SECURITY

# State Unemployment-Insurance Legislation as of January 1, 1936

LAWS providing for unemployment insurance or unemployment reserves had been enacted up to January 1, 1936, in nine States <sup>1</sup> and the District of Columbia. In addition to this, the Legislature of North Carolina signified its desire to cooperate with the Federal social security program by an enabling act giving the governor and council the power to designate a commission or department to administer a system of unemployment insurance in the event of the enactment of an unemployment-insurance law by the United States Congress.

The 10 laws providing for unemployment insurance or reserves have a marked similarity, except that Utah and Wisconsin set up individual employment reserve funds with separate employer accounts, the State acting as custodian, while the other 8 laws provide for Statewide pooled funds. Under the individual reserve plan an employer's account may be used only to pay benefits to his own employees, and he is liable only to the amount of his reserve fund, while the plan of pooling the funds spreads the risk, and is nevertheless unemployment insurance, even though in a limited sense and for a limited time.

The following table, prepared by the Federal Social Security Board, gives the principal provisions of the 10 acts:

<sup>1</sup> Alabama, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

| State and   | State admin-                                       | man at trand   | Coverage: Em-                              |  | Con  | tributions  |  | Qualification   |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| citation  | agency   | Type of fund   | ployers of-                                | Employer   | Employee   | State   | Merit rating   | period  |
| Alabama<br>(Laws of 1935,<br>ch. 447.)                            | Unemploy-<br>ment com-<br>pensation<br>commission. | Pooled; merit rating.  | 8 or more with-<br>in each of 20<br>weeks. | 0.9%, 1936; 1.8%, 1937;<br>2.7%, 1938, 1939, and<br>1940; merit rating<br>thereafter.      | 1%   | None  | After 1940, commission deter-<br>mines merit rating on em-<br>ployer's 3-year experience;<br>minimum rate, 11/2%, maxi-  | 40 weeks' em-<br>ployment in<br>104 or 26 in<br>52.                                     |
| California<br>(Laws of 1935,<br>ch. 352.)                         | Unemploy-<br>ment re-<br>serves com-<br>mission.   | Pooled; sepa-<br>rate em-<br>ployer ac-<br>counts for<br>merit rating<br>only.             | 4 or more with-<br>in each of 13<br>weeks. | do   | 0.45%, 1936; 0.90%,<br>1937; 1% there-<br>after; shall never<br>exceed 50% of<br>general em-<br>ployer rate. | do  | After 1940, if during preceding 3<br>or 5 years reserve was 8-10%,<br>contribution rate, 2½6%; if 10-<br>12%, rate, 2%; if 12-15%, rate,<br>1½%, if 15% or more, rate, 1%.<br>Also guaranteed employment<br>accounts | State resident<br>for year, or<br>employed 26<br>weeks in<br>State during<br>that year. |
| District of Co-<br>lumbia.<br>(Pub. Act<br>No. 386,<br>74thCong.) | Unemploy-<br>ment com-<br>pensation<br>board.      | Pooled; merit<br>rating.   | 1 or more                                  | 1%, 1936; 2%, 1937;<br>3%, 1938, 1939, and<br>1940; merit rating<br>thereafter.            | None   | 1936, \$100,000;<br>1937, \$125,-<br>000; 1938,<br>\$175,000. | After 1940, Board determines<br>rate by employer's unemploy-<br>ment hazard after 3-year bene-<br>fit experience; minimum rate<br>1½%7, maximum 4%; general<br>rate not less than 3%.                                | 13 weeks' em-<br>ployment in<br>52.   |
| Massachusetts<br>(Laws of 1935,<br>ch. 479.)                      | Unemploy-<br>ment com-<br>pensation<br>commission. | do   | 8 or more<br>within each<br>of 20 weeks.   | 1%, 1936; 2%, 1937;<br>3%, 1938, 1939, 1940; <sup>1</sup><br>merit rating there-<br>after. | None, 1936; 1%,<br>1937; thereafter<br>50% of amount<br>contributed by                                       | None  | After 1940, commission deter-<br>mines merit rating on employ-<br>er's 3-year experience; mini-<br>mum, 1%.  | 90 days' em-<br>ployment in<br>52 weeks or<br>130 days in                               |
| New Hampshire.<br>(Laws of 1935,<br>chs. 99, 142.)                | Commissioner<br>of labor.                          | Pooled; sepa-<br>rate em-<br>ployer ac-<br>counts for<br>merit rating<br>only.             | 4 or more<br>within each<br>of 13 weeks.   | 1%, 1936; 2%, 1937;<br>3%, 1938, 1939, and<br>1940; merit rating<br>thereafter.            | 0.5%, 1936; 1%<br>thereafter; shall<br>never exceed<br>50% of general<br>employer rate.                      | do  | After 1940, commission deter-<br>mines merit rating on employ-<br>er's 3- or 5-year experience; if<br>reserve 8-10%, contribution<br>rate, 24%; of 10-12%, rate,<br>2%; if 12-15%, rate, 14%; if                     | 60 days' em-<br>ployment in<br>52 weeks.  |
| New York<br>(Laws of 1935,<br>ch. 468.)                           | Industrial<br>commis-<br>sioner.                   | Pooled   | do   | 1%, 1936; 2%, 1937;<br>3% thereafter.  | None   | do  | Advisory council to study ad-<br>visability of merit rating.<br>Report by March 1, 1939. No<br>rate to be less than 1% of pay  | 90 days' em-<br>ployment in<br>12 months or<br>130 weeks in                             |
| Oregon<br>(Special Ses-<br>sion of 1935,<br>ch. 70.)              | Unemploy-<br>ment com-<br>pensation<br>commission. | Pooled; sepa-<br>rate em-<br>ployer re-<br>serve ac-<br>counts for<br>merit rating<br>only | 4 or more<br>within each<br>of 20 weeks.   | 0.9%, 1936; 1.8%, 1937;<br>2.7%, 1938, 1939, and<br>1940; merit rating<br>thereafter.      | (2)  | do  | After 1940 commission deter-<br>mines merit rating on employ-<br>er's 3-year experience; mini-<br>mum rate 0.7%, maximum<br>rate 4.7%, average 2.7%. Also<br>guaranteed employment ac-<br>counts                     | 40 weeks' em-<br>ployment in<br>104 or 26 in<br>52.                                     |

Principal Provisions of State Unemployment-Compensation Laws, January 1, 1936

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| Utah<br>(Laws of 1935,<br>ch. 38.)   | Industrial<br>commission.                          | Employer re-<br>serve ac-<br>counts. | 4 or more                                | 3%, during first 2 years<br>of contributions;<br>based on reserve ra-<br>tio thereafter.   | Nonedo | After employer subject to act<br>for 2 years, if reserve per em-<br>ployee is less than \$75, con-<br>tribution rate, 3%; if \$75 to<br>\$100, rate, 1%; if \$100 or more,<br>no contribution. | 20 weeks em-<br>ployment in<br>52.                      |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------|--|---|
| Washington<br>(Laws of 1935,<br>ch. 145.)  | Unemploy-<br>ment com-<br>pensation<br>commission. | Pooled; merit<br>rating.             | 4 or more<br>within each<br>of 13 weeks. | 1-3% in 1936 and 1937<br>according to Federal<br>Reserve production<br>index; 3% in 1938,<br>1939, and 1940; merit<br>rating thereafter. | 1%do   | After 1940, commission deter-<br>mines merit rating on employ-<br>er's 3-year experience; mini-<br>mum rate 2%; average, about<br>3%.  | 40 weeks' em-<br>ployment<br>within 104 or<br>26 in 52. |
| Wisconsin-<br>(Laws of 1931,<br>spec. sess.,<br>ch. 20, as<br>am. 1933,<br>chs. 186,<br>383; 1935,<br>chs. 192,<br>272, and<br>446.) | Industrial<br>commission.                          | Employer re-<br>serve ac-<br>counts. | 8 or more<br>within each<br>of 18 weeks. | 2% from July 1, 1934,<br>through 1937; there-<br>after standard rate<br>2.7%; merit rating<br>provided.                                  | Nonedo | Merit rating provided by spe-<br>cific provisions of law; maxi-<br>mum 4%. Also guaranteed<br>employment accounts.   | 4 weeks em-<br>ployment by<br>given em-<br>ployer.      |

Minus, in all cases, Federal amount not credited.
 Employer contributions included in enrolled law by clerical error. Declared void by Attorney General, Nov. 27, 1935.

SOCIAL SECURITY

|                          |  |                | Ben  | efits  |              | _   | Ratio of benefit                    | week to duration   |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| State                    | Tota   | al unemployme  | ent  | Bastial unamplement  | Benefits     | Waiting period  | of previous                         | Maximum dura-<br>tion of ordinary<br>benefits  |  |  |
|                          | Rate   | Rate Maximum   |  | Fartial unemployment   | begin—       |   | Ordinary                            | Additional   | -  |  |
| Alabama                  | 50% of wages   | \$15 per week. | None   | Amount which, plus<br>wages, equals \$2 more<br>than benefits for total<br>unemployment  | Jan. 1, 1938 | 3 weeks in 52   | 1 to 4 within 104<br>weeks.         | 1 to 20 within<br>260 weeks.   | 16 weeks in 52.  |  |
| California               | do   | do             | \$7 per week   | Amount which, plus<br>wages, equals benefits<br>for total unemployment.  | do           | 4 weeks in 12<br>monthsthrough<br>1938-39; there-<br>after 3 weeks<br>in 12 months. | 1 to 4                              | No provision   | For 52 we s of<br>contributions,<br>13 weeks of ben-<br>efits in 12<br>months; for 104<br>contributions,<br>20 weeks in 12<br>months, plus 6<br>weeks in en- |  |
| District of<br>Columbia. | 40% of wages,<br>plus 10% for<br>dependent<br>spouse, plus<br>5% for each<br>dependent<br>relative; max- | do             | None   | Amount which, plus<br>wages, equals \$2 more<br>than benefits for total<br>unemployment.   | Jan. 2, 1938 | 3 weeks in 52   | 1 to 3 within 104<br>weeks.         | 1 to 20 within<br>260 weeks.   | suing 12 months.<br>16 weeks in 52.  |  |
| Massachu-<br>setts.      | 50% of wages   | do             | \$5 per week   | No provision   | Jan. 1, 1938 | 4 weeks in 12<br>months.  | 1 to 4 within 104<br>weeks.         | 1 to 18 within 6<br>years; after<br>t h e s e e x -<br>hausted, 1 to 26<br>for which em-<br>ployees con-<br>tributed | Do.  |  |
| New Hamp-<br>shire.      | do   | do             | If wages \$10<br>per week or<br>less, 70% of<br>wages, but<br>not to ex-<br>ceed \$5 | Amount which, plus<br>wages, equals \$2 more<br>than benefits for total<br>unemployment, but not<br>to exceed 60% of full-time<br>expringe | do           | 3 weeks   | do                                  | 1 to 24 within 6<br>years, to maxi-<br>mum of 10<br>weeks.   | Do.  |  |
| New York                 | do   | do             | \$5 per week.  | No provision   | do           | 3 weeks, but not<br>more than 5<br>weeks in cal-<br>endar year.                     | 1 to 15 days<br>within 52<br>weeks. | No provision   | Do.  |  |

#### Principal Provisions of State Unemployment-Compensation Laws, January 1, 1936-Continued

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| Oregondo     | do   | \$7 per week. | Amount which, plus<br>wages, equals benefits<br>for total unemployment;<br>no payment if partial<br>benefit is less than \$2. | Jan. 2, 1938   | 3 weeks in 52 | 1 to 4 within 104<br>weeks.  | do                           | 15 weeks in 52<br>weeks.  |
|--------------|--|---------------|---|--|---------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| Utahdo       | \$18 per week.   | \$6 per week. | No provision  | Jan. 1, 1938   | 2 weeks in 13 | 1 to 3 within 52<br>weeks.   | do                           | 16 weeks in 12<br>months.   |
| Washingtondo | \$15 per week.   | None          | Amount which, plus<br>wages, equals \$1 more<br>than benefits for total<br>unemployment.                                      | do   | 6 weeks in 52 | 1 to 4 within 104<br>weeks.  | 1 to 16 within<br>260 weeks. | 15 weeks in 52.   |
| Wisconsindo  | \$10 per week<br>ifwagesless<br>than \$25;<br>\$12.50 if<br>wages be-<br>tween \$25<br>and \$30; \$15<br>if wages \$30<br>or more. | \$5 per week  | Amount which, plus<br>wages, equals or exceeds<br>benefits for total unem-<br>ployment, as further<br>specified in law.       | July 1, 1936,<br>employer's<br>benefit lia-<br>bility begins<br>based on en-<br>suing em-<br>ployment. | 3 weeks in 52 | 1 to 4 within 52<br>weeks when<br>weekly benefit<br>rate is \$10; 1 to 5<br>when \$12.50; 1<br>to 6 when \$15. | No provision                 | Between 85% and<br>20 weeks in 52<br>weeks as com-<br>puted under<br>ratio provision. |

# New Benefit Plan of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey <sup>1</sup>

A THRIFT plan through which the employees of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and its domestic participating subsidiaries will be able to supplement the old-age pensions provided for in the Federal Social Security Act was announced by the company in December. The company has had, in effect, a variety of plans having as their object improvement in the economic security of the employees. Some of these were provided without cost to the employees and others required contributions by the employees as a condition of participation. In the first class were vacations with pay, accident, sickness and death benefits, dismissal allowances, and annuities. The annuity plan, which was started in the spring of 1918, was changed 4 years ago to provide for employee contributions toward annuity credits. In the other class, providing for employee participation, were group life insurance and the stock subscription plan designed to encourage thrift.

In the announcement of the new plan the company stated that present investment and economic conditions, together with the enactment of the Federal Social Security Act, made it advisable to revise the pension plan. A thorough study of annuity experience was made by officials of the company, who secured the assistance of insurance companies and also consulted various employee groups in working out a new basis better adapted to the changed conditions. The plan for the present is limited to employees in this country, because of the new social legislation, but it is said that studies will be made to determine whether a program can be worked out which will apply to workers in foreign fields. In considering possible application abroad, however, social legislation and corresponding taxes in the different countries will have to be taken into account. For the present, the plan provides that it may apply to such United States nationals engaged in foreign service as may be designated by the company. As the benefits available to employees of the company under the previous plan have in general exceeded those to which they will be entitled under the Federal act, the new thrift plan is designed to enable them to increase their old-age protection through the accumulation of these additional reserves. In drawing up the plan it was found necessary to establish an outside limit on company appropriations, since the ability of the company to pay the cost of such a program is largely dependent upon the amount of taxes imposed by the Government, and it is impossible to forecast the extent and nature of changes which may come with future legislation. The share of the company in the entire program, including the thrift plan, benefit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Employees Thirft Plan, Standard Oil Co. (incorporated in New Jersey) and its domestic participating subsidiaries, effective Jan. 1, 1936; and The Lamp, October-December 1935 (p. 6). New York, Standard Oil Co. of N J., 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

plan, lay-off, and premature retirement expenses, and all government social security taxes, is fixed, therefore, at 11 percent of the pay roll.

## Provisions of the Thrift Plan

FOR THE purposes of the plan the company will establish a trust fund designated as the thrift fund, which will be administered by three trustees appointed by the board of directors of the company and selected from the participants. The trustees, acting as an administrative committee, will have full and complete management and control of the fund. It is provided that a corporate trustee of the fund may be substituted for individual trustees.

Employees having 1 or more years of service on January 1, 1936, and all other employees on the completion of 1 year of service are eligible to participate. In general, part-time and casual employees, and agents and salesmen on a straight-commission basis, may not participate. Eligible employees may become participants by authorizing the employing company in writing to deduct not less than 3 percent nor more than 13 percent from their pay, which will be paid into the fund to the account of the respective participants. A participant in active service may suspend his contributions by written request, but will be ineligible to resume contributions until 1 year has elapsed. Contributions will be suspended while employees are on the inactive list unless written request for their continuance is approved by the employing company.

The company will deposit in the fund concurrently with the employee's contribution an equal amount if the employee contributes at the rate of 3 percent of his current compensation, but if the employee contributes an amount in excess of 3 percent the company will deposit 3 percent plus half of the employee's contribution in excess of 3 percent.

These contributions will continue in effect as long as the total annual cost to the companies participating in the plan, together with the cost to the companies of the benefit plan, lay-offs, and premature retirements, and all Federal and State pay-roll taxes intended to provide old-age, unemployment, and other employee benefits, does not exceed 11 percent of the pay roll. If the total annual cost should exceed this limit, the basis of the regular contributions will be revised so as to limit the future annual cost to the specified maximum.

Additional contributions, to be apportioned among the participants in an equitable manner, may be made by the company from time to time, and a single provisional contribution will be made by the employing company, not later than March 31, 1938, for each employee entering the plan within 31 days from the date on which he first became eligible. For participants hired during 1934 and 1935 and in the service December 31, 1935, this sum will amount to 3 percent of the participant's total compensation in 1934, 1935, and 1936, and for all others in the service December 31, 1935, and those hired during 1936, 3 percent of their compensation during 1936.

Retirement income has been provided through group annuity contracts with two large life-insurance companies. For this purpose a sum not less than the employing company's regular contribution nor more than twice that amount will be allotted currently by each participant out of his credit balance in the fund for the purchase of the annuity; provided, however, that such allotment shall not be operative during any period while contributions are suspended and may, at the option of a participant, be reduced to not less than 3 percent or omitted entirely after he is credited with 30 or more years of service. Subject to these limitations, a participant may change his group annuity allotment at the beginning of any pay period upon written authorization to the employing company. The allotments for the annuities consist of equal amounts of employee and company regular contributions. These payments, when made, cease to be a part of the fund or of any participant's credit balance therein. The annuity is payable in different forms. The life annuity, which is paid normally upon retirement at age 65 (women 55) and ceases upon death, yields the largest return in income. However, the participant may elect the modified cash refund annuity, under which any contributions by him, plus interest, which exceed the total group annuity payments will be paid in a lump sum to his designated beneficiary. The modified joint and survivor annuity plan provides that the annuity payments made to the employee during his lifetime will be continued in one-half the amount after his death to his designated joint annuitant as long as the latter survives. Under the joint and survivor annuity plan, payments are made to the annuitant during his lifetime and continued in full after his death to his designated joint annuitant as long as the latter survives. Evidence satisfactory to the insurance companies will be required of the insured person's good health in cases in which one of the modified forms of annuity is chosen.

In case of death while in service, a participant's contributions paid to the insurance companies, plus interest, are payable as a death benefit. In the event of termination of service for reasons other than death or retirement, a participant may receive a paid-up nonparticipating deferred annuity purchased with his own contributions, or he may receive a cash sum equal to his own contributions plus interest, or the insurance companies may elect to pay the amount in 12 monthly installments instead of in a lump sum. Dividends on the group annuity contracts will be paid annually, not earlier than the third anniversary of the contract. The dividend will be paid to the company and transferred by it to the trustees for apportionment

among those participating in the plan on the June 30th next following the receipt of the dividend.

A participant's credit balance in the fund after the purchase of the annuity may be used by him for the purchase of capital stock of the company, which will be purchased by the trustees in the open market on the written order of the participant. Stock certificates purchased under this provision are to be assigned to and retained by the trustees as long as the participant remains in the service, subject, however, to allowed withdrawals.

Other possible uses of a participant's credit balance in the fund are the purchase of single-premium whole life or endowment insurance, or such other forms of insurance contracts as the administrative committee shall from time to time approve, and allotments for membership dues in any mutual medical and hospital association approved by the committee.

Cash withdrawals from a participant's credit balance in the fund are allowed after the first June 30th following the completion of 2½ years of continuous participation in the plan, but such withdrawals may not exceed one-third of his own and the employing company's regular contributions plus one-half of the sum of all other credits to his account exclusive of the employing company's provisional contribution. Thereafter the withdrawal option may be exercised only once during each 12-month period. In addition to such withdrawals a participant may withdraw any stock certificates and the additional life or endowment insurance contracts, provided he first pays into the fund an amount equivalent to the original purchase price, though such a substitution may not be effected more than once within a period of 12 consecutive months.

The trustees may make loans to employees, for which securities acceptable to the trustees may be deposited as collateral, or the loans may be made on the stock and insurance policies of the participants purchased under the plan.

Net earnings of the fund during each fiscal year ending June 30 shall be determined semiannually and shall be divided each fiscal year among the employees then participating in the plan in proportion to their respective credit balances.

The company reserves the right to terminate any annuity contract and as to subsequent purchases substitute another group or other form of annuity contract or contracts with any insurance company or companies of its selection. Also, if in the opinion of the board of directors the purchase of annuities on a group basis becomes inadvisable, the company may suspend entirely the operation of this section of the plan. Also the right is reserved to amend, modify, alter, suspend, or terminate the plan in whole or in part, but without retroactive effect.

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## Reorganization of French Social-Insurance System

TWO decree laws <sup>1</sup> dated October 28 and 30, 1935, applying respectively to workers in commerce and industry and to agricultural workers, provide for a reorganization of the French social-insurance system. The revised law, which becomes effective January 1, 1936, provides for a reduction of 1 percent in the rate of contributions for the period of 1 year.

The report to the President of the Republic, accompanying the law, stated that according to the latest information available approximately 8,800,000 persons were insured. Of this number more than 7,000,000 were subject to contributions, of whom about 5,500,000 were paying their contributions regularly in spite of the unfavorable economic conditions and the unprecedented extent of unemployment. From 1930 to 1934 insured persons paid 7,300,000,000 francs in contributions, employers 7,600,000,000 francs, and the State 2,500,000,000 francs. During this period the sum of 4,500,000,000 francs was paid for sickness, maternity, and death benefits; 1,800,000,000 francs for invalidity and old-age pensions; and 400,000,000 francs for the administrative expenses of the funds. On December 31, 1934, there were approximately 11,000,000,000 francs in the various funds.

The report states that it had been thought that it should be possible to reduce the rate of insurance contributions, but that an impartial actuarial study made in the summer of 1935 under the direction of the Ministry of Labor showed there could be no permanent reduction in the rates of contribution, and that in the near future the present rate of 8 percent would be insufficient because of the increased charges due to invalidity insurance, for which no permanent fund had been set up. Permanent lowering of the contributions would cause either a reduction in the resources of the allotment funds, with a consequent increase in the proportion of medical and pharmaceutical costs paid by insured persons, or a reduction in the resources of the capital funds which would jeopardize the pension system. The Government believed that such a result would be unsatisfactory, but at the same time it realized the necessity of doing everything possible to lighten the costs of production; the double contribution by employers and workers was therefore reduced from 8 to 7 percent for the year 1936. This change, it was considered, did not present any risk to the public finances, because of the exceptional resources from the social-insurance stamp funds. The reduction in the contribution cannot be continued after the end of 1936 unless a special law is passed. In addition, all possible measures will be taken to reduce the growing costs of the allotment

<sup>1</sup> Report by Edwin A. Plitt, American Consul at Paris, dated Nov. 13, 1935; Journal Officiel (Paris), Oct. 31, 1935; Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), Nov. 25, 1935.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

funds, to strengthen their control, and to improve methods, thus insuring the more rapid collection of contributions, and finally to effect every possible economy consistent with good management.

The law provides also for a new financial management of the funds, in order to cover the costs of invalidity insurance. The measures decided upon consist of a special deduction from the reserves of all the funds, including the general guaranty fund. All these organizations collected money during the first 3 months after the law went into effect, during which time no money was paid out, and in the succeeding months expenses were very small as a result of the ignorance of insured persons of their rights under the system. During this period, therefore, the funds accumulated reserves beyond their normal needs and it appeared only fair to apply this surplus to the common good.

The grouping of the allotment funds on a regional basis provided for in the law not only is of financial interest, but is one of the most essential administrative reforms. These new regional organizations will have much greater powers than the reinsurance funds which they replace. They will have charge of the care of invalids, regulate invalidity pensions, establish uniform equitable compensation for risks for all the funds, and assist organizations facing a deficit, acting, within their jurisdiction, for the general guaranty fund, and thus reducing administrative expenses. The regional grouping of funds in 15 centers is a step toward decentralization and will be a source of important economies, which will result in a more efficient organization of the work. Other economies will result from the simplification in such matters as registration, payment, and valuation of contributions, and the granting of benefits.

In addition to providing measures for the prevention of abuses and the simplification of the administration of the law, the new regulations will make it more flexible and more humane by making the definition of insured person less strict and by guaranteeing him against failures or defaults by the employer, giving him better assurance of the right to benefits, and protecting him against unjustified forfeiture of benefits. A closer coordination is established between the insurance system and the other welfare and assistance laws.

The amount of the reserves in the various insurance funds is said to be out of all proportion to what an economic management of the insurance should have cost, and is too heavy a drain on the country's national economy, which has thereby been deprived of capital which might have been used in productive channels. It is to correct this situation and at the same time to safeguard the interests of the insured, the Minister of Labor stated, that the modifications of the law have been introduced. A brief summary of the changes in the original law<sup>2</sup> follows.

### Industrial and Commercial Employees

THE original act covered commercial, industrial, and domestic workers earning, with allowances for children, not more than 25,000 francs per year. This coverage is extended to include home workers, certain traveling salesmen working for one or more employers, hotel, cafe, and restaurant employees, taxi drivers who do not own their vehicles, baggage porters in railway stations, and female cinema and theater attendants and cloakroom and other attendants in such establishments.

The former method of fixing the contributions by dividing the insured persons into five wage classes has been given up, as it did not operate effectively except during periods of economic stability, when salaries and wages did not vary much from year to year. Under the new law, contributions will be calculated on the actual salary or wage of the insured person. However, for persons earning in excess of 12,000 frances per year no contribution will be required for earnings in excess of that amount. The joint contribution of employer and employee at the 7-percent rate in effect in 1936, therefore, cannot exceed 70 frances per month.

The payment of contributions, under the law of 1930, was made by special stamps affixed on individual cards in the case of old-age insurance and recorded on quarterly records in the case of sickness insurance. The payments will, beginning January 1, 1936, be entered on a single quarterly record sheet, upon which the employer is required to enter the total contribution and the wage on which the contribution is calculated. Payments will be made in cash at post offices by employers of 10 or fewer employees and by postal orders by those employing more than 10 people or by those having postal banking accounts. Special provisions will be made for the payment of contributions to the account of casual and domestic workers. As benefits are conditioned upon the contributions the benefits will be granted upon the basis of the regulations previously in force until April 1, 1936; that is, 3 months after the contributory features of the law become effective.

Irrespective of any payment made to his account, the insured person can, on producing his registration card and wage tickets, obtain the benefits to which he is entitled by the deductions made for social insurance from his wages, even if the employer has failed to pay these amounts into the fund.

Sickness benefits.—The conditions for the receipt of sickness benefit are much modified. Under the previous law it was necessary to have

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A digest of the social-insurance law of April 1930 was published in the Monthly Labor Review, September 1930 (p. 76).

paid a specified number of daily contributions during a fixed period, but under the new law there is a minimum payment for all insured persons, amounting to a contribution of 30 francs during the two quarters preceding the sickness or accident. If the insured person has not fulfilled this condition he can obtain the benefit if he has paid in at least 60 francs during the four preceding quarters. The benefit is determined according to a scale fixed by the Minister of Labor and cannot be less than 3 francs nor more than 18 francs per day. The wage serving as a basis for the contributions is supposed to correspond to 75 days of work per quarter. The cash benefit to which an assured person is entitled is reduced, in case of hospitalization paid for by the fund, by one-third if he has one or more children under 16 years of age, by one-half if he is married but has no dependent children, and by three-quarters in all other cases.

When the sickness has lasted for 1 month the insurance fund pays for succeeding months an amount equal to the daily benefit to the account of the insured person, with a minimum of 6 francs, which maintains the right of the insured person to benefit.

Maternity benefits.—The right to maternity benefits of woman workers compulsorily insured and the wives of insured persons is dependent upon the payment by the insured person of at least 60 francs during the four quarters immediately preceding confinement, of which 15 francs must have been paid during the first of these quarters. Formerly the right to benefit was, as in sickness insurance, dependent upon the payment of 60 daily contributions during the preceding 3 months. In cases in which it is necessary to maintain the rights of the insured person to benefits which might be lost because of incapacity for work or unemployment, the fund will pay to the account of the insured the sum of 24 francs which assists in maintaining the right to benefit.

Old-age insurance.—Pensions are granted, as in the past, at the age of 60 years, but the provision that an insured person must have paid into the scheme a minimum contribution covering 240 days' labor each year for at least 30 years is changed to a minimum payment of 60 francs annually for a period of 30 years. The minimum pension is fixed at 40 percent of the average wage on which the contribution is based.

Death benefits.—These benefits are payable to the heirs of insured persons if the insured person has been on the register for at least 1 year and has had at least 60 francs retained from his wages during the four quarters immediately preceding the disease or accident causing death. Formerly these benefits were not paid unless 1 year's regular contribution toward the death benefit had been paid.

Maintenance of rights during unemployment.-In case of the involuntary unemployment of insured persons through lack of work, payments are made to their accounts in order to maintain their benefit rights under the following conditions. In order to benefit by the unemployment guaranty an insured person must have had at least 60 francs deducted from his wages during the four quarters preceding his unemployment. In this case a payment of 30 francs will be made to his account in the fund in the event of unemployment covering at least 50 days of unemployment each in not more than 2 consecutive quarters of any 1 year. This payment covers the contributions, within certain limits, necessary for maintaining the right to benefit.

Special insurance for wives of insured persons.—The non-wageearning wives of insured persons are admitted to certain insurance benefits. They are considered as compulsorily insured at an annual wage arbitrarily fixed at 1,500 francs. Their contribution is fixed at 8 percent of this amount or 30 francs per quarter. They are not entitled to the cash sickness benefits, and are entitled to an invalidity pension only in case of total incapacity to attend to household duties. Half of the contribution is applied towards the old-age pension, which during a transitory period is fixed at 250 francs per year. Non-wageearning married women can contract for this insurance without regard to the husband, in their full juridical capacity.

The law also provides for the maintenance of rights of victims of industrial accidents, war pensioners, and the beneficiaries of the laws covering the infirm and incurable.

### Agricultural Workers

THE general provisions covering commercial and industrial workers could not be fully applied to agricultural workers, particularly the provision relating to calculation of contributions in accordance with the actual wage. The number of classes is changed from five to three, and consists of children up to the age of 16 years, women, and men. The joint monthly contribution for individuals in these groups is 12, 16, and 20 frances, respectively. The method of payment of contributions is the same as for industrial and commercial employees. The use of postage stamps for insurance payments may be adopted by farm laborers.

Sickness-insurance companies and funds will have the right, as heretofore, to collect contributions from their members, and the payment of sickness, maternity, and invalidity benefits will be made, as they are at present, by the funds concerned. They are in the hands, for the most part, of national reinsurance unions, mutual-benefit funds, and the national pension fund for the aged.

As in the case of industry and commerce, a new system of allocating resources is introduced, the main feature of which is a redistribution of the supplements granted by the State. Owing to the new system it will be unnecessary to increase the burden of invalidity insurance on employers and workers until 1940.

The special scheme for voluntary insurance in agriculture is maintained.

### Superior Council of Social Insurance

A DECREE<sup>3</sup> of December 10, 1935, provides for the permanent section of the Superior Council of Social Insurance, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labor. The council which has 30 members includes representatives of Parliament, of the Ministries of Labor and Finance, and of the social insurance funds, and delegates from hospital administrative boards, physicians, dental surgeons, and pharmacists' associations, and insurance and actuarial experts.

\* Journal Officiel, Paris, Dec. 11, 1935.

# NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

## Termination of National Recovery Administration

THE National Recovery Administration was terminated and certain of its agencies and functions transferred to other branches of the Federal Government on January 1, 1936. This action was taken by the President in Executive order of December 21, 1935, stating that the Division of Review, the Division of Business Cooperation, and the Advisory Council as constituted by Executive Order No. 7075 (June 15, 1935) should be transferred to the Department of Commerce and the Consumers' Division set up by Executive Order No. 7120 (July 30, 1935) should be placed in the Department of Labor. It was further provided that all orders and regulations previously issued in connection with the administration of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as amended, should be modified to the extent necessary to effectuate the transfer of duties.

The order of December 21, 1935, reads as follows:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195), as amended by Senate Joint Resolution 113, approved June 14, 1935, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The National Recovery Administration and the office of Administrator thereof are hereby terminated.

2. The Division of Review, the Division of Business Cooperation, and the Advisory Council, as constituted by Executive Order No. 7075 of June 15, 1935, together with all of their officers and employees, files, records, equipment, and property of every kind, are hereby transferred to the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, under the general direction of the President, to appoint, employ, discharge, and fix the compensation and define the duties and direct the conduct of all officers and employees engaged in the administration of the agencies transferred by this order to the Department of Commerce, to exercise and perform in connection with the said agencies the functions and duties now exercised and performed, or authorized to be exercised and performed, by the National Recovery Administration, to report to the President on all matters relating thereto, and to terminate the functions and duties of the said agencies not later than April 1, 1936.

3. The Consumers' Division, established within the National Recovery Administration by Executive Order No. 7120 of July 30, 1935, together with all of its officers and employees, files, records, equipment, and property of every kind, are hereby transferred to the Department of Labor. The Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed, under the general direction of the President, to appoint, employ, discharge, and fix the compensation and define the duties and direct the conduct of all officers and employees as may be engaged in the administration of the said Consumers' Division, to exercise and perform in connection with said Consumers' Division the functions and duties now exercised and performed, or authorized to be exercised and performed, by the National Recovery Administration, and to report to the President on all matters relating thereto. 4. No person transferred by this order shall by such transfer acquire a civilservice status. Any new appointments under this order may be made without regard to the civil-service rules and regulations.

5. All orders and regulations heretofore issued concerning the administration of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as amended are hereby modified to the extent necessary to make this order fully effective.

6. This order shall become effective on January 1, 1936.

# Meeting of Council for Industrial Cooperation<sup>1</sup>

THE Council for Industrial Progress, formed through the efforts of the Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation at the request of the President, held its first session on January 6, 1936.<sup>2</sup> Representatives of 90 management and ownership groups and 30 representatives of labor adopted an agenda covering formulation of a national industrial policy, wages, hours, child labor, fair-trade practices, internal and external competition affecting labor standards, antitrust laws and their effect on industry, and financial aid to small enterprises. At the suggestion of management representatives, an item covering Government competition with private industry was added.

The Coordinator explained that there was no intention on the part of the Federal Government to revive the N. R. A., but that the task was one of stimulating men of industry to think of their problems in terms of cooperation. Through the deliberations of the Council the President hopes to ascertain the attitude of employers and labor toward problems of stabilization, recovery, fair-trade practices, and unemployment.

Meeting in separate sessions, the management group chose as its chairman John G. Paine, chairman of the board of the Music Publishers Protective Association, and as secretary O. M. Porter, United States Pulp Producers' Association, New York. The labor group selected as chairman William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and as secretary I. M. Ornburn, former member of the United States Tariff Commission.

Assignments were also made by the management and labor groups to seven committees established by the Council. These committees were formed following the main items of the agenda and were designated as committees on (1) National industrial policy; (2) maximum work week, general wage and child labor; (3) fair-trade practices; (4) competition, both internal and external, affecting American standards; (5) Government competition with private enterprise; (6) antitrust laws including the Federal Trade Commission Act, and their effect on industry; and (7) financial aid to small enterprises.

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, press releases of Jan. 5 and 7, 1935.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Formation of the Council was an outgrowth of a preliminary meeting held on Dec. 9, 1935.

# PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

# Working Conditions and Output of Coal Mines in China

THE coal reserve in China is approximately 248,000,000,000 tons, according to the most recent estimate of the Chinese Government Geological Survey. Of this amount, 77.9 percent is bituminous, 20.7 percent anthracite, and 1.2 percent lignite. The major part of this reserve is in North China where modern methods are largely used in mine operation. In localities where the means of communication are not good and where production is intended wholly or chiefly for nearby consumption, coal is secured from pits or small shafts worked by primitive methods.

In Central China, along the Yangtze Valley, a few mines are being operated but the production is inadequate to fill the demand. The market in the Yangtze area is still dependent upon imported coal for industrial and household needs. From 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 tons of foreign coal are imported annually into the Yangtze Valley, and more than 600,000 tons are imported per annum into Canton and other localities in South China. The above statistics are taken from an article by the Director of the Mining Department of the Chinese Ministry of Labor, published in the Chinese Economic Journal of November 1935, which is also the source of the other data here presented.

### Coal Production

THE coal production for China as a whole in 1931 was approximately double that of 1915 and approximately triple that of 1912. In 1932, however, when the production of the northeastern Provinces was lost as a result of Japan's occupation of Manchuria, the output declined. There was, however, a gradual rise in 1933 and 1934, as is shown in the statement following.

|      | Tons         |      | Tons                      |
|------|--------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1912 | 8, 987, 862  | 1924 | 25, 768, 875              |
| 1913 | 12, 799, 771 | 1925 | 24, 255, 042              |
| 1914 | 14, 102, 339 | 1926 | 23, 040, 119              |
| 1915 | 13, 416, 666 | 1927 | 24, 172, 009              |
| 1916 | 15, 902, 616 | 1928 | 25, 091, 740              |
| 1917 | 16, 902, 260 | 1929 | 25, 437, 480              |
| 1918 | 18, 339, 502 | 1930 | 26, 036, 564              |
| 1919 | 20, 054, 513 | 1931 | 27, 214, 673              |
| 1920 | 21, 259, 610 | 1932 | 1 18, 665, 000            |
| 1921 | 20, 459, 411 | 1933 | <sup>2</sup> 19, 000, 000 |
| 1922 | 21, 097, 420 | 1934 | 3 20, 000, 000            |
| 1923 | 24 552 029   |      | ,,,                       |

<sup>1</sup> Approximate estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding production in the three eastern Provinces.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding production in the four northeastern Provinces.

In order further to develop the industry a 4-year plan of expansion has been adopted under which both Government-operated and private collieries will be encouraged and the various means of transportation will be improved.

### Equipment and Working Methods

COAL mines have been worked in China for more than 1,000 years, and primitive native methods are still being used. The movement, however, for the adoption of modern production processes is on the increase.

The newly opened mines, such as Chunghsing, Kailan, and Liuhokou collieries, are all equipped with modern mechanical devices and are operated under an efficient system of management. Even in small mines with a daily production of one or two hundred tons, most of them are equipped with lamps, hoisting machinery, and mechanical transportation devices. The native pits are usually of the inclined type and are rarely vertical, while their construction is very crude, whereas the newly developed collieries, with a big production, mostly have vertical shafts leading to the underground workings.

Between 1916 and 1926 the cost of production of coal per ton averaged \$2.45 (Chinese currency), and in 1931 \$3.79 (Chinese currency). This increased cost was the result of (1) low production due to unsettled local conditions; (2) inadequate and obsolete machinery; and (3) higher wages. Despite this increase, the cost of production was lower than in the following foreign countries in 1932 where the costs per ton were as indicated: Japan 4.90 yen; Annam and India \$4; and Europe \$8.<sup>1</sup>

Chinese laborers have a capacity for very hard work and their standard of living is low. Their average daily pay is 50 cents <sup>1</sup> for an 8-hour shift.

### Future Development

THE annual production of coal in China is approximately 20,000,000 tons, according to the latest estimate. A per capita consumption of 0.05 ton based on a population of 400,000,000 is "much too little to maintain the standard of an industrial nation." In the judgment of the Director of the Chinese Mining Department, the production and consumption of coal in China should double the present figure and to accomplish this he recommends the following measures:

1. Give more financial assisance to operators.

2. Exploit new mines entirely by modern process.

3. Improve mining methods in existing collieries.

4. Select appropriate and cheap motive power and try to electrify the industry as much as possible.

5. Manage technical, labor, and business affairs on a scientific basis.

6. Give more attention to coke making and by-product extraction.

7. Improve transportation facilities.

<sup>1</sup> Average exchange rate of Yuan dollar in 1934=34.1 cents.

8. Establish an experimental station for fuel.

9. Encourage the export of coal.

10. Enforce a protective tariff on imported coal.

#### Government Aid to Mines

IN RECENT years the great majority of the collieries in China have been seriously affected not only by business depression but also by the competition of foreign coal and have had recourse to the Ministry of Industry for financial assistance. As a consequence a scheme has been devised which provides that, upon the recommendation of that Ministry, mine operators and bankers may directly negotiate a loan, the terms of the loan, however, being subject to the approval of the Ministry, "which acts as go-between and stands in the position of guarantor."

# Productivity of Coal-Mine Workers in Poland, 1923 to 1934

A STEADY increase in output per man per shift in the coal mines in Poland from 1923 to 1934 is shown by an official report of the Polish Statistical Bureau.<sup>1</sup> During that period, the output per shift of miners increased 127 percent, that of all underground workers 186 percent, and that of all mine workers 195 percent. In 1934 the average production per miner was 9,336 kilograms (10.2 tons) per shift, per underground worker was 2,611 kilograms (2.8 tons) per shift, and per worker was 1,703 kilograms (1.88 tons) per shift. The following table shows for each of these groups the output per man-shift in 1913 and in each year from 1923 to 1934:

|  | A.verage<br>shift   | e output<br>(in kilogr                                    | per man-<br>ams <sup>1</sup> )                              |  | Average output per man-<br>shift (in kilograms 1)        |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Year   | Miners  | All<br>under-<br>ground<br>workers                        | All<br>mine<br>workers                                      | Year   | Miners A<br>grou<br>work                                 | All<br>under-<br>ground<br>workers                       | All<br>mine<br>workers                                   |  |
| 1913<br>1923<br>1924<br>1925<br>1926<br>1927<br>1928 | 5 576<br>4,106<br>4,700<br>6,035<br>6,902<br>7,414<br>6,991 | 1,710<br>912<br>1,085<br>1,473<br>1,724<br>1,814<br>1,914 | $1, 143 \\ 577 \\ 693 \\ 938 \\ 1, 120 \\ 1, 191 \\ 1, 267$ | 1929<br>1930<br>1931<br>1932<br>1933<br>1934 | 7, 057<br>6, 929<br>7, 506<br>8, 053<br>8, 971<br>9, 336 | 1, 874<br>1, 888<br>2, 063<br>2, 182<br>2, 463<br>2, 611 | 1, 264<br>1, 253<br>1, 370<br>1, 410<br>1, 589<br>1, 703 |  |

Average Output of Coal per Man-Shift in the Coal Mines of Poland, in Specified Years

<sup>1</sup> Kilogram=2.2046 pounds.

<sup>1</sup> Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1935, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Poland, Warsaw, 1935 (p. 147).

# INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

# The Wage Earner in Agriculture

THE agricultural laborer who works for wages has been the subject of an increasing amount of study and interest in recent years. The Royal Institute of International Affairs has recently published a book <sup>1</sup> in which the most important studies of the International Labor Office and of other research organizations are brought together. The book presents an international survey of the social and economic status and condition of wage earners in agriculture, which, because of the almost unlimited extent of the subject itself and the great divergence of conditions and standards among the different countries and peoples of the world, must necessarily be treated very broadly. This article attempts a review of some of the specific data presented in the survey and of the outstanding trends in legislation and collective action which it develops.

## Proportion of Wage Earners Among Agricultural Workers

AGRICULTURAL wage earners fall definitely into three groups: (1) The workers with a more or less permanent status, who as a rule live with and receive maintenance from their employers in addition to wages; (2) the seasonal workers, hired by the day or the week or for some other stated period, or for a specified crop; and (3) the migratory or casual laborers, hired usually by the hour or the day in the harvesting and gathering of crops.

A variety of terms is applied to the first group, but in all cases these workers have the status indicated in the American terms "farm hand" and "hired man." They are "the key men of the ordinary farm. \* \* They are presumed to command a considerable degree of knowledge and to be experienced men." The author of the book under review applies the German term "free workers" to the second group, in contrast to the "bound" servant under contract for a definite period; this group forms, numerically, the great mass of laborers who depend upon agriculture for a livelihood. The third group may, and often does, contain persons who leave other employment for the brief emergency periods required to gather certain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Howard, Louise E. Labor in Agriculture. London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1935.

crops. An instance of this type of temporary agricultural employment is the migration of London workers to the hop fields, and in the United States the custom followed by many factory workers in the eastern States of leaving their regular jobs temporarily for farm work, such as strawberry picking in Maryland and cranberry picking in New Jersey.

The author observes that paid workers are often considered a minority of an agricultural working population. Although that is true of "the world mass of agricultural populations, \* \* \* it is a misconception to suppose that such workers are anywhere unimportant." Table 1 is presented to show the proportion of wage-paid agricultural workers of all types in the entire body of active workers in agriculture and the relation which agricultural workers as a whole bear to the total number of gainfully occupied in the population of the countries for which data are available. This table combines two tables appearing in the study under review. One shows, for the countries selected, the actual number of workers in agriculture and their relation to the total gainfully occupied population based upon the latest census material available at the time the table was compiled. To this has been added, for this article, later census material from some of these countries, compiled by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations and published in its Statistical Yearbooks of 1933-34 and 1934-35. The second of the tables from which data in table 1 are drawn gives the number of paid workers known to exist among the agricultural working populations of the selected countries and the percentage of such workers to the total number of gainful workers in agriculture. These data were derived from an analysis of the occupational census of each country, and comparable data for the most recent censuses are not available. Because census methods in various countries differ, the coverage cannot be regarded as identical throughout.

|   | Agricultural                 | workers                              | Wage earners in agriculture |  |  |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Country and date of census                                    | Total                        | Percent of<br>all gainful<br>workers | Total                       | Percent of<br>all gainful<br>workers in<br>agriculture |  |
| Australia, 1921<br>Belgium, 1920<br>Bulgaria                  | 479, 588<br>610, 573         | 22. 9<br>19. 1                       | 166, 562<br>224, 438        | 34.7<br>36.8   |  |
| 1920<br>1926 1  | 2, 148, 554<br>2, 464, 400   | 82.4<br>81.0                         | 228, 864                    | 10.7   |  |
| Canada:<br>1921<br>1931 <sup>a</sup><br>Czechoslovakia:       | 1, 041, 618<br>1, 220, 700   | 35. 0<br>31. 1                       | 170, 328                    | 16.4   |  |
| 1921<br>1930 <sup>1</sup>                                     | 2, 346, 000<br>1, 672, 900   | 40.3<br>28.3                         | 885, 300                    | 37.7   |  |
| Denmark, 1921<br>Estonia, 1922<br>Finland                     | 460, 878<br>402, 422         | <sup>3</sup> 33. 8<br>65. 6          | 151, 025<br>76, 850         | 32.8<br>19,1   |  |
| 1920<br>1930 1  | 1,017,929<br>1,107,500       | 68.9<br>63.4                         | 362, 586                    | 35.6   |  |
| France, 1926<br>Germany:                                      | 8, 129, 824                  | 37.7                                 | 2, 846, 883                 | 35.0   |  |
| 1925<br>1933 <sup>a</sup><br>Great Britain:                   | 14, 338, 443<br>9, 343, 500  | 30. 5<br>28. 9                       | 3, 200, 037                 | 22.3   |  |
| England and Wales:<br>1921.<br>1931 <sup>9</sup><br>Scotland: | 975, 289<br>1, 059, 100      | 6, 8<br>5, 6                         | 592, 876                    | 60.8   |  |
| 1921<br>1931 <sup>2</sup>                                     | 162, 486<br>198, 600         | 10.1<br>8.9                          | 97, 340                     | 59.9   |  |
| Hungary, 1920.<br>Irish Free State, 1926.                     | 2, 118, 145<br>672, 129      | 58. 2<br>52. 1                       | 982, 326<br>136, 014        | 46. 4<br>20, 2   |  |
| 1921<br>1931 <sup>3</sup>                                     | 9, 782, 674<br>8, 168, 900   | <sup>3</sup> 55. 3<br>47. 3          | 4, 216, 462                 | 43.1   |  |
| Netherlands:  | 1,087,803                    | 79.4                                 | 230, 749                    | 21. 2  |  |
| 1930 1<br>New Zealand, 1921                                   | 655, 200<br>142, 021         | 20.6<br>3 26.8                       | 4 64, 060                   | 4 45. 1  |  |
| Norway:<br>1920   | 336, 029                     | 36.8                                 | 103, 715                    | 30.9   |  |
| Sweden, 1920  | 412, 300<br>963, 439         | 35.3<br>40.7                         | 214, 488                    | 22. 3  |  |
| 1920<br>1930 1  | 459, 683<br>413, 300         | 25. 9<br>21. 3                       | 96, 575                     | 21.0   |  |
| United States:<br>1920  | 10, 900, 322<br>10, 722, 500 | 26.3<br>22.0                         | 2, 548, 989                 | 23. 5  |  |

Table 1.—Number and Percent of Agricultural Workers and of Wage Earners in Agriculture, in Specified Countries and Census Years

Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations, 1933-34, pp. 39-45.
 Idem, 1934-35, pp. 39-47.
 Estimated.
 Includes salaried workers or foremen.

#### Wages of Farm Laborers

AN INTERNATIONAL comparison of wage rates and earnings of wagepaid farm labor is so complicated by varying customs and methods of payment as to be practically meaningless. These variations occur not only between countries, but between different localities of the sam country, between seasons, and between the different types of farm employment, as permanent, seasonal, etc.

In an interesting computation made by the Norwegian authorities for 1930-31, where the national average rates were taken as an index=100, the lowest and highest local rates stood at indexes of 88 and 119 for farm-servants' wages and of 69 and 142 for day workers' wages; in Scotland, in 1931, the married plowmen's summer weekly wage ranged from 30s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.; these are both small countries. In larger countries the range can be very great indeed. It is notorious in France, where the rates given in one part of the country are no guide whatever to those given in another. In Italy, in June 1932, the average hourly rate for day workers was calculated at 0.82 lire in one Province, but at 1.64 in another—exactly twice as much.

Seasonal rates are equally confused.

Estonia records three seasonal rates for day workers, Latvia no fewer than six, namely for grass mowing, the rye harvest, cereals harvest, flax harvest, cereals threshing, roots harvest; in 1931 the day rates for these operations were respectively 3.21, 3.10, 2.73, 2.79, 2.69, and 2.39 lats. Other examples of the seasonal variation of wages are, for day workers, 17.39 and 19.89, 23.40 and 26.50, 18.71 and 21.22 crowns (according to district) in Czechoslovakia (1931); 4.28, 4.71, and 5.51 crowns in Denmark (1931); 2.00 and 3.60 pengo in Hungary (1930); 1.24 and 1.33 lire (per hour) in Italy (1931); 4.12, 4.43, 4.71, and 5.14 crowns in Norway (1931); 3.57 and 4.71 crowns in Sweden (1931); for more permanent workers, 209 and 287 crowns per winter and summer engagement respectively for farm servants in Norway (1930–31), and \$43 summer and \$36.58 all-the-year-round average monthly cash wage (without board or lodging) in Canada (1931).

Payment in kind which, the author observes, has "from oldest times \* \* \* been a subject of endless dispute between master and man," persists and is of great importance in relation to the earnings of agricultural workers. It also takes many forms. Housing and food allowances often constitute part of the wages not only of the permanent staff but of the seasonal workers. Wood for fuel, and garden plots are customary grants in Europe.

The study presents data on the recent movement of real wages, treated as index numbers for countries for which reliable cost-ofliving indexes are available. Maintenance, allowances, and payment in kind are included in these computations. Table 2 gives the index of real wages, 1931 to 1933, of permanent resident farm workers, or "farm hands", and of nonpermanent agricultural laborers, in all countries for which information could be secured.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

| Ari.<br>Country           | Labor      | ers perma<br>employed | anently<br>1 | Day laborers <sup>1</sup> |           |          |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|
| SHD Country               | 1931       | 1932                  | 1933         | 1931                      | 1932      | 1933     |
| Australia<br>Canada       | 76         | 65                    | 65           | 98                        | 95        | 99       |
| Czechoslovakia<br>Denmark |            |                       |              | 100<br>105                | 100<br>99 | 98<br>99 |
| Estonia                   |            |                       |              | 114<br>89                 | 114<br>82 | 115      |
| France                    | 108        | 98<br>119             |              | <sup>2</sup> 108          | 84<br>119 |          |
| Hungary                   |            |                       |              | 82<br>102                 | 73        | 56       |
| Italy                     |            |                       |              | 81<br>191                 | 82        | 83       |
| Norway<br>Poland          | 71         | 62                    |              | 99                        | 94        | 91       |
| Scotland<br>Sweden        | 109<br>101 | 113<br>100            | 108          | 105                       | 102       |          |
| United States             | 84         | 71                    | 66           | 83                        | 65        | 61       |

Table 2.—Index of Real Wages of Agricultural Laborers in Specified Countries, 1931 to 1933

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers on day, week, or short-term contracts. <sup>2</sup> 1930.

#### Legislation Affecting Farm Laborers

AGRICULTURE is very largely excluded from the application of labor laws and progressive social legislation in general, although "legislative omissions and exclusions have been a trifle less sweeping in Europe" than in the newer countries.

Half the workmen's compensation acts of Europe, more than half the child labor acts, and most unemployment insurance acts, leave out agriculture. But in the fields of housing, sickness, and old-age insurance, maternity protection, family allowances, and in numerous other directions, it is becoming more common to consider the claims of agriculture, if indeed such acts are not general acts applying to the whole population, in which case persons engaged in agriculture are ipso facto covered.

On the question of hours of work, definite effort has been made to include agriculture in legislative movements limiting working hours and some countries have actually enacted such legislation. Agricultural labor was brought within the province of the International Labor Organization in 1921, but the attempt to secure the inclusion of agriculture in the discussion of the 8-hour day in the International Labor Conference of that year was unsuccessful.

Laws regulating working hours in agriculture were adopted in several European countries after the World War. In some cases they were unenforceable and have fallen into disuse; in others they have been abrogated in subsequent political overturns. Statutory regulation has been partially effective, however, in some countries.

One of the first legislative enactments of the Czechoslovak Government (Dec. 19, 1918) was the establishment of an 8-hour day, which

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applied to agriculture as well as to industry. Modification became imperative in order to retain for agricultural workers any real advantage of the legally shortened workday, because an inelastic 8-hour day proved wholly impractical. During the next few years several decrees were issued in the attempt to make necessary adjustments. The final outcome was the adoption of the principle of payment for overtime. Instead of paying a higher rate for all work in excess of 8 hours, however, the practice is to calculate overtime after the tenth hour. This applies only to day laborers, but protection is provided for permanent and resident workers, which in turn govern the hours of all workers. This provision is that regular farm workers must be given 12 consecutive hours of rest (8 of which must be uninterrupted rest at night) during each 24 hours. That, in effect, fixes a maximum 12-hour day, the last 2 hours of which, if worked by nonpermanent workers, are subject to overtime rates of pay.

Italy attempted in a general decree (Regulations on Agriculture, Sept. 10, 1923) to establish a basic 8-hour day, and 48-hour week for day workers in agricultural employment. This passed through various amendments and modifications, and the present situation in Italy is much the same as that in Czechoslovakia—that is, a maximum 12-hour day with extra pay for the last 2 hours. The long workday, on the other hand, is nominally permissible in Italy only during the summer months, or during emergency periods.

A maximum workday is established indirectly under Austrian laws fixing mandatory rest periods. These vary from a minimum of 8 hours for night rest in one Province to 10 hours in summer and 12 in winter in another. Required rest periods during the day as a rule total not less than 2 hours.

Another indirect approach to regulation of hours is found in England and Wales. In those countries agricultural wages are fixed by wage boards which, while having no statutory control over hours, nevertheless may set wage rates for a specified number of hours' work in a day or a week. The week is the customary pay period, and by limiting the hours to which a weekly wage rate applies, the authority conferred by the act has been so used as to establish in effect a standard week of 48 to 50 hours in winter and 50 to 54 hours in summer. In countries where organizations of farm laborers have secured collective agreements, hours are regulated to some extent by agreement.

### Organization Among Farm Laborers

EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE relations in agriculture are affected by the fact that to a great extent the old personal relationship of master and servant persists with regard to permanent workers, while, on the other hand, the relation of the employer to a large labor force is a shifting one. The isolation of agricultural workers and their lack of communication, and, until the World War, the retention of the masterand-servant status in law, have militated against organization or collective action on their part.

Nevertheless, there is an organized labor movement in agriculture which in a few countries has attained considerable vitality. The International Labor Conference of 1921 adopted a convention, which was ratified by 23 countries, granting agricultural workers the right to organize on the same terms as those enjoyed by industrial workers.

Collective bargaining, usually through the medium of labor unions organized and functioning in much the same manner as trade unions in industry, "could in 1933 be stated to cover 5,000,000 agricultural workers."<sup>2</sup> Matters of primary importance, in addition to wages, that workers try to control through the medium of the collective agreement are hours and housing conditions.

In four countries—Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden—working hours are regulated by detailed schedules which vary with the season and the occupation.

Minimum housing standards are written into the agreements in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Sweden. These standards deal primarily with the size and state of repair of "service dwellings." The national agricultural agreement in Denmark calls for a minimum of two rooms and kitchen and scullery, and requires that new or reconstructed houses must comprise three rooms. The Swedish collective agreement, which is also national in scope, provides that a married worker's dwelling must consist of at least two rooms and a kitchen; if only one room and kitchen are supplied, the floor space must be at least 35 square meters, and the worker whose quarters are less than that area is entitled to an indemnity of 10 kroner per year for each 3 square meters below that minimum. Many details of arrangements, such as heat, water and drainage facilities, the kind of materials used for flooring, garden plots, chicken yards, etc., are covered in the terms of the various agreements.

Although the strike is not generally associated with farm workers, the author of the book under review points out that the assumption that that method is not used by them is contradicted by the facts. Strikes have occurred which "have sometimes been both severe and prolonged", and while some of those noted date back to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth a number of strikes have taken place since the World War. Agricultural strikes occurred in Poland in 1921 and 1925; in Sweden in 1919, 1920, 1924–25, and 1929–30, the last mentioned lasting nearly 2 years; in Denmark in 1921 and 1930; in Germany in 1923 (Silesia) and 1924 (East Prussia); and in the Netherlands in 1930.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, January 1936 (p. 77): Collective Bargaining by Agricultural Workers in Various Countries.

It is seldom that the incidence and course of smaller movements not amounting to regular strikes are recorded, but occasionally the agricultural trade unions keep note of all protests of whatever kind over a certain period. Thus the German Social Democratic Union noted, in 1923, over 3,000 "wage movements" not involving cessation of work and 12 strikes involving such cessation, the strikes affecting 37,000 enterprises and 280,000 workers; in 1924 they noted 500 "wage movements" and 9 strikes, these affecting 2,200 enterprises and 24,000 workers; these 2 years were the years of greatest unrest among German agricultural workers. In Austria between January 1, 1928, and December 31, 1930, there were 296 wage or other protest movements and 20 strikes, together affecting 68,357 persons (1,441 actual strikers) and involving the loss of 6,556 days' work; of these movements and strikes 132 were successful from the workers' point of view, 104 were compromised, and 17 were unsuccessful; further, there were 6 lock-outs affecting 144 persons and involving the loss of 1,434 days' work; about one-half of all these movements were in the forestry industry.

# Common Causes of Discharge of Office and Clerical Workers

AMONG the most common causes for the dismissal of office or clerical employees, carelessness heads the list, followed by noncooperation and laziness, according to the findings of a recent survey. Absence for causes other than illness is also a conspicuous reason for discharge, while absence due to illness is not given as a common cause for dismissal but is cited as an obstacle to promotion. The leading character traits reported as preventing advancement are lack of initiative and lack of ambition, as shown in the accompanying statistics from the December 1935 issue of the Personnel Journal. Seventysix corporations cooperated in this survey.

|  | Distribution of<br>specified<br>causes—  |  |   | Distribution of<br>specified<br>causes—  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Most common causes reported  | Of dis-<br>charge  | Pre-<br>vent-<br>ing<br>promo-<br>tion   | Most common causes reported   | Of dis-<br>charge  | Pre-<br>vent-<br>ing<br>promo-<br>tion   |
| Lack of specific skills<br>In shorthand<br>In typewriting<br>In English.<br>In dictaphone<br>In arthmetic<br>In office machines<br>In bookkeeping<br>In spelling<br>Character traits<br>Carelessness<br>Noncooperation<br>Laziness<br>Absence for causes other than<br>illness | Percent<br>10.1<br>2.2<br>1.6<br>1.6<br>1.3<br>.9<br>.6<br>.6<br>.6<br>.6<br>.0<br>89.9<br>14.1<br>10.7<br>10.3<br>8.5 | Percent<br>23.5<br>3.2<br>2.4<br>5.2<br>1.6<br>3.0<br>2.2<br>1.4<br>2.7<br>1.8<br>76.5<br>7.9<br>6.7<br>6.4<br>3.7 | Character traits—Continued.<br>Dishonesty.<br>Attention to outside things<br>Lack of initiative<br>Lack of ambition<br>Tardiness.<br>Lack of loyalty.<br>Lack of loyalty.<br>Insufficient care of and im-<br>proper clothing.<br>Self-satisfaction.<br>Irresponsibility.<br>Unadaptability.<br>Absence due to illness | Percent<br>8.1<br>7.9<br>7.6<br>7.2<br>6.7<br>2.2<br>6.7<br>2.2<br>1.6<br>.9<br>.3<br>.3<br>.0 | Percent<br>1.2<br>5.6<br>10.9<br>9.7<br>4.6<br>3.3<br>3.0<br>4.4<br>.8<br>1.4<br>2.4 |

Percentage Distribution of Most Common Causes of Discharge and of Deficiencies Preventing Promotion

#### INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

One of the conclusions from a study of these findings is that "although the present economic disturbance has caused the educational program in many communities to be reduced, the responsibility of the schools for education to develop character has increased."

# Extent of Piece Work in the Soviet Union, 1928, 1930, and 1934

SINCE 1930 the proportion of piece work has increased in the industries and trades in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). In 1934 piece work in the woodworking industry accounted for 75 percent of the total work-hours and in the other industries and trades for about two-thirds of the total working time.

The following table shows the proportion that the time spent on piece work formed of the total man-hours worked in specified industries in 1928, 1930, and 1934.<sup>1</sup>

Percent of Total Working Time, in Large-Scale Industries<sup>1</sup> in the Soviet Union, Spent in Piece Work, 1928, 1930, and 1934

| · · Industry group |  | Percent piece work formed of total working time in- |   |  |  |
|--------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
|                    | 1928                                     | 1930  | 1934  |  |  |
| All industries.    | 57.5                                     | 56.7  | 69.6  |  |  |
| Coal mining        | 50.768.862.862.852.058.669.159.835.440.8 | 54.564.160.252.851.049.264.558.351.451.9            | 2 63.2 67.4 70.8 67.4 70.8 68.9 75.2 61.4 70.1 64.7 72.3 66.6 60 60 70 72.3 70 72 72 70 72 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 |  |  |

<sup>1</sup> Large-scale industry comprises all industrial enterprises equipped with mechanical driving power and employing no less than 16 wage earners, and those employing no less than 30 wage earners if without mechanical power. <sup>2</sup> Mine workers only.

· Mine workers only,

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.), State Planning Commission, the U. S. S. R. in figures, Moscow, 1935 (p. 244).

# Changes in Population Classes of the Soviet Union, 1913, 1928, and 1934

WAGE earners and salaried employees doubled in number in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) during the last two decades (1913-34). The number of persons independently engaged in smallscale farming and manufacturing decreased by about two-thirds, and the number of middle-class landowners and merchants and "kulaks" (well-to-do peasants hiring outside help) dwindled almost to the vanishing point during the same period.

It is noteworthy that members of cooperatives (collective farms, producers' and service artels, and consumers' associations) who belonged neither to the middle-class landowners and "kulaks" nor to the proletarian classes, multiplied in number about 18 times during the 5 years ending in 1934, due principally to the collectivization of agriculture and formation of the artels for manufacturing and service purposes.

The following table shows the changes in the population classes in the Soviet Union in 1913, 1928, and 1934.<sup>1</sup>

| Population class  | 1913  | 1928   |  | 1934  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
|   | Number  | Percent  | Number   | Percent   | Number   | Percent  |
| All population classes  | 139, 300, 000   | 100.0  | 152, 352, 000  | 100.0   | 168, 000, 000  | 100.0  |
| Wage earners and salaried employees<br>In industry<br>In agriculture<br>Members of cooperative societies <sup>1</sup> | 23, 300, 000<br>17, 300, 000<br>6, 000, 000                                     | $     \begin{array}{r}       16.7 \\       12.4 \\       14.3 \\     \end{array}   $ | 26, 343, 000<br>24, 124, 000<br>2, 219, 000<br>4, 406, 000 | $     \begin{array}{r}       17.3 \\       15.8 \\       1.5 \\       2.9     \end{array} $ | 47, 118, 000<br>41, 751, 000<br>5, 367, 000<br>77, 037, 000                    | $   \begin{array}{r}     28.1 \\     24.9 \\     3.2 \\     45.9   \end{array} $ |
| Middle classes.<br>Landowners and merchants.<br>Kulaks <sup>2</sup> .   | $\begin{array}{c} 90,700,000\\ 22,100,000\\ 5,000,000\\ 17,100,000 \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{r} 65.1\\ 15.9\\ 3.6\\ 12.3 \end{array} $                            | 111, 131, 0006, 801, 0001, 183, 0005, 618, 000             | 72.9<br>4.5<br>.8<br>3.7  | $\begin{array}{r} 37, 902, 000 \\ 174, 000 \\ 25, 000 \\ 149, 000 \end{array}$ | 22.5<br>.1<br>.01<br>.09   |
| sioners, etc.)  | 3, 200, 000   | 2.3  | 3, 671, 000  | 2.4   | 5, 769, 000  | 3.4  |

Changes in Population Classes in the Soviet Union in 1913, 1928, and 1934

A new population class added during the Soviet regime to the population classes existing in 1913.
 <sup>2</sup> Well-to-do peasants hiring outside help.

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.), State Planning Commission, the U. S. S. R. in figures, Moscow, 1935 (pp. 39-42).

# WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

## Two-Shift System of Employment of Women in Great Britain

THE possibility of using the two-shift system of plant operation as a means of adjustment to the shorter workweek toward which industry is tending is discussed in a recent report on the two-shift system of employment of women in Great Britain. Legislation adopted at the close of the World War permitted the retention, for an experimental period, of the two-shift system of employment of women and young persons which had been widely used during the war to increase production. In June 1934 the home department appointed a committee of inquiry to study how satisfactorily that method had operated under the temporary legalization granted it, and "to advise whether or not this system should be continued on a permanent basis, either with or without alteration of the existing law and procedure." The report of the committee, covering its investigation of the system and its recommendations, has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for the home departments.<sup>1</sup>

While much of the report is in effect argument in support of the committee's recommendation that the two-shift plan be retained and extended, the actual working out of the system in present use is also described.

## Operation of Two-Shift System

The legislation which permits the two-shift system is a modification of the general hours-of-labor laws applied to women and young persons. These general laws provide in most cases that the working day must fall within a fixed 12-hour period; that is, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., or, in nontextile factories, between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. Under the shift system the permissible hours are from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m., and the shifts, as a rule, are from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. from Monday to Saturday, with a half-hour break daily, and from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. from Monday to Friday, with a halfhour break. This makes a working week of 45 hours on the first shift, and  $37\frac{1}{2}$  hours on the second. The practice is to change shifts on alternate weeks, which gives woman workers employed on the shift

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Great Britain. Home Office. Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Women and Young Persons on the Two-Shift System. London, 1935. (Cmd 4914.)

system an average working week of 41¼ hours, as compared to the average workweek of 48 hours. Weekly hours in the textile industry average 40¼ hours because the customary noon closing of mills on Saturday makes that a 6-hour day.

The law has several protective features. For example, a factory must have formal authorization from the Home Office before it can adopt the two-shift system, and the employer and the majority of his employees affected must make joint application for the authorization. The application goes first to the district factory inspector, who, before referring it to the Home Office, satisfies himself that the workers thoroughly understand the nature of the contemplated change, that they are genuinely willing that the change be made, that no coercion was used in securing their consent, and that satisfactory arrangements have been or will be made with reference to meal time and travel time, transportation facilities, and other phases of worker welfare. Once an order has been issued it may be revoked only for cause, irrespective of whether or not the two-shift system is actually being used.

The report calls attention to the fact that the requirement of obtaining the workers' consent to the change of hours is without parallel in other provisions of the factory acts. It operates in fact as a unique form of collective bargaining and "the evidence would seem to show that, as things now stand, the chief value of the provision to the workers is that it enables them to safeguard their standards."

When the employer has promised such an adjustment of wages as to enable the shift workers to earn substantially the same amount as they were earning on the day shift, there has been little opposition on the part of the workers to the proposed change. On the other hand, it appears from particulars supplied to us by the factory department that in a number of cases where the system would have involved a reduction of wages, the workers refused consent and the proposal had to be dropped. The committee is satisfied that the question of wages cannot be kept out of consideration in the application of the two-shift system of industry.

Various methods of wage adjustment were found by the committee in its investigation. In some cases the hourly rate is adjusted to compensate partly or wholly for the short week; several firms pay overtime rates for the hours worked before and after the normal hours; i. e., before 8 a. m. or after 6 p. m.; some give a bonus for shift work; where the piece-work system is used piece rates are increased in amounts varying from 6 to 30 percent.

The system is not extensively used at the present time. Only 35,699 workers were found at the time of the investigation who either were working on shifts regularly or were subject to a change from normal working hours to the shift plan for seasonal or emergency periods. Of these, 28,906 were women over 18 years of age, 5,169 were girls between 16 and 18, and 1,624 were boys over 16 Judging
from the kind of processes and industries taking advantage of the scheme, its chief value is that it affords flexibility for meeting breakdowns in plant operation or sudden demands for increased output, and provides a means whereby the complementary work of women in continuous industries may be carried on as nearly simultaneously with that of the men as possible. In the latter instance, the manufacture of artificial silk and rubber tires seems to be particularly adapted to the two-shift system. The spinning of artificial silk yarn is a continuous process, and the work of checking, examining, and sorting yarn, and of cleaning the jets on the processing machinery, all of which is done by women, must be carried on as nearly as possible in step with the spinning. In the manufacture of tires the work of the women in the preparatory processes is necessary to balance continuous production. Another manufactured article which requires that the finishing processes follow immediately upon manufacture is yeast, which deteriorates rapidly. The two-shift system makes it possible to wrap and pack the yeast within the short time required.

While the two-shift system is used in a variety of manufacturing processes, only the textile industry is operating under that plan on a large scale. Of the 810 "live" orders in existence when the study was made, 373 had been issued for textile plants, and over half the number of workers affected by the system (18,960 out of 35,699) were employed in various branches of the textile industry. Hosiery and knit-goods manufacture had 146 of the 373 authorizations given to the industry. The advantage of the system to this industry lies in the fact that the industry is not only a seasonal one and one which must make quick delivery, but is subject to fluctuations of style and availability of raw materials. The two-shift system was said to permit greater output on the same very expensive machinery without increasing capital or overhead costs, and thus to give an advantage in a highly competitive market. The textile industry as a whole uses the system largely as a means of increasing output without increasing costs, and where seasonality and the rapid changes required by fashion call for peak production periods it is regarded by some in the industry as distinctly better than sustained overtime.

## Advantages and Disadvantages to Workers

THE committee, in its effort to assess the system from the viewpoint of the women involved, directs attention first to the fact that "the number of workers affected has so far been comparatively small", and that its estimates of results are in reality based largely upon individual experiences and preferences. The matter of wages, it finds, is nearly always so adjusted that earnings for the short week compare favorably with those of a normal workweek. The chief disadvantages of the abnormal hours are the irregularity of meal periods, which is aggravated by the practice of alternating shifts, and the loss of social and recreational advantages which, on the other hand, is mitigated somewhat by alternating the shift from week to week.

The conclusion of the committee from evidence given by workers, factory inspectors, plant doctors, and employers is "that the shift system appears to have little effect, either beneficial or adverse, upon the health of the workers."

Recognizing that recreational opportunities, particularly amusements such as the moving-picture theaters, are limited by the system, the committee holds that, "on the other hand, the clear morning or afternoon and the free Saturday every alternate week, are an undoubted advantage of the shift system by reason of the greater opportunities it affords for outdoor exercise." Interruption to educational undertakings seems not to have occurred, chiefly because of the lack of such efforts on the part of the workers.

On the question both of educational facilities and amusements, the attitude of the committee is that these have not been taken care of because so few people are involved, and that if the system were extended a solution to both could be worked out. The same view is expressed with regard to the transportation difficulties reported by some of the women. These arise because not enough people are concerned with transportation facilities at off-hours to make concerted action feasible.

The British Trade Union Congress offered objections to the system both generally and specifically. Perhaps the strongest criticism by organized labor is directed against the perfunctory manner in which, the Congress contends, the consent of the workers is secured and against the fact that the shift system may be arbitrarily applied to workers who had no voice whatever in its adoption, since an order, once issued, may be revived after long periods of disuse during which the entire personnel may have changed. The Congress contends that a secret ballot should be used to determine the attitude of the workers toward the inauguration of the system, and that the official authorization should lapse when the system was not actually used. Much of the criticism by the Trade Union Congress was discounted by the committee on that ground that evidence produced before it by the women employed on the shift system seemed to show that the scheme was popular among the workers themselves.

## Recommendations

THE committee of inquiry recommends definitely that, as a practice to be applied under statutory regulation, the system should be continued and made permanently a part of plant operation and factory management by those desiring to use it. "The value of the system to industry for a variety of purposes has been clearly established," the report states, particularly as a means of providing the flexibility essential to meet changing conditions of trade and employment and facilitating the adoption of new production methods. It is the only practicable alternative to overtime and is preferable because it does not fatigue the individual worker as much as overtime work does.

The increasing mechanization of industry and the introduction of more and more complicated and expensive machinery seem, in the opinion of the committee, likely to influence industry to depend to an increasing extent upon the two-shift system. The fact that its use has not been wide grows out of the uncertainty of the protection given it by provisional legislation.

The committee, while recommending permanent legislation permitting the extension of the system as such, suggests changes in procedure to meet most of the objections. Among these are:

A definite procedure for ascertaining the opinions of the workers, free from all possibility of coercion.

Limiting the duration of orders granted to meet emergencies or seasons, and providing for automatic expiration after a fixed period of orders not in actual use.

The maintenance of lunchroom facilities of a high standard and cooperation with transportation companies to secure adequate transportation facilities and the extension of the hours during which "workers' fares" are available.

No disallowance of unemployment benefits to persons who, with reason, object to taking employment on the shift system.

The creation of an advisory body composed of leading representatives of employers and workers.

# HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

# Tests for Industrial Lead Poisoning

A TEST designed to show the early effects following lead exposure before the development of definite symptoms of lead poisoning was first reported by Dr. Carey P. McCord and associates in the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 31, 1924.<sup>1</sup> A recent report <sup>2</sup> by Dr. McCord on the further use of this test was presented to the Industrial Hygiene Section of the American Public Health Association at its sixty-fourth annual meeting held in Milwaukee in October.

An outbreak of lead poisoning occurring in the automobile industry in the year 1934-35 has been the most important epidemic of the disease in the past decade. The industry is said to have been practically free from lead poisoning since the dry-sanding of wooden bodies painted with lead paints was given up. An epidemic from that cause was reported in 1924. The present epidemic occurred among workers engaged in automobile-body manufacture. The development of one-piece all-metal bodies with stream lines has led to the filling in of all welding depressions and other indentations with a lead-tin alloy. The use of lead pots and torch work and the various processes for smoothing down the leaded surfaces by power grinding, hand filing, sanding, etc., has resulted in releasing harmful quantities of lead dust and fumes in these workrooms. In some cases as much as 1,100 milligrams of lead have been found to be present in 10 cubic meters of air, which approximates the quantitity of air breathed by the average workman during the working day, although the usual amount of lead in this quantity of air has ranged from 10 to 40 milligrams. As a result of this exposure there has been a high incidence of lead poisoning, while among much larger groups of workers who have not suffered apparent injury and have not lost time from employment, proof of lead absorption has been established. On the basis of studies in a limited number of plants it is considered possible that as many as 4,000 workmen were injured to some extent during the 1934-35 automobile production season, although it is pointed out that this figure is an approximation and does not represent actual clinical cases of lead poisoning only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This test was reported in greater detail with the results of examination of 1,045 persons in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 460: A New Test for Industrial Lead Poisoning, Washington, 1928.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> American Journal of Public Health, October 1935, p. 1089: Basophilic Aggregation Test in the Lead-Poisoning Epidemic of 1934-35.

It has been asserted many times during the past 10 years, the author states, that industrial lead poisoning is declining, but while this was true in some measure up to 1934, the real fact is that it is the severity rather than the frequency that is declining. This is shown by the present epidemic, in which, among the large numbers of cases, there have been no proved deaths, little profound inflammation of the brain, and very few instances of wrist drop or foot drop, or other severe manifestations. The principal and almost uniform effects have been involvement of the gastro-intestinal tract, accompanied by excessive fatigue, and blood changes.

Working conditions which caused the recent outbreak of lead poisoning have already been so much improved in many plants that it is unlikely there will be large numbers of additional cases. In some plants elaborate protective devices and methods have been introduced, so that at least in several of the plants the lead hazards have been brought under control. This is necessary, since no practical substitute for the lead-tin alloy has been found.

The recent epidemic provided the author and his coworkers with the opportunity for extended investigation of the diagnostic procedure first used in 1924. Included in the present study were 6,900 basophilic aggregation examinations of the blood of workers in the automobile industry and in addition 1,100 tests were made in other lead-manufacturing or lead-using industries, about 500 of which were control examinations made upon workers, chiefly office employees, unexposed to lead.

## Nature of the Test

THE basic principle in the basophilic aggregation test is the enumeration of red blood cells containing basophilic substance. Under normal conditions the number of red blood cells (erythrocytes) in the blood stream is maintained on a fairly uniform level by the orderly entry of new cells from the bone marrow, replacing those that have been destroyed. These cells develop in the bone marrow, going through various stages of formation, and are thrown into the blood stream when essentially mature, only about 1 percent exhibiting any of the known characteristics of immaturity. However, when toxic agents exert an action on bone marrow, and under other conditions making physiologic demands, increased numbers of immature cells enter the blood stream. Toxic agents which may cause this effect include lead, benzol, toluol, xylol, and possibly arsenic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, while an example of physiologic demands causing this condition is found in the effects of high altitudes.

Basophilic substance is found in the immature cells. The exact form of this basophilic substance existing in the unaltered blood is little known, but it has long been regarded as the foremost bloodfinding in lead poisoning. In general, reliance has been placed upon the determination of stippled cells in making blood examinations, but as the different forms developed by the staining process are only different aspects of the same material, the author believes that greater diagnostic dependence can be placed upon the total erythrocytes containing basophilic material. In the process of laking and staining red cells this substance may be artificially aggregated into readily visible masses.

As stated before, the blood of normal human adults rarely contains more than 1 percent of basophilic aggregates, the average in the author's experience lying between 0.4 and 0.8 percent. In cases of lead absorption without objective effects and in early lead poisoning the percentage ranges from 1.5 to 4.0 percent, with occasional findings up to 20 percent. Findings of 1.0 to 1.5 percent are considered open to doubt, but any finding in excess of 1.5 percent suggests the probability of lead poisoning, while findings in excess of 2 or 3 percent indicate an increased imminence of clinical lead poisoning. The author describes in detail the method of staining the cells and of the count.

### Results of the Examinations

THE 8,000 examinations were made in 16 plants and in the following industries: Lead-pigment manufacture, paint and other coatings manufacture, soldering, lead casting, lead-oxide manufacture and application, and lead smelting. Determinations of the amount of lead in the atmosphere, expressed in milligrams of lead in 10 cubic meters of air, were made in some of the plants. Altogether 416 quantitative lead determinations were made and were correlated with the results from the basophilic aggregation tests. During 1934, stipple-cell determinations and in some instances hemoglobin measurements and total red-cell counts were made at the same time as the basophilic aggregation tests. It was soon established that there was no consistent correlation between these determinations, as among wholly unexposed persons an occasional stipple cell was found and approximately 90 percent of the lead workers had large numbers of stipple cells, in the absence of clinical lead poinsoning, even after 3 months in which there was no exposure to lead. Many of the workers regularly exhibiting stipple cells in the blood tests went through the entire automobile-production season with no sickness or lost time. Likewise, no significant diagnostic values were found in the routine determination of hemoglobin percentages or in total red-cell counts. But high percentages of basophilic aggregations without significant changes in the hemoglobin or red-cell counts were found over and over.

Among a group of 25 representative controls having no exposure to lead the lowest percentage of basophilic cells was 0.2 percent and the

highest 0.9 percent. Examination of a similar number of workers exposed to an atmosphere containing lead to the extent of 14 milligrams per 10 cubic meters of air showed a considerable number with findings above 1.5 percent, the point at which clinical cases of lead poisoning may be expected to arise. While almost uniformly it has been found that the higher the lead content of the air the higher the percentage of exposed workers showing positive basophilic aggregation findings, it has not been found that the percentage of basophilic cells increases with any uniformity with increases in the lead content of the atmosphere. Occasionally a worker may show as high a figure as 10 or 15 percent of basophilic aggregations, but the usual range is from 2 to 6 percent. When working conditions were improved, with lowered quantities of lead in the air, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of persons showing positive tests, although there was a lag of from 1 to 2 weeks before this drop occurred. In a group of 25 workers formerly exposed to air containing as much as 75 milligrams per 10 cubic meters there was a significant decrease in the percentage of basophilic aggregations in all but three cases.

The test is of value in the determination of the degree of exposure and the effect of preventive measures, and in the differential diagnosis between lead poisoning and conditions simulating this disease. It also proved to be of value in the detection of malingerers, as during the epidemic in some plants as high as 90 percent of all exposed workers have simulated the disease, presumably so as to be eligible for insurance and sick benefits. As a result of technical improvements made by the author and others the procedure, it is said, is now suited to application by any physician or laboratory carrying out blood examinations.

# HOUSING CONDITIONS

# Status of Resettlement Administration Construction Program at End of 1935

**7**ORK on one of the four "green-belt" villages to be constructed by the Suburban Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration was under way at the end of 1935, and allocations and partial acquisition of land were reported for the three remaining suburban developments to be provided from Federal funds. Plans were advancing for the approximately 125 rural projects to be constructed by the Rural Resettlement Division of the Administration. In addition both divisions had made substantial progress in completing partly finished communities taken over from other governmental agencies after the formation of the Resettlement Administration.

The Resettlement Administration was created and was given allotments from relief funds by Executive order under authority granted to the President by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, was named Resettlement Administrator. The new Administration was charged with the coordination of national measures for rehabilitation, conservation, and land utilization. Its first concern has been to rehabilitate the rural population, and the long-range objective is that of The construction projects mentioned above are being resettlement. carried on in connection with the resettlement phase of the work merely as a demonstration of the possibilities in this field, since an attempt to attack the problem as a whole is financially prohibitive.

The activities of four agencies of the Government were transferred to the Resettlement Administration, as follows: Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior; Division of Rural Rehabilitation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; the Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; and the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Both the Division of Subsistence Homesteads and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration had made plans for and done some construction either of a rural or suburban community The unfinished projects of these offices were taken over character. by the Resettlement Administration and their completion entrusted 358

either to the Rural Resettlement Division or the Suburban Resettlement Division, according as they were primarily rural or suburban.

Up to the close of 1935 all construction undertaken by the Resettlement Administration had been done through one or the other of these divisions, but there is a possibility that such work may be undertaken by at least one more division. The existing organization includes 11 regional offices, located in New Haven, Conn.; Madison, Wis.; Urbana, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Stillwater, Okla.; Berkeley, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; and Portland, Oreg. The boundaries of the various regions were fixed to coincide in a general way with the particular land-use problems. It is the policy of the central office in Washington to turn over the supervision of construction work to the regional offices as quickly as they are able to handle the work.

Similarly, when a project is completed it passes from the jurisdiction of the division responsible for construction to that of the Management Division of the Resettlement Administration. Briefly the duties of the Management Division are to take over completed community projects, to maintain the property, to select occupants, and to license houses either for lease or purchase.

### Rural Resettlement Projects

OF THE projects taken over from other Government agencies and assigned to the Rural Resettlement Division for completion, 6 that were initiated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration have been completed and turned over to the Management Division, as well as 11 that were originally undertaken by the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior. These 17 projects, designed to house over 1,000 families, are located in Alabama (1), Alaska (1), Arkansas (1), California (1), Florida (1), Georgia (1), Illinois (1), Iowa (1), Mississippi (2), Pennsylvania (1), Texas (4), and West Virginia (2). In some cases the supervision of construction was left in the hands of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, but other projects were taken over in their entirety by the Rural Resettlement Division.

Projects taken over but not yet completed total 23, of which 19 were Federal Emergency Relief Administration undertakings and 4 were those of the Subsistence Homesteads Division. The F. E. R. A. projects are located in Alabama (2), Arkansas (2), Georgia (3), Minnesota (1), Nebraska (8), New Mexico (1), South Carolina (1), and South Dakota (1), and those started by the Subsistence Homesteads Division are in Georgia (1), Illinois (1), North Carolina (1), and Virginia (1). No figures have been made available showing the number of families to be housed.

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None of the projects to be initiated by the Rural Resettlement Division from funds allotted from the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935 have as yet been announced. It is proposed to provide approximately 125 centers with facilities for about 12,000 families.

## Suburban Resettlement Projects

TWENTY-TWO projects of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior were assigned to the Suburban Resettlement Division for completion. Of this number it was decided to drop three. The remaining 19 have been completed, with the exception of the development at Longview, Wash., where work beyond that originally planned has been ordered and the Hightstown, N. J., community, which has been extended to a major project with an increased allotment.

The Hightstown, N. J., project is the last planned on a self-sufficient basis with means of livelihood provided within the community. The final plan includes prefabricated concrete houses for 200 families. The slabs for the houses are to be made on the location in a specially erected plant. This factory has been so designed that it has no fixed parts, and when the work at Hightstown is completed it may be moved to another site. A cannery and clothing factory, where it is expected residents will be employed, are being provided in a single building. The factories have been built first and plans are under way for the construction of the houses.

Plans for new communities to be established from public funds under the Suburban Resettlement Division include four villages—in Berwyn, Md. (near Washington, D. C.); Bound Brook, N. J.; the outskirts of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Milwaukee, Wis. Work is fairly well advanced on the Berwyn site, but on the remaining three projects, although options have been obtained on a substantial proportion of the land required, work is not yet in progress.

At Berwyn about 15 acres of land have been cleared and a dam site laid out. As detailed house specifications are complete, construction can begin at any time. It is expected that additional funds will be allocated to this project.

Funds allocated for all four projects, number of houses to be built, and the acreage are shown in the following table:

| Area, | Prospective | Dwellings, | and  | Allocated  | Funds    | for | 4  | Projects | Undertaken |
|-------|-------------|------------|------|------------|----------|-----|----|----------|------------|
|       |             | by Suburb  | an R | esettlemen | t Divisi | on, | 19 | 35       |            |

| Location           | Funds allo-   | Dwellings to | Area of site  |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|                    | cated         | be provided  | (in acres)    |
| Berwyn, Md         | \$5, 500, 000 | 1,000-1,250  | 14, 000       |
| Bound Brook, N. J. | 6, 750, 000   | 900          | 6, 500        |
| Cincinnati, Ohio.  | 9, 250, 000   | 1,250        | 7, 500        |
| Milwaukee, Wis     | 7, 250, 000   | 1,000        | 5, 000–6, 000 |

With the possible exception of the Cincinnati settlement, these communities will be sufficiently accessible to large cities for the residents to earn their living in existing plants and shops. The latter is less conveniently located for workers to commute to and from the city than the others, and there is, therefore, a possibility that a privately owned business may be invited to establish a branch within the community. Any factory so established would probably receive Government aid, but there is no intention at present to set up a Government-run plant.

In building model communities in suburban areas the Suburban Resettlement Division secures lower land costs, and thus is able to increase the allotment of land per family without making the cost to the tenant or owner prohibitive. At the same time congestion in the city is relieved and greater freedom in planning projects results.

## Training of Managers for Housing Projects

A COURSE of 4 months to train students for the management of housing projects was opened at Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1935, with 70 students enrolled. It is expected that these students, at the end of the training period, will be given preference in filling positions of management in the housing projects of the Resettlement Administration and the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration. The management course is being sponsored by the National Association of Housing Officials, with the cooperation of Government offices dealing with housing, the necessary funds having been made available by privately endowed organizations. Among the members of the teaching staff are Government housing officials, university professors, apartment and house managers, journalists, and construction-industry representatives, many of whom will act as visiting lecturers.

Classroom and field-work methods are being used in combination. The 4-month training period will consist of 10 weeks of instruction, of which half will precede and the other half follow 6 weeks of field work.

The students were chosen from applicants 35 years old and over, on the basis of fitness as determined by a check made by housing officials in the areas where they live, and were passed upon by the personnel departments of the Public Works Administration and the Resettlement Administration. The student body includes both white and negro men and women. All have had some experience in apartment-house management or in some other phase of the real estate business.

## Rent Subsidies in Leeds, England

N EEDY tenants in the new municipal houses in Leeds, England, receive subsidies toward the payment of their rent, through a public fund created for the purpose. A survey in 1934 <sup>1</sup> showed that 12 percent of the tenants were paying the normal fixed rent, 81 percent were receiving partial relief, and 7 percent were receiving full relief—that is, their rent was paid wholly from the fund.

More recent information <sup>2</sup> shows considerable improvement in the ability of tenants to meet their rents without help. The principle upon which the scheme works is that every tenant is responsible for the full amount of the rent of the quarters he occupies unless he applies for relief. The relief grants are reviewed every 6 months, and any changes which may have occurred in the economic condition of a subsidized tenant are taken into consideration in extending, reducing, or disallowing relief. Thus, if a tenant had received an increase in wages, or a member of his household had obtained employment, relief might be decreased or refused for the next 6-month period.

On June 24, 1935, the status of tenants occupying approximately 11,000 municipal houses so far erected in the Leeds slum-clearance program was as follows: 4,548 tenants were meeting their rent independently, although only 1,924 of these had made no application for relief; 5,026 were receiving partial relief; and 1,049 were living rent free, the total amount of their rent being met from the subsidy fund.

The subsidy fund, or pool, is made up from local and Government housing grants. At the time of the report quoted the weekly credit balance in the fund amounted to £300 (\$1,460)<sup>3</sup> and the amount of relief granted weekly was approximately £1,540 (\$7,494).

This relief, which is a variant of the usual direct relief, or public assistance, takes the form of a decreased rent. The amount to be deducted from the fixed rental value is determined by size of family, family income from all sources, needs, obligations, and so on. The following scale has been adopted as the weekly income which each tenant must have before any rent becomes payable. In addition, 5 shillings of the weekly wages of employed persons are excluded from the determination of means.

| Man alone                    | 11 s. 0 d. (\$2.68)  |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Woman alone                  | 10 s. 0 d. (\$2. 43) |
| Man and wife                 | 19 s. 0 d. (\$4. 62) |
| Children (under 10 years)    | 4 s. 0 d. (\$0. 97)  |
| Children (10 to 13 years)    | 5 s. 6 d. (\$1, 34)  |
| Children (14 years and over) | 8 s. 0 d. (\$1, 95)  |
| Aged persons over 65 years   | 9 s. 0 d. (\$2, 19)  |

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1934 (p. 1194).

2 From report of Ernest E. Evans, American consul at Bradford, England, Oct. 10, 1935.

<sup>3</sup> Conversions into U. S. currency on basis of par value of pound (\$4,8665),

# Influence of Housing on Physical Development of School Children

A DIRECT favorable result of good housing conditions upon the health of children is indicated by an examination recently made of school children who had moved from congested city areas to new suburban housing projects outside Manchester, England. The study was made by a school doctor of that city to determine the effect upon the children's health and development, as evidenced by increased height and weight. He reported his findings in an article published in the Manchester and Salford Woman Citizen, which is reviewed in the Manchester Guardian of November 22, 1935.

While admitting that observations over a period of years would be necessary to determine definitely the extent of the influence of improved housing upon children, Dr. Herd felt that the situation in Manchester presented aspects favorable to significant comparisons.

He selected one group of children attending school in congested areas in Manchester, another group from two schools in Wythenshawe, a newly established community, and a third group from a northern housing area which was opened about 10 years ago. The heights and weights of these children were taken at three successive 6-month intervals. The examinations showed, in general, that "at all ages and in both sexes, with only a few exceptions, the children in the older northern estate gained more in a year in both height and weight than those more recently removed to Wythenshawe, and the latter more than those in the city." The comparisons in the actual average heights and weights of children at the age of 10 in the three areas, shown in the following table, were "typical of the results at all ages."

| District —      | Height                     | (in.)                             | Weight (lb.)   |                            |  |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| District        | Boys                       | Girls                             | Boys   | Girls                      |  |
| Northern Estate | 52, 70<br>50, 64<br>49, 95 | <b>53.</b> 43<br>50. 50<br>49. 74 | $ \begin{array}{c} 64.57\\ 62.33\\ 59.73 \end{array} $ | 68. 03<br>59. 52<br>58. 60 |  |

Comparative Average Height and Weight of School Children, Aged 10, in Selected Districts in Manchester, England

# COOPERATION

## Cooperative Purchasing by Farmers in the United States

I N 1929, according to the 1930 census, farm supplies valued at over 125 million dollars were purchased cooperatively by about 411,000 farms, or 6.5 percent of all farms reported. The average amount purchased per farm was  $\pm 304$ . In 1934 the Farm Credit Administration estimates from reports in its files that a business of more than 250 million dollars was done by farmers' cooperative purchasing organizations. This includes, however, the amount of cooperative purchasing done jointly by cooperative marketing associations, and hence is not exactly .comparable with the 1929 figures. A description of this cooperative purchasing movement among farmers is contained in a bulletin of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration,<sup>1</sup> from which the following information is taken.

The cost of farm supplies is a big item in the farmer's production costs. In 1933, feed, seed, and fertilizer cost the farmer approximately 486 million dollars; containers, spray material, and twine, 92 million dollars; and the cost of operating tractors, automobiles, and trucks, 380 million dollars; while other unclassified expenditures were estimated at 196 million dollars. In addition to these current expenditures there were capital expenditures of 309 million dollars for machinery, tractors, autos, trucks, repairs, etc., making a total expenditure for productive purposes of 1,463 million dollars. In the 8-year period 1926-33 the total operating expenditures of farmers amounted to 31 percent of their total cash income.

Development of Cooperative Purchasing by Farmers

THE farmers have attempted to reduce the essential costs of production through collective purchasing. As early as 1850 farmers' clubs were organized, with the purpose of saving the profits of retailers, and since the Civil War the various general farmers' organizations, including the National Grange, the Farmers Alliance, the Farmers Union, the American Society of Equity, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, have sponsored and developed cooperative purchasing.

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Farm Credit Administration. Cooperative Division. Bulletin No. 1: Cooperative Purchasing of Farm Supplies, by Joseph G. Knapp and John H. Lister. Washington, 1935.

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Because of the depressed condition of agriculture since the World War, independent cooperative purchasing by farmers has also developed and grown, and in recent years large-scale cooperative purchasing associations have been organized which serve directly the local purchasing associations or the farmers of one or more States. Among these large organizations are the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, organized in 1918, which has over 50,000 members, and buys annually more than 300,000 tons of feed, fertilizer, and miscellaneous supplies, valued at over 12 million dollars; the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., organized in 1920, which serves 100,000 patrons and in the fiscal year 1934–35 distributed farm supplies worth 24 million dollars; and the Southern States Cooperative, Inc., started in 1922, which serves farmers in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, and adjoining States and did a business in 1934–35 of 5 million dollars.

With the growing use of automobiles, trucks, tractors, and gas engines in farming operations, there has been a corresponding growth in the cooperative purchase of gasoline and oil by farmers. A recent unpublished survey by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration showed 644 cooperative oil associations, which did a business of almost 32 million dollars in 1934. In 1926 the first of a number of wholesale purchasing cooperatives was organized. These cooperatives supply local and county associations, which distribute the petroleum products to their members. One of the largest, the Illinois Farm Supply Co., organized in 1927 with 8 member companies, or associations, now has 58 member associations with approximately 75,000 farmer purchasers. On September 1, 1934, the 58 associations were operating 427 tank trucks and either operating or supplying 600 retail outlets from 156 bulk-storage stations, with a combined storage capacity of over 6,500,000 gallons. Besides petroleum products, a number of miscellaneous items are handled, including tires and tubes, alcohol, antifreeze radiator solutions, paint, fertilizer. etc. The total volume of business for 1933-34 was over 3 million dollars at wholesale values, and the retail sales of the member service associations were over 6 million dollars.

Cooperative purchasing has also become a side line of the farmers' cooperative marketing associations, approximately 6,000 of which handle farm supplies. Purchasing departments or subsidiary purchasing corporations have been established by a number of the large-scale cooperative marketing associations. The Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc., for instance, which serves a wide area in the Central West, did a business in 1934 of over 2 million dollars in its feed and creamery machinery and supply departments. These departments have paid patronage dividends of more than a million dollars in the 11 years they have been in operation. For the purpose of providing a medium for determining general policies on national matters affecting the cooperative movement and for representing them at Washington, D. C., in matters relating to business practices, transportation, taxation, and tariffs, a large number of farmers' marketing and purchasing associations united in the National Cooperative Council. It has a purchasing division composed of 12 associations, and in addition many of the affiliated marketing associations furnish cooperative purchasing services. There are also a number of State cooperative councils or conference bodies with similar functions on a State basis.

# Legal Status of Farmers' Cooperative Purchasing Associations

VIRTUALLY every State has a law authorizing the organization of agricultural purchasing and marketing associations. The extent of the power conferred upon cooperative associations by these laws varies, but either in express terms or by implication the Rochdale principles of cooperation are generally authorized or permitted.

The use of the word "cooperative" is prohibited by the laws of a number of States, unless the corporation is in fact cooperative or is organized under a specified statute. The use of the word "farmer" is forbidden in Montana unless half of the members are farmers by occupation. Incorporation on a nonstock or membership basis is provided for in a number of States.

In common with ordinary business corporations, cooperative associations are subject to property taxes and any specified license or franchise taxes. Farmers' purchasing associations are exempt from Federal income taxes if they are in fact farmers' cooperative associations and comply with the conditions imposed by Congress for exemption. Motor vehicles controlled and operated by farmers' cooperative associations are exempt from regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Motor Carriers' Act, except as to qualifications and maximum hours of employees and safety provisions.

## Types of Farmers' Cooperative Purchasing Associations

COOPERATIVE associations for the purchase of farm supplies may be either local (county or community) or regional. Local associations are of the following types: (1) The informal purchasing group, which owns no warehouses or facilities but obtains and places orders for supplies and collects the money therefor through a committee, the members calling at the railway or some central place for their supplies, and which operates on a cost basis; (2) the unincorporated association, which has definite rules for operation and a manager, purchases supplies in quantities for car-door delivery, owns no warehouses but

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sometimes rents storage space, obtains capital through membership fees, and may charge a management fee or commission; and (3) the incorporated association, which obtains capital through sale of common or preferred stock, is incorporated under State laws and may either operate a warehouse, with supplies which members may purchase, or act as a buying agent, usually having no facilities but having connections or contracts with dealers or manufacturers for trade or quantity discounts, the members paying a fee or commission for such benefits.

Regional associations are organized to serve sections larger than rural communities, such as several counties or parts of several counties, States or parts of States, or several States. The form of organization varies, but it is generally on a federated or a centralized basis. Under the federated plan local associations combine to form overhead wholesale purchasing organizations, while the centralized type of association is composed of individual farmers as members and combines the functions of wholesaler and retailer.

Federated and centralized organizations differ as regards membership control and methods of operation. In the federated type each member of the board of directors represents one or more local associations; in the centralized type the directors are elected by the members in the various electoral districts, which brings the farmer into more direct relationship with the central organization. Regional associations of the federated type operate in some cases on a brokerage or commission basis. The goods ordered are delivered directly to the local member associations and may be invoiced to the regional or to the local association. In the former case the regional association reinvoices them at a price sufficient to cover the cost of operation; in the latter, a commission may be charged directly or included in the price charged to the local association.

The centralized type of association usually has local representatives, many of whom are farmers, who assemble the orders and transmit them to the regional association, which in turn ships the goods direct to the individual members or groups of members.

## Busiress Methods

FARMERS' cooperative purchasing associations, except where deliveries of goods are directly from the car to the patrons, generally provide local distribution services which are convenient and economical.

They utilize advertising and selling services to a certain extent, not for greater profits as with commercial firms but to encourage farmer members to make the greatest possible use of the association for their own benefit.

Operation on a strictly cash basis is desirable, and cooperative production credit associations set up by the Federal Farm Credit Administration under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 now make this possible, there being no necessity to grant credit to any farmer who can meet the loan requirements of a production credit association.

In 1931, according to a survey of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration, 131 of 779 buying associations priced their goods on the basis of cost plus handling charge, 361 on the prevailing-price basis, and 287 on a combination of these two methods. When the goods are sold at prevailing prices, any net difference between these prices and the cost plus expenses is prorated to the purchaser in the form of patronage dividends. Many cooperatives pay patronage dividends in the form of stock in order to build up the capital, and frequently the initial number of shares required for membership is acquired in this way. Patronage dividends furnish a means of inducing farmers to become members of a cooperative, and, by influencing other concerns to reduce prices to hold business, may help to lower the general level of prices for the benefit of nonmembers as well.

A standardized bookkeeping procedure is quite generally in use, especially among the large-scale associations of the centralized or federated type, as it makes possible uniform bookkeeping methods over a large territory and comparison of operating efficiency.

As the purpose of these purchasing associations is to furnish farmers with the raw materials for their industry, high quality is a fundamental principle of operation, price being in many cases a secondary consideration. Such associations have therefore been active in the development of open-formula feeds and fertilizer and the use of viability and climatic adaptability records on seeds, cooperating when possible with agricultural colleges and governmental agencies. Some cooperatives have engaged in the manufacture of their own supplies in order to be sure of their quality and have extensive laboratories to analyze raw supplies and test finished products.

### Financing Cooperative Purchasing Associations

CAPITAL for the organization and operation of agricultural cooperative buying associations is generally obtained either by membership fees, by capital stock, or by loans or credit. Preferred stock is sold by some associations to obtain capital, the stock usually bearing a fixed and cumulative rate of interest, and being redeemable at the option of the board of directors. This method of obtaining capital is not entirely satisfactory from a financial standpoint, as the interest is a burden as long as the stock is outstanding.

Capital is frequently accumulated through a revolving fund against which capital stock or certificates of equity are issued. Deductions of 1 or 2 percent of sales, for example, from the proceeds of each

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member's purchases, may be applied against the cost of shares, and at the close of the fiscal year the member receives capital stock for accumulated deductions. After sufficient operating capital has been obtained the oldest outstanding stock is retired, and thereafter, as new stock is issued, old stock of the same amount is retired.

Other associations build up capital by issuing patronage dividends in stock, while some issue certificates of equity, instead of stock, to represent earnings. The interest rate may be a fixed rate or one currently fixed by the board of directors.

## Sources of Loans

LOANS for operating capital of farmers' associations are generally secured from banks for cooperatives and from other sources. Shortterm loans may usually be obtained by financially sound cooperatives on unsecured notes, but practically all long-term loans are secured by mortgages on real estate or other property.

Loans for purchasing farm supplies may be secured by farmers' cooperatives from the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the 12 regional banks for cooperatives, established under the Farm Credit Act of 1933, which also provides that Federal intermediate credit banks may make loans to and discount paper of farmers' cooperative purchasing associations. Loans from these banks for cooperatives may, under the Farm Credit Act of 1935, also be secured for erection and acquisition of physical facilities and the refinancing of prior indebtedness for such purposes.

# Consumers' Cooperation Among Negroes in Gary, Ind.

THAT the cooperative movement has a place in the solution of the economic problems of the Negro is asserted in an article in Consumers' Cooperation for October 1935, published by the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. The cooperative movement, it is said, can contribute to the solution of the problem of the Negro in America because (1) cooperation is self-help, and it is only through self-help that any group may elevate itself; (2) a new spirit comes to a lowly people when cooperation is developed among them, and a new hope to wage earners such as mill hands and laborers who serve on boards of directors, manage stores, and have charge of financial matters; and (3) cooperatives develop best among groups which have a common economic tie, especially racial groups, but when organized these cooperatives affiliate with other economic groups in regional, national, and international groups, and thus a true democracy is developed in which minority groups may keep their self respect. The Negro is essentially a consumer and not a producer, since most Negroes are small wage earners. There were 713 retail businesses owned by Negroes in the 10 largest cities of the United States recorded by the 1930 census, but the average annual turn-over per store was small, being less than \$8,000, and the highest yearly turn-over was less than \$25,000.

The Consumers' Cooperative Trading Co. of Gary, Ind., is pointed out as an example of what cooperation can accomplish among Negroes. This cooperative society grew out of the meeting of a group of Negroes in January 1932 to try to find some solution for their economic problems. At that time the steel mills in Gary, a one-industry town, were all but closed and only one of the 13 banks in the city was open. As one-half of the Negroes (as compared with about one-fifth of the total population) were on relief, the situation seemed hopeless. However, a cooperative buying club was started, though it was not easy to induce people to contribute from their scanty resources to what was to them "a new-fangled scheme."

At first, orders were collected by one of the members and then filled and delivered by a local Negro grocer, but it was found that no savings were being realized in this way. As wholesalers would not sell to the group unless it had a store, a closed store was rented and a cooperative grocery store opened. It was chartered December 17, 1932, as the Negro Cooperative Stores Association. The fixtures were antiquated, the stock extremely small, the manager and one clerk had had no previous experience, and the capital was very limited. The store struggled along, but because of lack of capital the turnover was small, being about \$200 per week.

About this time an adult class in cooperative economics was started in the evening schools of the city and was so successful that interest in the cooperative store increased greatly. As a result, "a 5-year plan of cooperative action for lifting the economic status of the Negro in Gary" was adopted. As the first item of the plan, the old store, which was little more than a buying club, was closed, and a large modern grocery store and meat market was opened on August 17, 1934, the name of the association being changed to the Consumers Cooperative Trading Co. Other items of the 5-year plan include the opening of a second store and forming a credit union in 1935, a third store and an automobile service station in 1936, a fourth store, in Indiana Harbor, in 1937, and a fifth, in East Chicago, in 1938. A bakery is planned for 1936, a dairy for 1937, and a farm resort for 1938, by which year an annual million-dollar business is anticipated.

In October 1934 the cooperative organization had over 400 members and the turn-over for the first year of the new program will exceed \$35,000. A credit union, organized in November 1934 (ahead of the schedule), has over 100 members and several hundred dollars on

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deposit. The credit union is an important adjunct to the store as it handles all the credit accounts of the latter, which operates on a strictly cash basis. The young people's branch of the organization a miniature consumers' cooperative with all the offices held by the young people—has its own ice-cream parlor and candy shop.

The Consumers' Cooperative Trading Co. is affiliated with the Central States Cooperative League, a district league of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. The members of the organized cooperative movement have cooperated with this Negro group, giving advice and assistance in the organization and progress of the cooperative.

# Condition of Labor Banks, June 30, 1935

THERE were four labor banks in operation on June 30, 1935, with combined deposits of \$17,262,281 and total resources amounting to \$19,692,385. This was an increase of 8.6 percent in deposits and of 2.7 percent in assets from the preceding year.

The peak of the labor banking movement was reached in 1926, when over \$108,700,000 was on deposit in 35 such banks and the total resources amounted to more than \$126,500,000. The banks in operation that year had surplus and undivided profits totaling about \$3,800,000. In the next year began a decline which lasted through 1933. At the end of the latter year only 4 banks were still in operation. The end of 1934 showed some decline in the surplus, but both deposits and total assets had increased during the year, an increase which continued in 1935. In 1935 the surplus also showed a rise of 4.3 percent.

Data for each of the banks in operation on June 30, 1935, are shown in the following table, supplied by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University:

|  |  |   |  | And and a state of the state of |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Bank   | Share cap-<br>ital                         | Surplus<br>and un-<br>divided<br>profits    | Deposits   | Total re-<br>sources   |
| Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.<br>Union National Bank, Newark, N. J.<br>Amalgamated Bank of N. Y., New York, N. Y<br>Telegraphers' National Bank, St. Louis, Mo | \$200,000<br>375,000<br>650,000<br>500,000 | \$63, 635<br>82, 414<br>23, 970<br>156, 924 | \$4, 225, 094<br>2, 730, 661<br>5, 807, 859<br>4, 498, 667 | \$4, 779, 391<br>3, 198, 559<br>6, 547, 224<br>5, 167, 211   |
| Total  | 1, 725, 000                                | 326, 943                                    | 17, 262, 281   | 19, 692, 385   |

Table 1.-Condition of Labor Banks as of June 30, 1935

Table 2 shows the deposits and resources of each of the four banks since its formation. As the table shows, the peak of both deposits and assets was generally reached in 1929 or 1930. The Amalgamated Bank of Chicago, however, had, by June 30, 1935, surpassed its 1929 figures in both deposits and resources.

|  |   | Dep   | osits   |  |  | Total re   | esources  |  |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| End of—<br>1922  | Amalgamated banks   |   | Union   | Teleg-<br>raphers'   | Amalgamated banks  |  | Union   | Teleg-   |
|  | New York  | Chicago   | National<br>Bank,<br>Newark,<br>N. J.   | National<br>Bank,<br>St. Louis,<br>Mo. <sup>1</sup>  | New York   | Chicago  | National<br>Bank,<br>Newark,<br>N. J.   | National<br>Bank,<br>St. Louis,<br>Mo. <sup>1</sup>  |
| 1922<br>1923<br>1924<br>1925<br>1926<br>1927<br>1928<br>1929 3<br>1930 1<br>1931<br>1932<br>1933<br>1934<br>1935 1<br> | 2 \$2, 294, 044<br>2 3, 874, 276<br>5, 795, 808<br>7, 824, 520<br>8, 449, 885<br>11, 717, 580<br>11, 673, 794<br>11, 349, 764<br>7, 984, 883<br>4, 305, 104<br>4 4, 832, 884<br>5, 568, 716 | \$991, 411<br>1,948,853<br>2,444,247<br>2,586,116<br>2,837,296<br>3,077,356<br>2,959,739<br>3,329,833<br>2,526,560<br>2,313,945<br>2,313,945<br>2,357,331<br>3,722,499<br>4,225,094 | \$1, 262, 233<br>2, 303, 289<br>3, 383, 154<br>3, 586, 153<br>3, 565, 601<br>3, 674, 030<br>3, 740, 404<br>2, 460, 129<br>2, 298, 216<br>3, 009, 005<br>2, 730, 661 | $\begin{array}{c} \$3, 075, 564\\ 4, 256, 704\\ 5, 558, 630\\ 6, 275, 498\\ 6, 585, 574\\ 6, 275, 876\\ 6, 341, 251\\ 6, 659, 455\\ 6, 473, 062\\ 4, 748, 983\\ 5, 850, 074\\ 4, 628, 071\\ 4, 498, 667\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} ^{2}\$2, 664, 913\\ ^{2}4, 279, 456\\ 6, 429, 437\\ 8, 642, 113\\ 9, 305, 424\\ 13, 3128, 004\\ 13, 315, 804\\ 12, 845, 579\\ 9, 364, 798\\ 5, 247, 200\\ ^{4}5, 506, 616\\ 6, 408, 153\\ 6, 547, 224\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \$1, 291, 411\\ 2, 498, 616\\ 2, 816, 117\\ 2, 951, 637\\ 3, 460, 024\\ 3, 360, 215\\ 3, 756, 301\\ 3, 033, 182\\ 2, 723, 810\\ 2, 420, 164\\ 2, 759, 379\\ 4, 280, 469\\ 4, 779, 391\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ $1, 646, 365\\ 2, 678, 289\\ 3, 803, 678\\ 4, 107, 747\\ 4, 017, 884\\ 4, 325, 401\\ 4, 406, 597\\ 3, 578, 880\\ 3, 406, 891\\ 3, 602, 272\\ 3, 198, 559\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \$3, 916, 061\\ 5, 097, 249\\ 6, 428, 847\\ 7, 217, 466\\ 7, 749, 268\\ 7, 563, 956\\ 7, 701, 328\\ 7, 420, 366\\ 5, 963, 696\\ 6, 980, 466\\ 5, 756, 377\\ 5, 167, 211\\ \end{array}$ |

Table 2.- Development of Specified Labor Banks Since Their Formation

<sup>1</sup> Data are as of June 30. <sup>2</sup> Nov. 15. <sup>3</sup> June 29.

4 Jan. 13, 1934.

Table 3 shows the trend of the labor banking movement since 1920.

Table 3 .- Development of Labor Banks in the United States, 1920 to 1935 1

| Date             | Number<br>of banks | Share capital              | Surplus and<br>undivided<br>profits | Deposits                      | Total re-<br>sources           |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dec. 31—<br>1920 | 2                  | \$960,000                  | \$194, 446                          | \$2, 258, 561                 | \$3, 628, 367                  |
| 1922             | 10                 | 2,050,473                  | 742,689                             | 21, 901, 641                  | 26, 506, 723                   |
| 1924             | 18<br>26           | 4, 222, 250<br>6, 441, 267 | 1, 355, 022                         | 43, 324, 820<br>72, 913, 180  | 51, 496, 524<br>85, 325, 884   |
| 1925 -<br>1926 - | 30<br>35           | 9,069,072<br>8,914,508     | 3, 467, 829<br>3, 837, 377          | 98, 392, 592<br>108, 743, 550 | 115,015,273<br>126,533,542     |
| 1927<br>1928     | 32<br>27           | 8, 282, 500<br>7, 537, 500 | 3, 747, 176<br>3, 821, 205          | 103, 290, 219<br>98, 784, 369 | 119, 818, 416<br>116, 307, 256 |
| 1000             | 00                 | 0 005 500                  | 0.007                               |                               |                                |
| 1929             | 22<br>14           | 6, 687, 500<br>4, 112, 500 | 3, 807, 579                         | 92, 077, 098<br>59, 817, 392  | 108, 539, 894<br>68, 953, 855  |
| 1931             | 11                 | 3, 912, 500                | 2, 952, 878                         | 50, 949, 570                  | 59, 401, 164                   |
| 1932             | 7                  | 2, 537, 500                | 905, 896                            | 22, 662, 514                  | 28, 564, 797                   |
| 1933 3           | 4                  | 1, 725, 000                | 436, 421                            | 15, 338, 505                  | 18, 653, 355                   |
| 1934             | 4                  | 1, 725, 000                | 313, 433                            | 15, 899, 849                  | 19, 168, 718                   |
| 1935             | 4                  | 1, 725, 000                | 326, 943                            | 17, 262, 281                  | 19, 692, 385                   |

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, Report on Labor Banking Move-ment in the United States, Princeton, 1929, p. 277, and additional new material furnished by the university to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. <sup>2</sup> Amalgamated Bank of Philadelphia not included. <sup>3</sup> Dec. 31.

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# INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

# Accident Experience of American Steam Railroads in 1934<sup>1</sup>

TRAIN accidents in 1934 were responsible for 256 deaths and 1,000 nonfatal injuries, including 96 deaths and 352 nonfatal injuries to employees on duty. Train-service accidents accounted for 4,396 deaths and 15,446 nonfatal injuries, of which 312 deaths and 6,340 nonfatal injuries were sustained by employees on duty. Nontrain (including industrial) accidents resulted in 227 deaths and 12,185 nonfatal injuries, of which 118 deaths and 10,298 nonfatal injuries occurred to employees on duty. Nonfatal injuries to employees include only those causing disability of more than 3 days.

The total number of deaths in all types of accidents was 4,879 in 1934, as against 5,019 in 1933, a decrease of 2.79 percent. The total number of nonfatal injuries in all types of accidents was 28,631 in 1934, as against 27,494 in 1933, an increase of 4.14 percent. Locomotive-miles rose from 1,050,499,000 in 1933 to 1,099,365,000 in 1934, an increase of 4.65 percent.

In a recent report issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, from which the above data are taken, it is calculated that during 1934, 4.23 persons were killed and 14.96 were injured per 1,000,000 locomotive-miles in train and train-service accidents on steam railways in the United States, as compared with 4.58 persons killed and 15.68 injured during 1933.

It will be noted from these data that fatalities decreased in spite of the fact that locomotive-miles increased and that the percentage of increase of nonfatal injuries was slightly less than the percentage of increase of locomotive mileage.

The number of employees killed while on duty in either train, train-service, or nontrain accidents increased from 500 in 1933 to 526 in 1934, or 5.2 percent, while the number injured rose from 15,583 in 1933 to 16,990 in 1934, an increase of 9.03 percent. Manhours for all employees are not available, but man-hours for class I roads rose from 2,148,527,000 in 1933 to 2,300,815,000 in 1934, an increase of 7.09 percent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Statistics. Summary and Analysis of Accidents on Steam Railways in the United States Subject to the InterstateCommerce Act, for the calendar year 1934. Washington, 1935.

Part of the summary, showing the total number of persons and the number of employees on duty killed and injured in 1933 and 1934, by type of accident and cause, is shown in table 1.

|  |   | Total   | person  | s  | Employees on duty  |  |  |   |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Type and cause of accident   | Killed  |   | Inj   | ured   | Killed   |  | Injured  |   |
|  | 1933  | 1934  | 1933  | 1934   | 1933   | 1934   | 1933   | 1934  |
| Train accidents:<br>Collisions<br>Derailments<br>Locomotive-boiler accidents<br>Other locomotive accidents<br>Miscellaneous  | 33<br>127<br>4<br>54  | $33 \\ 142 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 74 $  | $635 \\ 610 \\ 21 \\ 2 \\ 97$   | 263<br>601<br>18<br>11<br>107  | $ \begin{array}{c} 16\\ 45\\ 4\\1\\ 1 \end{array} $              | $30 \\ 58 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1$  | $     \begin{array}{r}       130 \\       186 \\       12 \\       2 \\       21     \end{array} $ | 123<br>171<br>18<br>10<br>30  |
| Total, train accidents   | 218   | 256   | 1,365   | 1,000  | 66   | 96   | 351  | 352   |
| Train-service accidents:<br>Coupling or uncoupling cars or locomotives<br>Coupling or uncoupling air hose<br>Operating locomotives<br>Operating switches<br>Contact with fixed structures<br>Getting on or off cars or locomotives<br>Accidents at highway grade crossings<br>Struck or run over, not at public crossings<br>Miscellaneous<br>Total, train-service accidents | $ \begin{array}{r} 12\\11\\5\\5\\64\\516\\1,446\\1,792\\737\\\overline{4,598}\\4,816\end{array} $ | $17 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 54 \\ 417 \\ 1,442 \\ 1,725 \\ 713 \\ 4,396 \\ 4,652$ | 246<br>131<br>834<br>514<br>176<br>284<br>3, 785<br>3, 607<br>958<br>4, 572<br>15, 107<br>16, 472 | 254<br>132<br>909<br>514<br>192<br>201<br>3, 358<br>4, 182<br>994<br>4, 710<br>15, 446 | 12<br>11<br>5<br>15<br>16<br>15<br>8<br>101<br>146<br>329<br>395 | 17<br>7<br>6<br>14<br>1<br>15<br>18<br>8<br>117<br>109<br>312<br>408 | 246<br>131<br>834<br>514<br>176<br>146<br>1,36<br>31<br>146<br>2,463<br>6,032<br>6,383             | 254<br>132<br>909<br>514<br>192<br>126<br>1,319<br>55<br>55<br>171<br>2,668<br>6,340<br>6,692 |
| Total nontrain (including industrial) accidents  | 203   | 227   | 11 022  | 12.185   | 105  | 118  | 9.200  | 10.298  |
| Grand total, all accidents.<br>Percent of increase or decrease in total accidents,<br>1933 to 1934.<br>Accident rate (train and train-service) per<br>1,000,000 locomotive-miles.  | 5, 019<br>4. 58   | 4,879<br>-2.79<br>4.23  | 27, 494   | 28,631<br>+4.14<br>14.96   | 500<br>0. 38   | 526<br>+5.2<br>0.37  | 15, 583<br>6. 08   | 16, 990<br>+9. 03<br>6. 09  |

Table 1.—Persons Killed and Injured in Steam-Railway Accidents in the United States, 1933 and 1934, by Type and Cause of Accident

Table 2 shows the actual or probable number of days' disability from temporary injuries and the severity of permanent injuries in the case of employees on duty, for the year 1934, time losses in the case of permanent injuries being assessed according to the standard method adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul, No. 276: Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics. Washington, 1920.

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|   |  | Actual or probable days'<br>disability   |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Nature of injury  | Number   | Number   | Average per<br>injury                              |  |
| Temporary disability:<br>Bruise   | $1,707 \\ 1,659 \\ 669 \\ 7 \\ 229 \\ 98 \\ 201 \\ 1,724 \\ 130$ | $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{33, 925}\\ \textbf{33, 426}\\ \textbf{13, 433}\\ \textbf{236}\\ \textbf{5, 693}\\ \textbf{3, 934}\\ \textbf{2, 493}\\ \textbf{104, 738}\\ \textbf{5, 578} \end{array}$ | 20<br>20<br>24<br>23<br>40<br>12<br>61<br>41       |  |
| Total   | 6, 424   | 203, 456   | 32   |  |
| Permanent disability, nonfatal:<br>Loss of eye<br>Fracture<br>Amputations:<br>Arm or hand<br>Finger<br>Leg or foot<br>Toe | 2<br>2<br>44<br>74<br>69<br>10                                   | 3, 600<br>9, 600<br>168, 500<br>27, 950<br>241, 200<br>3, 450  | 1, 800<br>4, 800<br>3, 830<br>378<br>3, 496<br>345 |  |
| Total   | 1 201  | 454, 300   | 2, 260   |  |
| Permanent disability, subsequently fatal:<br>Other burn<br>Fracture<br>Amputation<br>Not otherwise classified             | 4<br>34<br>14<br>15  |  |  |  |
| Total   | 67   |  |  |  |

## Table 2.—Train and Train-Service Accidents to Railroad Employees on Duty and Length of Disability, 1934, by Nature of Injury

<sup>1</sup> Includes 9 injuries classifiable as permanent total disability.

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42704-36-7

# **EDUCATION**

# Compulsory Schooling for Unemployed Juveniles in Great Britain

A TTENDANCE at "authorized courses" of instruction was made compulsory for unemployed juveniles between the ages of 14 and 18 by the terms of the British Unemployment Insurance Act of 1934. The requirement applies not only to young persons who have been in insurable employment and have subsequently become unemployed, but to children past the school-leaving age (14) for whom dependents' unemployment benefits are being paid, and to all children over the school-leaving age who have been out of school and unemployed for 1 month. The act of 1934 also imposes a statutory obligation upon local school authorities to provide courses of instruction for unemployed juveniles, through subsidies from the Ministry of Labor. In order to receive the grant, the plans and provisions made by local school authorities must conform to the scheme drawn up by the Minister of Labor with the consent of the Treasury after consultation with the Board of Education.

A memorandum on the establishment and conduct of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls, issued by the Ministry of Labor in 1934, <sup>1</sup> gives full details of the plan as it applies to England and Wales. Flexibility, rather than a hard and fast program is, however, a prime requirement of the system because of difficulties inherent in the problem. These grow out of the shifting of the student body between unemployment and employment, which may in some cases produce great turn-over of individuals without materially affecting the aggregate numbers, and in other cases, as in the opening of new factories, may deplete entire classes.

The general purpose of the plan is not only "to prevent the demoralization which so soon threatens boys and girls when they are unemployed and have nothing to occupy their hands or their minds", but to serve the more definitely constructive end of giving them "the type of mental and manual instruction which will help them to become absorbed or reabsorbed into employment as soon as an opportunity may occur." The type of training provided does not, however, include specific vocational courses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Memorandum on the establishment and conduct of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls, England and Wales. London, 1934.

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Responsibility is divided among three agencies—(1) the local school authority, which must provide accommodations, equipment, and teaching staff; (2) the Ministry of Labor, which is responsible for the efficient working out of the entire project and, through its divisional offices, for deciding who shall and who shall not be required to attend the authorized courses; and (3) the Board of Education, which through its inspectors, will supervise the educational aspects of the program.

## Types of Courses

SEVERAL types of training facilities are outlined, based upon the probable average number of pupils or upon special requirements of individuals. A junior instruction center is designed as a self-contained unit serving only the unemployed juveniles for whom it is established and who are required to attend. A junior instruction class is one attached to and conducted for the special group in conjunction with an existing institution for higher education. Where neither of these provisions is practical because not enough unemployed juveniles are involved, arrangements must be made to admit to the regular schools those for whom courses must be provided. Special instruction courses in institutions recognized by the Board of Education are to be made available to unemployed boys and girls possessing higher than average educational or industrial qualifications.

Junior instruction centers.—The basis for determining whether or not a junior instruction center should be established is the presence, or probable presence within a short time, of not less than 50 persons within a radius of 5 miles who are between the ages of 14 and 18, who have been out of work for a period of 12 consecutive working days, and who may be required to attend.

Attendance at juvenile instruction centers is without cost to the pupils, and the Ministry of Labor meets 75 percent of all authorized expenditures connected with operation.

The Minister of Labor recommends that where possible a center should be kept open continuously, and that classes should be held on not less than 5 half days each week, with a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 30 hours' instruction weekly. Centers are day schools, and "only in the most exceptional circumstances, and only if the authority can show conclusively that it is quite impossible for them to conduct a center in the daytime, will the Minister be prepared to recognize an evening center."

To develop the primary purpose of the authorized courses and to carry out the plans of the Ministry of Labor in relation to them, the curriculum is designed to give a much larger proportion of class time to practical work than is usual in elementary and secondary schools. At the same time the policy is that the work should be varied and should not take the form of definite vocational training. Accordingly the memorandum of instructions contains a suggested curriculum suitable for use at the centers. Where the size of a center permits, classification first by sex and then by age groups above and below age 16 is desirable. The course of study for the 14 to 16 years group should constitute to some extent a continuation of school work by providing for a larger proportion of regular school subjects than is necessary or desirable for the older group.

While the Ministry recognizes that a rigid curriculum is not possible and that "wide discretion must be left to organizers and teachers to develop their own schemes according to conditions in each area," certain specific principles are laid down and suggestions are outlined. Instruction for boys includes general information on the industrial character and activity of the area in which the center is located, given by means of talks, lantern slides, and actual visits to industrial and commercial establishments. Practical work outlined includes various kinds of shop work that can be given without elaborate equipment, such as light metal work, cabinet work on small articles, furniture repair and upholstering, and painting, varnishing, staining, wood carving, etc. In the commercial field are bookkeeping, shorthand, and typing.

For girls' instruction centers the curriculum embraces mainly subjects connected directly or indirectly with homemaking, and "where possible, the work of the center should be linked up with that of the child-welfare centers." Cooking, laundering, and dressmaking comprise the practical work, and physiology, hygiene, home nursing, and first aid are proposed in addition. As with the boys, commercial subjects are to be made available also.

Suggested academic work for all groups includes English composition, workshop and household arithmetic, history, civics, drawing, and painting. Access to books should be made possible, either by means of a library in the center itself or by arrangement with public or club libraries, and guidance in reading should be given. Physical training, organized games, and recreation are strongly advocated by the Ministry of Labor for all juvenile instruction centers, but the warning is added that these can easily be overemphasized and that "while the conception underlying the center embraces, in a sense, the idea of a club, the boys and girls who are there enrolled must be made to realize that it is not established entirely for their recreation and amusement." The further recommendation is made that physical training should provide opportunity for talks on elementary anatomy, personal hygiene, diet, and so on, and that games should be such as to develop esprit de corps. A school magazine and a dramatic society are suggested as affording opportunities for both group action and handicrafts.

If the average attendance at a juvenile instruction center falls below 40 for 4 consecutive weeks, a month's notice of termination is

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made to the local authority by the Ministry of Labor. If, however, within the month average attendance rises above 40 for 2 consecutive weeks, and there is reason to expect increased demand, the center will not be closed. Otherwise, at the end of the month, the grant from the Ministry of Labor is withdrawn. When a center is closed, its program is, wherever possible, continued in junior instruction classes.

Junior instruction classes.—Junior instruction classes are intended only as a substitute for centers in areas where the numbers of unemployed boys and girls subject to the application of the act do not justify the creation of a special center. Under normal circumstances these classes are attached to and conducted in conjunction with an educational institution of some kind, although not necessarily in the same building. If that arrangement cannot be made, the Ministry of Labor will consider proposals from local authorities to establish separate and self-contained junior instruction classes, "provided it can be shown that existing needs cannot otherwise be met, and the estimated cost is reasonable."

Classes are to be organized when 25 juveniles subject to the act, living within a radius of 5 miles, are or within a short time will be unemployed. The Ministry of Labor pays 75 percent of the additional cost incurred by the local authority in the operation of these classes.

Class periods necessarily have to conform more or less to the program fixed for the school in which classes are held. Hence concessions are made by the Ministry in the matter of evening classes if the institution to which the authorized courses are attached is an evening school. In such cases a minimum of 6 hours' instruction weekly is desired and no arrangement providing less than 4 hours a week is approved. On the other hand, attendance may not be required on more than 4 nights a week. Wherever possible, however, day classes are to be arranged. The general principles and policies governing the curriculum for junior instruction centers are equally applicable to the classes.

A junior instruction class ceases to be eligible to the financial support of the Ministry of Labor when average weekly attendance falls below 20 for 4 consecutive weeks. Upon the disbanding of the subsidized class, the pupils are if possible transferred to established schools. If a local authority desires to continue its junior instruction classes after they are no longer eligible to receive the full statutory grant, the Minister of Labor may, subject to definite conditions, allow a grant-in-aid on the basis of 50 percent of the approved additional expenditure involved.

Admission to existing educational institutions.—The mandatory character of the juvenile instruction scheme is not carried beyond the special centers and classes. When neither of these plans is feasible because of limited numbers, the Ministry of Labor recommends that local authorities make some practicable arrangement with existing schools by which the unemployed juveniles of their respective areas may be given opportunities comparable to those in areas that are larger or where unemployment is more extensive. In such cases, the grant-in-aid goes not to the local school authority but to the institution, the Minister acting in loco parentis in the payment of such fees, expenditures for supplies and equipment, and so on, as he approves.

## Certification, Attendance, and Discipline

ADMINISTRATION of the juvenile instruction clause of the Unemployment Insurance Act as it relates to compulsory attendance is a function of the Ministry of Labor. In certain specified instances the Ministry has delegated its authority to cooperating school boards and juvenile employment bureaus carrying on vocational guidance activities. Elsewhere the agencies of the Ministry of Labor are responsible for requiring the attendance in junior instruction centers and classes of those to whom the act applies. A formal notice is used, which goes to the parent or guardian if a young person is under 16 years of age, and directly to the person concerned if he is over 16. The obligation to attend authorized courses commences after a week's unemployment for boys and girls who have had work since leaving school, and after not less than a month for children who have just left school.

Enforcement takes two forms: For juveniles who are receiving unemployment-insurance benefits in their own right and those who as dependents are included in the amount of benefit paid to insured unemployed workers, failure to attend classes will be penalized by loss of benefits. For others, the customary compulsory schoolattendance procedure will be followed, through regular schoolattendance officers. Proceedings may be instituted under the compulsory education laws if necessary, and the Ministry of Labor pays the cost of actions against juveniles for whom it is responsible.

The act permits disallowance of benefit as a disciplinary measure for misbehavior in class, but the Ministry feels that that is an extreme action which should be resorted to only in the most difficult cases. While discipline admittedly presents problems when widely different types of young persons are thrown together in schools which they are required to attend, often against their wishes, the Ministry points out that methods ordinarily used in public schools are scarcely applicable to boys and girls who have been wage earners, and that new techniques must be developed, preferably along the lines of strengthening the "club spirit."

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### Teaching Staff

THE Ministry of Labor recognizes that "the difficulty of satisfactory staffing is inherent in the scheme", and that "some method of adjusting expenditure on staff in relation to the rise and fall of the numbers in attendance" is necessary. Consequently definite rules regarding the proportion of staff to pupils are incorporated in the memorandum. Further, the Ministry recommends and strongly urges that "the teachers should be appointed not so much on their academic qualifications as on their ability to handle boys and girls over the age of 14 and to develop a sense of esprit de corps among those attending the courses."

There should be no difference in status between qualified teachers in a center and teachers in any other educational institution, and it should be recognized that success as an instructor in a center rightly establishes a claim to qualities of personality and leadership beyond the ordinary. It has been found from experience that skilled craftsmen, even with no teaching experience, frequently prove themselves excellent instructors in practical subjects; their skill alone so impresses the young mind that they find no difficulty in imparting their knowledge and in maintaining discipline.

Certified teachers engaged for work in junior instruction centers and classes will receive the standard rate of pay, and for pension purposes they will be given full credit for the teaching hours so spent.

### Financial Arrangements

THE Ministry of Labor is financially responsible for 75 percent of the cost of instituting, equipping, and operating junior instruction centers, provided all expenditures have been approved by the Minister. The cost of building new accommodations or adapting existing buildings solely for the use of instruction centers will be met in full by the Ministry; when such adaptations or new buildings constitute permanent improvements in school property, however, the school authority must meet 50 percent of the cost. When buildings must be erected to accommodate instruction centers, the Ministry "will not generally be prepared to approve for grant the cost of permanent buildings of brick or stone." Because of the uncertainty of the continuance of juvenile unemployment in any given area, the erection of buildings of a semipermanent character is directed.

Similarly, while the equipment of the centers must be ample for the work outlined, elaborate and expensive machinery is not considered necessary. The Ministry issues price lists of equipment of a type suitable for use in centers, and approval of expenditures for permanent equipment will be conditioned upon the purchase of the type recommended. Transportation expenses for boys and girls who are required to attend courses are paid under the following regulations:

1. No payment for those who live less than 2 miles from the course and attend only one session a day.

2. The cost of the single journey to be paid for those residing between 2 and 4 miles from the course, if they attend only one session a day.

3. Return fares to be paid for those residing more than 4 miles from the course.

4. For those attending two sessions a day and returning home in the middle of the day, return fares to be paid for the midday traveling for those residing more than 1 mile from the course \* \* \*.

5. The expenditure in respect of any one boy or girl not to exceed 2s. 6d. per week or 6d. per day, save in exceptional circumstances approved by the Minister.

6. Every endeavor to be made to obtain all possible concessions in the matter of fares from transport companies.

The local authority is made responsible for seeing that traveling allowances are actually spent on transportation to and from classes. Juveniles who use their own bicycles as transportation may be paid a weekly allowance for wear and tear not to exceed the allowance to which they would be entitled daily if they used public conveyances.

### Average Attendance, 1934

THE Unemployment Insurance Act was enacted in June 1934. On July 9 the Minister of Labor issued the first instructions for putting into operation the compulsory schooling for unemployed juveniles called for by that act. Between then and the close of the year, 61 plans for juvenile instruction centers or classes had been approved. The report of the Ministry of Labor for the calendar year 1934 contains a table, reproduced below, showing the numbers of centers and classes in operation in Great Britain during the year, and the average number of boys and girls in attendance during the first week of each month. The highest average daily attendance was 19,075 in the week ended December 12, and the aggregate number in attendance during the year was about 113,500. Up to September 3, however, the figures include only those in the 16 to 18 year group, as the younger children were not covered by the unemployment-insurance law either with regard to benefits or to compulsory schooling before that date.

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|                               |   |  | А                          |                         |                               |                         |                              |
|-------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Week ended                    | Num<br>course   | ber of<br>s open   | With claims<br>for benefit |                         | Without claims<br>for benefit |                         | Total                        |
|                               | Centers   | Classes  | Boys                       | Girls                   | Boys                          | Girls                   |                              |
| Jan. 3 <sup>1</sup><br>Feb. 7 | 27<br>125   | 3<br>19  | 1, 556<br>6, 576           | 696<br>3, 188           | 1, 486<br>6, 117              | 460<br>1, 322           | 4, 198<br>17, 203            |
| Mar. 7<br>Apr. 4 1<br>May 2   | $     \begin{array}{r}       126 \\       25 \\       124     \end{array} $ | $     \begin{array}{c}       20 \\       1 \\       14     \end{array}   $ |                            | 2,913<br>645<br>2,286   | 5,742<br>1,029<br>5,796       | 1,221<br>231<br>1,321   | 16,079<br>3,062<br>14,585    |
| June 6                        | 119<br>115<br>64  | 18<br>17<br>13   | 4,860<br>4,601<br>3,179    | 2,278<br>2,087<br>1,160 | 5, 317<br>4, 890<br>3, 271    | 1, 134<br>963<br>669    | 13, 589<br>12, 541<br>8, 279 |
| Sept. 5 <sup>1</sup>          | 88<br>101   | 13<br>13   | 5, 663<br>6, 668           | 2, 332<br>2, 294        | 5,776<br>6,262                | 1,406<br>1,515<br>1,700 | 15, 177<br>16, 739           |
| Nov. 7<br>Dec. 5              | 105   | 12 13  | 6, 590<br>6, 558           | 2,305 2,150             | 0, 578<br>7, 555              | 1, 790<br>2, 624        | 17, 203<br>18, 887           |

## Average Attendance at Junior Instruction Centers and Classes of Unemployed Juveniles in Great Britain, 1934

<sup>1</sup>Holiday periods.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

# Trend of Strikes and Lock-Outs

THERE were 87 strikes and lock-outs beginning in December 1935, according to preliminary information available at the time this report went to press. This is a decrease of approximately 20 percent, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 14 percent as compared with December 1934. The disputes beginning in December were comparatively small, averaging about 175 workers each. There were 110 strikes and lock-outs which began at some earlier date and continued into December. These brought the total number of disputes in progress during the month to 197, in which approximately 62,000 workers were involved.

An analysis of strikes and lock-outs in December, based on detailed and verified information, will appear in the Monthly Labor Review for April 1936.

|                 | Nui   | mber of s  | trikes an  | d lock-or  | Workers<br>in str<br>lock-ou   |  |  |   |
|-----------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Year and month  | Beginning-  |  | In   |  | In of  |  | T  | Man-days<br>idle during<br>month  |
|                 | Prior<br>to<br>month  | In<br>month  | prog-<br>ress<br>during<br>month   | in<br>month  | fect at<br>end of<br>month   | Begin-<br>ning in<br>month   | ress dur-<br>ing<br>month  | monum   |
| 1934<br>January | $\begin{array}{r} 34\\ 49\\ 61\\ 73\\ 103\\ 111\\ 126\\ 114\\ 109\\ 110\\ 99\\ 100\\ \end{array}$ | 98<br>94<br>161<br>210<br>226<br>165<br>151<br>183<br>150<br>187<br>130<br>101 | 132<br>143<br>222<br>283<br>329<br>276<br>277<br>297<br>259<br>297<br>229<br>201 | 83<br>82<br>149<br>180<br>218<br>150<br>163<br>188<br>149<br>198<br>129<br>128         | 49<br>61<br>73<br>103<br>111<br>126<br>114<br>109<br>110<br>99<br>100<br>73    | 81, 650<br>89, 562<br>91, 559<br>185, 282<br>145, 830<br>56, 244<br>180, 268<br>80, 071<br>423, 915<br>69, 441<br>37, 869<br>25, 069 | 106, 734<br>160, 713<br>128, 886<br>229, 552<br>234, 364<br>119, 509<br>250, 328<br>162, 980<br>480, 318<br>104, 207<br>94, 494<br>73, 270 | $\begin{array}{c} 822, 400\\ 867, 912\\ 1, 237, 055\\ 2, 333, 230\\ 1, 956, 868\\ 1, 565, 601\\ 2, 225, 601\\ 2, 188, 239\\ 4, 136, 108\\ 909, 459\\ 969, 061\\ 384 252\end{array}$ |
| 1935<br>January | 73<br>80<br>99<br>111<br>127<br>121<br>106<br>112<br>122<br>118<br>116<br>110                     | 138<br>146<br>171<br>170<br>165<br>160<br>210<br>136<br>169<br>107<br>87       | 211<br>226<br>270<br>281<br>292<br>281<br>266<br>322<br>258<br>287<br>223<br>197 | 131<br>127<br>159<br>154<br>171<br>175<br>154<br>200<br>140<br>171<br>171<br>113<br>92 | 80<br>99<br>111<br>127<br>121<br>106<br>112<br>122<br>118<br>116<br>110<br>105 | $\begin{array}{c} 81,043\\62,268\\51,411\\67,453\\101,904\\38,921\\68,192\\69,149\\453,044\\92,357\\27,000\\15,000\end{array}$       | 92, 479<br>94, 286<br>94, 809<br>121, 347<br>150, 166<br>119, 547<br>134, 763<br>499, 575<br>131, 901<br>100, 000<br>62, 000               | 719, 669<br>824, 312<br>927, 144<br>1, 164, 013<br>1, 685, 572<br>1, 265, 009<br>1, 127, 099<br>2, 932, 573<br>1, 710, 599<br>1, 162, 000<br>816, 000                               |

Strikes and Lock-Outs, January 1934 to December 1935 1

<sup>1</sup> Strikes and lock-outs involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than 1 day are not included in this table, nor in the tables in the following article. Notices or "leads" regarding strikes are obtained by the Bureau from 670 daily papers, labor papers, and trade journals, as well as from all Government labor boards. Schedules are sent to representatives of all parties in the disputes in order to get detailed and 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. figures. These <sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

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# Analysis of Strikes and Lock-Outs in October 1935

THERE were 169 new strikes and lock-outs in October 1935, involving over 92,000 workers. Counting the strikes and lock-outs which began prior to but continued into October, there were 287 disputes in progress during the month, involving nearly 132,000 workers. These disputes resulted in an average of nearly 13 man-days of idleness in October for each worker involved.

Of the 169 strikes and lock-outs which began in October, 33 involving 24,698 workers were in the textile industries, 18 involving 8,308 workers were in the transportation and communication industries, 15 involving 1,399 workers were in retail trade, and 13 involving 38,747 workers were in the bituminous-coal-mining industry. Some of these coal strikes resulted from failure to reach agreements in various districts at the conclusion of the general bituminous-coal strike in September. In all but two of these districts, agreements were signed and the strikes settled before the close of October. (See December 1935 Monthly Labor Review, p. 1577.)

|   | Begini<br>Oct    | ning in<br>ober  | In progre<br>Oct  | Man-<br>days idle  |   |
|---|------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Industry  | Number           | Workers<br>involved  | Number  | Workers involved   | during<br>October   |
| All industries  | 169              | 92, 357  | 287   | 131, 901   | 1, 710, 599   |
| Iron and steel and their products, not includ-<br>ing machinery   | 4<br>2           | <b>1, 725</b><br>995   | 7<br>2<br>1<br>1  | <b>2, 575</b><br>995<br>100<br>50  | <b>22, 577</b><br>1, 087<br><b>2,</b> 300<br>500  |
| Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and<br>steam fittings   | 1<br>1           | 480<br>250   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | 480<br>950   | 1, 440<br>17, 250   |
| Machinery, not including transportation<br>equipment.<br>Textile machine-shop products.<br>Transportation equipment.<br>Automobiles, bodies and parts.<br>Shipbuilding.<br>Nonferrous metals and their products.<br>Aluminum manufactures.<br>Jewelry.<br>Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zine.<br>Stamped and enameled wate.<br>Lumber and allied products.<br>Furniture<br>Millwork and planing.<br>Sawnills and logging camps.<br>Other.<br>Stone, clay, and glass products.<br>Brick, tile, and terra cotta.<br>Pottery |                  | 650         620         303         688         125         105         456         896         467         147         257         970         644         906         624         698         624         698         632         632         633         634         634         634         698         645         645         645         646 <td>2<br/>1<br/>5<br/>4<br/>4<br/>1<br/>1<br/>1<br/>1<br/>2<br/>7<br/>3<br/>3<br/>6<br/>6<br/>3<br/>3<br/>3<br/>3<br/>8<br/>3</td> <td>98<br/>36<br/>62<br/>1,390<br/>1,360<br/>300<br/>343<br/>68<br/>125<br/>4,642<br/>406<br/>2,100<br/>305<br/>1,642<br/>406<br/>2,100<br/>305<br/>1,279<br/>43,371</td> <td>1, 572<br/>828<br/>744<br/>18, 920<br/>18, 440<br/>480<br/>3, 652<br/>1, 292<br/>1, 250<br/>420<br/>90<br/>62, 915<br/>25, 085<br/>4, 445<br/>31, 365<br/>2, 020<br/>31, 151<br/>3, 960<br/>2, 7, 161<br/>366, 381</td> | 2<br>1<br>5<br>4<br>4<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>2<br>7<br>3<br>3<br>6<br>6<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>8<br>3 | 98<br>36<br>62<br>1,390<br>1,360<br>300<br>343<br>68<br>125<br>4,642<br>406<br>2,100<br>305<br>1,642<br>406<br>2,100<br>305<br>1,279<br>43,371 | 1, 572<br>828<br>744<br>18, 920<br>18, 440<br>480<br>3, 652<br>1, 292<br>1, 250<br>420<br>90<br>62, 915<br>25, 085<br>4, 445<br>31, 365<br>2, 020<br>31, 151<br>3, 960<br>2, 7, 161<br>366, 381 |
| Fabrics:<br>Carpets and rugs<br>Cotton goods<br>Dyeing and finishing textiles<br>Silk and rayon goods<br>Woolen and worsted goods<br>Other  | 3<br>1<br>3<br>4 | 1, 589<br>50<br>8, 319<br>1, 124   | 1<br>11<br>3<br>10<br>7<br>1  | 75<br>8,002<br>220<br>9,702<br>3,068<br>220  | $\begin{array}{c} 300\\ 126,535\\ 3,735\\ 22,944\\ 24,405\\ 5,060\end{array}$   |

Table 1.-Strikes and Lock-Outs in October 1935, by Industry

Table 1.-Strikes and Lock-Outs in October 1935, by Industry-Continued

|  | Beginning in<br>October |         | In progress during<br>October |         | Man-             |
|--|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| Industry   |                         |         |                               |         | during           |
|  | Number                  | Workers | Number                        | Workers | October          |
| Textiles and their products Continued                                  |                         |         |                               |         |                  |
| Wearing apparel:   |                         |         |                               |         |                  |
| Clothing, men's  | 5                       | 2, 236  | 9                             | 3, 689  | · 22, 185        |
| Clothing, women's  | 2                       | 1, 250  | 10                            | 5, 231  | 48, 151          |
| Hats cans and millinery  | 1                       | 33      | 4 3                           | 162     | 2,607            |
| Shirts and collars   | 3                       | 1,087   | 4                             | 1, 182  | 15, 903          |
| Hosiery  | 6                       | 8,747   | 11                            | 10, 379 | 81,011           |
| Knit goods   | 5                       |         | 1                             | 320     | 320              |
| Leather and its manufactures   | 5                       | 878     | 8                             | 1.283   | 10, 814          |
| Boots and shoes  | 3                       | 278     | 7                             | 683     | 13, 590          |
| Other leather goods  | 2                       | 600     | 2                             | 600     | 3, 553           |
| Roking   | 14                      | 2, 550  | 18                            | 3, 025  | 39,616           |
| Beverages  | Т                       | 001     | 1                             | 300     | 6,900            |
| Canning and preserving   | 2                       | 132     | 2                             | 132     | 2, 785           |
| Confectionery  | 4                       | 1,365   | 4                             | 1,365   | 16,860           |
| Slaughtering and meat packing  | 1                       | 334     | 2                             | 334     | 3, 784           |
| Sugar beet   | î                       | 48      | ĩ                             | 48      | 96               |
| Other  |                         |         | 1                             | 100     | 500              |
| Cigors   | 1                       | 353     | 1                             | 353     | 5,648            |
| Paper and printing   | 4                       | 290     | 7                             | 1.364   | 0, 048<br>25 293 |
| Boxes, paper   |                         |         | i                             | 200     | 1,400            |
| Paper and pulp   | 1                       | 245     | 3                             | 1,119   | 23, 532          |
| Book and job   | 1                       | 7       | 1                             |         | 05               |
| Newspapers and periodicals   | 2                       | 38      | 2                             | 38      | 326              |
| Chemicals and allied products  | ī                       | 70      | ĩ                             | 70      | 560              |
| Other  | 1                       | 70      | 1                             | 70      | 560              |
| Rubber boots and shoes   | 1                       | 20      | 1                             | 20      | 80               |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing  | 7                       | 908     | 10                            | 1.150   | 12.760           |
| Electric light, power, and manufactured gas                            | 1                       | 148     | 1                             | 148     | 740              |
| Other  | 4                       | 440     | 6                             | 667     | 7, 585           |
| Extraction of minerals   | 17                      | 40.241  | 18                            | 40 249  | 4, 430           |
| Coal mining, anthracite  | 2                       | 781     | 2                             | 781     | 3, 117           |
| Coal mining, bituminous  | 13                      | 38, 747 | 13                            | 38, 747 | 810, 889         |
| Crude petroleum producing  | 1                       | 700     | 1 2                           | 700     | 852              |
| Transportation and communication.                                      | 18                      | 8, 308  | 24                            | 12, 683 | 160.302          |
| Water transportation   | 13                      | 7,959   | 16                            | 12,019  | 155, 797         |
| Telephone and telegraph  | 3                       | 212     | 6                             | 527     | 4, 105           |
| Radio broadcasting and transmitting                                    | 1                       | 11      | 1                             | 126     | 22               |
| Trade  | 16                      | 1, 599  | 18                            | 1.666   | 20,064           |
| Wholesale  | 1                       | 200     | 1                             | 200     | 3, 200           |
| Domestic and personal service  | 15                      | 1,399   | 17                            | 1,466   | 16,864           |
| Hotels, restaurants, and hoarding houses                               | 9                       | 1,089   | 9                             | 1,301   | 18, 562          |
| Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors                              |                         | 00      | 1                             | 150     | 300              |
| Laundries  |                         |         | 2                             | 46      | 1, 151           |
| etteched to specific industry)   | 1                       | 0       | 1                             | 0       |                  |
| Other  | 2                       | 1.050   | 2                             | 1 050   | 16 650           |
| Professional service   | 2                       | 411     | 2                             | 411     | 2,077            |
| Recreation and amusement   | 2                       | 411     | 2                             | 411     | 2,077            |
| Buildings, exclusive of P W A  | 6                       | 265     | 12                            | 684     | 5,310            |
| All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and                      | 3                       | 104     | 8                             | 323     | 2, 197           |
| P. W. A. buildings)  | 3                       | 161     | 4                             | 361     | 3, 113           |
| Agriculture, etc   | 2                       | 2,600   | 3                             | 6,600   | 51, 400          |
| Other  | 1                       | 2,200   | 1                             | 2,200   | 33,000           |
| Relief work and W. P. A  | 10                      | 3,421   | 14                            | 6, 880  | 27, 269          |
| ACCALCA HOLAR MALLA FIS & S ZAUSSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE |                         |         |                               |         |                  |

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New York, Pennsylvania, and California were the three States experiencing the greatest number of new strikes and lock-outs in October. Thirty-six strikes and lock-outs, involving 7,547 workers, began in New York during the month. In Pennsylvania there were 33 new strikes and lock-outs involving 10,022 workers, and in California there were 14 new disputes involving 1,485 workers.

In progress during the month were 8 strikes and lock-outs which extended into two or more States. The most important of these were the strike of longshoremen in the Gulf ports of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, which began October 1 (see p. 392), and the strike of employees of hosiery dyeing and finishing plants in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which began October 18 and continued into November.

|            | Beginni     | ng in Octo-<br>ber  | In prog<br>Oc  | ress during<br>etober  | Man-days  |  |
|------------|-------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| State      | Num-<br>ber | Workers<br>involved   | Num-<br>ber  | Workers<br>involved  | October   |  |
| All States | 169         | 92, 357   | 287  | 131, 901   | 1, 710, 599   |  |
| All States |             | $\begin{array}{c} 2, 2, 21\\ \hline 20, 906\\ 1155\\ 1, 485\\ 1, 350\\ 7\\ 699\\ 405\\ 910\\ 5, 000\\ 5,$ | $\begin{array}{c} 11\\ 2\\ 20\\ 6\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\$ | $\begin{array}{c} 25,804\\ 655\\ 6,359\\ 1,826\\ 79\\ 715\\ 1,327\\ 1,000\\ 5,314\\ 55\\ 935\\ 1,409\\ 4,036\\ 899\\ 1,764\\ 127\\ 25\\ 13,192\\ 308\\ 9,019\\ 1,700\\ 3,524\\ 222\\ 607\\ 13,562\\ 607\\ 13,562\\ 607\\ 13,562\\ 468\\ 200\\ 1,050\\ 468\\ 8700\\ 200\\ 1,050\\ 462\\ 22\\ 13,722\\ 1,72$ | $\begin{array}{c} 510, 817\\ 12, 120\\ 47, 664\\ 107\\ 6, 451\\ 20, 269\\ 16, 180\\ 10, 56, 100\\ 55, 610\\ 3, 870\\ 55, 610\\ 3, 870\\ 55, 610\\ 3, 870\\ 55, 610\\ 3, 870\\ 55, 610\\ 3, 870\\ 55, 610\\ 3, 870\\ 55, 610\\ 3, 870\\ 52, 888\\ 165\\ 2, 132\\ 79, 235\\ 13, 100\\ 127\\ 225\\ 86, 399\\ 2, 732\\ 79, 235\\ 133\\ 862\\ 2, 180\\ 84, 216\\ 9, 205\\ 20, 685\\ 7, 281\\ 153\\ 882\\ 23, 085\\ 25, 901\\ 1, 655\\ 25, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 912\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 912\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 912\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 912\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 911\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 911\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 911\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 20, 913\\ 3, 085\\ 25, 911\\ 1, 655\\ 20, 912\\ 3, 085\\ 3, 085\\ 3, $ |  |
| Interstate | 6           | 26, 991   | 8  | 31, 051  | 436, 363  |  |

Table 2.-Strikes and Lock-Outs in October 1935, by States

The size of each of the 169 strikes and lock-outs which began in October, measured in terms of number of workers involved, is indicated in table 3. More than half of the disputes were small—each one involving fewer than 100 workers. Only 11 of the 169 disputes involved as many as 1,000 workers. The largest was that of the Alabama coal miners who were unable to get a satisfactory settlement when the general coal strike was called off in September and who continued to strike until the middle of November. (See December 1935 Monthly Labor Review, p. 1578.)

|   |  | Num                             | Number of strikes and lock-outs in which t<br>ber of workers involved was— |   |                              |                                |                                 |                       |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Industrial group  | Total  | 6 and<br>under<br>20            | 20 and<br>under<br>100   | 100<br>and<br>under<br>500  | 500<br>and<br>under<br>1,000 | 1,000<br>and<br>under<br>5,000 | 5,000<br>and<br>under<br>10,000 | 10,000<br>and<br>over |
| All industries  | 169  | 26                              | 64   | 49  | 19                           | 5                              | 5                               | 1                     |
| Manujacturing Iron and steel and their products, not in-<br>cluding machinery   | $ \begin{array}{r} 4\\3\\4\\11\\2\\33\\5\\14\\1\\4\\1\\1\\7\end{array} $   | 1<br><br>                       | $     \begin{array}{c}             1 \\             2 \\           $       | $ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ \hline 10 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 5 \\ \end{array} $ | 1<br>1<br>3<br>1<br>         | 2                              | 2                               |                       |
| Extraction of minerals.<br>Transportation and communication<br>Trade.<br>Domestic and personal service.<br>Professional service.<br>Building and construction<br>Agriculture, etc.<br>Relief work and W. P. A.<br>Other nonmanufacturing industries | $     \begin{array}{r}       17 \\       18 \\       16 \\       5 \\       2 \\       6 \\       2 \\       10 \\       3     \end{array} $ | 2<br>4<br>3<br>3<br>1<br>1<br>2 | 1<br>10<br>9<br>   | 4<br>3<br>3<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>2   | 6<br>1<br>1<br>              | 1                              | 2<br>1<br>                      | 1                     |

| Table 3.—Strikes and | Lock-Outs Beginning in | October 1935, | Classified by Number |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
|                      | of Workers Inv         | olved         |                      |

Matters of union organization were the major issues in 79 of the 169 strikes and lock-outs beginning in October, while wages and hours were the major issues in 59. The 79 organizational disputes were small, on the average involving only 30.5 percent of the workers. The 59 wage and hour disputes involved 61.9 percent of the total number of workers.

The major issues in the 26 disputes classified under "other" involved such things as objections to working under certain foremen or managers, seniority rights, allocation of work, changes in wagepayment methods, penalties for poor work, and delayed payment of wages.

|                 | Strikes and  | d lock-outs  | Workers involved  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Major issues    | Number   | Percent of total   | Number  | Percent of total   |  |
| All issues      | 169  | 100.0  | 92, 357   | 100.0  |  |
| Wages and hours | <b>59</b><br>29<br>3<br>17<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>1<br><b>79</b><br>16<br>16<br>13<br>12<br>26<br>10<br>10<br>3<br><b>31</b><br>22<br>3<br>32<br>26 | 34.9           17.1           1.8           10.0           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.8           1.2           1.8           1.5.3 | $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{57,093} \\ \textbf{41,497} \\ \textbf{9,389} \\ \textbf{3,501} \\ \textbf{757} \\ \textbf{784} \\ \textbf{1,150} \\ \textbf{1,52} \\ \textbf{8,213} \\ \textbf{1,230} \\ \textbf{1,7313} \\ \textbf{7,083} \\ \textbf{1,477} \\ \textbf{611} \\ \textbf{1,049} \\ \textbf{7,051} \\ \textbf{104} \\ \textbf{6,932} \end{array}$ | 61.9           45.0           10.3           38           .8           1.2           (1)           30.5           1.3           18.8           7.7           1.6           (1)           7.6           (1)           7.6 |  |

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lock-Outs Beginning in October 1935

1 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

The average duration of the 171 strikes and lock-outs which ended in October was approximately 23 calendar days. More than onethird of the 171 strikes and lock-outs were terminated in less than 1 week after they began. Five of them had been in progress for 3 months or more. The most important of these was the strike of bay and river bargemen against 15 operators in San Francisco and Stockton, Calif., which began in July and was finally settled during the early part of October with grants of wage increases and some signed agreements. The others were small strikes against individual companies.

Table 5.-Duration of Strikes and Lock-Outs Ending in October 1935

| Industrial group     Total     I week and then 1/2 month and less than 1/2 month month month month and less than 1/2 month mont | lock-out<br>f—                    | ikes and<br>of                                 | s with d                          | uration                |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| All industries.       171       58       37       31         Manufacturing       171       58       37       31         Iron and steel and their products, not including transportation       5       3   | 1 and<br>less<br>than 2<br>months | 1/2<br>month<br>and<br>less<br>than 1<br>month | 2 and<br>less<br>than 3<br>months | 3<br>months<br>or more |
| Manufacturing     state       Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery     5       Machinery.not including transportation equipment   | 25                                | 31   | 15                                | 5                      |
| $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{equipment} & 1 & & 1 \\ \mbox{Transportation equipment} & 3 & 2 & & 1 \\ \mbox{Nonferrous metals and their products} & 2 & 1 & & 1 \\ \mbox{Lumber and allied products} & 15 & 4 & 2 & & 1 \\ \mbox{Stone, elay, and glass products} & 3 & 1 & & & 1 \\ \mbox{Textiles and their products} & 44 & 7 & 11 & 8 \\ \mbox{Leather and its manufactures} & 5 & & 1 & 1 \\ \mbox{Food and kindred products} & 13 & 2 & 3 & 7 \\ \end{tabular}$  | 1                                 |  | 1                                 |                        |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  |                                   | 1  |                                   |                        |
| Nonterrous metals and their products  | 1                                 | 1  |                                   |                        |
| Stone, clay, and glass products     3     1       Textiles and their products     44     7     11       Leather and its manufactures     5     1     1       Food and kindred products     13     2     3     7   | . 5                               |  | 4                                 |                        |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   |                                   |  | 1                                 | 1                      |
| Leather and its manufactures         5          1         1           Food and kindred products         13         2         3         7  | 11                                | 8  | 6                                 | 1                      |
| Food and kindred products 13 2 3 7  | 1                                 | 1  | 1                                 | 1                      |
|   | 1                                 | 7  |                                   |                        |
| Paper and printing 3 1 2  |                                   |  |                                   |                        |
| Chemicals and allied products 1 1   |                                   |  |                                   |                        |
| Rubber products 1 1   |                                   |  |                                   |                        |

|  |   | Numl                   | per of str                               | ikes and<br>o                                  | lock-out<br>f—                    | s with d                          | uration                |
|--|---|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Industrial group   | Total   | Less<br>than 1<br>week | 1 week<br>and<br>less<br>than ½<br>month | 1/2<br>month<br>and<br>less<br>than 1<br>month | 1 and<br>less<br>than 2<br>months | 2 and<br>less<br>than 3<br>months | 3<br>months<br>or more |
| Nonmanufacturing   |   |                        |  |  |                                   |                                   |                        |
| Extraction of minerals<br>Transportation and communication<br>Trade<br>Domestic and personal service | $     \begin{array}{r}       13 \\       17 \\       14 \\       6 \\       2     \end{array} $ |                        | 5  | $\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\4\\1\end{array}$        | $\frac{1}{1}$                     | 1                                 | 1                      |
| Professional service.<br>Building and construction   | $     \begin{array}{c}       2 \\       10 \\       1 \\       7 \\       2     \end{array} $   | 1<br>3<br>3<br>1       | $\begin{bmatrix} 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ 2\\$        | 2<br>2<br>1                                    | 1                                 | 1                                 |                        |

Table 5.- Duration of Strikes and Lock-Outs Ending in October 1935-Contd.

As indicated in table 6, 6.3 percent of the workers involved in the 171 strikes and lock-outs which ended in October obtained settlements by negotiating directly with their employers. For 44 percent of the workers, settlements were worked out between employers and union representatives. Government conciliators and labor boards assisted in working out the settlements of 55 disputes which involved 38.8 percent of the workers. The workers were represented in these negotiations by union representatives in most of the cases. Thirty-four of the one hundred and seventy-one strikes and lock-outs were terminated without any formal settlements. In these cases the matters in dispute were simply dropped and the workers returned to work without any formal settlements, or else they lost their jobs when new workers were hired to fill their places or when the employers discontinued operations by moving the plants or going out of business.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlement of Strikes and Lock-Outs Ending in October 1935

|  | Strikes an                | d lock-outs                        | Workers involved                                 |                                   |  |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—<br>Fotal  | Number                    | Percent of total                   | Number   | Percent of total                  |  |
| Total  | 171                       | 100. 0                             | 59, 109  | 100. 0                            |  |
| Employers and workers directly<br>Employers, and representatives, of organized workers<br>directly | 11<br>69<br>55<br>2<br>34 | 6.4<br>40.3<br>32.2<br>1.2<br>19.9 | 3, 701<br>25, 981<br>22, 958<br>2, 125<br>4, 344 | 6.3<br>44.0<br>38.8<br>3.6<br>7.3 |  |

The results of the 171 strikes and lock-outs which ended in October are indicated in tables 7 and 8. Seventy-eight of the disputes, including 53.4 percent of the total number of workers involved, resulted in substantial gains to the workers. Little or no gains were

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

obtained by 13.9 percent of the workers involved in strikes and lock-outs, and 32.3 percent obtained compromise settlements.

The workers obtained substantial gains as a result of 48.0 percent of the wages-and-hours disputes and 44.5 percent of the disputes over union-organization matters. They obtained little or no gains from 26.7 percent of the wages-and-hours disputes and from 37.3 percent of the organization disputes.

In speaking of the results of strikes and lock-outs, it should be kept in mind that the results are interpreted and classified according to the degree in relation to causes, to which workers have benefited from the strike settlement. Because of the many complex and intangible factors involved in any labor dispute, it is impossible categorically to define the results in absolute terms. The Bureau attempts to evaluate all the circumstances and to measure in relative terms whether the settlement resulted in workers gaining or losing the demands or issues which originally caused the dispute.

|   | Strikes and                     | l lock-outs  | Workers involved   |   |  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Results   | Number                          | Percent<br>of total  | Number   | Percent<br>of total                                       |  |
| Total   | 171                             | 100.0  | 59, 109  | 100.0   |  |
| Substantial gains to workers<br>Partial gains or compromises<br>Little or no gains to workers<br>Jurisdiction or rival unions<br>Undetermined | $78 \\ 36 \\ 51 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1$ | $\begin{array}{c} 45.6\\ 21.1\\ 29.8\\ 2.3\\ .6\\ .6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,592\\19,118\\8,197\\154\\38\\10\end{array}$ | 53. 4<br>32. 3<br>13. 9<br>. 3<br>. 1<br>( <sup>1</sup> ) |  |

Table 7.-Results of Strikes and Lock-Outs Ending in October 1935

1 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 8.—Results of Strikes and Lock-Outs Ending in October 1935, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

|   |   | Nun   | ber of st                                       | rikes and l                            | ock-outs   | resulting              | g in—             |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| Major issue<br>l issues   | Total   | Sub-<br>stan-<br>tial<br>gains to<br>workers                            | Partial<br>gains<br>or com-<br>pro-<br>mises    | Little<br>or no<br>gains to<br>workers | Juris-<br>diction<br>or rival<br>union<br>settle-<br>ments | Un-<br>deter-<br>mined | Not re-<br>ported |
| All issues  | 171   | 78  | 36  | 51                                     | 4  | 1                      | 1                 |
| Wages and hours.<br>Wage increase.<br>Wage decrease.<br>Wage decrease, hour decrease.<br>Wage decrease, hour increase.<br>Wages and other causes.<br>Hour increase.<br>Hour decrease.<br>Organization.<br>Recognition and wages.<br>Recognition, wages, and hours.<br>Recognition and other causes. | 60<br>24<br>10<br>15<br>4<br>2<br>4<br>1<br>83<br>15<br>16<br>22<br>1 | 29<br>10<br>6<br>6<br>3<br>3<br>4<br>4<br>37<br>6<br>5<br>13<br>13<br>1 | 14<br>6<br>1<br>5<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>5<br>7<br>5 | 16<br>7<br>3<br>4<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>   |  |                        |                   |
| Closed shop<br>Violation of agreement   | 12  | 6<br>1  | 1   | 5                                      |  |                        |                   |
| Miscellaneous<br>Sympathy   | 16<br>28<br>1   | 12  | 7<br>1  | 4                                      | 4  | 1                      |                   |
| Different unions competing for control.<br>Jurisdiction   | 1<br>3<br>23  | 12  | 6   | 4                                      | 1 3  |                        |                   |

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# Strike of Longshoremen on the Gulf Coast

**P**RIOR to 1921 most of the shipping companies using ports on the Gulf Coast had collective agreements with the International Longshoremen's Association. After the strikes of 1921 and 1923, the ports east of the Mississippi River operated on a nonunion basis. In the west Gulf ports, however, practically all the cargo handling continued to be done by members of the longshoremen's local unions. Wages in the east Gulf ports were lower than those in the west. Working conditions in New Orleans were less satisfactory than those found in any other port.<sup>1</sup>

Union organization along the entire Gulf Coast strengthened during 1934. The number of locals doubled in Texas, the Lake Charles workers secured union recognition, and union membership increased considerably in the east Gulf ports. Concurrently, independent unions not affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association became more active. The New Orleans Steamship Association signed an agreement with the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association, an independent union,<sup>2</sup> effective until April 1937. The agreements with these independent unions provided for lower wage rates than those set in the International Longshoremen's Association contracts in the Texas ports. As a consequence, when Texas International Longshoremen's Association locals asked for higher wages, shippers stated that no higher wages could be paid as long as rates were lower in the Gulf ports.

Dissatisfaction and agitation increased during the spring of 1935. Early in September the International Longshoremen's Association threatened a strike in the east Gulf ports if wages were not increased and the International recognized as the bargaining agency. The 23 large shipping operators concerned refused this demand and the strike was called on October 1. The strike inconvenienced but did not prevent the unloading of boats, as nonunion workers and members of the independent unions were hired.

Because the Texas longshoremen felt that they had a stake in the outcome of the east Gulf strike, the Texas and Lake Charles locals joined the strike on October 10, resulting in a general longshore strike involving 7,500 men in all ports from Pensacola, Fla., to Corpus Christi, Tex. The specific demands of the west Gulf group were a 5-cent increase in hourly rates, retention of Lake Charles in the Texas agreement, union recognition in New Orleans and in east Gulf ports, and termination of all agreements in September 1936 (the same date as that set in the Pacific coast contracts). The steamship companies intimated that they were willing to grant wage increases for the Texas ports, with contracts to expire in June 1936 or June 1937,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 550, Washington, 1932, p. 88.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The term "independent" as used in this article refers to longshoremen's unions not affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association.



PORTS AFFECTED BY THE LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE October 1935

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but contended that no settlement was possible as long as the union insisted on the inclusion of New Orleans and other east Gulf ports in the agreement. The union contended that most of the steamship lines serving New Orleans also entered Texas ports, and that there should be contract arrangements at all ports.

Because of the relatively greater union strength in the west Gulf ports, the strike was more effective there than at New Orleans. However, within a few days the Texas ports were reopened with nonunion men, many of whom were housed in warehouses near the piers. Unloading, nevertheless, was seriously crippled, due to shortage of men and interference by union pickets. In Houston several hundred colored members of the International Longshoremen's Association withdrew and organized an independent union, the Lone Star Colored Longshoremen's Benevolent Association. An independent white union was also organized. Both unions made contracts with the Houston Maritime Committee, which continued the local custom of dividing the work equally between white and colored workers. A few days later, Lake Charles shipping interests signed an agreement with the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association, including the same provisions as the Lone Star contract. This action so increased the tension that the Governor of the State closed the port for several weeks, after a disturbance near the pier in which several persons were killed. Shippers at Beaumont, Tex., organized a maritime association and offered a contract to the International Longshoremen's Association locals, who rejected it, insisting on a coast-wide agreement.

During the last week of October, the president of the International Longshoremen's Association, visited Texas and threatened a general shipping boycott on Atlantic and Pacific coasts if the strike was not satisfactorily settled. With the situation becoming steadily worse and a general longshoremen's strike about to be called, the Secretary of Labor, on November 23, appointed a mediation board and asked that strikers immediately return to work and remain at work pending proceedings before the board. The board was faced with an extremely confused situation involving various groups of shipping interests coastwise, intercoastal and deep sea—and small companies as well as large companies dependent upon advice from their New York offices. Also, there were the rival independent unions with signed contracts which they were unwilling to have abrogated, whereas the International Longshoremen's Association insisted that it should be the bargaining agent for all the Gulf ports.

The board proceeded to hold hearings in each city, seeking the best solution for the existing conditions found in each individual port. Some shipping representatives at first refused to meet with the board. On December 2, the intercoastal steamship companies having offices in New York City notified their Houston representatives to negotiate with the International Longshoremen's Association at Texas and Lake Charles, and to abide by the decisions of the board regarding the settlement at the east Gulf ports.

A number of settlements were concluded during December. At Houston the International Longshoremen's Association agreed to issue a charter to the independent colored union, allowing all its members, who were actually engaged in longshore work before the strike, to join the new International Longshoremen's Association local. Three of the four coastwise companies entered into agreements with the I. L. A. on the west Gulf coast and the two intercoastal shippers signed agreements with the I. L. A. at the Texas and New Orleans ports. Thus, for the first time in 12 years, two large shipping companies entered into contracts with the International Longshoremen's Association at New Orleans. These agreements provide for a day rate of 80 cents per hour, \$1.20 for overtime and for work on Sundays and holidays, and 15 cents per bale for stowing cotton by hand.

The board conducted an election at Mobile, Ala., which resulted in a vote of 961 for representation through the International Longshoremen's Association as against 19 for representation through the independent unions. The I. L. A. was thereupon declared to be the bargaining agent and the contracts of the independents were taken over by the I. L. A. Since the members of the Mobile Maritime Committee were also the leading operators at Gulfport, Miss., and Pensacola, Fla., they agreed to enter into agreements, for the latter ports, similar to the Mobile settlement.

At Lake Charles the independent unions were unwilling to submit to arbitration and continued to work under the contracts which obtained during the early period of the strike.

No settlement was reached during December with the 21 deep-sea shipping companies whose ships loaded and discharged cargo at all of the Gulf ports.

## Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in December 1935

### By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

DURING December 1935 the Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 50 disputes, which affected a known total of 15,652 employees. Of these disputes 24 were adjusted, 3 were referred to other agencies, 5 were "unclassified", and 18 were still pending. 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.

|  | Noture of a second seco |  |  | Commis-   | Assign-            | Workers in-<br>volved |                    |                      |
|--|--|--|--|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Company or industry and<br>location                                      | Nature of<br>controversy   | Craftsmen concerned                    | Cause of dispute                                     | Present status and terms of settle-<br>ment   | sioner<br>assigned | com-<br>pleted        | Di-<br>rect-<br>ly | In-<br>direct-<br>ly |
| H. C. Cook Printing Co.,   | Controversy  | Printing pressmen                      | Wages, union recognition, and                        | Pending   | 1935<br>Dec. 1     | 1935                  | 7                  |                      |
| Steubenville, Ohio.<br>Park Drop Forge Co., Cleve-<br>land, Ohio.        | Threatened strike.   | Drop-forge workers                     | collective bargaining.<br>Wage rates for apprentices | Adjusted; 10 cents per hour in-<br>crease to 3 apprentices; increase                      | Oct. 15            | Dec. 14               | 18                 | 207                  |
| Sulphite Paper Co., Port   | Controversy  | Paper workers                          | Discharge of union officer                           | Unclassified; settled by parties  | Dec. 2             | Dec. 17               | 1                  |                      |
| Shell Petroleum Co., Wood  | Threatened   | Engineers                              | Wage dispute and interpretation                      | Pending   | Dec. 3             | Dec. 10               | 700                | 1, 300               |
| Central Ohio Steel Products  | Lock-out   | Machinists                             | Wage cuts from 25 to 75 percent                      | Adjusted; satisfactory settlement   | Dec. 2             | Dec. 6                | 175                |                      |
| Hunter Picture Frame Co.,  | do   | Frame makers                           | Collective bargaining refused                        | Pending   | Oct. 15            |                       | 25                 |                      |
| New York City.<br>Gaseteria Station, Terre                               | Controversy  | Filling-station workers.               | One worker laid off                                  | Adjusted; worker reinstated with  | Nov. 29            | Dec. 13               | 4                  | 3                    |
| Haute, Ind.<br>Tauber Bros., Chicago, Ill<br>Milwaukee Waste Paper Co.,  | Strike<br>Threatened   | Upholsterers<br>Waste-paper handlers   | Discharge of a worker<br>Asked closed-shop agreement | Adjusted; worker reinstated<br>Adjusted; closed shop and in-                              | Dec. 2<br>Dec. 4   | Dec. 4<br>Dec. 10     | 7<br>100           | 28<br>400            |
| Milwaukee, Wis.<br>Standard Oil Co., Sugar                               | strike.<br>Controversy   | Mason tenders                          | Asked increase from 63 to 75 cents                   | Adjusted; accepted arbitration  | Dec. 2             | Dec. 17               | 9                  |                      |
| Creek, Mo.<br>Relset Dress Co., Atlanta, Ga.<br>Paramount Theaters, Chi- | Strike   | Dress manufacturers<br>Theater workers | Wages and working conditions<br>Working conditions   | Adjusted; satisfactory settlement<br>Adjusted; returned to work pend-<br>ing perotistions | Dec. 6<br>Dec. 2   | Dec. 15<br>Dec. 10    | 21<br>70           | 850<br>300           |
| Motor Products Co., Detroit,   | Threatened   | Motor-accessory mak-                   | Asked collective bargaining                          | Pending   | Dec. 6             |                       | 1,300              |                      |
| Automobile workers, Port   | Controversy  | Metal workers                          | Alleged violation of seniority                       | Adjusted; satisfactory settlement   | Dec. 4             | Dec. 17               | 350                |                      |
| Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn<br>Railroad, Boston and Lynn,                | Threatened strike.   | Railroad workers                       | Asked collective bargaining                          | do  | . Dec. 6           | Dec. 10               | 250                |                      |
| Mass.<br>Morris Shoe Co., New York                                       | Lock-out   | Shoe workers                           | do   | Pending   | Nov. 22            |                       | 20                 |                      |
| City.<br>Weiner Provision Co., Akron,                                    | Controversy  | Office workers                         | Wage cut of 20 percent                               | Unclassified; case pending in court.  | Dec. 10            | Dec. 14               | 50                 |                      |
| Ohio.<br>Vermont Marble Co., Proctor,<br>Vt.                             | Strike   | Marble workers                         | Low wages and working condi-<br>tions.               | Unclassified; conditions somewhat improved.   | Nov. 28            | Dec. 26               | 600                |                      |

### Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of December 1935

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| Starlight Refining Co., Karns Controver                                | Sy Refinery workers                  | Alleged discharges for union activity.                        | Adjusted; agreed to reinstate those discharged when business war-      | Dec. 6            | Dec. 12  | 2         | 15     |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Machinists, Oakland, Calif Threaten                                    | d Machinists                         | do  | Adjusted; reinstated those dis-<br>charged; all remained at work.      | Dec. 12           | Dec. 20  | 7         | 1, 107 |
| Building trades, Buffalo, Controver                                    | y_ Building-trades work-             | Working conditions  | Pending  | Dec. 11           |          | (1)       |        |
| Colonial Molasses Co., Wil-<br>liamsburg, N. Y.                        | d Syrup-plant workers                | Wages, hours, and collective bar-<br>gaining.                 | Adjusted; satisfactory settlement                                      | Dec. 6            | Dec. 7   | 28        |        |
| Mack Truck Co., Chicago, Ill. Controver                                | y_ Auto mechanics                    | Asked signed agreement; com-<br>pany refused.                 | Unclassified; referred to New York<br>office of company.               | Nov. 1            | Dec. 5   | 26        |        |
| Hamilton Casket Co., Chi-<br>cago. Ill.                                | Casket makers                        | Reinstatement of former workers as agreed.                    | Pending  | Dec. 10           |          | (1)       |        |
| Selby Shoe Co., Ironton, Ohio.<br>Wm. Byrd Press, Richmond, Controvers | y_ Shoe workers<br>Printing pressmen | Wages, hours, and conditions                                  | Adjusted; satisfactory agreement<br>Pending                            | Dec. 1<br>Dec. 17 | Dec. 16  | 700<br>20 | 25     |
| Robt. H. Foederer, Inc., Strike  | Leather workers                      | General dissatisfaction                                       | Adjusted; company signed agree-<br>ment satisfactory to workers.       | Dec. 14           | Dec. 17  | 600       |        |
| California Packing Co., Ter-   | Fish canners                         | Working conditions  | Pending  | Dec. 16           |          | (1)       |        |
| Cambridge Glass Co., Cam-<br>bridge, Ohio                              | y_ Glass workers                     | . Wages and working conditions                                | Adjusted; satisfactory settlement                                      | Dec. 11           | Dec. 20  | 400       | 175    |
| Coal drivers, South Bend, Ind<br>United Air Lines, Chicago, Ill        | - Drivers<br>Mechanics               | Asked increase and closed shop<br>Reinstatement of 8 strikers | Pendingdo  | Dec. 17<br>July 1 |          | 200<br>8  | 160    |
| Truck drivers, Philadelphia,do<br>Pa.                                  | Truck drivers                        | Wages and working conditions                                  | do   | Nov. 29           |          | 1,800     | 1, 200 |
| American Aggregates Corp., Threatene<br>Massillon, Ohio.               | d Sand and gravel work-<br>ers.      | Dispute relative to seniority rights.                         | Adjusted; seniority rights restored_                                   | Dec. 18           | Dec. 24  | 52        |        |
| Oakes Manufacturing Co., Strike<br>Waukegan, Ill.                      | Machinists                           | Jurisdiction of work on polishing machines.                   | Pending  | Dec. 17           |          | 113       | 35     |
| Sinclair Petroleum Co., Mil- Controvers<br>waukee, Wis.                | y_ Filling-station workers.          | Seniority rights  | de   | Aug. 18           |          | (1)       |        |
| white Eagle Refinery, Cas-<br>per, Wyo.                                | Oil-field workers                    | Working conditions  | do   | Dec. 5            |          | (1)       |        |
| Levinson Radio Stores, Chi-  | Radio workers                        | Asked union wage scale and agree-<br>ment.                    | ment with union wages.   | Dec. 12           | Dec. 18  | 15        | 220    |
| mond, Va.  | Envelope makers                      | activities.   | laid off recalled.   | Dec. 13           | Dec 20   | 300       | 550    |
| Ill.<br>Threatene<br>Strike.   | I Teamsters                          | Working conditions  | by operators.  | Dec. 16           | Dec. 20  | 207       | 10     |
| and East St. Louis, III.   | Choo workers                         | do  | tion as asked.   | Dec. 21           | 1000. 11 | (1)       | 10     |
| turing Co.<br>Bingham Co. Cleveland                                    | Employees                            | Violation of agreement  | do   | Dec. 28           |          | (1)       |        |
| Ohio.  | Lunch-room workers                   | Discharge of 4 workers  | Adjusted: workers reinstated   | Sept. 15          | Dec. 23  | 4         | 92     |
| York City.<br>Bakery workers, Oakland,do                               | Drivers                              | Working hours   | Adjusted; agreed on starting time;<br>other questions to be arbitrated | Nov. 18           | Dec. 27  | 20        | 800    |

<sup>1</sup> Not yet reported.

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|  |                          |                                  |  |   | Commis-            | Assign-        | Workers in-<br>volved |                      |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Company or industry and<br>location                      | Nature of<br>controversy | Craftsmen concerned              | Cause of dispute   | Present status and terms of settle-<br>ment   | sioner<br>assigned | com-<br>pleted | Di-<br>rect-<br>ly    | In-<br>direct-<br>ly |
| Welsh-Hartman Co., St.                                   | Controversy              | Employees                        | Discharges for union affiliation                                   | Pending   | 1935<br>Dec. 2     | 1935           | (1)                   |                      |
| Morris Kornberg Co., New                                 | Strike                   | Neckwear workers                 | Company refused to renew agree-                                    | Unable to adjust; case pending in   | do                 | Dec. 16        | 21                    |                      |
| N. Raub Restaurant, Chi-                                 | Controversy.             | Restaurant workers               | Unionization of workers  | Adjusted; agreed on unionization  | Dec. 24            | Dec. 27        | 4                     |                      |
| Cago, III.<br>Owensboro Cooperage Co.,<br>Owensboro, Ky. | do                       | Coopers                          | Wages and working conditions                                       | Adjusted; allowed 40-hour week,<br>hand coopers 60 cents per hour<br>and machine operators 50 cents | Dec. 18            | Jan. 2         | 70                    | 210                  |
| Fortnum & Mason, Inc., New                               | Strike                   | Ladies' tailors                  | Tailoring department discon-                                       | Unable to adjust  | Dec. 20            | Jan. 7         | 25                    |                      |
| Wm. H. Block Co., Indian-<br>apolis, Ind.                | do                       | Carpenters and iron-<br>workers. | Jurisdiction of installation of re-<br>volving doors in new store. | Unable to adjust jurisdiction   | Dec. 9             | Jan. 3         | 16                    |                      |
| Total  |                          |                                  |  |   |                    |                | 8,375                 | 7, 277               |

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of December 1935-Continued

1 Not yet reported.

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# Industrial Disputes in Irish Free State, 1934<sup>1</sup>

THE number of industrial disputes in the Irish Free State and the number of workers involved in them increased in 1934 as compared to 1933, but the total of working days lost through strikes was considerably less. During the year 99 disputes occurred, involving 9,288 workers and resulting in a total of 180,080 working days lost. The number of days lost on account of strikes during the preceding year was 200,126.

The causes of the 99 stoppages are analyzed thus: Wages, 49; engagement or dismissal of workers, 24; trade-union questions, 11; hours of labor, 2; other causes, 13. The workers' claims were granted in full in 41 cases, and partially granted in 33; 18 strikes were lost, and 7 remained unsettled at the end of the year. Direct negotiation was the method of adjustment in 65 cases, voluntary conciliation in 23, and voluntary arbitration in 5. The Government, through the trade and industries branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce, interceded in 20 of these disputes.

The industries in which strikes occurred during 1934, the number of workers involved, and the total working time lost are shown in the following table:

| Industry   | Dis-<br>putes               | Work-<br>ers in-<br>volved               | Days<br>lost   | Industry   | Dis-<br>putes               | Work-<br>ers in-<br>volved                            | Days<br>lost  |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| All industries   | 99                          | 9, 288                                   | 180, 080   | Chemical   | 2                           | 55  | 665   |
| Mining and quarrying<br>Food, drink, tobacco<br>Textile<br>Clothing, boots<br>Furniture, woodwork<br>Engineering and shipbuild-<br>ing | 7<br>7<br>4<br>6<br>6<br>10 | 346<br>872<br>1,185<br>459<br>242<br>406 | 24,454<br>7,522<br>11,961<br>7,266<br>2,162<br>5,989 | Building, etc<br>Rail, tram, bus.<br>Other transport.<br>Retail trades.<br>Public-utility services<br>Others | 30<br>2<br>4<br>4<br>8<br>7 | $1,000 \\ 1,712 \\ 1,800 \\ 445 \\ 350 \\ 237 \\ 129$ | 35, 383<br>6, 900<br>24, 790<br>9, 198<br>10, 985<br>1, 405 |

Number of Industrial Disputes, Number of Workers Involved, and Working Time Lost, in Irish Free State, 1934, by Industry

<sup>1</sup> Data are from report of Edwin J. King, American vice consul at Dublin, Oct. 26, 1935.

# LABOR TURN-OVER

# Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, November 1935

DESPITE a moderate rise in separations and a sharp decline in accessions, the hiring rate at representative manufacturing establishments remained above the separation rate in November 1935. According to the monthly survey of labor turn-over made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the accession rate fell from 5.23 per 100 employees in October to 3.63 in November. At the same time, the separation rate rose from 3.13 to 3.55 per 100 employees.

The turn-over rates shown in the following tables represent the number of changes per 100 employees on the pay rolls during the month. These data were compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 5,000 representative manufacturing establishments in 144 industries. Nearly 2,200,000 workers were employed by the firms reporting to the Bureau in November.

### Trend by Months

ALTHOUGH the total separation rate was higher in November than in October, both the quit rate and the discharge rate declined. These declines, however, were more than offset by an increase in the lay-off rate which advanced from 2.03 in October to 2.58 in November. Compared with the corresponding month of last year the total separation rate shows a substantial reduction.

The monthly trend of labor turn-over for manufacturing as a whole is shown in table 1 for 1934 and the first 11 months of 1935.

| Class of rate and<br>year | Aver-<br>age | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May  | June | July | Aug.  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Quit rate:                |              | 0.50 |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |      |      |
| 1935                      |              | 0.76 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.93 | 1.21 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 0.86  | 1.05  | 0.89 | 0.77 |      |
| Discharge rate:           | 0.89         | . 90 | .85  | . 93 | 1.11 | 1.01 | .94  | .70  | . 75  | 1.55  | . 73 | . 62 | 0.58 |
| 1935                      | C            | 18   | 10   | 17   | 20   | 17   | 20   | 90   | 01    | 10    | 01   | 00   |      |
| 1934                      | 19           | 18   | 10   | . 1/ | . 40 | + 17 | . 20 | . 20 | . 21  | . 19  | . 21 | . 20 |      |
| Lav-off rate:1            |              | . 10 | . 10 |      | . 20 |      | + 10 | . 10 | . 19  | . 10  | . 19 | . 10 | . 10 |
| 1935                      |              | 2,10 | 1.88 | 2.32 | 2.60 | 3.00 | 3.46 | 2.57 | 2.70  | 1 95  | 2 03 | 2.58 |      |
| 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:    |              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.00  | 0. 11 | 1.00 | 0.10 | 2.12 |
| 1935                      |              | 3.04 | 2.79 | 3.24 | 3.73 | 4.38 | 4.49 | 3.67 | 3.77  | 3 19  | 3 13 | 3 55 | 1    |
| 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:           |              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       | 0100 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| 1935                      |              | 6.33 | 4.23 | 3.79 | 3.63 | 3.01 | 3.18 | 4.17 | 4.60  | 4.95  | 5.23 | 3.63 |      |
| 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 |

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

<sup>1</sup> Including temporary, indeterminate, and permanent lay-offs.



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#### Analysis for 12 Industries

**REPORTS** received from representative plants in 12 industries employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry, as measured by the 1933 Census of Manufactures make possible special tabulations for these industries in table 2.

The highest accession rate in any of the 12 industries was reported by the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, the lowest by petroleum refining. Petroleum refining also registered the lowest quit rate. The highest was shown in the automotive industry. The men's clothing industry showed the lowest discharge rate and automobiles and sawmills the highest. Sawmills registered the highest lay-off rate and iron and steel the lowest. The highest total separation rate was indicated in sawmills and the lowest in iron and steel.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Specified Industries

|   | A                                     | utomobi  | les   | Bo   | ots and s  | hoes   |  | Bricks   |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Class of rates  | No-<br>vember<br>1935                 | October<br>1935  | No-<br>vember<br>1934   | No-<br>vember<br>1935  | October<br>1935  | No-<br>vember<br>1934  | No-<br>vember<br>1935  | October<br>1935  | No-<br>vember<br>1934  |
| Quit rate<br>Discharge rate<br>Lay-off rate<br>Total separation rate<br>Accession rate      | $1.42 \\ .33 \\ 2.85 \\ 4.60 \\ 7.89$ | $1.18 \\ .29 \\ 2.21 \\ 3.68 \\ 17.46$                                       | $\begin{array}{r} 0.\ 65 \\ .\ 13 \\ 3.\ 25 \\ 4.\ 03 \\ 17.\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 44 \\ .\ 15 \\ 3.\ 22 \\ 3.\ 81 \\ 2.\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 61 \\ .\ 12 \\ 1.\ 87 \\ 2.\ 60 \\ 1.\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.47\\ .12\\ 3.63\\ 4.22\\ 2.61\end{array}$                | $\begin{array}{r} 0.\ 67 \\ .\ 13 \\ 6.\ 13 \\ 6.\ 93 \\ 5.\ 31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 67\\ .\ 20\\ 5.\ 49\\ 6.\ 36\\ 6.\ 78\end{array}$      | $\begin{array}{c} 0.38\\.16\\10.77\\11.31\\10.76\end{array}$ |
|   | Cigars                                | s and cigs   | arettes   | Cotton   | ı manufa   | cturing  | Foundr   | ies and r<br>shops   | nachine  |
| Quit rate<br>Discharge rate<br>Lay-off rate<br>Total separation rate<br>Accession rate      | $1.00 \\ .17 \\ 1.38 \\ 2.55 \\ 1.79$ | $1.30 \\ .27 \\ .60 \\ 2.17 \\ 3.18$   | (1)<br>(1)<br>(1)<br>(1)<br>(1)   | $1.11 \\ .25 \\ 2.48 \\ 3.84 \\ 4.17$  | $1. 24 \\ . 28 \\ 2. 14 \\ 3. 66 \\ 5. 82$                                   | 0. 93<br>. 29<br>4. 09<br>5. 31<br>3. 93                                     | 0.75<br>.25<br>1.65<br>2.65<br>4.51  | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 79 \\ .\ 30 \\ 2.\ 40 \\ 3.\ 49 \\ 4.\ 52 \end{array}$ | 0.46<br>.17<br>2.78<br>3.41<br>4.10                          |
|   | ]                                     | Furniture  | 9   | Irc  | on and st  | eel  | Me   | en's cloth   | ing  |
| Quit rate.<br>Discharge rate.<br>Lay-off rate.<br>Total separation rate.<br>Accession rate. | $0.64 \\ .29 \\ 3.31 \\ 4.24 \\ 2.38$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 71 \\ .\ 26 \\ 2.\ 24 \\ 3.\ 21 \\ 5.\ 71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 43 \\ .\ 15 \\ 4.\ 44 \\ 5.\ 02 \\ 3.\ 33 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 79 \\ .\ 08 \\ 1.\ 35 \\ 2.\ 22 \\ 2.\ 51 \end{array}$ | $1.12 \\ .11 \\ 1.29 \\ 2.52 \\ 2.50$  | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 62 \\ .\ 07 \\ 1.\ 78 \\ 2.\ 47 \\ 1.\ 65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 77\\ .\ 05\\ 2.\ 66\\ 3.\ 48\\ 2.\ 74 \end{array}$     | $\begin{array}{c} 0.83 \\ .06 \\ 2.54 \\ 3.43 \\ 3.14 \end{array}$           | 0. 42<br>. 06<br>3. 73<br>4. 21<br>3. 03                     |
|   | Petro                                 | leum ref   | ining   | 1  | Sawmills   |  | Slaugh   | tering an<br>packing   | d meat   |
| Quit rate<br>Discharge rate<br>Lay-off rate<br>Total separation rate<br>A ccession rate     | 0.39<br>.12<br>2.27<br>2.78<br>1.68   | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 62\\ .\ 14\\ 2.\ 43\\ 3.\ 19\\ 2.\ 28 \end{array}$     | (1)<br>(1)<br>(1)<br>(1)<br>(1)   | 1. 33<br>. 33<br>6. 53<br>8. 19<br>4. 67                                     | 1.44.425.447.305.12  | 0. 94<br>. 43<br>6. 38<br>7. 75<br>4. 35                                     | 0.82<br>.26<br>6.47<br>7.55<br>8.28  | $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 77\\ .\ 21\\ 5.\ 09\\ 6.\ 07\\ 9.\ 01 \end{array}$     | 0.66<br>.35<br>12.71<br>13.72<br>11.57                       |

<sup>1</sup> Rates not available.

# Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Industries in Poland, 1933 and 1934<sup>1</sup>

IN THE building trades of Poland the entire labor force was changed about two and one-half times in 1933, but the turn-over was somewhat less in the following year. Official figures which appear in the following tables, showing the labor turn-over in large-scale and medium-sized manufacturing industries indicate that the building industry had the largest turn-over of labor.<sup>1</sup> Next in order were the foodstuff industries, in which the labor force was changed about one and one-half times a year. The lowest turn-over occurred in the chemical industry, paper, and printing and graphic trades, in which the labor force was changed only by about 50 percent.

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Industries in Poland, 1933 and 1934 1

|  | Accession   | n rate <sup>2</sup>  | Separatio  | n rate <sup>2</sup>  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Industry -   | 1933  | 1934   | 1933   | 1934 ·   |
| All industries   | 95  | 87   | 83   | 80   |
| Stone, glass, and ceramic<br>Metal<br>Ohemical<br>Textile<br>Paper<br>Leather<br>Timber<br>Foodstuff<br>Olothing<br>Building<br>Printing and graphic | $\begin{array}{c} 145\\75\\44\\67\\50\\65\\122\\157\\127\\269\\50\end{array}$ | $137 \\ 70 \\ 35 \\ 54 \\ 38 \\ 76 \\ 106 \\ 168 \\ 94 \\ 235 \\ 56 \\ $ | $135 \\ 72 \\ 35 \\ 47 \\ 41 \\ 71 \\ 112 \\ 156 \\ 85 \\ 244 \\ 46$ | $122 \\ 57 \\ 26 \\ 46 \\ 30 \\ 64 \\ 108 \\ 168 \\ 168 \\ 94 \\ 230 \\ 53 \\ 34 \\ 230 \\ 53 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ $ |

<sup>1</sup> Large- and medium-scale industries are composed of the establishments employing 20 or more workers. <sup>2</sup> Rates based on average number normally employed.

# Labor Turn-Over in the Soviet Union, 1928, 1930, and 1934

THE turn-over of labor in certain industries of the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) is shown in the following table for the years 1928, 1930, and 1934<sup>2</sup>. Decreases in both accession and separation rates occurred in all of the industries covered, from 1930 to 1934, except crude-petroleum production in which there were slight increases. Coal mining showed the greatest decrease in both accession and separation rates, while the smallest decrease in accession rates was found in the cotton industry and in separation rates in machine building and electrical equipment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1935, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Poland, Warsaw, 1935 (p. 146).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data are from Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.), State Planning Commission, The U. S. S. R. in Figures, Moscow, 1935 (p. 246).

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Labor Turn-Over Rates in Large-Scale Industries 1 in the Soviet Union, 1928, 1930, and 1934

|   | Acce                                  | ession rat  | es 2  | Separation rates <sup>2</sup>   |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Industry  | 1928                                  | 1930  | 1934  | 1928  | 1930   | 1934   |  |
| All industries  | 100.8                                 | 176.4   | 100. 5  | 92.4  | 152.4  | 96.7   |  |
| Coal mining<br>Crude-petroleum production<br>Ferrous metallurgy<br>Machine building and electrical equipment<br>Iron-ore mining<br>Chemical industry<br>Cotton industry | 140. 436. 078. 062. 4160. 881. 637. 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 307.\ 2\\ 98.\ 4\\ 163.\ 2\\ 148.\ 8\\ 301.\ 2\\ 150.\ 0\\ 48.\ 0\end{array}$ | 90. 7<br>101. 0<br>75. 8<br>79. 3<br>123. 1<br>88. 9<br>46. 9 | $\begin{array}{c} 132.\ 0\\ 42.\ 0\\ 69.\ 6\\ 50.\ 4\\ 141.\ 6\\ 68.\ 4\\ 31.\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 295.\ 2\\ 90.\ 0\\ 145.\ 2\\ 96.\ 0\\ 288.\ 0\\ 123.\ 6\\ 62.\ 4\end{array}$ | 95. 4<br>92. 1<br>69. 9<br>74. 6<br>111. 5<br>80. 5<br>43. 1 |  |

<sup>1</sup> Large-scale industry comprises all industrial enterprises equipped with mechanical driving power and employing no less than 16 wage earners, and those employing no less than 30 wage earners if without mechanical power. <sup>2</sup> Rates based on average number of workers on pay roll.

# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

# Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Mining and Quarrying in Ohio, 1929–34<sup>1</sup>

THE average annual wage and salary payment in 1934 to persons employed in coal mining in Ohio was \$822; in fire-clay mining, \$760; in limestone quarrying, \$932; and in sandstone quarrying, \$807. The average annual wage and salary payment was higher in 1934 than in 1931, 1932, and 1933 in coal mining and higher than in 1932 and 1933 in each of the other three industries. Superintendents and managers are not included in coal mining but are included in the other three industries.

The average number of persons reported employed in 1934 was higher than in any year since 1926 in coal mining, higher than in any year since 1930 in limestone quarrying, and higher than in 1932 and 1933 in fire-clay mining and in sandstone quarrying.

#### Source and Scope of Study

THIS study is based on reports made annually 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.

Reports covering employment, wage and salary payments, production, etc., are requested of all mines and quarries, regardless of the number of persons employed. Cooperative mines and those in which the owner does his own work also are requested to supply production data. The returns are compiled promptly by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, and an annual report covering mines and quarries was published for 11 of the 19 years, 1916 to 1934. Reports have not been published in printed form for the years 1930–34, but mimeographed copies of important tables have been made available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frederick E. Croxton, Columbia University. An article in the Monthly Labor Review for November 1935 presented similar data for mining and quarrying for 1916-33. A series of articles covering average annual wage and salary payments in other industries in Ohio was published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934, a second series began in April 1935, and a third series will begin shortly.

The annual reports made by employers show the number of persons employed, on both tonnage and time basis, on the 15th of each month or the pay roll nearest the 15th. The averages were computed by dividing the total of the monthly figures by 12. Employers are requested to report total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished, but are instructed not to include salaries of officials. The average annual wage and salary payment was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment for the year by the average number of persons employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures. Average annual wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings, as employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with their annual reports, full information concerning number or proportion of employees on full time, part time, and overtime. Employees are requested to report the number of days worked in certain occupations in coal mining, and, within classified groups, the number of days other types of mines and quarries are in operation. Average full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average. The changes in the averages from year to year do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

### Coal Mining

THE average number of persons (not including superintendents and managers) reported employed in and around coal mines in Ohio in 1934 was 26,142, which was an increase of 4,411, or 20.3 percent, over 1932. The 1934 average was higher than in any year since 1926 and only 1,302, or 4.7 percent, below 1926. These averages do not include persons engaged in cooperative mining and owners who do their own work.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners in coal mining in Ohio in 1934 were greater than in any year since 1929. The 1934 payments exceeded 1933 by \$6,856,652, or 47.8 percent, and were \$2,031,811, or 8.7 percent, below the 1929 payments.

The average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners and office help combined ("office help" comprised less than 1 percent of the total number reported employed) in 1934 was \$822, which was higher than in 1931, 1932, and 1933. The average in 1934 was \$153, or 22.9 percent, above 1933 and \$302, or 26.9 percent, below 1929.

During the 19 years, 1916-34, the highest average number of persons, exclusive of superintendents and managers, reported employed in and around coal mines was 50,078 in 1918 and the lowest 13,601 in 1928. The second highest average was in 1920 and the

second lowest in 1932. The average in 1934 was higher than in 7 (1927-33) of the 18 preceding years, but 23,936, or 47.8 percent, lower than in 1918. Persons engaged in cooperative mining and those who do their own work are not included in these averages.

Maximum employment (exlusive of superintendents and managers) in coal mining was 56,850 in November 1922, and minimum employment 5,499 in May 1932. Employment was second lowest in April 1922. The percentage fluctuation in 1934 was less than in 15 of the 18 preceding years.

In 1934 the average number of days worked by pick miners in pick mines was lower than in any year since 1922; by loaders (hand), including drillers and shooters in machine mines, the highest since 1930; and by employees in strip mines, higher than in 1933. The reports of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics state than in computing these averages "average days worked per pick miner, loader, and employee of strip mines, are weighted according to number employed in each classification."

The highest total payment to wage earners, including both tonnage and time workers, was made in 1920 and the second highest in 1923. The lowest total payment to wage earners was made in 1932 and the second lowest in 1933. Total payments to wage earners in 1934 were higher than in 5 of the preceding 18 years, but \$60,007,720, or 73.9 percent, lower than in 1920.

The highest average annual payment during the 19 years, 1916 to 1934, was in 1920, and the second and third highest were in 1923 and 1926. The lowest average annual payment was in 1932, the second and third lowest were in 1933 and 1916. The average annual payment in 1934 was higher than in 4 (1916 and 1931 to 1933) of the preceding 18 years, but \$853, or 50.9 percent, lower than in 1920.

The 1934 index of employment was 95.3, of total wage and salary payments 51.6, and of average annual wage and salary payments 54.2.

Table 1 shows employment and wage and salary payments in coal mining in Ohio, 1929 to 1934. Chart 1 shows average annual wage and salary payments to employees in and around coal mines in Ohio, 1916 to 1934. Chart 2 shows indexes of average number of persons employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments in coal mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1934. The base used in computing these indexes is 1926. Data for superintendents and managers are not included in the charts.

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| Table | 1.—Employment | and | Wage and   | Salary  | Payments | in | Coal | Mining | ın |
|-------|---------------|-----|------------|---------|----------|----|------|--------|----|
|       |               |     | Ohio, 1929 | to 1934 | 1        |    |      |        |    |

| Item   | 1929   | 1930   | 1931   | 1932  | 1933   | 1934   |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Number of mines  | <sup>2</sup> 679   | <sup>2</sup> 672   | 3 808  | 784   | 860  | 4 908  |
| Persons employed 5   |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| Average number   | 20, 916  | 21, 923  | 22, 500  | 14, 734   | 21, 731  | 26, 142  |
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May   | $\begin{array}{c} 20,932\\ 21,700\\ 21,440\\ 19,618\\ 18,788\\ 10,276\end{array}$  | 22, 837<br>22, 686<br>22, 081<br>21, 347<br>20, 554<br>20, 661 | $\begin{array}{c} 23,917\\ 23,842\\ 23,188\\ 22,060\\ 20,858\\ 20,075\end{array}$          | 22,92518,94616,81010,2225,4996,211                            | $21, 113 \\ 21, 125 \\ 19, 914 \\ 18, 777 \\ 17, 144 \\ 17, 171$ | 25,471<br>26,036<br>26,360<br>25,395<br>25,029<br>23,935       |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November   | $ \begin{array}{c} 13,210\\ 18,478\\ 20,470\\ 21,366\\ 22,411\\ 23,248\\ 23,264\\ 24,264\\ 24,264\\ 24,264\\ 25,264$ | 20, 604<br>21, 086<br>21, 738<br>22, 899<br>23, 192<br>23, 300 | $\begin{array}{c} 20,010\\ 20,101\\ 21,227\\ 23,079\\ 23,833\\ 23,848\\ 23,065\end{array}$ | 9, 057<br>11, 185<br>15, 034<br>18, 892<br>20, 248<br>21, 776 | 19,403<br>21,962<br>24,020<br>25,989<br>27,338<br>26,813         | 24, 223<br>25, 611<br>26, 884<br>27, 898<br>28, 312<br>28, 545 |
| Variation from maximum—<br>Number<br>Percent   | 4, 786<br>20. 6  | 23, 330<br>2, 836<br>12, 1                                     | 3, 890<br>16, 2  | 17, 426<br>76. 0  | 10, 194<br>37. 3   | 4, 610<br>16, 1  |
| Days worked per year (average)   |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| Pick miners in pick mines<br>Loaders (hand), including drillers and<br>shooters in machine mines | 201<br>187   | 151<br>177   | 154<br>171   | 144<br>124  | 167<br>145   | 137<br>173   |
| Employees of stripping mines   | 181  | 190  | 155  | 211   | 148  | 162  |
| Wage and salary payments   |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| Total payments to—<br>Office help<br>Wage earners  | <sup>6</sup> \$277, 587<br><sup>6</sup> 23,223, 857  | \$257, 995<br>20, 405, 126                                     | \$339, 723<br>16, 691, 396   | \$217, 320<br>9, 491, 590                                     | \$211, 335<br>14, 335, 394                                       | \$289, 003<br>21, 192, 046                                     |
| Total<br>Superintendents and managers  | 23, 501, 444<br><sup>6</sup> 721, 985  | 20, 663, 121<br>679, 755                                       | 17, 031, 119<br>535, 217   | 9, 708, 910<br>430, 817                                       | 14, 546, 729<br>406, 549   | 21, 481, 049<br>542, 683                                       |
| Grand total<br>Average annual payment <sup>5</sup>   | <sup>6</sup> 24, 223, 429<br>1, 124  | 21, 342, 876<br>943  | 17, 566, 336<br>757  | 10, 139, 727<br>659   | 14, 953, 278<br>669  | 22, 023, 732<br>822  |
| Indexes (1926=100.0) 5   |  |  |  |   |  |  |
| A verage number employed<br>Total payments<br>A verage annual payment                            | 76. 2<br>56. 5<br>74. 1  | 79.9<br>49.7<br>62.2   | 82. 0<br>40. 9<br>49. 9  | 53. 7<br>23. 3<br>- 43. 5                                     | 79. 2<br>35. 0<br>44. 1  | 95. 3<br>51. 6<br>54. 2  |

 <sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years were published in the Monthly Labor Review, November 1935.
 <sup>2</sup> Number of mines reporting employees; the number reporting total wages and salary payments was greater by 2. <sup>3</sup> Number of mines reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was

greater by 1. \* Number of mines reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was <sup>a</sup> Not including superintendents and managers. <sup>b</sup> Not including payments to employees for the production of 149,396 tons in 1 mine.

#### Fire-Clay Mining

THE average number of persons, including all inside and outside employees, reported employed in fire-clay mining in Ohio in 1934 was 681, which was 107, or 18.6 percent, higher than in 1933, and 804, or 54.1 percent, lower than in 1929.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners in 1934 exceeded the 1933 payments by \$162,150, or 53.7 percent, and were less than the 1929 payments by \$1,301,343, or 73.7 percent.

The average annual wage and salary payment, considering all inside and outside employees (including superintendents and managers),

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in 1934 was \$760, which was \$162, or 27.1 percent, above the 1933 average and \$485, or 39.0 percent, below the 1929 average.

During the 19 years, 1916 to 1934, the highest average number of persons, including superintendents and managers, employed inside and outside fire-clay mines in Ohio was 1,703 in 1925 and the lowest was 550 in 1932. Following 1927 the average number decreased each year until 1933, when there was a slight increase over the preceding year, with a greater increase in 1934. The 1934 average was higher than in 2 (1932 and 1933) of the 18 preceding years, but 1,022, or 60 percent, lower than in 1925.

Less than 150 days during the year was the operating time of 13 out of 110 fire-clay mines in 1926, 18 out of 108 in 1929, 68 out of 82 in 1932, 66 out of 83 in 1933, and 57 out of 81 in 1934. In supplying this information, employers were instructed to "enter number of full days mine was in operation, reducing part time to full time before entering figures."

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners and to the three occupation groups combined were highest in 1924 and lowest in 1932. Following 1924, payments decreased each year until 1933. In both 1933 and 1934 payments increased over the preceding year. Total payments in 1934 were \$2,117,042, or 80.4 percent, lower than in 1924.

Considering all employees, including superintendents and managers, in fire-clay mining, the highest average annual payment during the 19 years, 1916 to 1934, was \$1,666 in 1924, with a decrease each year until the lowest average, \$532, was reached in 1932. The average increased in 1933 and again in 1934. The average in 1934 was lower than in 16 of the 18 preceding years and \$906, or 54.4 percent, below the 1924 average.

The 1934 index of employment was 40.9, of total wage and salary payments 20.9, and of average annual wage and salary payments 51.1. The base used in computing these indexes is 1926. Data for superintendents and managers are included.

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| Item   | 1929                                | 1930                               | 1931                             | 1932  | 1933  | 1934  |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Number of mines<br>Average number of persons employed <sup>6</sup><br>Days in operation                                | <sup>9</sup> 108<br>1, 485          | 107<br>1, 266                      | <sup>3</sup> 98<br>965           | 82<br>550                                   | 4 85<br>574                                 | \$ 88<br>681                                |
| Less than 100 days   | 8<br>10<br>17<br>32<br>30<br>11     | 20<br>17<br>23<br>28<br>14<br>5    | 36<br>20<br>24<br>8<br>7<br>2    | 52<br>16<br>9<br>3<br>2                     | 44<br>22<br>9<br>5<br>3                     | 31<br>26<br>13<br>8<br>3                    |
| Wage and satary payments<br>Total payments to:<br>Wage earners<br>Office help<br>Superintendents and managers<br>Total | \$1, 765, 712<br>11, 014<br>71, 710 | \$1, 299, 534<br>8, 455<br>72, 430 | \$704, 467<br>11, 049<br>61, 967 | \$247, 373<br>6, 083<br>39, 368<br>292, 824 | \$302, 219<br>4, 779<br>36, 304<br>343, 302 | \$464, 369<br>4, 046<br>48, 809<br>517, 224 |
| Average annual payment 6<br>Indexes (1926=100.0) 6   | 1, 245                              | 1,090                              | 806                              | 532   | 598   | 760   |
| Average number employed<br>Total payments<br>Average annual payment  | 89. 2<br>74. 7<br>83. 8             | 76. 1<br>55. 8<br>73. 4            | 58.0<br>31.4<br>54.2             | 33. 1<br>11. 8<br>35. 8                     | 34. 5<br>13. 9<br>40. 2                     | 40. 9<br>20. 9<br>51. 1                     |

#### Table 2.- Employment and Wage and Salary Payments in Fire-Clay Mining in Ohio, 1929 to 1934 1

Data for earlier years were published in the monthly Labor Review, November 1935.
 Number of mines reporting employees and days in operation; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.
 Number of mines reporting employees; the number reporting days in operation was less by 1 and the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 2.
 Number of mines reporting employees and total wage and salary payments; the number reporting days in operation was less by 2.
 Number of mines reporting employees and total wage and salary payments; the number reporting days in operation was less by 2.

in operation was less by 7. Including superintendents and managers.

#### Limestone Quarrying

THE average number of persons reported employed in limestone quarrying in Ohio in 1934 was 2,992, which was 502, or 20.2 percent, higher than in 1933, and 699, or 18.9 percent, lower than in 1929.

Total payments to all employees in 1934 were greater than in 1933 by \$642,867, or 30 percent, and less than in 1929 by \$2,874,812 or 50.8 percent.

The average annual wage and salary payment, considering all employees (including superintendents and managers), in 1934 was \$932, which was \$71, or 8.2 percent, above the 1933 average and \$602, or 39.2 percent, below the 1929 average.

During the 19 years, 1916 to 1934, the highest average number of inside and outside employees, including superintendents and managers, employed in limestone quarrying in Ohio was 4,149 in 1925 and the lowest 2,390 in 1932. Following 1927 the average number employed decreased each year until 1933, when the average increased over the preceding year. The average in 1934 also increased over 1933, but was 1,157, or 27.9 percent, lower than in 1925.

Less than 150 days during the year was the operating time of 49 out of 120 limestone quarries in 1926, 40 out of 121 in 1929, 77 out

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of 137 in 1932, 87 out of 132 in 1933, and 81 out of 129 in 1934. Employers were instructed to "enter number of full days the quarry was in operation, reducing part time to full time before entering figures."

Total wage and salary payments to all occupation groups combined were highest in 1927. Total payments decreased each year following 1927 and reached the lowest amount during the 19 years in 1933. Total payments in 1934 exceeded the payments in 1932 and in 1933. Total payments in 1934 were \$3,378,997, or 54.8 percent, lower than in 1927.

Considering all employees including superintendents and managers, the highest average annual payment during the 19 years, 1916 to 1934, was \$1,534 in 1929 and the lowest, \$716 in 1916. The second lowest average was \$861 in 1933. The average payment in 1934 was \$71 above 1933, but was lower than in 15 of the 18 preceding years, and \$602, or 39.2 percent, below the highest annual average (1929) during the 19 years.

The 1934 index of employment was 75.7, of total wage and salary payments 47.9, and of average annual wage and salary payments 63.3. The base is 1926. Data for superintendents and managers are included.

| Item   | 1929                                  | 1930                                  | 1931                                  | 1932                                  | 1933                                  | 1934                                  |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Number of quarries<br>Average number of persons employed 8<br>Days in operation  | ² 121<br>3, 691                       | 123<br>3, 330                         | 135<br>2, 770                         | 137<br>2, 390                         | <sup>3</sup> 131<br>2, 490            | 4 133<br>2, 992                       |
| Less than 100 days.<br>100 but under 150 days.<br>100 but under 200 days.<br>200 but under 250 days.<br>250 but under 300 days.<br>300 days and over | 21<br>19<br>22<br>31<br>14<br>14      | 21<br>27<br>22<br>44<br>9             | 39<br>34<br>25<br>18<br>13<br>6       | 48<br>29<br>32<br>17<br>6<br>5        | 61<br>26<br>26<br>8<br>7<br>4         | 63<br>18<br>23<br>13<br>7<br>5        |
| Total payments to—<br>Wage earners-<br>Office help<br>Superintendents and managers   | \$4, 999, 347<br>350, 970<br>312, 200 | \$4, 124, 449<br>260, 263<br>280, 463 | \$2, 725, 918<br>232, 264<br>257, 100 | \$1, 787, 633<br>202, 979<br>220, 838 | \$1, 783, 592<br>196, 522<br>164, 724 | \$2, 418, 140<br>164, 414<br>205, 151 |
| Total<br>Average annual payment <sup>\$</sup>  | 5, 662, 517<br>1, 534                 | 4, 665, 175<br>1, 401                 | 3, 215, 282<br>1, 161                 | 2, 211, 450<br>925                    | 2, 144, 838<br>861                    | 2, 787, 705<br>932                    |
| Indexes (1926=100.0) 5   |                                       |                                       |                                       |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| A verage number employed<br>Total payments<br>A verage annual payment  | 93. 3<br>97. 3<br>104. 2              | 84.2<br>80.2<br>95.2                  | 70.1<br>55.3<br>78.9                  | 60.4<br>38.0<br>62.8                  | 63.0<br>36.9<br>58.5                  | 75.7<br>47.9<br>63.3                  |

Table 3.- Employment and Wage and Salary Payments in Limestone Quarrying in Ohio, 1929 to 1934 1

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years were published in the Monthly Labor Review, November 1935. <sup>2</sup> Number of quarries reporting employees and days in operation; the number reporting total wage and

salary payments was greater by 1. <sup>3</sup> Number of quarries reporting employees; the number reporting days in operation and total wage and

salary payments was greater by 1. <sup>4</sup> Number of quarries reporting employees and total wage and salary payments; the number reporting days in operation was less by 4. <sup>4</sup> Including superintendents and managers.

#### Sandstone Quarrying

THE average number of persons reported employed in sandstone quarrying in Ohio in 1934 was 938, which was 155, or 19.8 percent, higher than in 1933; and 425, or 31.2 percent, lower than in 1929.

Total wage and salary payments to all employees in 1934 were greater than in 1933 by \$240,672, or 46.6 percent, and less than in 1929 by \$876,089, or 53.7 percent.

The average annual wage and salary payment, considering all employees (including superintendents and managers) in 1934 was \$807, which was \$148, or 22.5 percent, higher than in 1933; and \$391, or 32.6 percent, lower than in 1929.

The highest average number of inside and outside employees, including superintendents and managers, employed in sandstone quarrying in Ohio during the 19 years, 1916 to 1934, was 2,118 in 1917, the lowest was 676 in 1932, and the second lowest was 783 in 1933. The average in 1934 was lower than in 16 of the 18 preceding years and 1,180, or 55.7 percent, lower than in 1917.

Less than 150 days during the year was the operating time of 10 out of 44 sandstone quarries in 1926, of 10 out of 33 in 1929, of 13 out of 22 in 1932, of 13 out of 24 in 1933, and of 12 out of 24 in 1934. Employers were instructed to "enter number of full days quarry was in operation, reducing part time to full time before entering figures."

Total wage and salary payments to all occupation groups combined were highest in 1927, and lowest in 1932. The total payments decreased each year following 1927 until 1933, when there was an increase over the preceding year and a further increase in 1934. Total payments in 1934 were lower than in 16 of the 18 preceding years and \$1,694,010, or 69.1 percent, lower than in 1927.

Considering all employees, including superintendents and managers, the highest average annual payment during the 19 years, 1916 to 1934, was \$1,336 in 1927, and the lowest \$659 in 1933. The 1934 average payment was lower than in 14 of the 18 preceding years and \$529, or 39.6 percent, lower than in 1927.

The 1934 index of employment was 51.1, of total wage and salary payments 34.1, and of average annual wage and salary payments 66.7. The base is 1926. Data for superintendents and managers are included.

| Item  | 1929                                 | 1930                                 | 1931                             | 1932                             | 1933                          | 1934                             |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Number of quarries<br>Average number of persons employed ?<br>Days in operation   | 33<br>1,363                          | 30<br>1,368                          | 32<br>1, 071                     | 22<br>676                        | 24<br>783                     | 24<br>938                        |
| Less than 100 days.<br>100 but under 150 days.<br>150 but under 200 days.<br>200 but under 250 days.<br>250 but under 300 days.<br>300 days and over.<br>Wage and salary payments | 8<br>2<br>2<br>6<br>8<br>7           | 5<br>5<br>6<br>4<br>3<br>7           | 18<br>1<br>3<br>4<br>3<br>3      | 10<br>3<br>4<br>2<br>1<br>2      | 10<br>3<br>5<br>3<br>         | 11<br>1<br>5<br>3<br>1<br>3      |
| Total payments to—<br>Wage earners.<br>Office help<br>Superintendents and managers  | \$1. 460, 379<br>48, 582<br>123, 788 | \$1, 377, 244<br>57, 496<br>182, 462 | \$815, 369<br>89, 452<br>96, 455 | \$373, 187<br>46, 764<br>67, 461 | \$414,024<br>40,235<br>61,729 | \$632, 823<br>45, 235<br>78, 602 |
| Total<br>A verage annual payment <sup>2</sup>   | 1, 632, 749<br>1, 198                | 1, 617, 202<br>1, 182                | 1, 001, 278<br>935               | 487, 412<br>721                  | 515, 988<br>659               | 756, 660<br>807                  |
| Indexes (1926=100.0) <sup>3</sup><br>A verage number employed<br>Total payments<br>A verage annual payment  | 74. 3<br>73. 6<br>99. 1              | 74. 6<br>72. 9<br>97. 8              | 58.4<br>45.1<br>77.3             | 36.8<br>22.0<br>59.6             | 42.7<br>23.3<br>54.5          | 51. 1<br>34. 1<br>66. 7          |

#### Table 4.- Employment and Wage and Salary Payments in Sandstone Quarrying in Ohio, 1929 to 1934 1

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years were published in the Monthly Labor Review, November 1935. <sup>2</sup> Including superintendents and managers.

#### Gypsum Mining

CERTAIN data for gypsum mining for 1916 to 1930 were published in the Monthly Labor Review for November 1935. Fewer than three mines were in operation in 1931 to 1934, and therefore tabulations could not be made by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics without disclosing information concerning individual mines. Average annual wage and salary payments were not computed owing to the small number of persons involved.

# Earnings of Office Workers in New York State Factories, October 1935

CARNINGS of office workers in New York State factories in October 1935 averaged \$32.80. This was 1.1 percent higher than in October 1934 but 12.5 percent lower than the peak (\$37.48) recorded in October 1930 by the New York State Department of Labor, which has been making annual surveys of office workers' earnings in the factories of that State since 1914. In several industry groups earnings were lower in October 1935 than a year previous, but the decreases in these groups were more than offset by increases in others.

The workers covered in the survey included office clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, stock clerks, office managers," and superintendents. The "establishments represented were the manufacturing plants which submit reports for the labor market

analysis published each month by the New York Department of Labor in its Industrial Bulletin.

The figures in table 1, taken from the Industrial Bulletin (Albany) for November 1935, show average weekly earnings of office workers in the various industry groups in October of each year from 1926 to 1935. The New York Department of Labor cautions the reader against comparing average wage levels in one industry with those in another because of the uneven distribution of the higher-salaried supervisory and technical staff and the lower-paid clerical force in different industries.

 Table
 1.—Average
 Weekly
 Earnings
 of
 Office
 Employees
 in
 Representative

 New York
 State
 Factories
 in
 October
 of
 Each
 Year, 1926
 to
 1935

|   |  |  | Avera  | ige wee   | kly ear   | rnings   | in Octo  | ber—  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Industry  | 1926   | 1927   | 1928   | 1929  | 1930  | 1931   | 1932   | 1933  | 1934   | 1935   |
| All industries  | \$35.38  | \$35.88  | \$36.37  | \$36.94   | \$37.48   | \$35.49  | \$31.86  | \$31.85   | \$32.45  | \$32. 80   |
| Stone, clay, and glass<br>Metals and machinery<br>Wood manufactures<br>Furs, leather, and rubber goods<br>Pulp and paper<br>Printing and paper goods<br>Textiles<br>Clothing and millinery<br>Food and tobacco<br>Water, light, and power | 34.06<br>36.31<br>39.19<br>29.64<br>31.10<br>( <sup>1</sup> )<br>39.91<br>29.95<br>31.41<br>35.86<br>32.53 | 34. 40<br>36. 88<br>39. 52<br>29. 62<br>32. 64<br>( <sup>1</sup> )<br>40. 49<br>29. 85<br>31. 45<br>35. 86<br>31. 79 | 35. 10<br>37. 63<br>37. 22<br>29. 82<br>33. 38<br>( <sup>1</sup> )<br>41. 37<br>30. 81<br>31. 82<br>35. 03<br>31. 60 | $\begin{array}{c} 34.\ 70\\ 37.\ 72\\ 37.\ 56\\ 29.\ 34\\ 34.\ 07\\ (^1)\\ 42.\ 68\\ 30.\ 87\\ 33.\ 30\\ 36.\ 04\\ 30.\ 77\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 35.52\\ 38.29\\ 36.74\\ 30.58\\ 34.74\\ (^1)\\ 43.94\\ 33.47\\ 32.60\\ 36.49\\ 33.01 \end{array}$ | 34. 35<br>35. 06<br>38. 07<br>28. 75<br>32. 87<br>( <sup>1</sup> )<br>41. 85<br>33. 46<br>31. 27<br>35. 10<br>30. 64 | 31, 48<br>31, 27<br>32, 04<br>24, 73<br>29, 93<br>( <sup>1</sup> )<br>37, 25<br>29, 35<br>27, 63<br>33, 10<br>31, 59 | $\begin{array}{c} 28.83\\ 32.39\\ 30.31\\ 24.72\\ 30.64\\ (^1)\\ 36.44\\ 31.76\\ 26.24\\ 31.90\\ 30.24 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 27.74\\ 34.29\\ 30.59\\ 23.72\\ 31.00\\ (^1)\\ 36.71\\ 29.97\\ 25.38\\ 31.86\\ 34.10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 26.\ 47\\ 35.\ 30\\ 30.\ 05\\ 24.\ 51\\ 30.\ 41\\ (^1)\\ 36.\ 13\\ 29.\ 51\\ 26.\ 28\\ 32.\ 84\\ 34.\ 68\end{array}$ |

<sup>1</sup> Separate earnings not computed because of small number of employees.

A comparison of the earnings of men and women in factory offices in New York State in October 1935 is given in table 2. The figures in this table are not based on a fixed list of concerns as are those in table 1, because of the fact that separate data for men and women are not obtainable from all of the firms or from identical firms each year.

Table 2.—Average Weekly Earnings of Men and Women in Factory Offices in New York State, October 1935

|                        |   | Men   |  | Women   |   |   |  |
|------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Industry               | Total<br>State  | New<br>York<br>City   | Up-<br>State   | Total<br>State  | New<br>York<br>City   | Up-<br>State  |  |
| All industries         | \$42.04   | \$42.84   | \$41.53  | \$21.23   | \$22.97   | \$20.14   |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass | (1)<br>42. 09<br>40. 07<br>32. 74<br>42. 10<br>(1)<br>47. 26<br>35. 30<br>39. 09<br>39. 87<br>(1) | (1)<br>37.82<br>33.45<br>35.25<br>35.61<br>(1)<br>51.11<br>38.36<br>39.90<br>42.74<br>(1) | (1)<br>(43, 44<br>42, 32<br>31, 24<br>45, 05<br>(1)<br>40, 03<br>34, 26<br>37, 33<br>35, 72<br>(1) | (1)<br>20, 57<br>18, 88<br>20, 21<br>20, 21<br>(1)<br>22, 02<br>19, 71<br>21, 73<br>23, 48<br>(1) | (1)<br>22, 49<br>21, 43<br>22, 30<br>21, 07<br>(1)<br>23, 25<br>21, 34<br>23, 16<br>24, 14<br>(1) | (1)<br>19, 99<br>18, 13<br>19, 27<br>19, 87<br>(1)<br>20, 36<br>19, 17<br>18, 80<br>22, 84<br>(1) |  |

<sup>1</sup> Separate earnings not computed because of small number of employees.

### WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Employment in New York factory offices increased 4.1 percent from October 1934 to October 1935 and total pay rolls, 5.2 percent. Table 3, taken from the Industrial Bulletin for November 1935, shows employment and pay rolls in October 1935 together with the percent of change from October 1934.

| Table | 3.—Employment | and   | Pay  | Rolls | in | Factory | y Office | s in | New | York | State, |  |
|-------|---------------|-------|------|-------|----|---------|----------|------|-----|------|--------|--|
|       | Octob         | er 19 | 35 C | ompar | ed | With O  | ctober   | 1934 |     |      |        |  |

|   | Emp  | loyees  | Pay roll  |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Industry  | Number,<br>October 1935  | Percentage<br>change, Octo-<br>ber 1934-Octo-<br>ber 1935   | Amount,<br>October 1935   | Percentage<br>change, Octo-<br>ber 1934–Octo-<br>ber 1935  |  |  |
| All industries  | 38, 700  | +4.1  | \$1, 269, 484   | +5.2   |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass<br>Metals and machinery<br>Wood manufactures<br>Furs, leather, and rubber goods<br>Pulp and paper<br>Printing and paper goods<br>Printing and millinery<br>Clothing and millinery<br>Food and tobacco<br>Water, light, and power | 666<br>12, 842<br>1, 186<br>2, 312<br>3, 543<br>7, 888<br>2, 148<br>2, 991<br>3, 313<br>1, 527 | $\begin{array}{r} +1.7\\ +10.1\\ +4.3\\ +2.9\\ +.4\\ +4.0\\ +2.5\\ +.4\\ +4.0\\ +2.5\\ +.3.4\\ +3.2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 17, 629\\ 453, 300\\ 35, 641\\ 56, 662\\ 107, 730\\ 9, 780\\ 284, 978\\ 63, 386\\ 78, 615\\ 108, 802\\ 52, 961\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} -3.0 \\ +13.3 \\ +2.5 \\ +4.5 \\ -4.5 \\ +2.4 \\ -1.2 \\ +2.4 \\ +6.1 \\ +6.6 \\ +5.0 \end{array}$ |  |  |

### Wages and Labor Conditions in Ceylon, 1934

VILLAGE labor is employed in the cultivation of paddy (rice in the husk) on approximately 850,000 acres in Ceylon. The workers are ordinarily the owners or lessees of the land and their relatives, but quite often are hired laborers.

Data on wages and working conditions in Ceylon are given in the Annual General Report for 1934 on the Economic, Social, and General Conditions of the Island, which is the source of the information in this article.

The main crops produced on the estates are tea, rubber, and coconuts. Imported male labor from South India (Tamil or Telugu) is used almost wholly on tea estates and for the most part on rubber plantations. The workers on the coconut estates are largely Ceylonese, but include a few Indians.

At the close of 1934 the Indians on estates numbered approximately 675,000, or over 65,400 more than at the close of the preceding year. The total number of estate laborers who arrived at the island during 1934 was 140,607 and the total number who left 54,790, the net increase being 85,817.

The new rates of wages fixed for Indian laborers on tea and rubber estates since November 16, 1934, under ordinance no. 27 of 1927, is shown in table 1.

#### Table 1.—Daily Minimum Wages for Indian Laborers on Tea and Rubber Estates, Nov. 16, 1934

| Locality                                | Men                             | Women                           | Children                        |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Up country<br>Mideountry<br>Low country | Rupees<br>0. 49<br>. 43<br>. 41 | Rupees<br>0. 39<br>. 35<br>. 33 | Rupees<br>0, 29<br>, 25<br>, 24 |

[Average exchange rate of rupee in November 1934=37.49 cents in U.S. currency]

A substantial number of laborers are engaged in various undertakings connected with the port of Colombo; among these are stevedore coolies and workers in coalyards and marine-engineering works. In 1927 a commission created to investigate the earnings of Colombo harbor workers recommended the rates given in table 2, which the employers accepted.

#### Table 2.-Wage Rates of Harbor Workers in Colombo

[Average exchange rate of rupee in 1934=37.88 cents in U.S. currency]

| Work period   | Load-<br>ing<br>cargo  | Dis-<br>charging<br>cargo | Work period   | Load-<br>ing<br>cargo                 | Dis-<br>charging<br>cargo             |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Day:<br>Full<br>Broken periods (6. a. m. to<br>12 m.) | Rupees<br>1.75<br>1.00 | Rupees<br>1.60<br>.90     | Night:<br>Full<br>Half<br>Broken periods—every hour | Rupees<br><sup>2</sup> 3. 50<br>1. 75 | Rupees<br><sup>2</sup> 3. 20<br>1. 60 |
| 12 m. to 6 p. m<br>Every half or part thereof         | . 87<br>1, 20          | . 80<br>. 20              | between 6 p. m. and mid-<br>night                   | 1.30                                  | <sup>1</sup> .30                      |

<sup>1</sup> Subject to the qualification that wages by the hour for any fraction of a half day or half night shall not exceed the wages payable for the whole of that half day or half night. <sup>2</sup> A full night's wage is payable when a laborer works from 6 p. m. to any fraction of the night beyond midnight.

The wages fixed by the Government for labor paid by the hour and the day are shown in table 3.

Table 3.-Wage Rates for Specified Grades of Labor in Effect in 1934

[Average exchange rate of rupee in 1934=37.88 cents in U. S. currency]

|  | Factor  | ry labor  | Nonfactory labor   |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Grade of labor   | Rates I   | ber hour  | Rates per day  |  |  |  |
|  | Minimum   | Maximum   | Minimum  | Maximum  |  |  |
| Minor supervisory grades<br>Tradesmen<br>Semiskilled labor<br>Unskilled labor<br>Trade apprentices<br>Women and boys | $\left\{ \begin{matrix} Rupees \\ 0.48 \\ .31 \\ .20 \\ .20 \\ .12 \\ .08 \\ .10 \\ .03 \end{matrix} \right.$ | Rupees<br>0. 81<br>. 63<br>. 53<br>. 35<br>. 20<br>. 14<br>. 18<br>. 10 | Rupees<br>3.84<br>2.48<br>2.88<br>1.60<br>.96<br>.64<br>.80<br>.24 | $\begin{matrix} Rupees \\ 6, 48 \\ 5, 04 \\ 4, 24 \\ 2, 80 \\ 1, 60 \\ 1, 12 \\ 1, 44 \\ ., 80 \end{matrix}$ |  |  |

The law provides that estates employing Indian workers must pay them monthly. Laborers in Colombo are frequently paid by the week or fortnight.

On most of the Ceylon estates resident laborers are provided with free lodging. In Colombo a few establishments make a similar provision for their workers. Indian employees of the stevedore contractors are usually lodged in a "kittangi"—a kind of barracks where one large room constitutes the men's sleeping quarters.

Free medical treatment at the estate hospital, if there is one, or at the nearest Government hospital is available for estate laborers. Other laborers whose monthly earnings in wages are under 50 rupees may have free treatment at Government hospitals. Female laborers on estates are allowed free housing accommodations and medical care for 1 month following confinement.

Sick and indigent Indian workers are sent back to India at the expense of the immigration fund. Most estates provide pensions for deserving laborers who can no longer work. Free meals are usually given daily to children. Voluntary compensation is paid to workers injured in the course of their employment. At the close of 1934 an ordinance to provide compensation for wage earners injured in the course of their work was signed by the governor, and it was expected that the measure would be promulgated early in 1935.

In Colombo trade unions are well organized and influential. At the time the report under review was prepared the state council had under consideration a bill making provision for the registration and control of trade unions and according them certain legal privileges.

# Government Wage Regulation in Germany

HEN the present German Government came into power in 1933, an extended program for the reduction of unemployment was started. It was explained by the Government authorities that Government expenditures for public works, industrial subsidies, labor service, etc., were intended solely for the creation of new employment, and therefore wages could not be increased. A rise in wages was promised upon improvement of economic conditions in the country.

In order to justify the prohibition of an increase in wages, prices were also to be kept down. This promise, however, proved difficult to carry out, and prices, especially those of foodstuffs, increased. This resulted in a marked reduction of "real" wages of many individual workers. In order to meet this situation, an Executive order, based upon the national labor law of January 20, 1934,<sup>1</sup> was issued on October 15, 1935,<sup>2</sup> which gives greater latitude to the labor trustees in the regulation of labor conditions, including wages.

The order provides that changes in the existing wage schedules for any particular industry or any new wage schedules which may be drawn up by the labor trustee may be made retroactive. If the period of retroactivity is longer than 1 month, the approval of the State ministry of labor is required. This provision confers considerable additional power upon the labor trustee, and increases the latter's control over the workers and employers.

Under the national labor law the labor trustee, after consultation with the district board of experts, had the power to regulate conditions of labor, including the establishment of wage schedules. His regulations were required to be published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official journal of the Ministry of Labor. Under the Executive order of October 15, 1935, it is provided that the labor trustee may, by written order, change wage schedules for any individual establishment or section thereof, or for specified groups of workers, without consultation with the district board of experts and without making any public report. This is a further step in conformity to the National Socialist Labor policy of elimination of the old system of wage agreements reached through collective bargaining between the former trade unions and employers' associations and the substitution therefor of wage orders (*Tarifarduungen*) by the labor trustee.

# Wages in Various Industries in Puerto Rico, 1934-35

THE highest average hourly earnings for females in Puerto Rico were slightly over 21 cents in 1934-35, according to the following tabulation based on the annual report of the commissioner of labor of the island for that year. The workers receiving such compensation were employed in hat factories and a toy factory. The lowest average hourly earnings for females were 3.8 cents in tobacco cultivation; 4.9 cents in coffee cultivation; 5 cents in coffee-crushing mills and in trunk factories; 6.1 cents in fruit cultivation; 6.5 cents in chocolate factories; and 6.6 cents in fruit packing; 13,882 females averaged 6.8 cents in tobacco stripping.

With the exception of a pottery shop where one man's average hourly earnings were 74 cents, there was only one industry—refrigerating plants—in which the average hourly earnings for males are reported as high as 44.1 cents; 3,449 males in the building trades earned on the average 19.3 cents per hour, while the average for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Published in the Monthly Labor Review for May 1934 (pp. 1104-1116).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Germany. Reichsgesetzblatt, Berlin, Oct. 15, 1935, pp. 1140, 1241.

males in tobacco cultivation was 5.1 cents; in ice-cream plants, 5.6 cents; in coffee cultivation, 5.8 cents; in volatile-oil factories, 6.1 cents; and in dairies, 6.7 cents.

The average hours actually worked per week in the industries covered in the accompanying statistics ranged from 19.3 for males in fertilizer plants to 84 for males on wharf work and 98 for males in an ice-cream plant.

| Average | Hourly | and  | Weekly    | Earnings | and   | Hours  | of  | Labor,  | by | Sex, | in | Various |
|---------|--------|------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|-----|---------|----|------|----|---------|
|         |        | Indu | stries in | Puerto R | lico, | Fiscal | Yea | r 1934– | 35 |      |    |         |

|  | Num-   | n- Num-  | A ve<br>ho<br>per   | erage<br>ours<br>week   | Average earnings  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Industry   | ber of<br>estab-<br>lish-  | ber of<br>em-<br>ploy-                                 | 17-11   | Actu-   | Des   | Per week   |  |  |
|  | ments  | ees  | time  | ally<br>worked  | hour  | Full<br>time   | Ac-<br>tual  |  |
| Alcohol distilleries: Males  | 1  | 52   | 60.6  | 43.5  | \$0. 144  | \$8.72   | \$6.26   |  |
| Alconolado lactories:<br>Males<br>Females  | 10<br>3<br>1   | 37<br>23<br>136  | 46.4<br>46.9<br>48.0  | 44.3<br>43.0<br>46.2  | .084<br>.077<br>121   | 3.90<br>3.61<br>5.81   | 3.71<br>3.34<br>5.59   |  |
| Artificial jewel factories: remains<br>Automobile repair shops: Males<br>Bakery shops:         | 45   | 240  | 50.0  | 48.1  | . 184   | 9.20   | 8.86   |  |
| Males<br>Females<br>Barber shops and beauty parlors:   | 139  | 1,025  | 48.0  | 48.0  | .187  | 9.00   | 9.00   |  |
| Males<br>Females<br>Bed and bedspring factories: Males   | 76<br>8<br>12  | 154<br>15<br>85  | 48.0<br>48.4  | 48.0<br>43.4  | .122<br>.143<br>.137  | 6. 29<br>6. 86<br>6. 63  | 6. 86<br>5. 95   |  |
| Breweries:<br>Males<br>Females<br>Broom factories: Males<br>Building trades: Males             | 24<br>11<br>2<br>166   | 220<br>66<br>3<br>3,449                                | 52.0<br>48.0<br>48.0<br>48.6  | $\begin{array}{r} 49.7\\31.0\\48.0\\35.4\end{array}$                          | .094<br>.088<br>.145<br>.193                                | 4.89<br>4.22<br>7.00<br>9.36   | 4.71<br>2.74<br>7.00<br>6.82   |  |
| Button factories:<br>Males.<br>Females.<br>Carpenter shops: Males.<br>Casket factories: Males. | $     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       1 \\       26 \\       21 \\       2       7       7       7       7       7       $ | 136<br>140<br>115<br>37                                | 47.8<br>44.0<br>52.0<br>51.1<br>53.0  | $ \begin{array}{r} 29.7\\27.8\\49.2\\46.4\\53.0\end{array} $                  | . 226     . 115     . 169     . 140     . 095               | 10.80<br>5.06<br>8.79<br>7.15<br>5.06  | $     \begin{array}{r}       6.71 \\       3.20 \\       8.31 \\       6.49 \\       5.06 \\     \end{array} $ |  |
| Cheese factories: Males<br>Chocolate factories:<br>Males<br>Females                            | 31   | 29<br>7  | 54.1<br>48.0  | 32.5<br>21.4  | .111  | 6.00<br>3.12   | 3. 61<br>1. 40   |  |
| Cigar factories:<br>Males<br>Females   | 122<br>20  | 624<br>538   | 47.4<br>40.8  | 37.8<br>34.5  | $.152 \\ .202$  | 7.20<br>8.24   | 5.75<br>6.97   |  |
| Cigarette factories:<br>Males<br>Females   | 1  | 8 9  | 45. 0<br>35. 8  | 45. 0<br>35. 8  | . 345<br>. 189  | 15.56<br>6.76  | 15.56<br>6.76  |  |
| Cinemas and theaters:<br>Males<br>Females  | . 39<br>18   | 203<br>20  | 29.0<br>34.1  | 22.6<br>31.4  | . 186   | 5. 39<br>4. 87   | 4.20<br>4.49   |  |
| Males  | 91   | 40<br>30   | 51.4<br>48.0  | 41.9<br>48.0  | .122<br>.050  | 6. 27<br>2. 40   | 5.12<br>2.40   |  |
| Coffee cultivation:<br>Males<br>Females<br>Coffee rossting: Males                              | 95<br>16<br>20   | 1, 387<br>232<br>88                                    | 49.0<br>47.8<br>57.0  | 34.5<br>31.5<br>56.4  | .058<br>.049<br>.119  | 2.84<br>2.34<br>6.78   | 2.01<br>1.56<br>6.74   |  |
| Corrugated-box factorles:<br>Males   |  | 31<br>44<br>119<br>498<br>301<br>4<br>10<br>123<br>268 | 46. 0<br>48. 0<br>49. 9<br>76. 4<br>62. 3<br>48. 0<br>47. 6<br>43. 9<br>52. 7 | 46. 0<br>41. 5<br>44. 5<br>75. 6<br>60. 7<br>48. 0<br>47. 6<br>19. 3<br>53. 5 | 226<br>089<br>138<br>067<br>212<br>193<br>153<br>255<br>160 | $10. 43 \\ 4. 27 \\ 6. 88 \\ 5. 12 \\ 13. 21 \\ 9. 25 \\ 7. 30 \\ 11. 19 \\ 8. 43$ | 10. 43<br>3. 71<br>6. 12<br>5. 08<br>12. 87<br>9. 24<br>7. 30<br>4. 92<br>8. 55                                |  |

<sup>1</sup> When the earnings of males and females are reported separately, the smaller number of establishments are included in the larger. When the earnings of males and females are each reported by 1 establishment it is the same establishment.

|   | Num-                      | Num-                   | Av<br>h<br>per | verage<br>iours<br>'week | Average earnings |   |                |  |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Industry  | ber of<br>estab-<br>lish- | ber of<br>em-<br>ploy- |                | Antu                     |                  | Per   | week           |  |
|   | ments                     | ees                    | Full<br>time   | ally<br>worked           | Per<br>hour      | Per           Full           fime           \$4.44           3.61           5.96           3.02           5.96           3.02           5.96           3.06           6.55           3.26           11.01           8.44           9.85           5.50           4.35           3.79           16.43           8.78           6.665           5.37           7.30           6.50           8.36           4.00           7.92           6.16           5.39           8.000           5.22           6.16           5.39           8.000           5.22           6.16           5.39           8.000           5.29           7.306           8.59           7.16           4.00           9.085           6.97           3.87           20.00 <th>Ac-<br/>tual</th> | Ac-<br>tual    |  |
| Fruit industry:                                       |                           |                        |                |                          |                  |   |                |  |
| Males   | 4                         | 75                     | 49.4           | 40.2                     | \$0.090          | \$4.44  | \$3.62         |  |
| Females<br>Fruit cultivation:                         | 4                         | 449                    | 47.5           | 43.2                     | . 076            | 3.61  | 3. 31          |  |
| Males   | 17                        | 521                    | 50.5           | 34.9                     | . 083            | 4.19  | 2.89           |  |
| Packing:  | 2                         | 47                     | 49.5           | 31.0                     | . 001            | 5.02  | 1.90           |  |
| Males<br>Females                                      | 7 5                       | 101                    | 51.4           | 27.0                     | . 116            | 5.96  | 3.13           |  |
| Paste and candies:                                    | 0                         | 00                     | 10.1           | 15.0                     | .000             | 0.00  | 0.01           |  |
| Females   | 93                        | 27<br>27               | 51.6           | 48.9                     | . 127            | 6.55<br>3.26  | 6.24<br>2.19   |  |
| Furniture factories: Males                            | 15                        | 216                    | 47.7           | 45.5                     | . 132            | 6.29  | 5.99           |  |
| Hat factories:  | 2                         | 50                     | 01.0           | 00.0                     | . 200            | 10.02   | 12,00          |  |
| Males<br>Females                                      | 7                         | 143                    | 40.5           | 34.3                     | . 272            | 11.01   | 9,34           |  |
| Ice plants: Males                                     | 24                        | 274                    | 60.5           | 51.9                     | .164             | 9.85  | 8.50           |  |
| Laundries:  | 1                         | 2                      | 98.0           | 98.0                     | . 056            | 5.50  | 5.50           |  |
| Males   | 2                         | 160                    | 49.5           | 47.4                     | . 088            | 4.35  | 4.19           |  |
| Machine-repair shops: Males                           | 12                        | 203                    | 47.4           | 40.1                     | . 080            | 16.43   | 16.43          |  |
| Marble works: Males<br>Medicine-manufacturing plants: | 2                         | 9                      | 48.5           | 48.5                     | . 181            | 8.78  | 8.78           |  |
| Males   | 7                         | 27                     | 47.7           | 47.7                     | . 139            | 6.66  | 6.66           |  |
| Milk-pasteurization plants:                           | 6                         | 19                     | 45.5           | 43.6                     | . 118            | 5. 37   | 5.16           |  |
| Males   | 3                         | 91                     | 54.1           | 51.9                     | .135             | 7.30  | 7.00           |  |
| Mirror factories: Males                               | $\frac{2}{1}$             | 4 3                    | 54.0<br>48.0   | 54.0<br>48.0             | . 120            | 8,00  | 8.00           |  |
| Mosaic factories: Males                               | 6                         | 44                     | 44.9           | 38.1                     | . 186            | 8.36  | 7.09           |  |
| Caps:   |                           |                        | 12             |                          |                  |   |                |  |
| Females   | 1                         | 17                     | 48.0           | 48.0                     | . 083            | 4.00  | 4.00           |  |
| Children's garments:                                  | -                         |                        | 10.0           |                          | 100              |   | F F0           |  |
| Females   | $\frac{11}{23}$           | 48                     | 40.0           | 28.1<br>28.9             | . 198            | 5. 22   | 3.98           |  |
| Handkerchief and table linen:                         | 17                        | 100                    | 27 0           | 00 0                     | 164              | 6 16  | 4 70           |  |
| Females   | 25                        | 1,044                  | 38.5           | 28.2                     | , 140            | 5. 39   | 3.97           |  |
| Men's clothing:<br>Males                              | 99                        | 184                    | 41 7           | 36.3                     | 192              | 8.00  | 6.98           |  |
| Females   | 24                        | 1,120                  | 38.9           | 31.9                     | . 136            | 5. 29   | 4.34           |  |
| Males   | 12                        | 92                     | 38.5           | 35.5                     | . 192            | 7.39  | 6.81           |  |
| Females   | 24                        | 699                    | 39.3           | 34.2                     | .078             | 3.06  | 2.68           |  |
| Neckties: Females                                     | 2                         | 4                      | 48.0           | 48.0                     | . 101            | 4.87  | 4.87           |  |
| Women's underwear:<br>Males                           | 17                        | 102                    | 40.0           | 27.0                     | 100              | 7.96  | 5.36           |  |
| Females   | 26                        | 1, 438                 | 40.0           | 31.4                     | . 123            | 4.92  | 3.87           |  |
| Pastry shops: Males                                   | 2<br>35                   | 6<br>86                | 45.3           | 36.6<br>49.3             | .174             | 7.88  | 6. 37<br>6. 98 |  |
| Potteries: Males                                      | 1                         | 1                      | 54.0           | 54.0                     | . 740            | 4.00  | 4.00           |  |
| Males   | 45                        | 292                    | 46.8           | 44.4                     | . 194            | 9.08  | 8.64           |  |
| Quilt and mattress factories:                         | 3                         | 13                     | 46.2           | 46.2                     | . 100            | 4.65  | 4.65           |  |
| Males   | 6                         | 32                     | 44.7           | 43.1                     | . 156            | 6.97  | 6.75           |  |
| Refrigerating plants: Males                           | 2                         | 56<br>3                | 42.1 45.3      | 40.8                     | . 092            | 20.00   | 20.00          |  |
| Salt mines: Males                                     | 1                         | 152                    | 48.7           | 48.7                     | . 091            | 4.44  | 4.44           |  |
| School-notebook factories:                            | 1                         | 4                      | 04.0           | 04.0                     | . 134            | 1.20  | 1. 20          |  |
| Males   | 1                         | 1                      | 48.0           | 48.0                     | .062             | 3.00  | 3.00           |  |

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours of Labor, by Sex, in Various Industries in Puerto Rico, Fiscal Year 1934-35-Continued

ps://fraser.stlouisfed.org
|   | Num-                      | Num-                   | Av<br>h<br>per | verage<br>ours<br>week | Average earnings |              |             |  |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--|
| Industry                                    | ber of<br>estab-<br>lish- | ber of<br>em-<br>ploy- |                | Actu-                  |                  | Per v        | veek        |  |
|   | ments                     |                        | time           | ally<br>worked         | Per<br>hour      | Full<br>time | Ac-<br>tual |  |
| Shoe factories:                             |                           | 000                    |                |                        | 40.110           | <b></b>      | AL 00       |  |
| Males                                       | 105                       | 232                    | 47.7           | 44.2                   | \$0.110          | \$5.25       | \$4.80      |  |
| Cilversmithe' and watchmakers' shope. Males | 4                         | 21                     | 48 6           | 48 6                   | 202              | 14 21        | 14 21       |  |
| Slaughterhouses. Males                      | 3                         | 19                     | 40.1           | 40.1                   | 167              | 6 73         | 6.73        |  |
| Soan factories:                             | 0                         | 10                     | 10. 1          | 10.1                   | . 101            | 0.10         | 0.10        |  |
| Males                                       | 1                         | 3                      | 48.0           | 48.0                   | . 125            | 6.00         | 6.00        |  |
| Females                                     | 1                         | 2                      | 48.0           | 48.0                   | . 100            | 4.80         | 4.80        |  |
| Soda-water factories: Males                 | 13                        | 58                     | 53.5           | 53.2                   | . 102            | 5.46         | 5.41        |  |
| Sugar industry:                             |                           |                        |                |                        |                  |              |             |  |
| Cane cultivation:                           | in the                    |                        |                |                        |                  |              |             |  |
| Males                                       | 170                       | 16,627                 | 52.9           | 30.4                   | . 109            | 5.76         | 3.34        |  |
| Females                                     | 2                         | 21                     | 48.0           | 25.7                   | .076             | 3.65         | 1.96        |  |
| Factories:                                  | 10                        | 11 007                 |                | 01 4                   | 100              | 0.49         | 7 59        |  |
| Males                                       | 40                        | 11, 207                | 62 0           | 01.4                   | . 122            | 9.40         | 2 42        |  |
| Females                                     | 2                         | 20                     | 05.9           | 41.4                   | .012             | 4.00         | 0, 40       |  |
| Malos                                       | 1.                        | 89                     | 64.0           | 64.0                   | . 220            | 14.09        | 14.09       |  |
| Famalas                                     | i                         | 166                    | 44.8           | 44.8                   | . 193            | 8.64         | 8.64        |  |
| Tin-can factories. Males                    | î                         | 13                     | 48.0           | 41.8                   | . 139            | 6.67         | 5.84        |  |
| Tinware shops: Males                        | 11                        | 35                     | 48.3           | 43.2                   | . 219            | 10.58        | 9.47        |  |
| Tobacco industry:                           |                           |                        |                |                        |                  |              |             |  |
| Cultivation:                                |                           |                        |                |                        |                  |              |             |  |
| Males                                       | 22                        | 344                    | 48.8           | 43.9                   | . 051            | 2.35         | 2.14        |  |
| Females                                     | 8                         | 70                     | 48.0           | 37.5                   | . 038            | 1.82         | 1.43        |  |
| Stripping:                                  |                           | 1 201                  | 29 0           | 40.0                   | 111              | E 04         | E 20        |  |
| Males                                       | 00                        | 1, 321                 | 18 0           | 40.0                   | . 111            | 3.94         | 0.04        |  |
| Temales                                     | 00                        | 10,004                 | 10.0           | 14.4                   | .000             | 0.20         | 2.00        |  |
| Moles                                       | 1                         | 3                      | 49.1           | 49.1                   | . 159            | 7.83         | 7.83        |  |
| Females                                     | î                         | 76                     | 35.5           | 35.5                   | . 211            | 7.50         | 7.50        |  |
| Transportation (passenger and cargo): Males | 37                        | 2,122                  | 56.1           | 48.8                   | . 206            | 11.55        | 10.04       |  |
| Trunk and suit-case factories:              |                           |                        |                |                        |                  |              |             |  |
| Males                                       | 3                         | 20                     | 48.0           | 40.2                   | . 151            | 7.24         | 6.07        |  |
| Females                                     | 1                         | 3                      | 48.0           | 38.0                   | . 050            | 2,40         | 1,90        |  |
| Vermicelli factories:                       |                           |                        |                | 10.0                   | 000              | 0.10         | 0.00        |  |
| Males                                       | 3                         | 39                     | 40.5           | 43.8                   | . 202            | 9.19         | 8.83        |  |
| Females                                     | 2                         | 30                     | 48.0           | 45.9                   | .113             | 0.42         | 0.22        |  |
| Volatile-oil lactories: Males               | 11                        | 3 569                  | 67 6           | 84.0                   | 269              | 18 11        | 2 95        |  |
| w harves: wates                             | 11                        | 0,002                  | 01.0           | 01.0                   | . 200            | 10, 11       | 4. 20       |  |

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours of Labor, by Sex, in Various Industries in Puerto Rico, Fiscal Year 1934-35-Continued

## Average Annual Wages and Salaries in the Soviet Union, 1928, 1930, and 1934

AVERAGE annual wages and salaries in specified industries and trades in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) are shown in the following table for the years 1928, 1930, and 1934.<sup>1</sup> Wages increased from 1930 to 1934 in all of the industries and trades covered. The increases ranged from 84 percent in the building trades and in largescale industry, to 100 percent in public utilities, and 114 percent in agriculture.

<sup>1</sup> Data are from Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.), State Planning Commission, The U.S. S. R. in Figures, Moscow 1935 (pp. 233 and 234).

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#### Average Annual Wages of Workers in the Soviet Union, 1928, 1930, and 1934, by Industry or Trade Groups

[Gold ruble=51.5 cents at former par; paper ruble in which wages are quoted=20 cents, Jan. 1, 1936]

|  | Averag   | e annual wag   | es in-   |
|--|--|--|--|
| Industry or trade group  | 1934   | 1930   | 1928   |
| Large-scale industry <sup>1</sup><br>Building trades<br>Transportation<br>Railroad transportation<br>Communication (post, telegraph, telephone, radio, etc.)<br>Public catering<br>Banking<br>State offices and institutions<br>Education and health protection<br>Public uilities<br>Agriculture<br>State farms and machine-tractor stations<br>Forestry<br>Fishing | $\begin{array}{c} Rubles \\ 1,908 \\ 1,991 \\ 1,982 \\ 1,919 \\ 1,560 \\ 1,537 \\ 1,227 \\ 2,299 \\ 2,121 \\ 1,630 \\ 1,630 \\ 1,104 \\ 1,185 \\ 1,257 \\ 1,808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} Rubles \\ 1,035 \\ 1,082 \\ 1,064 \\ 1,030 \\ 760 \\ 893 \\ 778 \\ 1,199 \\ 1,047 \\ 917 \\ 814 \\ 557 \\ 608 \\ 497 \\ 889 \end{array}$ | Rubles<br>870<br>996<br>861<br>783<br>623<br>981<br>783<br>623<br>981<br>783<br>665<br>696<br>327<br>816 |

<sup>1</sup> Large-scale industry comprises all industrial enterprises equipped with mechanical driving power and employing no less than 16 wage earners, and those employing no less than 30 wage earners if without mechanical power.

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## EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

## Operations of United States Employment Service, December 1935

**C**ONTINUED high levels of relief-works placements characterized Employment Service activities during December. Preliminary reports from 39 employment services operated in connection with the United States Employment Service show little decline in placements of this nature from November peak levels. However, these services report a decrease of 5.5 percent in placements with private employers and on public works projects at prevailing wages. On this basis a Nation-wide total of approximately 660,000 placements of all characters is indicated for the month, 520,000 on relief works projects and 140,000 in private and public employment.

Reports of registration activities show an average decline of 4.5 percent from November levels. Projected on a national scale a total of 490,000 new registrations is indicated for December. A slight increase, 4.5 percent, in the total number of job seekers actively seeking work is shown in the early reports. If this increase holds for the remaining services, a total of 8,774,000 active job seekers is indicated for the year-end active file.

Veteran placements decreased 2.3 percent in the reporting services. Projection of this decrease would give a total of 50,000 veteran placements, including both private and public work and relief projects. New registrations of veterans, on the basis of partial reports, are indicated at approximately 22,000 for the month. Veteran active file totals increased 5.0 in the reporting services, a gain which, if felt in all services, would increase the veterans' active file to 540,000.

## Analysis of November 1935 Operations of United States Employment Service

DUE to the heavy pressure of placement activities in connection with the W. P. A. program during the month of November, reports for the month were delayed and it was possible to publish in the January issue of the Monthly Labor Review only a preliminary estimate of operating totals. Detailed reports for November are now available for all public employment services except the Alabama National Reemployment Service and the Illinois, Kansas, and Minnesota State Employment Services.

Operating summaries of the reporting services show a total of 636,499 placements during the month of November, 499,067 on relief works projects, and 137,432 in private employment or on public works projects at prevailing wage rates. Estimates based on incomplete reports from the four missing services indicate that approximately 40,500 placements were made, 28,500 on relief works projects and 12,000 in private employment and on public works projects in these services. Including these estimates, a total of approximately 677,000 placements is indicated for the country, 527,500 on relief works projects and 149,500 in private employment and on public works projects at prevailing wages.

New applications received by the reporting services in November numbered 478,052, a decline of 18.3 percent from the previous month's volume in the same services. Including the estimates for the services which have not submitted final reports, a country-wide total reaches 526,000 new registrations for November.

The active file of the reporting States contained the registrations of 7,983,904 job seekers on November 30, a decline of 3.9 percent from the total reported for the same States at the end of October. Including the estimates for the services which have not submitted final reports, a total active file for the country numbers 8,387,000 job seekers.

During November 46,888 placements of veterans were reported, including placements on relief projects. Estimates for the four nonreporting services increase the month's placement of veterans to an indicated total of 51,000 for the entire country.

Registrations of 19,544 veterans were received in the reporting services. Estimates for the missing services raise this figure to an indicated Nation-wide total of 22,000. The active file of veterans registered for employment in the reporting States was 485,647. Including estimates from the missing services a total of 516,000 is indicated for the entire country.

Detailed State-by-State summaries of November activities for the reporting States follow. All percentage changes are based on directly comparable reports.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

|   |   | Place  | nents  |  | New a tie   | pplica-<br>ons   | Total a<br>tion   | pplica-<br>15 <sup>1</sup>   | Activ  | e file   |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| State   | Total   | Public<br>and<br>private   | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>October                                  | Relief <sup>2</sup>  | No-<br>vem-<br>ber  | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>October  | Novem-<br>ber   | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>October  | Nov. 30  | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>Oct. 31                                |
| United States 3   | 636, 499  | 137, 432   | -40.1  | 499, 067   | 478, 052  | -18.3  | 1, 021, 776   | +0.5   | 7, 983, 904  | -3.9   |
| Alabama<br>Arizona<br>Arkansas<br>California<br>Colorado                    | (4)<br>5, 375<br>12, 415<br>43, 898<br>11, 735                        | 1, 982<br>2, 439<br>12, 960<br>2, 619                                    | -34.9<br>-43.5<br>-51.1<br>-29.8   | 3, 393<br>9, 976<br>30, 938<br>9, 116                                    | (4)<br>2, 594<br>8, 208<br>37, 104<br>6, 920                                    | +22.8<br>+51.9<br>-36.3<br>-24.2   | (4)<br>5,064<br>16,473<br>72,225<br>14,191                                | +26.9<br>+33.3<br>-10.2<br>-5.4  | (4)<br>33, 512<br>92, 196<br>331, 100<br>79, 485                                 | -16.4<br>7<br>+7.1<br>-16.1  |
| Connecticut<br>Delaware<br>Florida<br>Georgia<br>Idaho                      | 7, 556<br>1, 503<br>5, 288<br>19, 355<br>4, 625                       | 1, 727<br>306<br>2, 811<br>2, 282<br>1, 476                              | $\begin{array}{r} -53.5 \\ -24.3 \\ -22.8 \\ -58.5 \\ -50.2 \end{array}$   | 5, 829<br>1, 197<br>2, 477<br>17, 073<br>3, 149                          | 5, 917<br>1, 278<br>3, 924<br>8, 819<br>2, 920                                  | $\begin{array}{c c} -23.2 \\ +7.8 \\ -41.0 \\ -24.3 \\ +.2 \end{array}$                          | 12, 409<br>2, 198<br>19, 199<br>19, 125<br>6, 279                         | $\begin{array}{c c} -15.3 \\ -3.6 \\ +34.6 \\ +.3 \\ +5.1 \end{array}$   | 68, 946<br>13, 646<br>147, 737<br>246, 961<br>29, 232                            | +1.6<br>-15.4<br>-9.0<br>-14.8<br>-20.4                                  |
| Illinois <sup>§</sup><br>Indiana<br>Iowa<br>Kansas <sup>§</sup><br>Kentucky | 14,0478,2436,35612,3862,111   | 2, 085<br>4, 558<br>4, 836<br>1, 696<br>1, 705                           | $\begin{array}{r} -45.1 \\ -30.4 \\ -26.5 \\ -29.1 \\ -46.8 \end{array}$   | $11,962 \\3,685 \\1,520 \\10,690 \\406$                                  | 10, 802<br>8, 889<br>6, 712<br>3, 923<br>8, 898                                 | $ \begin{array}{c} +31.2 \\ -24.1 \\ +6.0 \\ +4.9 \\ +102.2 \end{array} $                        | $\begin{array}{c} 28,023\\ 21,289\\ 23,269\\ 10,030\\ 15,882\end{array}$  | +3.4+8.1+13.7+20.8+91.0  | $123, 205 \\185, 241 \\82, 322 \\81, 694 \\209, 243$                             | $^{+6.6}_{-22.2}_{-1.5}_{-28.4}_{+3.6}$                                  |
| Louisiana<br>Maine<br>Maryland<br>Massachusetts<br>Michigan                 | 1, 506<br>2, 386<br>7, 134<br>5, 292<br>17, 370                       | 1, 506<br>1, 203<br>1, 045<br>2, 999<br>2, 889                           | -10.6-18.3-41.7-10.8-56.4  | 0<br>1, 183<br>6, 089<br>2, 293<br>14, 481                               | 1, 417<br>5, 722<br>7, 052<br>30, 183<br>22, 470                                | $\begin{array}{c} -28.3 \\ +60.9 \\ +21.5 \\ -19.1 \\ +3.6 \end{array}$                          | $\begin{array}{r} 4,575\\9,596\\12,273\\44,392\\32,157\end{array}$        | +23.3<br>+4.6<br>+11.4<br>-5.1<br>+10.9  | $\begin{array}{c} 53, 939\\ 40, 327\\ 107, 998\\ 334, 847\\ 204, 035\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -51.2 \\ -5.3 \\ +7.3 \\ +3.9 \\ -21.5 \end{array}$    |
| Minnesota <sup>5</sup><br>Mississippi<br>Missouri<br>Montana<br>Nebraska    | $15,776 \\ 11,480 \\ 29,819 \\ 2,400 \\ 7,298$                        | 3, 119<br>1, 317<br>5, 437<br>2, 332<br>2, 247                           | $-57.3 \\ -48.2 \\ -22.4 \\ -49.4 \\ -70.2$                                | 12, 657<br>10, 163<br>24, 382<br>68<br>5, 051                            | 5, 193<br>6, 090<br>18, 662<br>2, 776<br>4, 856                                 | $\begin{array}{c} -12.2 \\ -46.5 \\ -26.0 \\ +9.8 \\ +.7 \end{array}$                            | $\begin{array}{c} 18,350\\ 12,538\\ 38,869\\ 10,048\\ 12,001 \end{array}$ | +4.2<br>-30.8<br>-22.8<br>+.1<br>-26.1   | $\begin{array}{c} 77,650\\ 157,554\\ 322,710\\ 46,128\\ 48,765\end{array}$       | $^{+3.4}_{-6.8}_{-1.0}_{+14.2}_{-11.8}$                                  |
| Nevada<br>New Hampshire<br>New Jersey<br>New Mexico<br>New York             | $\begin{array}{c} 1,856\\ 3,785\\ 21,404\\ 5,845\\ 32,120\end{array}$ | 1, 1155643, 8291, 38212, 665   | $\begin{array}{r} -4.0 \\ -23.9 \\ -17.0 \\ -53.2 \\ -25.5 \end{array}$    | 741<br>3, 221<br>17, 575<br>4, 463<br>19, 455                            | $1,029 \\1,468 \\25,777 \\2,164 \\48,408$                                       | $\begin{array}{c} +4.1 \\ +.3 \\ +1.0 \\ -41.8 \\ -41.6 \end{array}$                             | 2, 430<br>3, 558<br>38, 539<br>4, 008<br>90, 446                          | $\begin{array}{c} -13.2 \\ +31.4 \\ +2.0 \\ -37.1 \\ -33.2 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 7,596\\ 29,068\\ 309,128\\ 57,379\\ 1.019,998\end{array}$      | $ \begin{array}{r} +8.7 \\ -7.4 \\ -3.6 \\ +4.2 \\ +2.5 \\ \end{array} $ |
| North Carolina<br>North Dakota<br>Ohio<br>Oklahoma<br>Oregon                | 17, 406<br>3, 391<br>59, 097<br>20, 944<br>5, 159                     | 3, 937<br>810<br>9, 557<br>1, 385<br>2, 008                              | $ \begin{array}{c} -40.0 \\ -68.5 \\ -33.9 \\ -37.8 \\ -44.3 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c} 13,469\\ 2,581\\ 49,540\\ 19,559\\ 3,151\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 13, 394 \\ 2, 697 \\ 27, 199 \\ 5, 479 \\ 4, 420 \end{array}$ | +17.1<br>-23.4<br>-7.9<br>-33.5<br>+15.7   | 29, 106<br>7, 929<br>72, 090<br>5 19, 671<br>7 12, 387                    | $ \begin{array}{c}             +14.4 \\             -27.6 \\             +10.6 \\             -4.4 \\             +61.7 \\         \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                            | $\begin{array}{r} -6.5 \\ -15.7 \\ +7.3 \\ +6.0 \\ +14.0 \end{array}$    |
| Pennsylvania<br>Rhode Island<br>South Carolina<br>South Dakota<br>Tennessee | 88, 593<br>1, 676<br>8, 073<br>6, 538<br>15, 134                      | 5, 767<br>439<br>1, 574<br>2, 113<br>1, 653                              | $\begin{array}{c} -37.6 \\ -16.9 \\ -54.4 \\ -28.2 \\ -12.5 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 82,826\\ 1,237\\ 6,499\\ 2,4,425\\ 13,481 \end{array}$ | 32, 163<br>3, 233<br>7, 323<br>3, 602<br>7, 758                                 | $   \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                      | $\begin{array}{c} -1.3 \\ +13.9 \\ +48.8 \\ +48.8 \\ +7.3 \\ +50.4 \end{array}$  | 51, 252, 973<br>59, 918<br>133, 905<br>40, 077<br>232, 291                       | $\begin{array}{c} -1.0 \\ +8.1 \\ -14.1 \\ -2.5 \\ -14.3 \end{array}$    |
| Texas<br>Utah<br>Vermont<br>Virginia<br>Washington                          | 26, 760<br>7, 155<br>1, 220<br>5, 247<br>8, 740                       | $\begin{array}{c} 5,356\\ 5,1,318\\ 654\\ 7,2,222\\ 5,2,402 \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                      | $\begin{array}{c} 21,404\\ 5,837\\ 566\\ 53,028\\ 76,344\end{array}$     | 19, 443<br>2, 036<br>777<br>9, 06<br>7, 367                                     | $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & -1.4 \\ 5 & -25.4 \\ 7 & +3.6 \\ 1 & -30.5 \\ 7 & -13.4 \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                      | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$   | 4 244, 389<br>3 37, 813<br>2 13, 024<br>5 123, 429<br>1 190, 688                 | $\begin{array}{c} -20.4 \\ +8.0 \\ 0.0 \\ -5.3 \\ +3.0 \end{array}$      |
| West Virginia<br>Wisconsin<br>Wyoming                                       | 8, 176<br>27, 900<br>2, 173   | 3 1, 950<br>3, 752<br>8 854  | -32.9<br>-42.4<br>-59.7  | 6, 226<br>4 24, 148<br>7 1, 319  | 7, 304<br>19, 452<br>1, 454   | $\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & -23. \\ 2 & -28. \\ 4 & -30. \end{array}$                                | 20, 794<br>9 45, 244<br>5 4, 294  | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | 4 116, 753<br>5 140, 679<br>2 12, 673  | -3.1<br>+2.0<br>+12.8  |
| District of Colum-<br>bia   | 2, 74   | 2, 550   | -6.2   | 19   | 3, 71   | 5 -6.  | 6,604   | 4 -3.  | 1 43, 088  | +25.3  |

# Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, November 1935

<sup>1</sup> Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
 <sup>2</sup> Includes only security-wage placements on relief works projects.
 <sup>3</sup> Not including reports of Alabama National Reemployment Service and Illinois, Kansas, and Minnesota State Employment Services.
 <sup>4</sup> Report not yet available.
 <sup>4</sup> State Employment Service data not included.

|   |  | Place                                   | ments  |  | New applica-<br>tions                           |  | Total   | applica-<br>ons <sup>1</sup>  | Activ  | e file   |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| State   | Total  | Public<br>and<br>private                | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>October                                  | Relief <sup>2</sup>                              | No-<br>vem-<br>ber                              | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>October                          | No-<br>vem-<br>ber  | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>October                                 | Nov. 30  | Per-<br>cent<br>change<br>from<br>Oct. 31                          |
| Reporting States  | 252, 505   | 62, 283                                 | -32.3  | 190, 222   | 239, 442  | -24.5  | 461, 246  | -8.6  | 3, 489, 846  | -1.1   |
| Arizona<br>California<br>Colorado<br>Connecticut<br>Delaware            | 780<br>33, 006<br>5, 048<br>5, 401<br>1, 503           | 440<br>9,791<br>1,159<br>1,353<br>306   | -66.4-45.9-6.7-52.6-24.3   | 340<br>23, 215<br>3, 889<br>4, 048<br>1, 197     | 1, 194<br>32, 042<br>3, 745<br>4, 525<br>1, 278 | +9.6<br>-38.8<br>-45.8<br>-26.8<br>+7.8                            | 1, 980<br>57, 304<br>5, 348<br>8, 560<br>2, 198             | $\begin{array}{r} +17.4 \\ -12.2 \\ -38.7 \\ -17.3 \\ -3.6 \end{array}$   | 12, 132<br>278, 722<br>36, 214<br>48, 116<br>13, 646             | -13.7+10.7-21.87-15.4  |
| Idaho   | 2,017  | 465                                     | -48.0  | 1, 552   | 1,768   | -6.1   | 3, 817  | +26.2   | 14, 682  | -29.8  |
| Indiana<br>Iowa<br>Kansas (not affiliated).                             | 6, 291<br>2, 757<br>( <sup>3</sup> )                   | 3, 711<br>2, 364                        | $-25.4 \\ -17.8$   | 2, 580<br>393                                    | 6, 553<br>4, 228<br>( <sup>3</sup> )            | $-22.8 \\ -1.0$  | (°)<br>15, 523<br>13, 263<br>( <sup>3</sup> )               | +8.4<br>+11.8   | (°)<br>105, 525<br>48, 867                                       | -15.8<br>-2.9  |
| Louisiana<br>Massachusetts<br>Minnesota<br>Missouri<br>Nevada           | 1, 506<br>2, 938<br>( <sup>3</sup> )<br>11, 342<br>815 | 1, 506<br>1, 452<br>1, 501              | -10.6<br>-29.3<br>-26.5  | 0<br>1,486<br>9,841                              | 1, 417<br>18, 210<br>( <sup>3</sup> )<br>9, 801 | -28.3<br>+5.5<br>-28.7   | 4, 575<br>23, 441<br>( <sup>3</sup> )<br>19, 850            | +23.3<br>+1.6<br>-34.5  | 53, 939<br>131, 660<br>( <sup>3</sup> )<br>128, 965              | -51.2<br>4<br>+9.4   |
| New Hampshire<br>New Jersey<br>New Mexico<br>New York<br>North Carolina | 1, 579<br>16, 215<br>1, 990<br>18, 619<br>17, 406      | 95<br>3, 092<br>376<br>9, 666<br>3, 937 | $ \begin{array}{r} -37.9 \\ -24.5 \\ -71.5 \\ -16.2 \\ -40.0 \end{array} $ | 1, 484<br>13, 123<br>1, 614<br>8, 953<br>13, 469 | 754<br>22, 468<br>994<br>37, 530<br>13, 394     | +3.8<br>+1.4<br>-36.0<br>-47.6<br>+17.1                            | 1, 403<br>1, 250<br>32, 920<br>1, 763<br>72, 009<br>29, 106 | -10.4<br>-13.7<br>+3.1<br>-33.8<br>-37.8<br>+14.4                         | 4, 930<br>13, 246<br>256, 039<br>27, 499<br>665, 245<br>172, 758 | +4.9<br>+.6<br>-3.5<br>+1.6<br>+2.6<br>-6.5                        |
| North Dakota<br>Ohio<br>Oklahoma<br>Oregon<br>Pennsylvania              | 486<br>33, 417<br>2, 899<br>2, 217<br>50, 359          | 108<br>6, 424<br>426<br>813<br>3, 260   | -78.7<br>-11.7<br>-45.8<br>-54.2<br>-46.2                                  | 378<br>26, 993<br>2, 473<br>1, 404<br>47, 099    | 382<br>20, 551<br>1, 311<br>2, 406<br>21, 130   | -1.8<br>-6.6<br>-32.4<br>+25.1<br>-25.7                            | 1, 105<br>53, 257<br>3, 599<br>8, 244<br>27, 428            | $\begin{array}{r} -33.3 \\ +19.6 \\ -30.6 \\ +118.2 \\ -27.4 \end{array}$ | 3, 734<br>204, 480<br>26, 122<br>74, 809<br>775, 079             | $\begin{array}{r} -22.5 \\ +14.0 \\ -2.2 \\ +13.4 \\8 \end{array}$ |
| Rhode Island<br>Tennessee<br>Texas<br>Vermont<br>Virginia               | 1,3726,2526,1821,220 $636$                             | 310<br>976<br>872<br>654<br>489         | +6.5<br>-7.1<br>-35.2<br>-43.1<br>-41.4                                    | $1,062 \\ 5,276 \\ 5,310 \\ 566 \\ 147$          | 3, 014<br>3, 919<br>5, 500<br>777<br>904        | -5.3<br>-1.3<br>+22.1<br>+3.6<br>-49.8                             | 4, 606<br>12, 188<br>10, 683<br>2, 402<br>1, 761            | +17.8<br>+112.4<br>+32.1<br>-3.2<br>-42.1                                 | 53, 906<br>100, 166<br>56, 134<br>13, 024<br>18, 950             | $+9.7 \\ -2.9 \\ -24.1 \\0 \\ +2.3$                                |
| West Virginia<br>Wisconsin<br>Wyoming<br>District of Columbia_          | 1, 098<br>13, 464<br>943<br>2, 747                     | 488<br>2, 582<br>410<br>2, 550          | -20.5<br>-31.3<br>-64.3<br>-6.1  | 610<br>10, 882<br>533<br>197                     | $1,864 \\12,790 \\566 \\3,715$                  | $\begin{array}{r} -20.\ 6\\ -27.\ 6\\ -37.\ 0\\ -6.\ 0\end{array}$ | 4, 243<br>29, 088<br>1, 668<br>6, 604                       | -4.6<br>+1.8<br>-6.2<br>-3.1  | 24, 310<br>78, 414<br>5, 445<br>43, 088                          | -2.6<br>+8.6<br>+3.6<br>+25.3                                      |

Table 2 .- Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, November 1935

Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
 Includes only security-wage placements on relief works projects.
 Report not yet available.

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#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

## Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, November 1935

|  |  | Placer  | nents  |  | New a tic   | pplica-  | Total a tion   | applica-<br>ns <sup>1</sup>  | Active   | file   |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| State  | Total  | Public<br>and<br>private  | Percent<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber  | Relief <sup>2</sup>  | No-<br>vem-<br>ber  | Percent<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber  | No-<br>vem-<br>ber   | Percent<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber                                    | Nov. 30  | Percent<br>change<br>from<br>Oct. 31                                     |
| Reporting States   | 383, 994   | 75, 149   | -45.3  | 308, 845   | 238, 610  | -11.0  | 560, 530   | +2.4   | 4, 494, 058  | -6.0   |
| Alabama<br>Arizona<br>Arkansas<br>California<br>Colorado             | ( <sup>3</sup> )<br>4, 595<br>12, 415<br>10, 892<br>6, 687 | 1, 542<br>2, 439<br>3, 169<br>1, 460  | -11.3<br>-43.5<br>-62.2<br>-41.3   | 3, 053<br>9, 976<br>7, 723<br>5, 227   | ( <sup>8</sup> )<br>1, 400<br>8, 208<br>5, 062<br>3, 175  | +36.9<br>+51.9<br>-15.0<br>+43.0   | ( <sup>3</sup> )<br>3, 084<br>16, 473<br>14, 921<br>8, 843   | +33.9<br>+33.3<br>-1.6<br>+40.9  | (3)<br>21, 380<br>92, 196<br>52, 378<br>43, 271  | -17.9<br>7<br>-8.7<br>-10.6  |
| Connecticut<br>Florida<br>Georgia<br>Idaho<br>Illinois               | 2, 155<br>5, 288<br>19, 355<br>2, 608<br>14, 047           | 374<br>2, 811<br>2, 282<br>1, 011<br>2, 085   | $\begin{array}{r} -56.2 \\ -22.8 \\ -58.5 \\ -51.1 \\ -45.1 \end{array}$                   | 1, 781<br>2, 477<br>17, 073<br>1, 597<br>11, 962   | 1, 392<br>3, 924<br>8, 819<br>1, 152<br>10, 802           | $\begin{array}{c} -8.4 \\ -41.0 \\ -24.3 \\ +11.8 \\ +31.2 \end{array}$                  | 3, 849<br>19, 199<br>19, 125<br>2, 462<br>28, 023  | -10.4<br>+34.6<br>+.3<br>-16.6<br>+3.4                                       | $\begin{array}{r} 20,830\\ 147,737\\ 246,961\\ 14,550\\ 123,205\end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{r} +7.6 \\ -9.0 \\ -14.8 \\ -8.1 \\ +6.6 \end{array}$     |
| Indiana<br>Iowa<br>Kansas<br>Kentucky<br>Maine                       | 1, 952<br>3, 599<br>12, 386<br>2, 111<br>2, 386            | 847<br>2, 472<br>1, 696<br>1, 705<br>1, 203   | $\begin{array}{r} -46.1 \\ -33.2 \\ -29.1 \\ -46.8 \\ -18.3 \end{array}$                   | $1, 105 \\ 1, 127 \\ 10, 690 \\ 406 \\ 1, 183$   | 2, 336<br>2, 484<br>3, 923<br>8, 898<br>5, 722            | -27.5<br>+20.7<br>+4.9<br>+102.2<br>+60.9  | 5, 766<br>10, 006<br>10, 030<br>15, 882<br>9, 596  | $\begin{array}{c c} +7.3 \\ +16.3 \\ +20.8 \\ +91.0 \\ +4.6 \end{array}$     | 79, 716<br>33, 455<br>81, 694<br>209, 243<br>40, 327   | $\begin{array}{c c} -29.4 \\ +.6 \\ -28.4 \\ +3.6 \\ -5.3 \end{array}$   |
| Maryland<br>Massachusetts<br>Michigan<br>Minnesota<br>Mississippi    | 7, 134<br>2, 354<br>17, 370<br>15, 776<br>11, 480          | 1, 045<br>1, 547<br>2, 889<br>3, 119<br>1, 317  | $ \begin{array}{r} -41.7 \\ +18.2 \\ -56.4 \\ -57.3 \\ -48.2 \end{array} $                 | 6, 089<br>807<br>14, 481<br>12, 657<br>10, 163   | 7,052<br>11,973<br>22,470<br>5,193<br>6,090               | +21.5<br>-40.3<br>+3.6<br>-12.2<br>-46.5   | $\begin{array}{c} 12,273\\ 20,951\\ 32,157\\ 18,350\\ 12,538 \end{array}$  | +11.4<br>-11.7<br>+10.9<br>+4.2<br>-30.8                                     | 107, 998<br>203, 187<br>204, 035<br>77, 650<br>157, 554  | +7.3<br>+6.9<br>-21.5<br>+3.4<br>-6.8                                    |
| Missouri<br>Montana<br>Nebraska<br>Nevada<br>New Hampshire           | 18, 477<br>2, 400<br>7, 298<br>1, 041<br>2, 206            | 3, 936<br>2, 332<br>2, 247<br>408<br>469  | $\begin{array}{c} -20.7 \\ -49.4 \\ -70.2 \\ -19.8 \\ -20.2 \end{array}$                   | 14, 541<br>68<br>5, 051<br>633<br>1, 733   | 8, 861<br>3, 2, 776<br>4, 856<br>3, 317<br>7, 714         | $\begin{array}{c} -22.8 \\ +9.8 \\ +.7 \\ +13.6 \\ -7.3 \end{array}$                     | 3         19,019           3         10,048           7         12,001           3         967           3         2,308 | -5.3<br>+.1<br>-26.1<br>-7.9<br>+43.1  | 193, 745           46, 128           48, 765           2, 666           15, 822  | $\begin{array}{c} -6.9 \\ +14.2 \\ -11.8 \\ +16.7 \\ -13.2 \end{array}$  |
| New Jersey<br>New Mexico<br>New York<br>North Dakota<br>Ohio         | 5, 189<br>3, 855<br>13, 501<br>2, 905<br>25, 680           | 737<br>1,006<br>2,999<br>702<br>3,133   | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                                     | 4, 452<br>2, 849<br>10, 502<br>2, 203<br>22, 54  | 2 3, 309<br>9 1, 170<br>2 10, 878<br>3 2, 318<br>7 6, 648 | $\begin{array}{c} -2.2 \\ -45.9 \\ -3.4 \\ -3.4 \\ -26.2 \\ -11.4 \end{array}$           | 2 5, 619<br>9 2, 245<br>7 18, 437<br>1 6, 824<br>7 18, 833   | -4.4<br>-39.4<br>-5.5<br>-25.8<br>-10.5                                      | 4         53,089           4         29,880           2         354,753           3         33,333           3         141,467       | $\begin{array}{c} -3.8 \\ +6.8 \\ +2.4 \\ -14.9 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$     |
| Oklahoma<br>Oregon<br>Pennsylvania<br>Rhode Island<br>South Carolina | 18, 048<br>2, 942<br>38, 234<br>304<br>8, 073              | 5 959<br>2 1, 195<br>4 2, 507<br>4 129<br>3 1, 574  | $\begin{array}{c} -33.4 \\ -34.6 \\ -21.4 \\ -45.6 \\ -54.4 \end{array}$                   | $ \begin{array}{c} 5 & 17,08 \\ 6 & 1,74 \\ 5 & 35,72 \\ 6 & 17 \\ 6 & 49 \\ \end{array} $ | 6 4, 168<br>7 2, 014<br>7 11, 03<br>5 219<br>9 7, 32      | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                                     | 9 16, 072<br>2 4, 143<br>6 36, 922<br>7 523<br>8 19, 153   | $\begin{array}{c} +4.3 \\ -16.4 \\ +34.6 \\ -12.6 \\ +48.6 \end{array}$      | 3         115, 774           5         28, 083           0         477, 894           0         6, 013           8         133, 903  | $\begin{array}{c} +8.0\\ +15.9\\ +15.9\\ -1.2\\ -4.9\\ -14.1\end{array}$ |
| South Dakota<br>Tennessee<br>Texas<br>Utah<br>Virginia               | 6, 538<br>8, 88<br>20, 578<br>7, 15<br>4, 61               | 8         2, 113           2         67'           8         4, 48'           5         1, 31'           1         1, 73' | $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & -28. \\ 7 & -19. \\ 4 & -31. \\ 8 & -49. \\ 3 & -53. \end{array}$ | 2 4, 42<br>3 8, 20<br>4 16, 09<br>1 5, 83<br>7 2, 87                                       | 5 3, 60<br>5 3, 83<br>4 13, 94<br>7 2, 03<br>8 8, 15      | $\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & -5. \\ 9 & -21. \\ 3 & -8. \\ 6 & -25. \\ 7 & -27. \end{array}$ | 6 10, 40<br>2 6, 85<br>5 32, 29<br>1 9, 56<br>2 14, 76   | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                        | 3         40, 07'           0         132, 12:           4         188, 25:           3         37, 81:           2         104, 47: | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                    |
| Washington<br>West Virginia<br>Wisconsin<br>Wyoming                  | 8, 74<br>7, 07<br>14, 43<br>1, 23                          | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -50. \\ 2 & -36. \\ 0 & -57. \\ 4 & -54. \end{array}$              | $\begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 6, 34 \\ 2 & 5, 61 \\ 5 & 13, 26 \\ 3 & 78 \end{array}$           | 4 7, 36<br>6 5, 44<br>6 6, 66<br>88                       | $\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & -13. \\ 0 & -23. \\ 2 & -31. \\ 8 & -25. \end{array}$            | $\begin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 14, 66 \\ 7 & 16, 55 \\ 4 & 16, 16 \\ 6 & 2, 63 \\ \end{array}$                               | $\begin{array}{c c} 2 & -10. \\ 1 & +9. \\ 1 & -22. \\ 1 & -10. \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$  | $ \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ +20. \end{array} $                |

Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
 Includes only security-wage placements on relief works projects.
 Report not yet available.

|   |   | New ap                               | oplications   | Act   | ive file  |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| State   | Place-<br>ments <sup>1</sup>                    | November                             | Percent<br>change from<br>October                                       | Nov. 30   | Percent<br>change from<br>Oct. 31                             |
| United States <sup>2</sup>                                      | 46, 888   | 19, 544                              | -23.8   | 485, 647  | -1.9  |
| Alabama.<br>Arizona.<br>Arkansas.<br>California.<br>Colorado.   | ( <sup>3</sup> )<br>394<br>530<br>4, 364<br>768 | $(3) \\ 142 \\ 190 \\ 2,823 \\ 254 $ | +13.6<br>.0<br>-39.1<br>-36.5   | ( <sup>3</sup> )<br>2, 117<br>4, 608<br>30, 456<br>4, 889 | $\begin{array}{c} -3.1 \\ -11.4 \\ +5.8 \\ -21.5 \end{array}$ |
| Connecticut<br>Delaware.<br>Florida.<br>Georgia.<br>Idaho       | 653<br>116<br>331<br>686<br>300                 | $291 \\ 41 \\ 151 \\ 234 \\ 160$     | $\begin{array}{r} -16.1 \\ +20.6 \\ -58.7 \\ -21.2 \\ +6.0 \end{array}$ | 5, 232<br>851<br>7, 399<br>10, 789<br>1, 688              | $^{+14.7}_{-4.9}_{-15.9}_{-2.3}_{+6.4}$                       |
| Illinois 4<br>Indiana<br>Iowa<br>Kansas 4<br>Kentucky           | $1,050 \\797 \\724 \\954 \\281$                 | ${}^{416}_{303}_{94}_{243}$          | $+37.7 \\ -29.9 \\ +14.3 \\ -23.6 \\ +38.9$                             | 8, 518<br>13, 632<br>6, 057<br>5, 360<br>13, 358          | $+7.3 \\ -7.9 \\ +3.6 \\ -22.9 \\ +6.4$                       |
| Louisiana<br>Maine<br>Maryland<br>Massachusetts<br>Michigan     | $164 \\ 209 \\ 770 \\ 516 \\ 1,067$             | 53<br>284<br>189<br>1, 252<br>1, 477 | $-32.0 \\ +60.5 \\ -16.7 \\ -27.3 \\ +11.6$                             | 4, 188<br>3, 196<br>6, 245<br>21, 504<br>13, 771          | $-49.8 \\ -4.5 \\ +2.7 \\ +1.1 \\ -20.4$                      |
| Minnesota 4<br>Mississippi<br>Missouri<br>Montana<br>Nebraska   | $1,266 \\ 371 \\ 2,044 \\ 221 \\ 571$           | 197<br>83<br>806<br>93<br>155        | $-46.8 \\ -47.1 \\ -24.7 \\ -10.6 \\ -30.2$                             | 5, 950<br>6, 012<br>20, 453<br>2, 781<br>3, 192           | $+14.3 \\ -18.7 \\ +5.6 \\ +19.3 \\ -6.3$                     |
| Nevada<br>New Hampshire<br>New Jersey<br>New Mexico<br>New York | $178 \\ 285 \\ 1, 640 \\ 624 \\ 2, 148$         | $54 \\ 55 \\ 1, 104 \\ 72 \\ 1, 694$ | $-23.9 \\ -14.1 \\ -5.9 \\ -48.2 \\ -42.8$                              | $544 \\ 2, 237 \\ 21, 667 \\ 3, 304 \\ 60, 583$           | +50.7<br>-5.6<br>-4.1<br>-1.7<br>+1.3                         |
| North Carolina<br>North Dakota<br>Ohio<br>Oklahoma<br>Oregon    | 733<br>268<br>4, 173<br>886<br>615              | 281<br>84<br>1,080<br>189<br>259     | $\begin{array}{r} -2.8 \\ -16.8 \\ -5.3 \\ -33.7 \\ -10.1 \end{array}$  | 7, 676<br>1, 887<br>24, 585<br>10, 452<br>7, 349          | 7<br>-3.5<br>+10.9<br>-16.7<br>+6.4                           |
| Pennsylvania<br>Rhode Island<br>South Carolina                  | $5,121\\160\\400\\484\\1,321$                   | $1,223 \\ 106 \\ 119 \\ 97 \\ 202$   | -30.7 +9.3 -38.3 -9.3 -27.9   | 59, 535<br>3, 601<br>5, 906<br>2, 514<br>12, 660          | +2.0<br>+11.6<br>-9.7<br>+.4<br>-11.5                         |
| Pexas<br>Utah<br>Vermont<br>Virginia.<br>Washington             | $3,549 \\ 609 \\ 70 \\ 253 \\ 967$              | 571<br>52<br>17<br>252<br>224        | $-14.5 \\ -7.1 \\ -52.8 \\ -7.7 \\ -16.7$                               | $14, 684 \\ 2, 474 \\ 460 \\ 6, 274 \\ 13, 591$           | $-14.1 \\ +37.3 \\ +1.5 \\ -1.2 \\ +5.7$                      |
| West Virginia<br>Wisconsin<br>Wyoming<br>District of Columbia   | 565<br>2, 213<br>197<br>282                     | 204<br>978<br>70<br>222              | $-23.9 \\ -27.4 \\ -18.6 \\ -9.0$                                       | 6, 632<br>10, 389<br>980<br>3, 417                        | -1.6<br>+1.6<br>+23.9<br>+24.7                                |

Table 4 .- Veterans' Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, November 1935

Includes public, private, and relief projects placements.
 Not including reports of Alabama National Reemployment Service and Illinois, Kansas, and Minnesota State Employment Services.
 Report not yet available.
 State Employment Service data not yet available.

## Occupational Classification of New Registrants and Persons Placed in Employment, June 1935

UNLIKE the restricted field of activities of many public employment offices in the past, the large-scale operations of offices operating under the United States Employment Service now embrace all types of occupations—professional and executive, skilled, intermediate, and unskilled. Detailed occupational classifications of activities of the Employment Service during June 1935 reflect the wide field covered by the occupations of the registrants served by employment offices.

During June, 1,538 different occupations were included among the 662,066 persons who registered with the Employment Service. In the same month 1,210 occupations were represented in the 253,444 placements which were reported.

A list of the occupations in which the largest degree of activity was reported is published herewith. This list of registrations and placements, classified by occupations, is made up of all occupations in which 500 or more new registrations were received or 200 or more placements were made. The 292 occupations include 84.0 percent of the new registrations and 93.2 percent of the placements.

The month of June 1935 was a period of heavy registration by relief employables in connection with the relief works program. As a result a greater than average representation of unskilled occupations will be found among the classifications of new registrants.

The effect of extensive construction work and road-building activity in connection with public works projects is clearly evident in the classification of persons placed. In many of the construction occupations the number of placements materially exceeded the number of new applicants registered.

A wide variety of occupations was represented in the classifications not included in the table, many of which were of a professional or technical nature. The registration of 62 physicians and 45 dentists during June is a case of this nature. Another example of occupations outside of the field to which public employment offices often were formerly confined is furnished by the placement of 136 professional musicians and 2 ship captains. Occupational Classifications Represented in New Applications and Placements by United States Employment Service, June 1935

| Occupation                            | Ne                            | w applica                     | tions                         | Pla                           | cements                       |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                       | Total                         | Men                           | Women                         | Total                         | Men                           | Women                       |
| All occupations, June 1935            | 662, 066<br>556, 397<br>84. 0 | 477, 131<br>394, 355<br>82. 7 | 184, 935<br>162, 042<br>87. 6 | 253, 444<br>236, 224<br>93. 2 | 217, 604<br>203, 179<br>93. 4 | 35, 840<br>33, 045<br>92. 2 |
| Actors                                | 267                           | 191                           | 76                            | 107                           | 106                           | 1                           |
| Advertising workers, direct mail      | 166                           | 141                           | 25                            | 171                           | 139                           | 32                          |
| Apprentices                           | 2, 300                        | 1,941                         | 350                           | 135                           | 122                           | 137                         |
| Asphalt top shovelers, axmen          | 83                            | 83                            |                               | 203                           | 203                           |                             |
| Assemblers                            | 1, 385                        | 1,027                         | 358                           | 200                           | 159                           | 71                          |
| Bakers                                | 332                           | 331                           | 1                             | 109                           | 109                           |                             |
| Bakers, breads and sweet doughs       | 610                           | 595                           | 15                            | 11                            | 11                            |                             |
| Barbers                               | 1, 223                        | 1, 218                        | 5                             | 29                            | 28                            | 1                           |
| Blacksmiths                           | 799                           | 797                           | 2                             | 1,700                         | 1,020                         | 074                         |
| Bollermakers                          | 505                           | 505                           |                               | 21                            | 21                            |                             |
| Bookkeepers, assistant                | 680                           | 401                           | 279                           | 49<br>28                      | 22                            | 21                          |
| Bookkeepers, general ledger           | 1,054                         | 683                           | 371                           | 61                            | 29                            | 32                          |
| Bricklayers                           | 866                           | 866                           | 1                             | 619                           | 619                           |                             |
| Bricklayers, journeymen               | 406                           | 406                           |                               | 465                           | 465                           |                             |
| Bus boys and bus girls                | 94<br>508                     | 94<br>459                     |                               | 266<br>215                    | 266                           | 26                          |
| Cabinetmakers                         | 1,661                         | 1,653                         | 8                             | 46                            | 46                            |                             |
| Cannery workers                       | 2, 383                        | 673<br>733                    | 1,650                         | 1,035                         | 87<br>477                     | 558                         |
| Carloaders and unloaders              | 157                           | 76                            | 81                            | 278                           | 138                           | 140                         |
| Carpenters                            | 1, 323                        | 375                           | 2                             | 165                           | 1 031                         |                             |
| Carpenters, finish                    | 1,688                         | 1,685                         | 3                             | 1, 276                        | 1, 276                        |                             |
| Carpenters, general                   | 5 655                         | 548                           | 19                            | 1,876                         | 1,875                         | 1                           |
| Carpenters, journeymen                | 378                           | 378                           |                               | 466                           | 4,045                         | 4                           |
| Cement handlers                       | 2,289                         | 2,284                         | 5                             | 1, 551                        | 1,550                         | 1                           |
| Chauffeurs                            | 2, 193                        | 2, 186                        | 7                             | 275                           | 273                           | 2                           |
| Chicken pickers                       | 623                           | 623                           | 70                            | 716                           | 716                           |                             |
| Chippers                              | 395                           | 394                           | 1                             | 111                           | 111                           | 00                          |
| Clerks                                | 135                           | 121                           | 14                            | 142                           | 140                           | 2                           |
| Clerks, census takers and enumerators | 43                            | 20                            | 23                            | 164                           | 155                           | 10                          |
| Clerks, clerk-typist                  | 1,649                         | 488                           | 1,162                         | 189                           | 70                            | 119                         |
| Clerks, general office                | 14,072                        | 7,558                         | 6, 514                        | 837                           | 453                           | 92<br>384                   |
| Clerks, snipping                      | 1,637                         | 1,608                         | 29                            | 27                            | 27                            |                             |
| Clerks, stock                         | 1,242                         | 1,154                         | 88                            | 34                            | 127                           | 50                          |
| Clerks, timekeeping                   | 1,680                         | 1,648                         | 32                            | 179                           | 175                           | 4                           |
| Coal workers (bituminous)             | 1, 323                        | 1, 322                        | 300                           | 12                            | 147                           | 76                          |
| Cooks                                 | 1 000                         | 44                            |                               | 147                           | 147                           |                             |
| Cooks, first                          | 992                           | 688                           | 449<br>304                    | 319<br>245                    | 109<br>132                    | 210                         |
| Cooks second                          | 5, 810                        | 1,794                         | 4,016                         | 1,020                         | 269                           | 751                         |
| Cooks, short-order                    | 669                           | 044<br>582                    | 87                            | 171 145                       | 107                           | 64<br>36                    |
| Cotton pickers                        | 208                           | 94                            | 114                           | 1, 217                        | 1, 159                        | 58                          |
| Counter men and counter women         | 2, 128                        | 382<br>531                    | 1. 597                        | 154                           |                               | 66                          |
| Cutters, stone                        | 215                           | 214                           | 1                             | 103                           | 103                           |                             |
| Deck hands                            | 307                           | 1,075                         | 16                            | 180<br>235                    | 179<br>235                    | 1                           |
| Deliverymen                           | 2, 177                        | 2, 168                        | 9                             | 457                           | 454                           | 3                           |
| Dishwashers—wipers, hand              | 1,077                         | 375<br>787                    | 147<br>290                    | 256<br>626                    | 181<br>495                    | 75                          |
| Domestic workers (mother's helpers)   | 4,861                         | 24                            | 4,837                         | 693                           | 4                             | 689                         |
| Domestic workers, general and cooking | 4,431                         | 16<br>54                      | 4,415                         | 1, 316                        | 2                             | 1,314                       |
| Drag tenders                          | 164                           | 164                           |                               | 184                           | 184                           |                             |
| Electricians                          | 1,003                         | 1,003                         | 3                             | 250<br>170                    | 250<br>170                    |                             |
| Electricians, house or building       | 1,085                         | 1,056                         | 29                            | 212                           | 212                           |                             |
| Engineers, stationary                 | 981                           | 981                           |                               | 126                           | 126<br>56                     |                             |

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

#### Occupational Classifications Represented in New Applications and Placements by United States Employment Service, June 1935—Continued

|   | New                                     | applicat | ions      | Plac       | ements     |         |
|---|---|----------|-----------|------------|------------|---------|
| Occupation                                    | Total                                   | Men      | Women     | Total      | Men        | Women   |
| Farmers.                                      | 7,342                                   | 7,249    | 93<br>282 | 52<br>80   | 48<br>68   | 4<br>12 |
| Farmers, tenant                               | 9,175                                   | 8,891    | 284       | 30         | 29         | 1       |
| Farm hands                                    | 43, 199                                 | 39, 764  | 3, 435    | 8, 517     | 8, 439     | 78      |
| Fine grade men (construction)                 | 1 487                                   | 1 487    |           | 1 444      | 1. 444     |         |
| Finishers, concrete payement                  | 223                                     | 223      |           | 566        | 566        |         |
| Finishers, fresno                             | 69                                      | 69       |           | 204        | 204        |         |
| Finishers, joint and lip curb                 | 10                                      | 601      | 1         | 145        | 140        |         |
| Firemen, rallroad                             | 2,690                                   | 2,689    | 1         | 426        | 426        |         |
| Flagmen                                       | 175                                     | 175      |           | 249        | 249        |         |
| Foremen, overseers, superintendents           | 3,332                                   | 3, 299   | 33        | 263        | 263        | 10      |
| Foremen, building and construction            | 735                                     | 732      | 3         | 297        | 297        |         |
| Foresters                                     | 337                                     | 337      |           | 428        | 428        |         |
| Forewomen                                     | 117                                     | 4        | 113       | 119        | 170        | 119     |
| Form setters concrete paying                  | 121                                     | 121      |           | 409        | 409        |         |
| Fruit and vegetable pickers                   | 2, 247                                  | 1,902    | 345       | 4, 504     | 4,038      | 466     |
| Gardeners                                     | 1, 213                                  | 1, 174   | 39        | 658<br>168 | 619<br>168 | 39      |
| Grubbers                                      | 5.081                                   | 5.075    | 6         | 751        | 749        | 2       |
| Hammer and saw men                            | 19                                      | 19       |           | 148        | 148        |         |
| Handy men                                     | 1,721                                   | 1, 718   | 3         | 1,373      | 1, 369     | 4       |
| Harvest hands                                 | 180<br>542                              | 529      | 13        | 190        | 173        | 17      |
| Helpers, carpenters                           | 2,019                                   | 2,015    | 4         | 974        | 974        |         |
| Helpers, cement finishers                     | 68                                      | 68       |           | 109        | 109        |         |
| Helpers, electricians                         | 784                                     | 14       |           | 105        | 120        |         |
| Helpers, form setters                         | 877                                     | 875      | 2         | 63         | 63         |         |
| Helpers, mechanics                            | 965                                     | 964      | 1         | 96         | 96         |         |
| Helpers, painters                             | 582                                     | 499      | 1         | 91         | 91         |         |
| Herdsmen                                      | 745                                     | 742      | 3         | 93         | 93         |         |
| High school graduates, no experience          | 6, 649                                  | 3,920    | 2,729     |            |            |         |
| Hod carriers                                  | 734                                     | 734      | 87        | 142        | 114        | 28      |
| Hospital attendants and ordernes              | 2,173                                   | 16       | 2,157     | 131        |            | 131     |
| Housekeepers, farm                            | 1, 392                                  | 4        | 1,388     | 210        | 1 10       | 209     |
| Housekeepers, home                            | 15, 340                                 | 48       | 15, 292   | 255        | 250        | 1,000   |
| Housemen, general                             | 615                                     | 596      | 19        | 723        | 720        | 3       |
| Housemen, rug beaters                         | 7                                       | 5        | 2         | 139        | 139        |         |
| Housemen, wall washers                        | 100                                     | 95       | 5         | 196        | 190        | 6       |
| House mothers                                 | 650                                     | 24       | 626       | 8          |            | . 8     |
| Housewomen and day workers                    | 5, 861                                  | 36       | 5, 825    | 2, 226     | 20         | 2, 156  |
| Housewomen and day workers, general cleaning  | 6, 560                                  | 18       | 6,542     | 4, 513     | 60         | 4, 453  |
| Housewomen and day workers, general cleaning  | 0,000                                   |          |           |            |            | 0.00    |
| (office)                                      | 631                                     | 87       | 623       | 1 779      | 25         | 258     |
| Housewomen and day workers, wasning, ironing. | 1, 545                                  | 1.001    | 544       | 191        | 169        | 22      |
| Iron workers, structural                      | 448                                     | 447      | 1         | 360        | 360        |         |
| Interviewers                                  | 23                                      | 2 660    | 218       | 150        | 281        | 22      |
| Janitors (caretakers)                         | 100.840                                 | 99, 725  | 1, 115    | 26, 542    | 26, 408    | 134     |
| Laborers, bridge, steel, concrete             | 712                                     | 709      | 3         | 4, 502     | 4, 501     | 1       |
| Laborers, cement and concrete                 | 1,420                                   | 1,419    |           | 4, 794     | 4, 792     |         |
| Laborers, construction general                | 1, 233                                  | 1, 232   | 1         | 2,757      | 2,757      |         |
| Laborers, fill and finish                     | 220                                     | 220      |           | -2,050     | 2,050      |         |
| Laborers, foundation footings                 | 3 503                                   | 3, 496   | 7         | 40, 181    | 40, 179    | 2       |
| Laborers, road and ingiway                    | 389                                     | 389      |           | 2, 691     | 2, 691     |         |
| Laborers, wrecking                            | 133                                     | 133      |           | - 248      | 248        |         |
| Laborers, yard                                | 2 682                                   | 1, 022   | 2.589     | 177        | 201        | 171     |
| Linemen                                       | 689                                     | 689      |           | - 105      | 105        |         |
| Loggers                                       | - 955                                   | 953      | 2         | 110        | 110        |         |
| Longshoremen, stevedores                      | - 792                                   | 192      | 3         | - 402      | 80         | 3       |
| Machinists, repair                            | 552                                     | 555      | 2         | - 61       | 6          |         |
| Maids   | - 240                                   |          |           | 418        |            | 416     |
| Maids, chamber or upstairs                    | - 1, 303                                | 1        | 7, 339    | 2,435      | 1          | 1 2,421 |
| manus, general                                | -, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |          |           |            |            |         |

| Quantity .                                   | New        | v applicat | tions  | Placements |            |           |  |
|--|------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-----------|--|
| occupation                                   | Total      | Men        | Women  | Total      | Men        | Women     |  |
| Maids, kitchen                               | 1, 218     | 662        | 556    | 441        | 208        | 233       |  |
| Maids, nurse                                 | 3, 312     | 13         | 3, 299 | 391        | 1          | 390       |  |
| Managers, restaurant and hotel               | 689<br>689 | 694<br>470 |        | 229        | 228        | 1         |  |
| Managers, store                              | 842        | 787        | 55     | 13         | 12         | 0         |  |
| Masons, brick                                | 315        | 315        |        | 403        | 401        | 2         |  |
| Masons, stone                                | 634        | 634        |        | 382        | 382        |           |  |
| Messengers and office boys                   | 4,402      | 4,400      | 15     | 296        | 296        | 9         |  |
| Messengers, miscellaneous                    | 287        | 275        | 12     | 130        | 120        | :0        |  |
| Miners                                       | 2, 502     | 2, 501     | 1      | 241        | 239        | 2         |  |
| Miners, Diasters                             | 1,528      | 1, 528     |        | 2          | 2          |           |  |
| Miners, tunnel (not under air pressure)      | 202        | 202        | Ŧ      | 210        | 210        |           |  |
| Mixers                                       | 139        | 139        |        | 233        | 233        |           |  |
| Molders, iron                                | 793        | 793        |        | 40         | 40         |           |  |
| Muckers, tunnel                              | 121        | 290<br>121 | 1      | 104        | 104        |           |  |
| Musicians (including music teachers)         | 1,280      | 946        | 334    | 136        | 123        | 13        |  |
| Nurses, registered or trained                | 958        | 71         | 887    | 40         | 5          | 35        |  |
| Operators (machine)                          | 1 415      | 752        | 486    | 672<br>103 | 672        |           |  |
| Operators, bulldozer                         | 1,410      | 160        | 1      | 457        | 457        | 29        |  |
| Operators, concrete mixers                   | 234        | 234        |        | 244        | 244        |           |  |
| Operators, concrete paver mixers             | 39         | 39         |        | 120        | 120        |           |  |
| Operators, crusher (crusher or gravel plant) | 141        | 141        | 1      | 292        | 292        |           |  |
| Operators, drill press                       | 725        | 661        | 64     | 88         | 79         | 9         |  |
| Operators, elevator passenger                | 626        | 520        | 106    | 27         | 22         | 5         |  |
| Operators, grader, blade                     | 552        | 552        |        | 1, 124     | 1,124      |           |  |
| Operators, hoist                             | 226        | 40<br>226  |        | 116        | 270        |           |  |
| Operators, jack hammer                       | 792        | 790        | 2      | 822        | 822        |           |  |
| Operators, Le Tourneau                       | 27         | 27         |        | 111        | 111        |           |  |
| Operators, motor patrol                      | 55         | 58<br>54   | 1      | 182        | 182        |           |  |
| Operators, power sewing                      | 1,811      | 112        | 1.699  | 265        | 201        | 257       |  |
| Operators, punch press                       | 836        | 687        | 149    | 94         | 72         | 22        |  |
| Operators, road rollers                      | 268        | 268        |        | 734        | 734        |           |  |
| Operators, shovel, steam                     | 257        | 270        | 1      | - 158      | 907        |           |  |
| Operators, tractor                           | 634        | 634        |        | 665        | 664        | 1         |  |
| Operators, tractor (under 30 horsepower)     | 588        | 588        |        | 291        | 291        |           |  |
| Operators, underwear, hosiery                | 690        | 888<br>277 | 413    | 1, 679     | 1, 679     | 19        |  |
| Packers, wrappers, craters                   | 2,668      | 1,053      | 1,615  | 569        | 319        | 250       |  |
| Painters                                     | 1,122      | 1, 116     | 6      | 285        | 284        | 1         |  |
| Painters, brush                              | 170        | 169        | 1      | 324        | 324        |           |  |
| Painters, decorator                          | 562        | 555        | 7      | 123        | 123        | 1         |  |
| Painters, general                            | 2,825      | 2,820      | 5      | 808        | 805        | 3         |  |
| Painters, house                              | 1,664      | 1,662      | 2      | 511        | 511        |           |  |
| Peelers.                                     | 103        | 33         | 70     | 280        | 281        | 107       |  |
| Pick and shovel men                          | 1,426      | 1,425      | 1      | 1, 914     | 1, 914     |           |  |
| Pile drivers                                 | 96         | 96         |        | 153        | 153        |           |  |
| Pipe-line workers                            | 396        | 224        |        | 142        | 142        |           |  |
| Plasterers                                   | 276        | 275        | 1      | 150        | 150        |           |  |
| Plasterers, general                          | 873        | 871        | 2      | 500        | 500        |           |  |
| Porters                                      | 1,704      | 1,704      |        | 434        | 430        | 4         |  |
| Porters, pantry and cleaning                 | 838        | 827        | 11     | 73         | 70         | 3         |  |
| Powdermen                                    | 295        | 295        |        | 137        | 137        |           |  |
| Practical nurses                             | 2,956      | 73         | 2,883  | 444        | 19         | 425       |  |
| Pressers, ironers                            | 1,050      | 420        | 630    | 298        | 79         | 219       |  |
| Pressmen                                     | 534        | 528        | 6      | 62         | 62         |           |  |
| Puddlers                                     | 100        | 100        |        | 216        | 215        | 1         |  |
| Pumpmen                                      | 564        | 538        | 26     | 180        | 180        |           |  |
| Quarry hands                                 | 322        | 322        |        | 417        | 417        |           |  |
| Rakers or spreaders                          | 26         | 26         |        | 205        | 205        |           |  |
| Riveters, structural                         | 58<br>874  | 55         | 3      | 105        | 105        |           |  |
| Rodmen                                       | 347        | 346        | 1      | 159        | 159        |           |  |
| Salesmen                                     | 1, 593     | 822        | 771    | 87         | 54         | 33        |  |
| Salesmen, department store general           | 2,504      | 251<br>497 | 2,007  | 194<br>612 | 140<br>163 | 54<br>449 |  |

#### Occupational Classifications Represented in New Applications and Placements by United States Employment Service, June 1935—Continued

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#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

#### Occupational Classifications Represented in New Applications and Placements by United States Employment Service, June 1935-Continued

|                                       | New    | v applicat | ions   | Placements |        |       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|--|
| Occupation                            | Total  | Men        | Women  | Total      | Men    | Women |  |
| Salesmen, drugs and cosmetics         | 674    | 503        | 171    | 95         | 33     | 62    |  |
| Salesmen, dry goods                   | 784    | 210        | 574    | 37         | 4      | 33    |  |
| Salesmen, food products               | 549    | 483        | 66     | 77         | 57     | 20    |  |
| Salesmen, groceries                   | 3, 417 | 2,759      | 658    | 134        | 104    | 30    |  |
| Salesmen, fruits and vegetables       | 978    | 807        | 171    | 37         | 21     | 10    |  |
| Salesmen, meats                       | 566    | 027        | 515    | 125        | 21     | 194   |  |
| Salesmen, route sales                 | 560    | 549        | 11     | 37         | 36     | 1 1   |  |
| Salesmen, shoes                       | 379    | 319        | 60     | 113        | 100    | 13    |  |
| Salesmen, solicitors                  | 370    | 294        | 76     | 317        | 180    | 137   |  |
| Salesmen, variety                     | 1,963  | 289        | 1,674  | 263        | 7      | 256   |  |
| Sawmill workers                       | 2,288  | 2, 287     | 1      | 613        | 613    |       |  |
| Seamstresses                          | 2,785  | 11         | 2,774  | 145        |        | 145   |  |
| Seamstresses, dressmakers             | 1,274  | 6          | 1,268  | 200        |        | 31    |  |
| Seamstresses, plain sewing            | 9,208  | 20         | 9,243  | 1 100      | 1 100  | 301   |  |
| Service man (station attendants)      | 2, 577 | 2, 074     | 1      | 1,105      | 1, 103 | 1     |  |
| Shearmen                              | 148    | 148        | -      | 100        | 100    | 1     |  |
| Shoe repairmen                        | 860    | 832        | 28     | 233        | 121    | 112   |  |
| Social and welfare workers            | 542    | 146        | 396    | 85         | 40     | 45    |  |
| Sprayers                              | 119    | 110        | 9      | 160        | 158    | 2     |  |
| Steamfitters                          | 510    | 509        | 1      | 37         | 37     |       |  |
| Stenographers                         | 1,590  | 143        | 1,447  | 106        | 7      | 99    |  |
| Stenographers, general                | 7,030  | 003        | 6,972  | 800        | 206    | 118   |  |
| Structural steel arectors (steel)     | 191    | 191        |        | 123        | 123    | 1     |  |
| Teachers (school)                     | 773    | 282        | 491    | 40         | 22     | 18    |  |
| Teachers, primary                     | 876    | 126        | 750    | 2          | 2      |       |  |
| Teachers, grammar school              | 2,103  | 590        | 1,513  | 4          | 1      | 3     |  |
| Teachers, high school                 | 1,202  | 685        | 517    | 2          | 1      | 1     |  |
| Team owners                           | 193    | 190        | 3      | 835        | 834    | 1     |  |
| Teamsters-drivers                     | 2,369  | 2, 367     | 2      | 2,185      | 2, 184 | 1     |  |
| Textile workers                       | 1,433  | 810        | 023    | 10         | 4 2    | 1 11  |  |
| Textile workers, spinlers             | 710    | 81         | 638    | 4          | 3      | 1     |  |
| Textile workers, weavers              | 3.054  | 2.332      | 722    | 102        | 75     | 27    |  |
| Textile workers, winders              | 1,029  | 137        | 892    | 20         | 1      | 19    |  |
| Tobacco workers                       | 872    | 220        | 652    | 13         | 10     | 3     |  |
| Tool and die makers                   | 354    | 354        |        | 151        | 151    |       |  |
| Truck drivers                         | 5,019  | 5,017      | 2      | 1,719      | 1,718  | 1     |  |
| Truck drivers (3-5 tons)              | 5,985  | 5,982      | 3      | 3,810      | 3,810  |       |  |
| Truck drivers (1/2-3 tons)            | 9,048  | 9,040      | 0      | 4 937      | 4 936  | 1     |  |
| Truck owners                          | 229    | 227        | 2      | 470        | 470    | 1     |  |
| Truck owners (flat)                   | 205    | 204        | 1 ī    | 183        | 183    |       |  |
| Truck owners (gravel and paving dump) | 822    | 822        |        | 2, 599     | 2, 597 | 2     |  |
| Truckers, unloaders, etc              | 1,132  | 1,123      | 9      | 270        | 268    | 2     |  |
| Typists                               | 737    | 117        | 620    | 184        | 4      | 180   |  |
| Typists, general                      | 2,614  | 420        | 2, 188 | 10         | 30     | 0/4   |  |
| Upholsterers, furniture               | 1 078  | 283        | 1 490  | 600        | 87     | 513   |  |
| Waiters arm                           | 1, 570 | 263        | 1,208  | 558        | 85     | 473   |  |
| Waiters, counter                      | 1,770  | 528        | 1.242  | 287        | 59     | 228   |  |
| Waiters, fountain or soda             | 562    | 369        | 193    | 135        | 62     | 73    |  |
| Waiters, tray                         | 2, 532 | 687        | 1,845  | 816        | 139    | 677   |  |
| Weavers, mattress                     | 17     | 13         | 4      | 130        | 129    | 1     |  |
| Welders, acetylene                    | 505    | 505        |        | 76         | 74     | 2     |  |
| Welders, electric                     | 537    | 536        | 1      | 1 212      | 1 212  |       |  |
| Wood mill workers                     | 441    | 441        | 10     | 1, 213     | 1, 213 |       |  |
| Woodsmen                              | 956    | 956        | 10     | 497        | 497    |       |  |
| Yard workers                          | 450    | 449        | 1      | 885        | 882    | 3     |  |
| Yard workers, grass cutters           | 222    | 221        | 1      | 587        | 586    | 1     |  |
|                                       |        |            |        |            |        |       |  |

## TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

## Summary of Employment Reports for December 1935

Comparison of December 1935 with November 1935 and December 1934

A PPROXIMATELY 322,000 workers were returned to jobs in December in the industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Weekly pay rolls in these industries were \$13,300,000 greater in December than in November. Compared with the corresponding month of 1934, December 1935 showed 693,000 more workers on the pay rolls of these industries and \$38,100,000 more in weekly wage disbursements.

Factory employment decreased by 29,600 (0.4 percent) over the month interval, but pay rolls rose by \$4,300,000 (2.8 percent). Over the year interval, the gains were 545,000 (8.3 percent) in employment and \$27,260,000 (21.2 percent) in pay rolls. The durablegoods group of industries showed a loss of 0.5 percent in employment over the month, and the nondurable-goods group a loss of 0.4 percent. Both groups showed gains of 2.9 percent in pay rolls. Forty-one manufacturing industries shared in the employment gains over the month interval and 61 in the pay-roll gains.

Among individual industries, the most pronounced gains in employment over the month interval were in the electric- and steam-car building industry (9.1 percent), boots and shoes (6.4 percent), wirework (4.4 percent), and agricultural implements (4.1 percent). Employment in the cast-iron pipe industry increased 3.1 percent and gains of 3 percent each were shown in the iron and steel forgings and the textile machinery industries. Among the remaining 34 industries reporting employment gains were such important industries as automobiles (2.3 percent), book and job printing (2.3 percent), foundries and machine shops (1.8 percent), cotton goods (1.8 percent), slaughtering and meat packing (1.8 percent), newspapers and periodicals (1.2 percent), machine tools (1.4 percent), silk and rayon goods (2.1 percent), and blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (1.0 percent).

Seasonal declines in employment were reported in December in beet sugar (39.2 percent), canning and preserving (18.9 percent), radios and phonographs (15.3 percent), jewelry (9.5 percent), cement (9.4 percent), stoves (8.0 percent), and cottonseed oil-cake-meal (7.8 percent). The soap industry reported a decrease of 6.2 percent

in employment over the month interval and losses ranging from 3 percent to 3.9 percent were reported in steam and hot-water heating apparatus, men's furnishings, flour, millwork, explosives, shirts and collars, and aircraft.

In the 17 nonmanufacturing industries for which information is available, aggregate employment showed an estimated gain of 351,000 over the month interval and weekly pay rolls advanced \$9,000,000. Retail trade absorbed the largest number of workers (342,300), anthracite mining added 15,300, and bituminous-coal mining took on 13,700. A comparison with December 1934 shows 150,000 more employees in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries in December 1935, and \$10,800,000 more in weekly pay rolls.

During December employment in the various services of the United States Government registered a 40.9 percent increase over November. Monthly pay rolls of \$272,317,854 were 23.3 percent higher than in the previous month. (See table 3.)

An increase of 1,182,000 in the number of workers employed on The Works Program was largely responsible for the gain in employment in December. In the regular agencies of the Federal Government small increases in the number of employees occurred in the executive, judicial, and military branches; a slight loss, however, was registered in the legislative service. On construction work employment on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration declined 14.5 percent. Decreases in the number of wage earners employed occurred also on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations and on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In the relief activities of the Federal Government employment and pay rolls on the emergency work program showed a sharp drop in December. A moderate loss was also reported in the number of workers engaged on the emergency conservation program. (See table 4.)

Private employment.—Table 1 shows employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in November 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, December 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

|  | Employment   |   |   | Р   | ay roll  | Average weekly<br>earnings  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Industry   | Perc   |   | entage<br>from—   | Inder   | Percentage<br>change from—   |   | De   | Percentage<br>change from—  |   |
|  | Decem-<br>ber<br>1935  | No-<br>vem-<br>ber<br>1935  | De-<br>cem-<br>ber<br>1934                                | Decem-<br>ber<br>1935   | No-<br>vem-<br>ber<br>1935   | De-<br>cem-<br>ber<br>1934  | cem-<br>ber<br>1935  | •<br>vem-<br>ber<br>1935  | De-<br>cem-<br>ber<br>1934  |
| All manufacturing industries<br>combined<br>Class I steam railroads <sup>1</sup> | (1923-25=100)<br>84.6<br>55.1  | -0.4 -1.3   | +8.3 +2.4   | $(1923-25 = 100) \\ 76.6 \\ (2)$  | +2.8   | +21.2   | \$22. 29<br>( <sup>2</sup> )   | +3.1 <sup>(2)</sup>   | +11.9   |
| Coal mining:<br>Anthracite   | $\begin{array}{c} (1929 = \\ 100) \\ 57.3 \\ 79.1 \\ 53.5 \end{array}$   | $^{+23.0}_{+3.9}_{+1.8}$  | -7.0<br>8<br>+20.5  | $\begin{array}{c} (1929 = \\ 100) \\ 55.4 \\ 69.5 \\ 43.2 \end{array}$                            | +95.3<br>+6.0<br>+9.0  | +5.9 +21.9 +46.9  | 28.08<br>22.75<br>24.91  | +58.7<br>+2.0<br>+7.1   | +13.9<br>+22.9<br>+21.9   |
| Crude-petroleum producing  | $43.1 \\ 72.2$   | -7.7<br>-1.1  | $+2.4 \\ -8.3$  | 29.7<br>59.9  | -7.4 + 5.2   | +25.8<br>+.7  | 17.39<br>30.09   | +.5<br>+6.4   | +22.8<br>+9.8   |
| Telephone and telegraph  | 69.6   | 3   | 1   | 75.6  | +1.0   | +3.3  | 29.25  | +1.4  | +3.4  |
| Electric light and power<br>and manufactured gas<br>Electric-railroad and motor- | 86.8   | 9   | +3.8  | 86.0  | +3.2   | +9.8  | 31.48  | +4.0  | +5.8  |
| tenance  | 70.5   | 8   | 7   | 66.1  | +3.6   | +6.1  | 29.81  | +4.3  | +7.0  |
| Trade:<br>Wholesale<br>Retail<br>General merchandising.                          | 86. 8<br>93. 3<br>133. 7   | +.4<br>+10.3<br>+31.6   | +2.1 +2.4 +4.1  | $\begin{array}{r} 68. \ 6\\ 69. \ 4\\ 104. \ 9\end{array}$  | $^{+2.6}_{+9.5}_{+27.9}$   | +5.9 +4.8 +6.0  | 27.43<br>19.62<br>16.79  | +2.2<br>-2.4<br>-2.8  | +3.7+2.3+1.8  |
| Other than general<br>merchandising  | $\begin{array}{c} 82.7\\ 80.8\\ 81.1\\ 73.4\\ {}^{(2)}\\ {}^{(2)}\\ {}^{(2)}\\ {}^{(2)}\\ {}^{(2)}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +3.2 \\8 \\2 \\ -3.8 \\ +.2 \\ +3.5 \\ +.1 \\ -6.7 \end{array}$ | $^{+1.7}_{+2.0}_{+2.0}_{+1.4}_{+2.1}_{+14.6}_{+.7}_{+.7}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 62.1\\ 64.2\\ 67.5\\ 52.9\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\\ (^2)\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.1 \\9 \\ +1.1 \\ -4.4 \\ +.3 \\ +5.0 \\ +1.2 \\ -4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.5 \\ +3.2 \\ +6.6 \\ +3.5 \\ +1.9 \\ +19.4 \\ +2.7 \\ +14.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 22.\ 68\\ 13.\ 75\\ 15.\ 71\\ 17.\ 74\\ 31.\ 71\\ 35.\ 71\\ 36.\ 59\\ 25.\ 10\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +.8 \\1 \\ +1.3 \\6 \\ +.1 \\ +1.4 \\ +1.1 \\ +2.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +2.7 \\ +2.2 \\ +4.5 \\ +2.1 \\2 \\ +4.2 \\ +2.0 \\ +9.6 \end{array}$ |

Preliminary; source—Interstate Commerce Commission.
 Not available.
 Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

|   | Average   | e hours<br>per weel  | worked<br><sup>x</sup>   | Average hourly<br>earnings   |   |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Industry  | De-   | De-  |  | De-  | Percentage<br>change<br>from <sup>1</sup> —   |  |
|   | cember<br>1935  | No-<br>vem-<br>ber<br>1935   | De-<br>cember<br>1934  | cember<br>1935   | No-<br>vem-<br>ber<br>1935  | De-<br>cember<br>1934  |
| All manufacturing industries combined.  | 38. 8<br>( <sup>2</sup> )   | +2.6   | +10.5 <sup>(2)</sup>   | Cents<br>57.1<br>( <sup>2</sup> )  | +0.7<br>(2)   | +1.2   |
| AnthraciteBituminous<br>Bituminous<br>Metalliferous mining<br>Quarrying and nonmetallic mining<br>Crude-petroleum producing   | $\begin{array}{c} 33.5\\ 28.7\\ 42.5\\ 35.4\\ 38.5\end{array}$  | $^{+50.2}_{+4.4}_{+6.8}_{8}_{8}_{+6.4}$  | $^{+8.9}_{+14.6}_{+21.2}_{+16.8}_{+6.1}$   | $\begin{array}{r} 83.1 \\ 80.6 \\ 58.5 \\ 48.8 \\ 78.2 \end{array}$  | $+3.2 \\ -1.7 \\ +.3 \\ +1.5 \\3$   | +1.6<br>+9.5<br>+2.1<br>5<br>5   |
| Telephone and telegraph<br>Electric light and power, and manufactured gas<br>Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and main-  | 38.5<br>40.0  | -1.5<br>+1.8   | -1.0<br>+3.5   | 78.4<br>78.5   | +2.8<br>+1.8  | +5.3<br>+2.4   |
| tenance<br>Trade:<br>Wholesale<br>Retail<br>General merchandising<br>Other than general merchandising<br>Hotels (year-round)<br>Laundries<br>Dyeing and cleaning.<br>Banks.<br>Brokerage.<br>Insurance.<br>Building construction. | $\begin{array}{c} 47.0 \\ 42.4 \\ 43.3 \\ 41.9 \\ 43.9 \\ 48.3 \\ 41.2 \\ 41.2 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3).2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +4.0 \\ +1.7 \\ +2.1 \\ +6.6 \\ +1.2 \\ .0 \\ +1.5 \\ +.2 \\ {}^{(2)} \\ {}^{(2)} \\ +3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +4.4 \\ +3.7 \\ +2.5 \\ +3.9 \\ +2.1 \\ +2.6 \\ +5.0 \\ -2.0 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ +14.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 6\\ 64.\ 5\\ 49.\ 1\\ 41.\ 4\\ 52.\ 4\\ {}^3\ 28.\ 2\\ 36.\ 6\\ 42.\ 6\\ ({}^2)\\ ({}^2)\\ ({}^2)\\ 80.\ 5\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +.8 \\ +.556 \\868 \\68 \\5 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +2.4 \\8 \\3 \\9 \\1 \\ +.1 \\ +.7 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ -3.0 \end{array}$ |

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in December 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined, and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

<sup>1</sup> Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

Not available.
Cash payments only; 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, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. Data for these two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

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|   | Emplo                                    | oyment   | Per-              | Pag  | 7 roll  | Per-              |
|---|--|--|-------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| Kind of service   | December                                 | November   | centage<br>change | December   | November  | centage<br>change |
| Total service   | 3, 957, 661                              | 2, 809, 210  | +40.9             | \$272, 317, 854  | \$220, 806, 894   | +23.3             |
| Executive service   | 816, 185<br>1, 933<br>4, 975<br>285, 673 | ${}^{1} \begin{array}{c} 801, 608 \\ 1, 901 \\ 5, 063 \\ 285, 117 \end{array}$ | +1.8+1.7-1.7+.2   | $\begin{array}{r}125,631,309\\512,027\\1,187,061\\22,301,838\end{array}$ | 1119, 365, 726<br>492, 917<br>1, 203, 502<br>22, 263, 895 |                   |
| Financed by Public Works Ad-<br>ministration<br>Financed by Reconstruction Fi-<br>nance Corporation | <sup>2</sup> 231, 692<br>7, 786          | <sup>3</sup> 271, 111  | -14.5             | <sup>2</sup> 16, 360, 315<br>869, 459                                    | <sup>3</sup> 19, 512, 866                                 | -16.2             |
| Financed by regular government-<br>al appropriations.<br>The Works Program 4                        | 56, 780<br>2, 552, 637                   | 63, 912<br>11, 370, 705  | -11.2 + 86.2      | 3, 707, 963<br>101, 747, 882   | 4, 077, 395<br>1 52, 889, 185                             | -9.1 + 92.4       |

Table 3.- Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of the United States Government, December 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

1 Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Includes 9,203 wage earners and \$446,783 pay roll covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Administration Act, 1935.
 <sup>3</sup> Includes 3,422 wage earners and \$149,545 pay-roll covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Administration tot, 1935.
 <sup>4</sup> Data covering Public Works Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Administration projects financed from Emergency Relief Administration Act, 1935.

Act 1935 funds are not included in the Works Program and shown only under Public Works Administration.

| Table | 4.—Employment | and   | Pay  | Rolls  | on  | Relief  | Work    | of  | Various | Federal |
|-------|---------------|-------|------|--------|-----|---------|---------|-----|---------|---------|
|       | Agencies      | , Dec | embe | r 1935 | (Pr | elimina | ry Figu | res | )       |         |

| General   | Emplo                            | yment  | Per-            | Рау                                      | Per-                          |               |
|---|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Group   | December                         | November                                       | age<br>change   | December                                 | November                      | age<br>change |
| All groups  | 575, 163                         | 890, 428                                       | -35.4           | \$23, 750, 329                           | \$32, 211, 377                | -26.3         |
| Emergency Work program<br>Emergency Conservation work | 68, 558<br><sup>2</sup> 506, 605 | <sup>1</sup> 346, 470<br><sup>3</sup> 543, 958 | $-80.2 \\ -6.9$ | 1, 844, 813<br><sup>2</sup> 21, 905, 516 | 8, 253, 626<br>3 23, 957, 751 | -77.6<br>-8.6 |

1 Revised.

<sup>2</sup> 41,052 employees and pay roll of \$5,550,475 included in executive service.
 <sup>3</sup> 46,621 employees and pay roll of \$6,418,511 included in executive service.

#### 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 nonmanufacturing-are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

#### TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

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 November 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 November 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Employment and Pay Rolls (formerly Trend of Employment) pamphlet for November except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

#### Part I-Private Employment

#### Manufacturing Industries

#### Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in November 1935

For November the index of factory employment stood at 84.9 and the index of pay rolls at 74.5 (1923-25 average equals 100). Compared with the previous month, the index of employment showed a decrease of 0.4 percent and the pay-roll index a decrease of 0.7 percent. Despite these recessions, approximately 675,000 more workers (10.4 percent) were employed by manufacturing industries in November 1935 than in the corresponding month of 1934 and weekly wage disbursements showed a gain of \$30,500,000 (25.2 percent) in comparison with a year ago.

The most significant increase in employment from October to November was the gain of 10.1 percent in the automobile industry. Pay rolls in this industry rose 19.5 percent. In former years, employment in the automobile industry declined in November. The general introduction of new models at an earlier date than in previous years, however, advanced the usual periods of expansion in this industry by approximately 2 months. Increased activity in the electric- and steam-railroad car building and the locomotive industries in November was indicated by the gains in employment of 14.9 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. Gains ranging from 4.0 percent to 6.2 percent were shown in slaughtering and meat packing, wirework, woolen and worsted goods, cotton small wares, men's furnishings, and agricultural implements.

The largest declines in employment from October to November were seasonal. Employment in the canning and preserving industry decreased 39.5 percent over the month interval.

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 November 1935, reports were received from 23,491 establishments employing 4,068,004 workers whose weekly earnings were \$88,552,442. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 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 \$21.77 in November, a decline of 0.2 percent over October.

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.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in November are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from October to November 1935 and from November 1934 to November 1935 are also given in this table.

| Table 1 | Employment. | Pav Rolls | . Hours. a | and Earnings | in N | <b>Manufacturing</b> | Industries. | November 1935 |
|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
|         |             |           | ,,, _,     |              |      |                      |             |               |

|   | EI   | nploym                       | ent   |  | Pay roll                        | I                                | Per  | capita w<br>earnings  | eekly<br>1                       | Averag                              | e hours<br>per week  | worked                           | Av                               | erage ho<br>earnings                                      | urly<br>2                   |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Industry  | Index<br>Novem-                                | Perc                         | entage<br>e from—   | Index<br>Novem-  | Perce                           | entage<br>from—                  |  | Perce   | entage<br>from—                  |                                     | Perc   | entage<br>e from—                |                                  | Perc  | entage<br>from—             |
|   | 1935<br>(3-year<br>average<br>1923-25<br>=100) | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935         | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934   | 1935<br>(3-year<br>average<br>1923-25<br>=100)           | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935            | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934            | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935  | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935  | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934            | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935               | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934            | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935            | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                                      | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934       |
| All industries <sup>3</sup>   | 84.9   | -0.4                         | +10.4   | 74.5   | -0.7                            | +25.2                            | \$21.77  | -0.2  | +13.4                            | 37.8                                | -1.0   | +11.1                            | Cents<br>56.7                    | +0.4  | +1.6                        |
| Durable goods <sup>3</sup><br>Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup>   | 76.1<br>94.5                                   | +1.6                         | $+22.2 \\ +2.2$   | 68.1<br>82.6   | $+2.7 \\ -4.0$                  | +47.7                            | 24.47<br>19.07   | $+1.1 \\ -2.2$  | +20.9<br>+5.6                    | 39.3<br>36.4                        | 3<br>-1.9  | +15.8<br>+5.7                    | 61. 1<br>52. 6                   | +.8   | +2.7<br>+.2                 |
| Durable goods   |  | •                            |   |  |                                 |                                  |  |   |                                  |                                     |  |                                  |                                  |   |                             |
| Iron and steel and their products, not in-<br>cluding machinery <sup>3</sup><br>Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills<br>Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets<br>Cast-iron pipe. | 76.8<br>76.2<br>83.2<br>51.2                   | +.5<br>+.8<br>+1.9<br>+.9    | +16.0+15.6+15.2+3.9   | <b>65.1</b><br>66.4<br>69.6<br>30.4                      | 6<br>+.4<br>-1.6<br>+5.2        | +47.3<br>+59.2<br>+55.0<br>+15.2 | <b>23. 23</b><br>24. 10<br>21. 62<br>16. 09                          | -1.1<br>4<br>-3.5<br>+4.2                                     | +26.9<br>+37.9<br>+34.0<br>+11.5 | <b>37.5</b><br>36.4<br>37.9<br>32.4 | -1.6<br>3<br>-3.6<br>+3.2                                    | +24.7<br>+38.3<br>+31.7<br>+8.7  | 61.6<br>66.3<br>57.0<br>49.1     | $+.5 \\ 0 \\2 \\ +.8$                                     | +.8<br>2<br>+1.2<br>0       |
| Forgings, iron and steel<br>Hard ware.<br>Plumbers' supplies  | 80. 9<br>65. 2<br>56. 8<br>95. 6               | +2.0<br>+3.2<br>+2.2<br>-2.5 | +2.5 +27.8 +25.1 +52.5  | $\begin{array}{c} 67.9\\ 51.5\\ 55.7\\ 60.0 \end{array}$ | +5.7<br>+6.1<br>+7.0<br>-7.8    | +18.3<br>+43.9<br>+62.9<br>+59.6 | $\begin{array}{c} 21.\ 54\\ 24.\ 71\\ 22.\ 71\\ 20.\ 94 \end{array}$ | +3.6<br>+2.7<br>+4.7<br>-5.5                                  | +15.4<br>+12.2<br>+30.7<br>+4.7  | 40. 9<br>40. 2<br>41. 0<br>37. 4    | +2.5<br>+2.8<br>+3.8<br>-5.3                                 | $^{+15.0}_{+9.7}_{+30.5}_{+8.0}$ | 52. 8<br>61. 5<br>55. 8<br>56. 0 | $\begin{array}{c c} +1.3 \\ +.2 \\ +1.3 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | +.4<br>+3.4<br>+.2<br>-3.4  |
| steam and not water heating apparatus and<br>steam fittings   | $58.7 \\108.5 \\58.6 \\95.3$                   | +1.7<br>-1.5<br>7<br>-5.2    | $\begin{array}{c} +19.1 \\ +15.5 \\ +1.2 \\ +6.4 \end{array}$ | 41.4<br>86.0<br>44.7<br>91.5                             | $-4.6 \\ -11.0 \\ -2.9 \\ -8.7$ | +29.4<br>+28.4<br>+8.5<br>+15.2  | $\begin{array}{c} 22.\ 57\\ 22.\ 21\\ 21.\ 14\\ 20.\ 07 \end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{r} -6.2 \\ -9.7 \\ -2.1 \\ -3.7 \end{array} $ | $^{+8.3}_{+11.0}_{+7.5}_{+8.5}$  | 38. 9<br>38. 3<br>36. 1<br>37. 2    | $\begin{array}{c} -5.8 \\ -10.1 \\ -3.7 \\ -5.3 \end{array}$ | +7.5<br>+9.0<br>+5.1<br>+5.2     | 58.1<br>57.0<br>58.6<br>53.7     | $\begin{array}{c c}2 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.6 \\ +1.3 \end{array}$ | +.3<br>+1.7<br>+2.0<br>+2.1 |
| tools files, and saws)  | 71.3<br>138.4                                  | +3.3<br>+4.2                 | +22.7<br>+14.2  | 71. 1<br>135. 5  | $^{+4.4}_{+9.3}$                | +46.9 +43.4                      | 22.63<br>24.13   | $^{+1.1}_{+4.9}$  | $^{+19.3}_{+25.4}$               | 42.1<br>41.5                        | +.7<br>+4.5  | +15.2 +21.9                      | 53.7<br>58.2                     | +.6<br>+.5  | +4.8 +3.2                   |
| equipment.<br>Agricultural implements   | 93.8<br>123.8                                  | $^{+.8}_{+6.2}$              | +20.4<br>+55.5  | 78.9<br>145.0  | +.6<br>+6.5                     | $+37.9 \\ +69.2$                 | <b>23.99</b><br>24.04  | $^{1}_{+.3}$  | + <b>14.6</b><br>+8.8            | <b>39.4</b><br>39.0                 | -1.0<br>-1.0   | +14.0<br>+2.5                    | 60.4<br>61.8                     | +.8 +1.1  | +.7<br>+5.6                 |
| lating machines   | 109.5  | +1.4                         | +2.6  | 88.5   | -2.4                            | +6.2                             | 26.59  | -3.7  | +3.6                             | 38.5                                | -4.2   | +1.4                             | 69.5                             | +.4   | +1.4                        |

See footnotes at end of table.

|  | E  | mploym   | ent  |   | Pay rol   | L   | Pero  | capita w<br>earnings   | eekly<br>1  | A verag  | e hours<br>ber week  | worked  | Ave  | erage ho<br>earnings  | urly<br>2   |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Industry   | Index<br>Novem-<br>ber   | Perc   | entage<br>e from—  | Index<br>Novem-<br>ber  | Perce   | entage<br>from—   | Novem-  | Perc   | entage<br>from—   | Novem-   | Perc   | entage<br>e from—   | Novem-   | Perc  | entage<br>from—   |
|  | 1935<br>(3-year<br>average<br>1923–25<br>=100)                                   | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934  | 1935<br>(3-year<br>average<br>1923-25<br>=100)  | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                            | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934   | ber<br>1935   | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934   | ber<br>1935  | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934   | ber<br>1935  | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935  | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934   |
| Machinery, not including transportation<br>equipment—Continued<br>Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies<br>Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.<br>Foundry and machine-shop products | $\begin{array}{c} 75.4\\ 103.0\\ 77.6\\ 100.1\\ 271.6\\ 66.0\\ 107.5\end{array}$ | +0.1<br>+1.6<br>+1.0<br>+1.7<br>-2.7<br>+2.6<br>+2.1                         | +15.3<br>+40.1<br>+17.6<br>+42.6<br>+26.6<br>+8.6<br>+1.3                              | $\begin{array}{c} 64.\ 6\\ 76.\ 1\\ 65.\ 3\\ 90.\ 2\\ 179.\ 8\\ 54.\ 4\\ 99.\ 3\end{array}$ | -0.9 + 1.5 + 1.1 + .8 - 3.2 + .1 + 2.7          | $\begin{array}{r} +29.2 \\ +52.2 \\ +40.1 \\ +71.5 \\ +36.7 \\ +25.3 \\ +1.5 \end{array}$ | \$23.50<br>27.01<br>24.00<br>26.85<br>20.52<br>22.51<br>23.60               | $ \begin{array}{c} -1.0 \\1 \\ 0 \\9 \\5 \\ -2.4 \\ +.6 \end{array} $        | +11.9+8.3+19.1+20.0+8.3+15.7+.4   | $ \begin{array}{r} 38. 6\\ 38. 9\\ 40. 0\\ 42. 6\\ 39. 0\\ 36. 7\\ 40. 9 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ 0 \\ +.3 \\ -1.4 \\ -3.5 \\ -2.9 \\ +.5 \end{array}$ | $+12.9 \\ +.8 \\ +18.5 \\ +18.5 \\ +18.5 \\ +15.0 \\ +12.0 \\9$               | Cents<br>60. 6<br>69. 5<br>59. 9<br>63. 0<br>52. 7<br>61. 5<br>57. 6 | +1.3<br>1<br>2<br>+.5<br>+3.1<br>+.3<br>+.2                           | $\begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ +7.0 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.2 \\ -6.0 \\ +3.1 \\ +1.6 \end{array}$ |
| Transportation equipment.<br>Aircraft<br>Automobiles<br>Cars, electric- and steam-railroad<br>Locomotives<br>Shipbuilding  | <b>101.0</b><br>447.8<br>115.5<br>45.9<br>22.8<br>82.3                           | +9.4<br>+.1<br>+10.1<br>+14.9<br>+7.3<br>+3.1                                | $ \begin{array}{r} +62.4 \\ +78.8 \\ +72.1 \\ +41.7 \\ -39.2 \\ +18.8 \\ \end{array} $ | <b>101.5</b><br>358.9<br>116.7<br>47.4<br>10.1<br>72.5                                      | +17.5<br>-3.1<br>+19.5<br>+15.6<br>+6.0<br>+3.0 | +109.7<br>+67.3<br>+127.5<br>+58.0<br>-39.2<br>+34.3                                      | <b>29.58</b><br>25.42<br>30.42<br>21.60<br>23.19<br>25.54                   | +7.4<br>-3.2<br>+8.5<br>+.6<br>-1.2<br>2                                     | $\begin{array}{c} +29.2 \\ -6.4 \\ +32.0 \\ +11.8 \\1 \\ +12.9 \end{array}$       | <b>39.</b> 8<br>41. 6<br>40. 7<br>35. 3<br>37. 0<br>32. 9                              | +7.0<br>+1.2<br>+8.5<br>-2.8<br>0<br>-1.8                                      | $\begin{array}{c} +25.5 \\ +7.9 \\ +29.0 \\ +7.6 \\ +1.7 \\ +8.2 \end{array}$ | <b>74.1</b><br>65.3<br>75.0<br>61.2<br>62.7<br>76.7                  | +.4<br>+.8<br>+.3<br>+3.4<br>-1.1<br>+1.1                             | $\begin{array}{c} +2.5 \\ -5.6 \\ +2.3 \\ +3.1 \\ -2.9 \\ +3.1 \end{array}$         |
| Railroad repair shops<br>Electric railroad<br>Steam railroad   | <b>55.7</b><br>65.1<br>55.0  | + <b>1.1</b><br>+1.0<br>+1.1   | +7.9<br>9<br>+8.9  | <b>54.5</b><br>59.3<br>54.2   | +2.6<br>-1.2<br>+2.7                            | +22.7<br>+3.3<br>+24.6  | <b>27.51</b><br>27.09<br>27.61  | +1.5<br>-2.2<br>+1.6   | +13.7<br>+4.1<br>+14.3  | <b>40.6</b><br>43.4<br>40.4  | $+.5 \\ -2.9 \\ +1.0$  | +4.8<br>+1.7<br>+5.8  | 67.6<br>61.4<br>68.2   | +.3<br>2<br>+.4   | +7.6<br>+1.5<br>+8.1  |
| Nonferrous netals and their products <sup>3</sup><br>Alluminum manufactures <sup>3</sup><br>Brass, bronze, and copper products   | <b>93.1</b><br>83.0<br>89.0  | +1.3<br>+.3<br>+2.5  | $\begin{array}{c} +19.1 \\ +12.5 \\ +23.6 \end{array}$                                 | <b>78.5</b><br>77.0<br>72.9   | +.1<br>+1.4<br>+.6                              | +32.8 +25.6 +42.1   | <b>22. 50</b><br>22. 47<br>23. 77   | -1.2<br>+1.1<br>-1.8   | $\begin{array}{c} +11.5 \\ +11.6 \\ +15.1 \end{array}$                            | <b>41.1</b><br>40.7<br>41.2  | -1.4<br>-1.0<br>-1.0   | +12.0<br>+7.4<br>+16.4  | <b>54.3</b><br>54.7<br>57.7  | +.4<br>+1.7<br>9  | +1.2<br>+1.7<br>-1.3  |
| Lighting equipment   | 94.4<br>84.0<br>86.9<br>73.0<br>88.0<br>116.2                                    | $ \begin{array}{r} +2.4 \\ -5.6 \\ +(4) \\ +.9 \\ +2.7 \\ +3.1 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c c} +21.6 \\ +9.2 \\ +26.1 \\ +1.8 \\ +18.1 \\ +23.9 \end{array}$      | $\begin{array}{c} 90.7\\ 65.4\\ 83.5\\ 60.5\\ 61.9\\ 101.0 \end{array}$                     | +4.3<br>-14.8<br>+2.4<br>+1.0<br>+5.6<br>+1.1   | $\begin{array}{c} +40.2 \\ +3.6 \\ +44.0 \\ +6.7 \\ +33.4 \\ +43.1 \end{array}$           | $\begin{array}{c} 21,72\\ 20,47\\ 22,70\\ 23,50\\ 22,70\\ 20,76\end{array}$ | $ \begin{array}{r} +1.8 \\ -9.8 \\ +2.3 \\ +.1 \\ +2.9 \\ -1.9 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c c} +15.3 \\ -5.2 \\ +14.2 \\ +4.6 \\ +13.0 \\ +15.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45.\ 0\\ 38.\ 1\\ 41.\ 9\\ 40.\ 9\\ 40.\ 3\\ 40.\ 7\end{array}$      | +1.8<br>-12.4<br>+.7<br>+.7<br>+1.5<br>-2.4                                    | $\begin{array}{c} +11.0 \\1 \\ +17.8 \\ +4.4 \\ +8.9 \\ +12.8 \end{array}$    | $\begin{array}{r} 48.3\\52.4\\54.2\\56.9\\56.2\\51.1\end{array}$     | $\begin{array}{c} +.2 \\ +2.7 \\ +1.5 \\7 \\ +1.3 \\ +.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{vmatrix} +4.0 \\1 \\ -2.6 \\ +.5 \\ +4.2 \\ +3.1 \end{vmatrix}$             |
| Lumber and allied products.  | <b>56.0</b><br>77.0  | -2.6<br>-1.2   | +15.2<br>+18.1   | <b>45.0</b><br>59.3   | -7.4<br>-5.8                                    | + <b>33.9</b><br>+33.3  | <b>18.05</b><br>18.33   | -4.9<br>-4.7   | +16.4<br>+12.5  | <b>40.0</b><br>40.5  | -5.0<br>-5.4   | +15.8<br>+16.1  | <b>45.0</b><br>44.8  | 2<br>+.2  | 6<br>-1.7   |
| Millwork<br>Sawmills   | 48.7<br>36.0   | -1.7<br>-4.1   | +34.2 + 9.8  | 39.6<br>26.5  | -5.4<br>-10.1                                   | +65.0<br>+24.4  | 18.83<br>17.77  | $-3.7 \\ -6.3$   | +23.4<br>+13.4  | 40. 9<br>38. 9   | $-4.9 \\ -4.9$   | +24.1<br>+14.7  | 45.9<br>46.5   | $+1.3 \\ -1.3$  | +.5   |

Table I.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1935-Continued

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| Turpentine and rosin   | 100.7  | +.4  | +9.0  | 65.8  | +1.9   | +37.4  | 13.63   | +1.6   | +25.7   |   |   |  |   |   |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Stone, clay, and glass products<br>Brick, tile, and terra cotta<br>Cement<br>Glass<br>Marble, granite, slate, and other products<br>Pottery  | <b>56.4</b><br>34.6<br>49.6<br>98.4<br>27.4<br>70.0  | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ -2.0 \\ -6.2 \\ +.9 \\ -1.7 \\ +2.0 \end{array}$   | $^{+8.0}_{+15.7}_{+2.9}_{+11.2}_{-4.2}_{-4.4}$  | <b>43.9</b><br>23.4<br>33.3<br>91.2<br>17.7<br>54.6   | $\begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\ -2.2 \\ -5.3 \\ +.4 \\ -10.9 \\ +2.4 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{r} +23.3 \\ +41.8 \\ +13.3 \\ +26.7 \\ +2.3 \\ +14.5 \end{array}$   | <b>20. 34</b><br>17. 49<br>19. 88<br>21. 73<br>21. 24<br>20. 79   | $ \begin{array}{r}9 \\2 \\ +.9 \\5 \\ -9.3 \\ +.3 \end{array} $  | $^{+14.1}_{+23.1}_{+9.8}_{+14.1}_{+6.7}_{+13.8}$  | <b>37.2</b><br>39.0<br>34.8<br>36.9<br>32.9<br>38.7   | $8 \\3 \\ +1.8 \\ -1.1 \\ -9.6 \\3$   | $^{+12.9}_{+21.8}_{+7.6}_{+8.0}_{+14.7}_{+10.5}$   | <b>55.2</b><br>45.1<br>57.2<br>59.0<br>64.7<br>53.4   | +.2<br>7<br>+.2<br>7<br>+.2<br>2            | +2.58+1.9+5.5-6.1+4.8  |  |
| Nondurable goods   |  |  |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |  | 1.2   | 1   |  |  |
| Textiles and their products.         Fabrics.         Carpets and rugs.         Cotton goods.         Cotton small wares.         Dysing and finishing textiles.         Hats, fur-felt.         Knit goods.         Woolen and worsted goods.         Wearing apparel.         Clothing, men's.         Clothing, women's.         Corsets and allied garments.         Millmery.         Shirts and collars. | <b>97.0</b><br>96.1<br>82.6<br>90.6<br>89.4<br>111.7<br>82.8<br>117.6<br>172.5<br>103.1<br>94.8<br>88.9<br>121.9<br>85.1<br>109.7<br>109.8 | $\begin{array}{c}7 \\ +1.6 \\ -2.0 \\ +2.9 \\ +4.8 \\ +2.5 \\ -2.3 \\ +4.7 \\ -5.7 \\ -5.7 \\ -5.7 \\ -7.4 \\ -2.1 \\ +5.3 \\ -17.0 \\ -1.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +6.7\\ +7.1\\ +37.4\\ -3.8\\ +11.2\\ +22.2\\ +12.7\\ +6.3\\ -3.3\\ +37.5\\ +5.8\\ +15.5\\ +5.5\\ -4.7\\ -6.2\\ -15.5\\ +8.4\end{array}$ | <b>79.7</b><br>82.6<br>70.5<br>76.8<br>78.6<br>88.2<br>69.6<br>120.0<br>60.9<br>79.4<br>69.2<br>64.4<br>81.3<br>78.7<br>84.1<br>84.9<br>111.3 | $\begin{array}{c} -5.7\\86\\ +1.3\\ +3.7\\8\\ -2.2\\6\\ -10.7\\ +.5\\ -15.4\\ -13.8\\ -21.3\\ -3.2\\ +4.0\\ -29.1\\3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +12.1\\ +13.9\\ +61.7\\ +1.5\\ +21.5\\ +20.5\\ +12.3\\ +11.2\\ -2.2\\ +48.1\\ +8.0\\ -2.5\\ -3.5\\ -3.5\\ -2.5\\ -3.5\\ -3.5\\ -13.2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{15. 99} \\ \textbf{15. 92} \\ \textbf{18. 95} \\ \textbf{13. 35} \\ \textbf{17. 02} \\ \textbf{18. 84} \\ \textbf{19. 864} \\ \textbf{17. 48} \\ \textbf{15. 40} \\ \textbf{17. 69} \\ \textbf{16. 22} \\ \textbf{16. 92} \\ \textbf{16. 92} \\ \textbf{16. 61} \\ \textbf{14. 84} \\ \textbf{16. 62} \\ \textbf{13. 36} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} -5.0 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.6 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.0 \\ -2.8 \\ +.1 \\8 \\ -4.5 \\ -4.0 \\ -10.3 \\ -8.1 \\ -15.0 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.3 \\ -14.6 \\ +.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +5.1\\ +6.4\\ +17.4\\ +5.6\\ +9.3\\ -1.6\\ -1.5\\ +4.7\\ +17.6\\ +2.1\\ +17.6\\ +2.4\\ +2.2\\ -8.5\\ +4.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 34.5\\ 36.1\\ 34.5\\ 36.0\\ 37.7\\ 35.1\\ 28.4\\ 37.2\\ 35.2\\ 36.3\\ 30.9\\ 29.0\\ 31.0\\ 31.4\\ 33.6\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} -2.8\\ -1.6\\ -2.8\\ -1.1\\ -1.8\\ -2.8\\ -3.8\\ -3.5\\ -6.1\\ -7.7\\3\\ -2.3\\ -2.3\\3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +7.9\\ +6.3\\ +18.6\\ +7.2\\ +6.5\\ -1.2\\ +6.1\\ +10.7\\ +9.3\\ +15.2\\ +10.7\\ +9.4\\ \end{array}$ | <b>46.0</b><br>44.1<br>55.4<br>36.9<br>45.3<br>52.7<br>68.1<br>47.8<br>43.7<br>48.8<br>50.3<br>56.9<br>50.1<br>46.0<br>35.0 | -2.1795323656474<br>+.5                     | $\begin{array}{c} -1.5\\0\\+.4\\+2.0\\+.5.1\\-1.9\\-2.9\\-2.4\\6.1\\4.4\\11.1\\+.3.8\\7.5\\\\3.0\end{array}$ |  |
| Leather and its manufactures<br>Boots and shoes<br>Leather   | 82.3<br>77.8<br>100.3  | -5.0<br>-7.3<br>+3.4   | +.9<br>-2.5<br>+12.4  | 66.6<br>56.1<br>101.4   | $-9.8 \\ -14.9 \\ +2.0$  | +9.2<br>+2.7<br>+23.7  | <b>17.22</b><br>15.69<br>21.78  | $ \begin{array}{r} -5.0 \\ -8.2 \\ -1.3 \end{array} $  | $^{+8.2}_{+5.3}_{+9.9}$   | <b>34.0</b><br>32.4<br>38.9   | -4.0<br>-5.3<br>-1.5  | $^{+8.2}_{+7.8}_{+7.6}$  | <b>52. 2</b><br>50. 9<br>56. 0  | $8 \\ -1.4 \\ 0$                            | +1.3<br>+.8<br>+1.6  |  |
| Food and kindred products<br>Baking<br>Beverages<br>Buttor   | <b>99.7</b><br>113.6<br>153.0<br>70.1  | -7.0<br>9<br>-6.1  | -8.5<br>-1.6<br>+.7   | <b>91.5</b><br>99.7<br>151.2  | $ \begin{array}{c} -5.9 \\ -1.1 \\ -4.1 \\ -2.1 \end{array} $  | -4.8<br>+1.1<br>+6.3   | <b>20.90</b><br>22.07<br>29.70<br>20.40   | +1.2<br>2<br>+2.1  | +4.1<br>+2.7<br>+5.4<br>+4.5  | <b>40.0</b><br>41.0<br>38.4   | 2<br>2<br>+.5   | +2.7<br>+5.4<br>+6.5   | <b>52.</b> 8<br>53. 9<br>78. 0  | +2.7<br>+.6<br>+2.1                         | $+1.3 \\ -2.2 \\ +.2$  |  |
| Canning and preserving<br>Confectionery<br>Flour<br>Ice cream<br>Slaughtering and meat packing<br>Sugar, beet<br>Sugar refining, cane <sup>5</sup>   | 76. 1<br>85. 2<br>75. 8<br>61. 5<br>82. 8<br>239. 9<br>76. 8   | $\begin{array}{r} -39.5 \\ -5.9 \\ -1.7 \\ -6.4 \\ +4.0 \\ -2.8 \\ -5.5 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{r} -13.9 \\ -6.9 \\ -2.4 \\ -3.1 \\ -24.2 \\ +26.4 \\ -17.9 \end{array}$   | 84.3<br>73.7<br>67.7<br>51.2<br>77.7<br>202.7<br>62.4   | $\begin{array}{r} -40.7 \\ -9.1 \\ -8.2 \\ -5.2 \\ +2.8 \\ +19.1 \\ -8.7 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{r} -3.7 \\ -3.7 \\ +7.0 \\ +2.0 \\ -22.8 \\ +37.7 \\ -14.3 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 13.\ 37\\ 15.\ 73\\ 22.\ 42\\ 26.\ 14\\ 23.\ 19\\ 20.\ 33\\ 20.\ 40\\ \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{r} -2.1 \\ -3.4 \\ -6.5 \\ +1.3 \\ -1.2 \\ +22.5 \\ -3.3 \end{array}$   | $ \begin{array}{c} +4.5 \\ +11.7 \\ +3.3 \\ +9.5 \\ +5.2 \\ +1.7 \\ +9.1 \\ +4.5 \end{array} $  | $\begin{array}{r} 33.8\\ 37.6\\ 41.0\\ 45.6\\ 41.1\\ 48.5\\ 36.5\end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{r} -8.6\\ -2.1\\ -7.0\\ +1.3\\7\\ +25.0\\8\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{r} +8.2\\ +5.6\\ +10.0\\ +5.3\\ -3.7\\ +9.7\\ -3.2\end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{r} 38.\ 6\\ 42.\ 2\\ 55.\ 0\\ 56.\ 8\\ 56.\ 4\\ 42.\ 4\\ 55.\ 0\end{array}$                                  | $^{+4.9}_{7}_{+.5}_{+.5}_{2}_{-1.6}_{-2.3}$ | $^{+4.5}_{-1.3}$ +.6 +.6 +5.7 -2.2 +8.3  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures<br>Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff<br>Cigars and cigarettes   | <b>59.7</b><br>66.2<br>58.8  | 5<br>+.1<br>7  | $-6.7 \\ -10.3 \\ -6.2$   | <b>48.9</b><br>63.7<br>47.0   | $ \begin{array}{r} -3.2 \\ -2.6 \\ -3.3 \end{array} $  | +.2<br>+2.4<br>2   | <b>14.5</b> 8<br>14.47<br>14.60   | $ \begin{array}{r} -2.7 \\ -2.7 \\ -2.6 \end{array} $  | +7.3 +13.9 +6.3   | <b>35.</b> 8<br>34. 1<br>36. 1  | $ \begin{array}{r} -3.8 \\ -2.3 \\ -3.7 \end{array} $   | +4.2 +7.3 +3.5   | <b>40.2</b><br>42.6<br>39.9   | +2<br>-2<br>+5                              | +3.0<br>+6.3<br>+3.0   |  |
| Paper and printing<br>Boxes, paper<br>Paper and pulp   | <b>98.7</b><br>92.9<br>109.0   | +.4<br>+.4<br>1  | +2.0<br>+2.9<br>+2.0  | 88.0<br>89.1<br>91.7  | 2<br>-2.9<br>-1.7  | +6.4<br>+9.6<br>+11.8  | <b>25.10</b><br>19.62<br>21.33  | 6<br>-3.3<br>-1.7  | +4.4<br>+6.4<br>+9.3  | <b>38.6</b><br>40.7<br>40.3   | 8<br>-2.9<br>-1.0   | +5.4 +9.7 +9.6   | 68.6<br>48.3<br>53.1  | 1<br>6<br>4                                 | +1.0<br>-2.4<br>+.5  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

|   | Eı  | nploym  | ent  |  | Pay rol.  | 1   | Pero  | eapita w   | eekly<br>1  | Averag  | e hours<br>ber week   | worked   | Av   | erage ho<br>earnings   | urly   |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Industry  | Index<br>Novem-<br>ber  | Percentage<br>change from—  |  | Index<br>Novem-  | Index<br>Novem-<br>bor  |   |   | Perc   | entage<br>e from—   |   | Perce   | entage<br>e from—  |  | Perce  | entage<br>from—  |
|   | 1935<br>(3-year<br>average<br>1923-25<br>= 100)   | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935  | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934  | 1935<br>(3-year<br>average<br>1923-25<br>= 100)  | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935  | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935   | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935   | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935  | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934  | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935  | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935   | Novem-<br>ber<br>1934  |
| Nondurable goods-Continued  |   |   |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and printing—Continued<br>Printing and publishing:<br>Book and job<br>Newspapers and periodicals  | 89. 1<br>101. 2   | +1.1 +.5  | +2.2 +1.4  | 78.4<br>93.1   | $^{+0.2}_{+1.0}$  | +5.4 +3.0   | \$27.44<br>33.49  | -0.8 + .4  | +2.9<br>+1.0  | 37.5<br>36.9  | $-0.5 \\ 0$   | +4.1   | <i>Cents</i><br>73.6<br>89.9   | -0.4 + .2  | -0.1<br>+3.4   |
| Chemicals and allied products, and petro-<br>leum refining<br>Other than petroleum refining<br>Chemicals<br>Druggists' preparations<br>Explosives<br>Fertilizers.<br>Paints and varnishes<br>Rayon and allied products<br>Soap<br>Petroleum refining. | <b>112.4</b><br>112.9<br>109.5<br>98.1<br>100.3<br>89.9<br>83.9<br>109.3<br>356.1<br>103.7<br>110.3 | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\75 \\ -8.6 \\ -1.3 \\ +.2 \\ -5.6 \\ +.12 \\1.6 \\5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +3.5 \\ +4.6 \\ +4.9 \\ +8.4 \\ -1.9 \\ -1.9 \\ -8.0 \\ +9.6 \\ +11.0 \\9 \\ -1.4 \end{array}$ | <b>91.1</b><br>99.2<br>101.9<br>104.2<br>94.7<br>80.2<br>72.5<br>94.0<br>263.3<br>98.3<br>98.3 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\9 \\ +1.8 \\ -7.3 \\ -5.2 \\1 \\ -7.7 \\9 \\1 \\ -3.0 \\ -3.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +9.0 \\ +11.3 \\ +12.3 \\ +28.0 \\ -2.2 \\ +12.6 \\ +4.0 \\ +19.7 \\ +13.7 \\ +6.3 \\ +2.1 \end{array}$ | <b>23. 19</b><br>21. 29<br>25. 60<br>10. 13<br>20. 34<br>24. 94<br>12. 61<br>23. 95<br>19. 58<br>23. 02<br>27. 60 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\1 \\ +1.3 \\ +1.4 \\ -4.0 \\3 \\ -2.2 \\ -1.1 \\ +.2 \\ -1.4 \\ -2.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +5.4\\ +6.4\\ +6.9\\ +17.9\\ +2.6\\ +15.0\\ +13.1\\ +9.2\\ +2.7\\ +7.2\\ +3.6\end{array}$ | <b>38.1</b><br>39.4<br>40.2<br>47.9<br>37.3<br>37.3<br>34.9<br>40.4<br>38,0<br>38.1<br>34.5 | $\begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\8 \\ +1.0 \\6 \\ -6.7 \\ +.3 \\ -3.1 \\ -1.9 \\ 0 \\ -2.3 \\ -2.8 \end{array}$ | +5.4<br>+5.8<br>+7.9<br>+12.3<br>-1.2<br>+13.5<br>+6.2<br>+1.0<br>+1.5<br>+2.6 | 61.0<br>54.2<br>63.6<br>21.3<br>55.0<br>66.9<br>36.1<br>59.3<br>51.5<br>60.5 | +.8<br>+1.1<br>+.3<br>+1.4<br>+2.0<br>6<br>+.8<br>+.9<br>0<br>+.8<br>+.9<br>0<br>+.8 | $\begin{array}{c} +1.7 \\ +1.6 \\ +.2 \\ +5.7 \\ +3.4 \\ +4.5 \\ -1.2 \\ +3.5 \\ +1.0 \\ +2.6 \end{array}$ |
| Rubber products <sup>3</sup><br>Rubber boots and shoes <sup>3</sup><br>Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires,  | 82.7<br>58.5  | 1<br>8  | $+6.2 \\ -3.5$   | <b>70.3</b><br>50.1  | 7<br>-5.2   | +21.0<br>+.6  | <b>22.99</b><br>19.07   | 6<br>-4.5  | +13.9<br>+4.2   | 35.9<br>36.5  | -1.1<br>-4.5  | +11.6<br>+5.2  | 66.3<br>52.3   | 3<br>+.2   | +1.8   |
| and inner tubes   | 130.7<br>69.8   | $^{+1.5}_{-1.2}$  | +16.6<br>+1.6  | 113.7<br>59.9  | $^{-2.5}_{+1.6}$  | $^{+33.5}_{+18.8}$  | 20. 21<br>27. 20  | -3.9 + 2.8   | +14.5 +17.0   | 38.7<br>33.5  | $^{-4.2}_{+3.1}$  | +15.7 +11.8  | 52.3<br>81.8   | 2<br>0   | -1.5 + 5.7   |

#### Table 1.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, November 1935-Continued

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.
 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.
 Per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings have been revised over a period of months and are presented in table 2. An explanation of the changes accompanies that table.
 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Data revised as follows: Sugar refining, cane—September 1935 average hours 38.9, percentage change from August 1935, +2.9, from September 1934, +1.9; October 1935 average hours, 36.7, percentage change from September 1935, -5.7, from October 1934, -1.1; September 1935 average hourly earnings, 60.8 cents, percentage change from August 1935, +1.5, from September 1934, +9.1; October average hourly earnings, 59.1 cents, percentage change from September 1935, -2.8, from October 1934, +5.2.

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW -FEBRUARY

1936

#### TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

#### Revised Per Capita Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Hours Worked Per Week

Revised indexes of employment and pay rolls were presented in the September 1935 pamphlet and the December issue of the Monthly Labor Review for certain groups and industries in which a recheck of the basic material disclosed certain mechanical errors. Corresponding revisions have been made in per capita weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average hours worked per week. The revised averages together with percentage changes over month and year are presented in table 2.

Averages and percentage changes over month and year for any one industry or group are presented beginning with the first month in which a revision for that industry or group was necessary. Revised figures are indicated by asterisks.

#### Table 2.—Revised Per Capita Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Hours Worked per Week in Manufacturing Industries

All industries combined

|  | Per capi   | ta weekly  | earnings  | Averag   | e hourly e   | arnings  | Average hours<br>per wee  | ge hours v<br>per week  | worked   |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Year and month   |  | Percentag  | ge change<br>n—   | 4  | Percenta   | ge change<br>m—  |   | Percenta  | ge change<br>m—  |
|  | Average  | Preced-<br>ing<br>month  | Preced-<br>ing<br>year  | Average  | Preced-<br>ing<br>month  | Preced-<br>ing<br>year   | Average   | Preced-<br>ing<br>month   | Preced-<br>ing<br>year   |
| 1933<br>November<br>December                                   | \$17.71*<br>17.97*   | -2.5*<br>+.8*  | +7.4*<br>+9.7   | Cents<br>51.9<br>52.5                          | +0.8<br>+.6  | +16.4 +18.0  | 34. 4<br>34. 2  | -3.6<br>6   | -9.1<br>-9.1   |
| 1934<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>MayJune       | 18. 01*<br>19. 02*<br>19. 55*<br>19. 96<br>19. 81<br>19. 48* | $\begin{array}{r} +.4 \\ +5.8^{*} \\ +2.7^{*} \\ +2.1^{*} \\5^{*} \\ -1.6 \end{array}$ | $+12.2^{*}$<br>+18.4*<br>+26.8*<br>+26.1*<br>+19.2*<br>+13.3* | $53.3 \\ 53.1 \\ 53.1 \\ 54.1 \\ 55.1 \\ 55.0$ | +.9<br>+.2<br>+.4<br>+1.9<br>+.9<br>+.5                                  | +20.8<br>+22.4<br>+23.8<br>+27.3<br>+30.2<br>+31.2   | $\begin{array}{c} 33.7\\ 35.8\\ 36.3\\ 36.2\\ 35.4\\ 34.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ +6.2 \\ +1.7 \\ 0 \\ -1.4 \\ -2.2 \end{array}$    | $\begin{array}{r} -7.8 \\ -4.0 \\ +1.9 \\ -2.1 \\ -10.1 \\ -15.8 \end{array}$                      |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | 18. 60<br>18. 89<br>18. 55*<br>18. 95*<br>18. 87*<br>19. 73  | $\begin{array}{c c} -4.0 \\ +1.7 \\ -2.2 \\ +1.8^{*} \\5 \\ +4.5^{*} \end{array}$      | $^{+8.2}_{+5.1}_{+3.4}_{+4.3^{*}}_{+6.5}_{+10.4}$             | 55.6<br>55.5*<br>55.9<br>55.3*<br>55.4<br>56.0 | $\begin{array}{c} +1.1 \\ 0 \\ +.7 \\ -1.1^{*} \\ 0 \\ +1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +31.7^{*} \\ +16.2^{*} \\ +10.0^{*} \\ +7.1^{*} \\ +6.3^{*} \\ +6.8^{*} \end{array}$ | 33. 4<br>34. 0*<br>33. 3<br>34. 3*<br>34. 1<br>35. 2                  | $\begin{array}{r} -4.3 \\ +1.8 \\ -2.1 \\ +2.7 \\6 \\ +3.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} -19.2^{*} \\ -9.9^{*} \\ -6.4^{*} \\ -3.1^{*} \\1^{*} \\ +3.6^{*} \end{array}$ |
| 1935<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May           | 20.00<br>20.94*<br>21.09<br>21.17<br>20.78                   | $+.7^{*}$<br>+4.3^{*}<br>+.8<br>+.1<br>-1.6  | $+10.7^{*}$<br>+9.1<br>+7.1^{*}<br>+5.0^{*}<br>+3.8^{*}       | 56. 4<br>56. 7<br>56. 8<br>57. 1<br>57. 1      | +.4<br>+.4<br>+.4<br>+.5<br>0  | $+6.2^{*}$<br>+6.5^{*}<br>+6.4^{*}<br>+5.0<br>+4.1   | $\begin{array}{c} 35.2\\ 36.4\\ 36.6\\ 36.4\\ 35.8 \end{array}$       | $0 \\ +3.7 \\ +.3 \\5 \\ -1.6$  | +4.5*<br>+2.2*<br>+.7*<br>+.3<br>0   |
| June<br>July<br>August<br>September                            | 20. 54<br>20. 12<br>20. 85*<br>21. 14                        | $\begin{array}{c} -1.3^{*} \\ -1.6 \\ +3.8 \\ +1.4^{*} \end{array}$                    | $+4.1^{*}$<br>+6.8<br>+9.0<br>+13.0*                          | 57.5<br>56.9<br>56.8<br>56.3                   | +.3<br>9<br>2<br>9   | +3.8 +1.8 +1.6 0   | 35.4<br>35.2<br>36.6<br>37.4  | $\begin{array}{c}8 \\6 \\ +4.0 \\ +2.2 \end{array}$                     | +1.5<br>+5.4<br>+7.7<br>+12.3  |

[Revised figures are indicated by asterisks]

#### Table 2.—Revised Per Capita Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Hours Worked per Week in Manufacturing Industries—Con.

#### Aluminum manufactures

#### [Revised figures are indicated by astericks]

|  | Per capi  | ta weekly  | earnings   | Averag   | e hourly e   | arnings   | Average hours worked<br>per week                     |   |   |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Year and month   |   | Percenta   | ge change<br>m—  |  | Percenta   | ge change<br>m—   |  | Percentage change<br>from—  |   |  |
|  | Average   | Preced-<br>ing<br>month  | Preced-<br>ing<br>month year Average Preced-<br>ing month year Average                                 | Preced-<br>ing<br>month                                    | Preced-<br>ing<br>year                                   |   |  |   |   |  |
| 1934<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | \$15. 93*<br>14. 80*<br>16. 59*<br>19. 04*<br>19. 89<br>20. 82* | $\begin{array}{r} -15.0^{*} \\ -7.4^{*} \\ +13.4^{*} \\ +14.9^{*} \\ +4.1 \\ +4.7^{*} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -9.9^{*} \\ -16.7^{*} \\ -1.3^{*} \\ +6.8^{*} \\ +13.0^{*} \\ +20.3^{*} \end{array}$ | Cents<br>55.3*<br>54.8*<br>53.1<br>53.2*<br>53.0*<br>53.4* | $+2.0^{*} \\2^{*} \\ -2.7^{*} \\ +.2 \\7^{*} \\ +.8^{*}$ | $+37.3^{*}$<br>+28.5 <sup>*</sup><br>+16.8 <sup>*</sup><br>+16.1 <sup>*</sup><br>+13.9 <sup>*</sup><br>+13.8 <sup>*</sup> | $34.5^*$<br>29.7*<br>36.0<br>38.0<br>37.3*<br>38.1*  | $\begin{array}{r} -7.0^{*} \\ -14.7^{*} \\ +22.4^{*} \\ +5.6^{*} \\ -1.8^{*} \\ +2.1^{*} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -19.\ 6^{*} \\ -25.\ 4^{*} \\\ 3^{*} \\ +2.\ 6^{*} \\ +2.\ 7^{*} \\ +7.\ 6^{*} \end{array}$ |  |
| 1935<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June           | $19.\ 31\\20.\ 82\\21.\ 30\\21.\ 33\\20.\ 99\\20.\ 34$          | -7.5 + 8.3 + 1.32 - 1.3 - 2.6  | $^{+23.0^{*}}_{+13.5^{*}}_{+12.1^{*}}_{+8.1^{*}}_{+6.9^{*}}_{+8.8^{*}}$                                | 54.7<br>53.2<br>54.8<br>54.1<br>53.9<br>53.9<br>53.9       | $+1.3 \\ -2.8 \\ +2.0 \\ -1.3 \\ 0 \\ +.2$               | $+11.5^{*} \\ +6.6^{*} \\ +5.0^{*} \\ +2.6^{*} \\ +1.7^{*} \\ -1.4^{*}$   | 35.3<br>39.1<br>38.9<br>39.4<br>38.9<br>38.9<br>37.7 | $-8.5 \\ +11.1 \\8 \\ +1.0 \\ -1.3 \\ -2.8$   | $+7.9^{*}$<br>+6.5*<br>+8.1*<br>+5.9*<br>+2.8*<br>+.5*  |  |
| July<br>August<br>September  | $18.88 \\ 21.08 \\ 21.35^*$                                     | -7.8<br>+11.5<br>+.9*  | $^{+18.0^{*}}_{+42.0^{*}}_{+26.6^{*}}$   | 54. 4<br>53. 9<br>54. 5*                                   | $^{+1.1}_{-1.3}_{+.9^{*}}$                               | $-2.2^{*}$<br>$-3.4^{*}$<br>$+.3^{*}$   | 34.7<br>39.1<br>$39.1^*$                             | $-8.7 + 13.0 \\ 0^{*}$  | $-1.4^{*}$<br>+30.6*<br>+6.7*   |  |

Stamped and enameled ware

|  |  |   |  | 1   | 1  | 1  |   | 1   | 1  |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| 1933<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December           | $16.12 \\ 16.68* \\ 16.52 \\ 16.22$  | -2.8<br>+3.2*<br>+.2*<br>-2.2   | $\begin{array}{r} -1.3 \\6^{*} \\ +6.3^{*} \\ +11.5^{*} \end{array}$         | 45.5<br>45.5*<br>46.1<br>47.7   |  |  | 35. 5<br>36. 8*<br>35. 8<br>33. 9   |   |  |
| 1934<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June   | $\begin{array}{c} 16.\ 23\\ 17.\ 45\\ 18.\ 22\\ 18.\ 09\\ 18.\ 34\\ 18.\ 07\\ \end{array}$ | +0.4<br>+6.1<br>+4.5<br>8<br>+1.7<br>-1.6                                 | $+15.4^{*}$<br>+16.2^{*}<br>+26.8^{*}<br>+21.8^{*}<br>+15.6^{*}<br>+10.4^{*} | $\begin{array}{r} 48.1^{*} \\ 47.8 \\ 48.3 \\ 48.2 \\ 50.2 \\ 50.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} +0.4^{*} \\ -1.6 \\ +1.3 \\2 \\ +3.1 \\ +.2 \end{array}$ | $^{+20.4^{*}}_{+18.5^{*}}_{+23.4^{*}}_{+20.5^{*}}_{+23.2^{*}}_{+24.8^{*}}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 33.\ 7^{*}\\ 36.\ 7^{*}\\ 38.\ 0\\ 37.\ 7\\ 36.\ 7\\ 36.\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0^{*} \\ +7.9^{*} \\ +3.5 \\ -1.3 \\8 \\ -1.9 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} +0.7^{*} \\ +5.1^{*} \\ +5.5^{*} \\ +1.9^{*} \\ -5.3^{*} \\ -11.3^{*} \end{array}$ |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | 17. 01<br>16. 99<br>16. 83<br>17. 90<br>18. 01<br>19. 02                                   | $\begin{array}{r} -6.2 \\ +.5 \\ -2.7 \\ +7.4 \\ +.8 \\ +5.5 \end{array}$ | $^{+5.4^{*}}_{+2.5^{*}}_{+2.5^{*}}_{+6.8^{*}}_{+7.3^{*}}_{+15.9^{*}}$        | 50. 650. 649. 950. 750. 351. 4  | +.6+1.0+.2+.44+2.4   | $^{+29.2*}_{+23.5*}_{+11.4*}_{+11.0*}_{+8.4}_{+7.6*}$                      | $\begin{array}{c} 33.\ 6\\ 33.\ 8\\ 33.\ 4\\ 35.\ 3\\ 35.\ 7\\ 37.\ 0\end{array}$         | $\begin{array}{c} -6.4 \\ +.6 \\ -3.2 \\ +7.3 \\ +1.1 \\ +3.1 \end{array}$    | $\begin{vmatrix} -18.1^* \\ -16.4^* \\ -6.6^* \\ -2.0^* \\ +.7^* \\ +9.3 \end{vmatrix}$              |
| 1935<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>A pril<br>May<br>June  | 18. 14<br>19. 14<br>19. 78<br>19. 39<br>18. 46<br>17. 95                                   | -3.7+5.8+2.4-2.5-3.3-2.8  | $^{+11.\ 0^{*}}_{+10.\ 6^{*}}_{+8.\ 6^{*}}_{+6.\ 7}_{+1.\ 4}_{+.\ 1}$        | 51.5<br>50.2<br>51.1<br>51.0<br>50.3<br>50.6                                    | +1.0<br>-2.1<br>+1.2<br>+.2<br>+.2<br>+.6                                    | +8.2<br>+7.6*<br>+7.5<br>+8.0<br>+5.0<br>+5.3*                             | 35.2<br>38.1<br>38.6<br>37.8<br>36.6<br>35.3  | $ \begin{array}{r} -4.6 \\ +8.2 \\ +1.6 \\ -2.8 \\ -3.4 \\ -3.6 \end{array} $ | +4.3<br>+4.6<br>+2.7*<br>+1.1<br>-1.5<br>-3.3*   |
| July<br>August<br>September                                    | 17.42<br>19.02<br>19.97*   | -2.8 + 9.7 + 4.7*   | $^{+3.8}_{+13.3}_{+21.8*}$   | 50. 3<br>49. 8<br>50. 8*  | 6<br>8<br>+.2*   | $^{+4.1*}_{+2.2}_{+2.2*}$  | 34. 5<br>38. 0<br>39. 2*  | $\begin{array}{c} -2.3 \\ +10.8 \\ +4.5^* \end{array}$                        | $^{+1.0}_{+11.2^{*}}_{+20.0^{*}}$  |

#### Table 2.—Revised Per Capita Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Hours Worked per Week in Manufacturing Industries—Con.

#### Rubber boots and shoes

[Revised figures are indicated by asterisks]

|   | Per capi   | ta weekly  | earnings   | Averag  | e hourly e   | arnings   | Avera   | ge hours w<br>per week   | orked   |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Year and month  |  | Percentag  | ge change<br>n—  |   | Percentag  | ge change<br>n—   |   | Percentag  | ge change<br>n—   |
|   | Average  | Preced-<br>ing<br>month  | Preced-<br>ing<br>year   | Average   | Preced-<br>ing<br>month  | Preced-<br>ing<br>year  | Average   | Preced-<br>ing<br>month  | Preced-<br>ing<br>year  |
| 1933<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | \$16. 81*<br>17. 52*<br>18. 66<br>19. 03<br>18. 00<br>18. 77<br>18. 47<br>18. 08 | $^{+17.8^{*}}_{+4.2^{*}}_{+6.5}_{+2.0}_{-5.1}_{-5.1}_{+2.0}_{-1.8}_{-1.8}$   | $\begin{array}{r} +4.3^{*} \\ +20.0^{*} \\ +42.0^{*} \\ +32.9^{*} \\ +4.0^{*} \\ +4.8^{*} \\ -4.2^{*} \\ -3.9^{*} \end{array}$ | Cents<br>45.5*<br>45.5*<br>46.5*<br>48.3*   | +17.0*<br>0 *<br>+.2*<br>+4.1*   | +28.9*<br>+23.4*<br>+23.9*<br>+36.5*  | 39. 6*<br>39. 3*<br>37. 3*<br>39. 1*  | $-12.8^{*}$<br>$8^{*}$<br>$-3.9^{*}$<br>$+3.4^{*}$                                 | +14. 2*<br>+13. 3*<br>+8. 9*<br>+9. 9*  |
| 1984<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June                          | $17.13 \\ 16.82 \\ 17.27 \\ 18.21 \\ 18.27 \\ 17.98$                             | $-5.1 \\ -2.2 \\ +2.7 \\ +5.4 \\ +.3 \\ -1.5$                                | $+9.9^{*}$<br>+7.2^{*}<br>+28.9^{*}<br>+29.8^{*}<br>+10.4<br>+4.4  | $\begin{array}{r} 46.\ 6^{*} \\ 46.\ 4^{*} \\ 46.\ 3 \\ 46.\ 6 \\ 47.\ 0 \\ 46.\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} -4.5^{*} \\ +1.1^{*} \\2 \\2 \\ +.9 \\ -1.3 \end{array}$ | $+10.0^{*}$<br>+31.8*<br>+31.6<br>+31.3<br>+32.3<br>+34.3                   | $37.6^*$<br>$32.8^*$<br>34.5<br>36.5<br>36.6<br>35.6                              | $\begin{array}{r} -3.0^{*} \\ -3.5^{*} \\ +5.2 \\ +7.7 \\ +.3 \\ -2.7 \end{array}$ | $^{+28, 0^{*}}_{+23, 4^{*}}_{+29, 9^{*}}_{+39, 9^{*}}_{+5, 3}_{-12, 5^{*}}$           |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December                        | $17, 56 \\18, 29 \\17, 89 \\17, 88 \\18, 31 \\19, 30$                            | $ \begin{array}{c} +4.8 \\ -1.1 \\ -2.3 \\ +2.9 \\ +.5 \\ +6.7 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{r} +2.7 \\4^{*} \\ +2.5^{*} \\ +3.5 \\ +5.9 \\ +10.9 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{r} 47.3\\ 48.4\\ 49.2\\ 50.5\\ 52.9\\ 52.6\end{array}$                           | $\begin{array}{c c} +1.9 \\6 \\ +1.4 \\ +3.3 \\ +.2 \\ +.2 \end{array}$    | $^{+20.5}_{+18.4}_{+2.6}_{+6.0}_{+6.0}_{+2.0}$                              | 36. 8<br>34. 9<br>32. 6<br>33. 4<br>34. 6<br>36. 7                                | $\begin{array}{r} +3.4 \\ -3.6 \\ -6.6 \\ +2.1 \\ +.3 \\ +6.4 \end{array}$         | $\begin{array}{c} -11.3 \\ -11.3 \\ -5.0 \\ -2.3 \\ +2.0^{*} \\ +4.9^{*} \end{array}$ |
| 1935<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>May<br>June                                   | 19.19<br>18.37<br>19.01<br>18.36<br>18.08<br>17.58                               | $-1.1 \\ -3.5 \\ +2.3 \\ -3.4 \\ -1.5 \\ -3.0$                               | $^{+15.6^{*}}_{+14.0^{*}}_{+13.6}_{+4.1}_{+2.3}_{+.8^{*}}$   | $51. \ 6 \\ 50. \ 9 \\ 52. \ 2 \\ 52. \ 7 \\ 53. \ 3 \\ 52. \ 3 \\$                             | $\begin{array}{c c} -1.1 \\6 \\ +.6 \\ +1.0 \\ +1.1 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} +5.7 \\ +3.9 \\ +4.7 \\ +6.0 \\ +6.1 \\ +5.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 37.\ 2\\ 36.\ 1\\ 36.\ 4\\ 34.\ 9\\ 33.\ 9\\ 33.\ 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -2.7 \\ +1.7 \\ -4.1 \\ -2.9 \\ -1.5 \end{array}$           | $+8.2^{*}$ +9.1<br>+5.5^{*} -6.0<br>-9.1^{*}<br>-7.9                                  |
| July<br>August<br>September   | 18. 22<br>19. 00<br>19. 25*  | +3.5<br>+5.1<br>+.8*   | $\begin{array}{c}5^{*} \\ +5.7^{*} \\ +9.0^{*} \end{array}$  | 52. 3<br>51. 9<br>52. 0*  | $\begin{array}{ c c } &4 \\ &8 \\ & +.4^* \end{array}$                     | +3.5<br>+3*4<br>+2.3*   | 34. 8<br>36. 6<br>37. 0*  | $\begin{vmatrix} +3.9 \\ +5.8 \\ +.5^* \end{vmatrix}$                              | $\begin{array}{c c} -7.5 \\ +1.6 \\ +9.3^{*} \end{array}$                             |

#### Wirework

|  |  |  | 1   |   |  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1935<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September | 20. 38*<br>20. 61*<br>1 <b>7.</b> 90*<br>18. 11*<br>20. 93 | $-11.0^{*}$<br>+4.0*<br>-6.4*<br>7*<br>+6.0* | $-7.9^{*}$<br>$-3.6^{*}$<br>$+5.3^{*}$<br>$+4.8^{*}$<br>$+12.6^{*}$ | 57. 7*<br>57. 2*<br>56. 7*<br>55. 5*<br>57. 0 | $+0.3^{*}$<br>+1.1^{*}<br>+1.3^{*}<br>-1.9^{*}<br>2* | $+4.0^{*}$<br>+3.4*<br>+6.3*<br>+2.4*<br>+3.1* | $\begin{array}{c} 35.\ 2^*\\ 35.\ 8^*\\ 31.\ 6^*\\ 32.\ 7^*\\ 36.\ 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -11.3^{*} \\ +2.9^{*} \\ -7.6^{*} \\ +2.8^{*} \\ +4.9^{*} \end{array}$ | $-12.8^{*}$<br>$-7.9^{*}$<br>$-1.5^{*}$<br>$+3.1^{*}$<br>$+8.9^{*}$ |

|  | - 1   |   |  |   |                                  | 1   |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1935<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September | 22. 66*<br>22. 26<br>21. 57*<br>22. 55*<br>23. 05 | $\begin{array}{r} -2.2^{*} \\ -1.9^{*} \\ -3.0^{*} \\ +4.2^{*} \\ +1.9^{*} \end{array}$ | $+2.9^{*}$<br>+2.9^{*}<br>+8.4<br>+10.7<br>+20.4 | 60. 9 <sup>(*)</sup><br>61. 4 <sup>*</sup><br>60. 9<br>60. 7<br>60. 3 | +0.2<br>$+.7^{*}$<br>7<br>3<br>7 | $+2.7^{*}$<br>+3.4^{*}<br>+1.9^{*}<br>+1.4^{*}<br>+.9^{*} | 36. 6<br>36. 0<br>35. 2<br>37. 0<br>38. 0 | $\begin{array}{r} -2.4 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.2 \\ +4.8 \\ +2.7 \end{array}$ | $-0.4^{*}$<br>$6^{*}$<br>$+5.1^{*}$<br>$+8.3^{*}$<br>$+17.6^{*}$ |

#### Table 2.-Revised Per Capita Weekly Earnings, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Hours Worked per Week in Manufacturing Industries-Con.

#### Nondurable-goods group

#### [Revised figures are indicated by asterisks]

|   | Per capi  | ta weekly   | earnings  | Averag  | e hourly e                         | arnings  | Avera  | ge hours v<br>per week                      | worked                    |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| Year and month  |   | Percenta  | ge change<br>m—                                   |   | Percenta                           | ge change<br>n—  |  | Percentage change<br>from—                  |                           |  |
|   | A verage  | Preced-<br>ing<br>month                             | Preced-<br>ing<br>year                            | Average   | Preced-<br>ing<br>month            | Preced-<br>ing<br>year                                 | A verage   | Preced-<br>ing<br>month                     | Preced-<br>ing<br>year    |  |
| 1935<br>May<br>June<br>August<br>September<br>October | \$18.95*<br>18.90<br>18.76<br>19.27<br>19.44<br>19.47 | $-1.3^{*} \\7 \\ 0^{*} \\ +3.1^{*} \\ +1.6^{*} \\6$ | $+4. 2^{*} +5. 3^{*} +5. 5 +6. 9 +7. 3^{*} +6. 7$ | Cents<br>53.7<br>54.0<br>53.4*<br>53.4<br>52.9<br>52.8* | -0.2<br>+.2<br>7*<br>2<br>8<br>.0* | $+5.2^{*}$<br>+4.3^{*}<br>+2.0*<br>+1.9*<br>3*<br>+.6* | 35. 0<br>34. 9<br>35. 3<br>36. 2<br>36. 9<br>37. 1 | $-1.1 \\3 \\ +1.1 \\ +2.8 \\ +1.9 \\ +.5^*$ | -0.6+2.5+4.9+5.9+6.9+6.5* |  |

Iron and steel group

| 1935<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September | 21. 70*<br>20. 91*<br>19. 83*<br>22. 11*<br>22. 93 | $-2.2^{*}$<br>$-3.6^{*}$<br>$-4.9^{*}$<br>+9.9<br>$+3.5^{*}$ | $-1.2^{*}$<br>$-5.3^{*}$<br>$+9.0^{*}$<br>$+22.3^{*}$<br>$+34.7^{*}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 7\\ 61.\ 5\\ 61.\ 1\\ 61.\ 1\\ 61.\ 4\end{array}$ | -0.3<br>2<br>5<br>+.2<br>+.5 | +.8<br>+.7<br>+.9<br>+.7<br>+1.3 | 35. 1*<br>34. 1*<br>32. 6*<br>35. 9*<br>37. 1 | $-1.7^{*}$<br>-2.8<br>-4.1<br>+9.5^{*}<br>+3.1* | $-2.2^{*}$<br>$-5.2^{*}$<br>$+7.9^{*}$<br>+19.7<br>$+30.5^{*}$ |
|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|

| 1935<br>May<br>June | 20. 51<br>20. 52  | -1.0*<br>+.1*      | $+1.1^{*}$<br>+3.1 | 54. 4*<br>54. 9* | +0.6         | +3.1*<br>+3.2*         | 37.3<br>37.0*            | -1.3<br>5*            | -1.0°<br>+.7°             |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| August<br>September | 21. 03*<br>21. 77 | $+5.6^{*}$<br>+3.4 | +11.4<br>+13.5*    | 54. 5*<br>54. 4  | 2<br>9*<br>5 | +2.7<br>+1.7*<br>+1.2* | 30. 0<br>38. 3*<br>39. 7 | -2.4<br>+6.7*<br>+4.2 | +2.0*<br>+10.4*<br>+13.3* |

Nonferrous group

#### Rubber group

| 1935           May | 22, 62 | $-5.3^{*}$ | $+3.6^{*}$         | 69. 3* | $-0.6^{*}$ | $+6.2^{*}$ | 33. 4 | -4.6  | -2.8        |
|--------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|--------|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------------|
|                    | 22, 51 | 6          | +4.6               | 69. 6* | +.4        | +5.5^{*}   | 33. 1 | -1.5* | $-2.0^{*}$  |
|                    | 21, 78 | $-2.4^{*}$ | +7.7^{*}           | 68. 2* | 4^{*}      | +5.0^{*}   | 32. 4 | -1.2  | $+3.1^{*}$  |
|                    | 22, 65 | $+3.8^{*}$ | +13.4 <sup>*</sup> | 68. 3* | 6*         | +3.8^{*}   | 33. 7 | +4.0  | $+8.4^{*}$  |
|                    | 23, 55 | +4.3       | +20.5 <sup>*</sup> | 68. 1  | 3          | +4.3^{*}   | 35. 3 | +4.4  | $+14.6^{*}$ |

Indexes and Estimates of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to November 1935

Indexes of employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable-goods group and for the nondurablegoods group, by months from January 1934 to November 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 451 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to November 1935.

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TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

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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>

|  |  |  |  |   | Ind   | exes  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Year and month   | Estimated<br>number<br>of wage   | Estimated<br>pay rolls<br>(1 week)   | All ma<br>turing<br>tries con                      | anufac-<br>indus-<br>mbined   | Durabl  | e-goods<br>oup  | Nondu<br>goods                                     | rable-<br>group                                      |
|  | Carners  |  | Em-<br>ploy-<br>ment                               | Pay<br>rolls  | Em-<br>ploy-<br>ment  | Pay<br>rolls  | Em-<br>ploy-<br>ment                               | Pay<br>rolls   |
| 1934<br>January.<br>February<br>March.<br>April.<br>MayJune.   | 6, 154, 300<br>6, 522, 500<br>6, 778, 300<br>6, 906, 100<br>6, 912, 600<br>6, 799, 900               | \$109, 806, 000<br>123, 395, 000<br>131, 650, 000<br>136, 962, 000<br>136, 575, 000<br>132, 040, 000             | 73. 4<br>77. 8<br>80. 9<br>82. 4<br>82. 5<br>81. 1 | $54.0 \\ 60.6 \\ 64.7 \\ 67.3 \\ 67.1 \\ 64.9$                                    | 59.9<br>63.6<br>67.2<br>70.1<br>71.6<br>70.9                                | $\begin{array}{r} 41.\ 6\\ 47.\ 9\\ 52.\ 8\\ 57.\ 4\\ 58.\ 6\\ 56.\ 9\end{array}$ | 88. 0<br>93. 1<br>95. 5<br>95. 6<br>94. 2<br>92. 2 | 69. 7<br>76. 9<br>79. 9<br>80. 0<br>78. 1<br>75. 1   |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | $\begin{array}{c} 6,601,700\\ 6,674,400\\ 6,360,200\\ 6,569,500\\ 6,443,200\\ 6,544,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 123,011,000\\ 126,603,000\\ 118,089,000\\ 124,138,000\\ 121,085,000\\ 128,593,000 \end{array}$ | 78. 8<br>79. 6<br>75. 9<br>78. 4<br>76. 9<br>78. 1 | $\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 5\\ 62.\ 2\\ 58.\ 0\\ 61.\ 0\\ 59.\ 5\\ 63.\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 67.5 \\ 66.2 \\ 64.4 \\ 62.9 \\ 62.3 \\ 64.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49.9\\ 49.9\\ 45.5\\ 46.4\\ 46.1\\ 50.4 \end{array}$            | 90. 9<br>94. 1<br>88. 3<br>95. 0<br>92. 5<br>92. 8 | 73. 9<br>77. 9<br>74. 0<br>79. 6<br>76. 6<br>79. 5   |
| Average  | 6, 605, 600  | 125, 996, 000  | 78.8   | 61.9  | 65.9  | 50.3  | 92.7   | 76.8   |
| 1985<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June   | 6, 604, 000<br>6, 817, 300<br>6, 914, 600<br>6, 914, 300<br>6, 803, 800<br>6, 677, 400               | 130, 705, 000<br>140, 618, 000<br>143, 927, 000<br>144, 075, 000<br>139, 325, 000<br>135, 044, 000               | 78. 8<br>81. 3<br>82. 5<br>82. 5<br>81. 2<br>79. 7 | $\begin{array}{c} 64.\ 2\\ 69.\ 1\\ 70.\ 7\\ 70.\ 8\\ 68.\ 5\\ 66.\ 4\end{array}$ | 66. 2<br>69. 4<br>71. 0<br>71. 8<br>71. 4<br>69. 7                          | 52. 5<br>58. 6<br>60. 5<br>61. 8<br>260. 1<br>57. 6                               | 92. 3<br>94. 1<br>94. 9<br>94. 1<br>91. 7<br>90. 4 | 79. 2<br>82. 5<br>83. 8<br>82. 3<br>379. 2<br>377. 6 |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November             | $\begin{array}{c} 6,672,900\\ 6,859,200\\ 7,000,000\\ 7,137,700\\ 7,118,700 \end{array}$             | $\begin{array}{c} 132,886,000\\ 141,596,000\\ 146,693,000\\ 152,514,000\\ 151,557,000 \end{array}$               | 79. 681. 883. 585. 284. 9                          | $\begin{array}{c} 65.3\\ 69.6\\ 72.1\\ 75.0\\ 74.5 \end{array}$                   | $\begin{array}{c} 69.\ 4\\ 70.\ 5\\ 71.\ 2\\ 74.\ 9\\ 76.\ 1\end{array}$    | 55.6<br>358.9<br>60.6<br>66.3<br>68.1   | 90. 6<br>94. 0<br>96. 7<br>96. 2<br>94. 5          | 77. 7<br>83. 2<br>86. 9<br>86. 0<br>82. 6            |

[Indexes based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100]

 $^1$  Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the March 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

#### Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries, and Private Building Construction

#### Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in November 1935

GAINS in employment were reported in 6 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from October to November and 7 reported larger pay rolls. The largest percentage gain in employment (3.4 percent) was in brokerage firms. The bituminous-coal mining industry showed 2.4 percent more employees on the pay rolls, but 6.1 percent less in weekly wage disbursements. The observance of the Armistice Day holiday in many localities accounted in large measure for the pay-roll decrease. Metalliferous mines reported a further expansion in employment (1.9 percent), this being the fourth consecutive monthly gain.

Wholesale trade also showed an increase in employment for the fourth consecutive month, the 0.9-percent gain bringing the November index to 86.4, the highest point recorded since April 1931. Employment gains were shown in many separate lines of wholesale activity, the most pronounced of which were seasonal increases in farm products and assemblers and country buyers. Other lines of wholesale trade in which gains were reported were drugs and chemicals, electrical goods, general merchandise, jewelry, paper and paper products, hardware, and metals and minerals.

Reports received from 50,694 retail-trade establishments employing 890,221 workers in November showed a net gain of 1.0 percent in employment over the month interval. Increased fall buying was reflected in the substantial gain in employment in the general-merchandising group, composed of department, variety, general-merchandising, and mail-order establishments. The November employment index for this group (101.6) is 4.6 percent above the October index and exceeds the level reported in November of any year since 1929. The remaining 45,923 retail-trade establishments reporting to the Bureau showed a decrease in employment of 0.2 percent. Among the lines of retail trade in which expansion was shown were automobiles, furniture and housefurnishings, and drugs.

Among the industries which showed decreased employment were anthracite mining (20.7 percent), building construction (7.2 percent), quarrying and nonmetallic mining (6.5 percent), dyeing and cleaning (5.1 percent), and crude-petroleum producing (2.2 percent).

In the aggregate, there were 2,800 fewer workers on the pay rolls of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries in November than in October and \$2,316,000 less in weekly wage disbursements.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in November 1935 for 13 of the trade, public utility, mining, and service industries, together with percentage changes from October 1935 and November 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.

|  | E  | mploym  | ent   |   | Pay roll                                 | l  | Per capita weekly<br>earnings 1  |   | Average hours worked<br>per week <sup>1</sup>                                     |   |                                     | Average hourly<br>earnings <sup>1</sup>                  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| ndustry  | Index<br>No-<br>vember                                     | Perc  | entage<br>from—                                 | Index<br>No-<br>vember                              | Perce                                    | entage<br>from—                                      | No   | Perce   | entage<br>from—   | N   | Perce                               | entage<br>from—  | N  | Percenchange  | itage<br>from—  |
|  | 1935<br>(aver-<br>age<br>1929<br>=100)                     | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935  | No-<br>vember<br>1934                           | 1935<br>(aver-<br>age<br>1929<br>=100)              | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                     | No-<br>vember<br>1934                                | vember<br>1935   | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                            | No-<br>vember<br>1934   | vember<br>1935  | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                | No-<br>vember<br>1934                                    | vember<br>1935   | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                                    | No-<br>vember<br>1934   |
| Coal mining:<br>Anthracite   | 46. 6<br>76. 1<br>52. 6<br>46. 7<br>73. 0                  | $-20.7 \\ +2.4 \\ +1.9 \\ -6.5 \\ -2.2$                             | $-23.2 \\ -4.6 \\ +21.8 \\ -5.7 \\ -7.4$        | 28. 4<br>65. 5<br>39. 6<br>32. 1<br>56. 9           | $-49.3 \\ -6.1 \\ +2.4 \\ -12.2 \\ -1.7$ | -44.5+12.3+38.9+9.2-3.6                              | \$17.69<br>22.29<br>23.45<br>17.28<br>28.66  | $-36.0 \\ -8.3 \\ +.5 \\ -6.1 \\ +.5$           | $-27.8 \\ +17.8 \\ +14.1 \\ +15.7 \\ +4.0$  | 22. 3<br>27. 3<br>39. 7<br>35. 6<br>36. 5             | $-33.8 \\ -9.0 \\ +.8 \\ -8.0 \\ 0$ | $-24.8 \\ +9.3 \\ +14.6 \\ +9.7 \\ -1.7$                 | Cents<br>80.5<br>82.2<br>58.2<br>48.1<br>78.7                | -2.4<br>+2.0<br>3<br>+1.3<br>+.9                        | $-3.1 \\ +11.3 \\ +.6 \\ -1.3 \\ +2.0$                                  |
| Public utilities:<br>Telephone and telegraph<br>Electric light and power and manufactured<br>gas<br>Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and<br>maintenance | 69.8<br>87.6<br>71.1                                       | 3<br>+.3<br>-(2)  | 1<br>+2.5<br>-1.0                               | 74.9<br>83.4<br>63.8                                | -(2)<br>-1.2                             | +3.7<br>+4.8<br>+3.2                                 | 28, 87<br>30, 26<br>28, 60   | +.2<br>-1.5                                     | +3.9<br>+2.3<br>+4.2  | 39.1<br>39.3<br>45.1                                  | +2.6                                | +.8<br>+1.5<br>+2.4                                      | 76.4<br>77.3   | -2.2<br>+.5<br>+.2                                      | +3.9<br>+1.7<br>+2.1  |
| Trade:<br>Wholesale<br>Retail.<br>General merchandising<br>Other than general merchandising  | 86.4<br>84.6<br>101.6<br>80.1                              | +.9<br>+1.0<br>+4.6<br>2  | +1.5<br>+1.1<br>+1.7<br>+.9                     | 66. 9<br>63. 4<br>82. 0<br>59. 6                    | +.1<br>+.3<br>+2.8<br>3                  | +4.2<br>+2.4<br>+2.2<br>+2.6                         | 26. 65<br>19. 60<br>16. 63<br>22. 45   | 8<br>-1.2<br>-1.8<br>2                          | $\begin{array}{c} +2.7 \\ +1.2 \\ +.5 \\ +1.6 \end{array}$                        | 41.7<br>42.3<br>39.4<br>43.2                          | 7<br>2<br>5<br>2                    | +2.6<br>+3.1<br>+4.9<br>+2.3                             | 63. 3<br>51. 1<br>45. 6<br>52. 9                             | 3<br>+.2<br>4<br>+.4                                    | $ \begin{array}{c} -1.5 \\ -1.3 \\ -3.0 \\9 \end{array} $               |
| Hotels (cash payments only) <sup>3</sup><br>Laundries<br>Dyeing and cleaning<br>Banks<br>Brokerage<br>Insurance<br>Building construction                         | 81. 5<br>81. 3<br>76. 3<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4) | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\8 \\ -5.1 \\1 \\ +3.4 \\4 \\ -7.2 \end{array}$ | $^{+1.1}_{+1.2}_{+.7}_{+1.8}_{+11.1}_{+.7}_{7}$ | 64. 8<br>66. 7<br>55. 4<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4) | +.7<br>-9.4<br>+.2<br>+3.5<br>-11.3      | $^{+3.8}_{+4.7}_{+2.8}_{+1.2}_{+14.3}_{+3.4}_{+4.0}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 13.\ 71\\ 15.\ 63\\ 17.\ 90\\ 31.\ 56\\ 35.\ 15\\ 36.\ 03\\ 24.\ 63\\ \end{array}$ | +.8<br>+.3<br>-4.5<br>+.3<br>+.1<br>+.9<br>-4.4 | $ \begin{array}{r} +2.7 \\ +3.4 \\ +2.1 \\5 \\ +2.9 \\ +2.7 \\ +4.8 \end{array} $ | 48. 1<br>40. 7<br>41. 1<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>30. 3 | +.2<br>-3.1<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(-5.3) | +2.7<br>+4.0<br>-2.3<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>+6.9 | 28. 2<br>36. 7<br>42. 9<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>81. 0 | +.7<br>+.3<br>-1.4<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(4)<br>(+.9) | $ \begin{array}{c} +.1 \\4 \\8 \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (1 \end{array} $ |

#### Table 4.-Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, November 1935

<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.

I Less than ½ of 1 percent.
The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
4 Not available.

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#### TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries, January 1934 to November 1935

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 November 1935.

Table 5.-Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1934 to November 1935<sup>1</sup>

|  | Ant  | hracit  | æ min  | ing  | Bit   | umin<br>min  | ous-co<br>ing                                      | bal  | Meta   | allifero  | ous mi   | ning   | Quan   | rying<br>etallic                                   | and<br>mini   | non-<br>ng  |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Month  | Emp<br>me  | oloy-<br>ent  | Pay  | rolls  | Emp<br>me   | oloy-<br>nt  | Pay  | rolls  | Emp<br>me  | oloy-<br>ent  | Pay  | rolls  | Emp<br>me  | oloy-<br>ont                                       | Pay   | rolls   |
|  | 1934   | 1935  | 1934   | 1935   | 1934  | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935  | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934  | 1935  |
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June           | 64. 1<br>63. 2<br>67. 5<br>58. 2<br>63. 8<br>57. 5 | $\begin{array}{c} 62.9\\ 64.4\\ 51.4\\ 52.6\\ 53.5\\ 56.8\end{array}$ | 73. 2 65. 8 82. 4 51. 7 64. 0 53. 3                | 57.564.338.949.949.566.0                     | 75.8<br>76.1<br>77.8<br>72.2<br>76.7<br>76.7                | 80. 0<br>81. 1<br>81. 6<br>74. 3<br>75. 3<br>77. 9 | 51. 3<br>54. 6<br>58. 9<br>51. 4<br>54. 4<br>55. 1 | 59.666.167.545.049.164.7                           | 39.6<br>40.3<br>39.8<br>41.7<br>40.8<br>41.0       | 44. 3<br>44. 3<br>45. 0<br>46. 0<br>44. 4<br>46. 0                          | 25. 4<br>26. 0<br>25. 9<br>27. 2<br>25. 6<br>26. 7 | $\begin{array}{c} 30.1\\ 29.9\\ 30.9\\ 31.8\\ 31.4\\ 31.5 \end{array}$ | 39.7<br>38.8<br>42.0<br>48.7<br>54.3<br>56.6       | 36. 9<br>37. 3<br>40. 5<br>45. 3<br>49. 5<br>50. 4 | 21.321.024.129.935.037.0  | 20. 8<br>22. 2<br>24. 9<br>28. 9<br>32. 8<br>33. 8                    |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | 53. 6<br>49. 5<br>56. 9<br>58. 5<br>60. 7<br>61. 6 | 49. 4<br>38. 7<br>46. 0<br>58. 8<br>46. 6                             | 42. 3<br>39. 7<br>47. 0<br>48. 3<br>51. 2<br>52. 3 | 37.5<br>28.3<br>38.2<br>55.9<br>28.4         | 77.0<br>77.1<br>78.2<br>79.3<br>79.8<br>79.7                | 70.0<br>73.4<br>77.1<br>74.3<br>76.1               | 49.7<br>50.4<br>51.4<br>57.6<br>58.3<br>57.0       | 35.9<br>45.8<br>60.1<br>69.8<br>65.5               | 39. 9<br>42. 7<br>42. 3<br>43. 3<br>43. 2<br>44. 4 | 45. 2<br>46. 3<br>48. 9<br>51. 6<br>52. 6                                   | 25. 1<br>27. 0<br>25. 9<br>28. 2<br>28. 5<br>29. 4 | 31. 1<br>33. 4<br>35. 4<br>38. 7<br>39. 6                              | 55.6<br>54.7<br>53.3<br>51.8<br>49.5<br>42.1       | 50. 9<br>51. 0<br>50. 0<br>50. 0<br>46. 7          | $\begin{array}{c} 35.\ 0\\ 34.\ 0\\ 32.\ 4\\ 32.\ 1\\ 29.\ 4\\ 23.\ 6\end{array}$ | 34. 4<br>36. 3<br>35. 4<br>36. 5<br>32. 1                             |
| Average_   | 59.6   |   | 55.9   |  | 77.2  |  | 54.2   |  | 41.6   |   | 26.7   |  | 48.9   |  | 29.6  |   |
|  | Cr   | ude-po<br>produ   | etrole<br>icing                                    | um   | Tele  | phone<br>gra                                       | e and<br>ph  | tele-  | Elec<br>po<br>fac                                  | etric<br>wer a<br>ctured  | light<br>nd m<br>gas                               | and<br>anu-  | Elec<br>mo<br>tic<br>na                            | tric-ra<br>otor-b<br>on an<br>nce <sup>2</sup>     | ailroad<br>us d<br>id m   | l and<br>opera-<br>ainte-   |
| Month  | Emj  | ploy-<br>ent  | Pay  | rolls  | Emp   | oloy-<br>ent                                       | Pay  | rolls  | Emp  | ploy-<br>ent  | Pay  | rolls  | Emp  | oloy-<br>ent                                       | Pay   | rolls   |
|  | 1934   | 1935  | 1934   | 1935   | 1934  | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935  | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934  | 1935  |
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June           | 73. 2<br>72. 4<br>72. 8<br>74. 0<br>76. 7<br>80. 0 | 74.9<br>74.2<br>74.0<br>74.9<br>76.0<br>76.7                          | 53.0<br>50.5<br>52.5<br>53.4<br>56.4<br>56.9       | 55.5<br>54.9<br>56.0<br>56.7<br>57.8<br>59.2 | 70. 2<br>69. 8<br>70. 0<br>70. 2<br>70. 2<br>70. 2<br>70. 4 | 70. 5<br>70. 0<br>69. 8<br>69. 7<br>70. 0<br>70. 2 | 69.0<br>67.9<br>70.4<br>68.8<br>71.4<br>71.3       | 73. 9<br>72. 9<br>75. 3<br>73. 1<br>73. 7<br>74. 4 | 82. 2<br>81. 2<br>81. 7<br>82. 4<br>83. 1<br>84. 0 | 82.7<br>82.2<br>382.3<br>82.6<br>383.3<br>383.9                             | 73.8<br>74.4<br>75.6<br>76.8<br>77.6<br>77.8       | 78.0<br>78.3<br>79.4<br>79.0<br>79.8<br>79.8                           | 70. 5<br>71. 0<br>71. 7<br>72. 2<br>72. 6<br>73. 2 | 71. 2<br>71. 0<br>71. 3<br>71. 4<br>71. 6<br>71. 7 | 59. 260. 162. 262. 963. 063. 2  | $\begin{array}{c} 62.9\\ 63.1\\ 63.4\\ 63.3\\ 63.6\\ 63.9\end{array}$ |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | 81.6<br>82.7<br>81.8<br>79.5<br>78.8<br>78.7       | 77. 4<br>76. 3<br>75. 1<br>74. 7<br>73. 0                             | 60.0<br>61.2<br>59.7<br>60.8<br>59.0<br>59.5       | 59.9<br>58.9<br>60.9<br>57.9<br>56.9         | 71.0<br>71.0<br>70.9<br>70.3<br>69.9<br>69.7                | 70. 3<br>70. 5<br>70. 4<br>70. 0<br>69. 8          | 72.3<br>74.0<br>72.2<br>74.9<br>72.2<br>73.2       | 75.7<br>75.5<br>73.8<br>74.9<br>74.9               | 85.0<br>85.6<br>85.8<br>85.8<br>85.5<br>83.6       | <sup>3</sup> 84.8<br><sup>3</sup> 86.8<br>86.9<br><sup>3</sup> 87.4<br>87.6 | 81.1<br>79.9<br>79.3<br>80.6<br>79.6<br>78.3       | 81.5<br>82.8<br>84.5<br>84.4<br>83.4                                   | 73.1<br>72.8<br>72.5<br>72.2<br>71.8<br>71.0       | 71.5<br>71.2<br>71.0<br>71.1<br>71.1               | $\begin{array}{c} 63.8\\ 62.8\\ 62.4\\ 63.0\\ 61.8\\ 62.3 \end{array}$            | 63. 4<br>63. 3<br>64. 0<br>64. 1<br>63. 8                             |
| Average_   | 77.7   |   | 56.9   |  | 70.3  |  | 71.5   |  | 83.8   |   | 77.9   |  | 72.1   |  | 62.2  |   |

[12-month average, 1929=100]

<sup>1</sup> Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in 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.

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| -  | W   | holes  | ale tra   | de  | То   | otal re  | tail tr  | ade  | Reta  | ail trac<br>ercha   | le—g€<br>ndisir  | eneral<br>Ig                                       | Ret<br>th<br>ch                                    | ail t<br>an ge<br>andis                            | rade—<br>eneral<br>ing                             | -other<br>mer-                                     |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Month  | Em  | ploy-<br>ent                                       | Pay   | rolls   | Em   | ploy-<br>ent                                       | Pay  | rolls  | Emp   | ploy-<br>ent  | Pay  | rolls  | Emj  | ploy-<br>ent                                       | Pay  | rolls  |
|  | 1934  | 1935   | 1934  | 1935  | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934  | 1935  | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   |
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June           | 80. 6<br>81. 2<br>81. 8<br>82. 1<br>82. 8<br>82. 3                                | 84. 2<br>84. 6<br>84. 0<br>83. 2<br>82. 5<br>82. 1 | $\begin{array}{c} 60.\ 3\\ 61.\ 0\\ 62.\ 0\\ 63.\ 1\\ 62.\ 6\\ 62.\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 63. \ 9 \\ 64. \ 6 \\ 65. \ 2 \\ 64. \ 8 \\ 64. \ 6 \\ 64. \ 6 \end{array}$ | 79. 8<br>79. 6<br>81. 5<br>82. 5<br>82. 9<br>82. 6                     | 79. 5<br>79. 2<br>80. 2<br>83. 5<br>82. 2<br>82. 2 | 59.0<br>58.8<br>59.8<br>61.2<br>61.5<br>61.4                           | 59.759.360.462.562.062.5                           | 86. 6<br>85. 0<br>90. 1<br>91. 0<br>92. 0<br>90. 6                                | 87.3<br>86.2<br>88.6<br>94.4<br>91.3<br>91.2                                      | 71. 1<br>68. 9<br>71. 5<br>74. 0<br>74. 5<br>73. 9                     | 73.5<br>72.3<br>74.1<br>77.5<br>76.3<br>76.7       | 78.0<br>78.2<br>79.3<br>80.3<br>80.5<br>80.5       | 77.4<br>77.3<br>78.0<br>80.7<br>79.8<br>79.8       | 56.5<br>56.7<br>57.4<br>58.5<br>58.8<br>58.8       | 56. 9<br>56. 6<br>57. 6<br>59. 4<br>59. 0<br>59. 5 |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | $\begin{array}{c} 82.\ 2\\ 82.\ 5\\ 83.\ 5\\ 84.\ 3\\ 85.\ 1\\ 85.\ 0\end{array}$ | 82.1<br>82.7<br>83.7<br>85.7<br>86.4               | $\begin{array}{c} 63.\ 8\\ 62.\ 7\\ 63.\ 6\\ 64.\ 5\\ 64.\ 2\\ 64.\ 8\end{array}$ | 64. 6<br>64. 8<br>67. 2<br>66. 8<br>66. 9   | 79.0<br>77.8<br>81.7<br>82.6<br>83.7<br>91.1                           | 79.3<br>78.0<br>81.8<br>83.8<br>84.6               | $\begin{array}{c} 60.1\\ 58.4\\ 60.6\\ 61.9\\ 61.9\\ 66.2 \end{array}$ | 60, 5<br>59, 3<br>62, 5<br>63, 2<br>63, 4          | 83. 0<br>81. 2<br>91. 5<br>94. 2<br>99. 9<br>128. 4                               | 85.5<br>83.1<br>92.2<br>97.1<br>101.6   | 69.5<br>66.9<br>74.0<br>77.3<br>80.2<br>99.0                           | 72.0<br>69.5<br>77.2<br>79.8<br>82.0               | 77.9<br>76.9<br>79.1<br>79.5<br>79.4<br>81.3       | 77.7<br>76.7<br>79.1<br>80.3<br>80.1               | 58. 2<br>56. 6<br>57. 8<br>58. 7<br>58. 1<br>59. 4 | 58. 1<br>57. 2<br>59. 4<br>59. 8<br>59. 6          |
| Average_   | 82.8  |  | 63.0  |   | 82.1   |  | 60.9   |  | 92.8  |   | 75.1   |  | 79.2   |  | 58.0   |  |
|  |   |  |   |   | Ye   | ar-rou   | nd ho  | tels   |   | Laur  | dries  | -  | Dye  | ing an   | d clea   | ning   |
|  | Mont  | h  |   |   | Emj  | oloy-<br>ent                                       | Pay  | rolls  | Emp   | oloy-<br>ent  | Pay  | rolls  | Emp<br>me  | oloy-<br>ent                                       | Pay  | rolls  |
|  |   |  |   |   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934  | 1935  | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   | 1934   | 1935   |
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June           | ry<br>ary   |  |   | 76. 4<br>78. 9<br>80. 4<br>81. 5<br>81. 8<br>81. 9  | 80.3<br>81.1<br>80.8<br>81.1<br>81.6<br>81.3                           | 57. 2<br>60. 9<br>62. 2<br>62. 7<br>62. 9<br>62. 9 | 62. 2<br>63. 5<br>63. 9<br>63. 6<br>63. 7<br>63. 5                     | 78. 5<br>78. 4<br>79. 2<br>80. 5<br>82. 1<br>84. 0 | 79.6<br>79.6<br>79.7<br>80.0<br>81.1<br>82.3                                      | $\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 7\\ 61.\ 7\\ 62.\ 7\\ 64.\ 4\\ 66.\ 9\\ 68.\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 63.9\\ 64.1\\ 64.6\\ 65.5\\ 66.6\\ 68.2 \end{array}$ | 68. 1<br>68. 1<br>72. 4<br>79. 9<br>84. 3<br>84. 9 | 70. 3<br>69. 6<br>72. 5<br>79. 9<br>80. 9<br>83. 6 | 46. 8<br>46. 3<br>51. 7<br>60. 8<br>65. 1<br>64. 1 | 50. 4<br>49. 8<br>53. 5<br>61. 9<br>61. 7<br>65. 7 |  |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December |   |  | 80. 4<br>80. 0<br>80. 0<br>80. 9<br>80. 6<br>80. 0                                | 80.3<br>80.7<br>81.1<br>81.6<br>81.5  | $\begin{array}{c} 61.5\\ 60.2\\ 61.0\\ 62.7\\ 62.4\\ 62.2 \end{array}$ | 62. 1<br>62. 0<br>63. 1<br>64. 3<br>64. 8          | 84. 6<br>83. 7<br>82. 9<br>81. 7<br>80. 3<br>79. 5                     | 84. 4<br>84. 2<br>83. 0<br>81. 9<br>81. 3          | $\begin{array}{c} 68.\ 2\\ 66.\ 6\\ 65.\ 9\\ 64.\ 8\\ 63.\ 7\\ 63.\ 3\end{array}$ | 70. 9<br>69. 2<br>67. 9<br>67. 1<br>66. 7   | 80. 5<br>78. 6<br>80. 0<br>80. 3<br>75. 8<br>72. 4                     | 81.7<br>79.4<br>82.1<br>80.4<br>76.3               | 58.9<br>56.7<br>59.0<br>59.1<br>53.9<br>51.1       | 61. 5<br>58. 2<br>63. 1<br>61. 1<br>55. 4          |  |  |
| Average  | ge  |  |   |   | 80.2   |  | 61.6   |  | 81.3  |   | 64.9   |  | 77.1   |  | 56.1   |  |

 

 Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1934 to November 1935—Continued

#### Class I Railroads

According to reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 984,319 workers exclusive of executives and officials employed in November by class I railroads—that is, roads having operating revenues of one million dollars or over. This is 2.0 percent lower than the number employed in October (1,004,902). The total compensation in November of all employees except executives and officials was \$132,687,315 compared with \$142,107,244 in October, a decrease of 6.6 percent.

The Commission's preliminary index of employment for November, taking the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, is 55.8. The October index is 56.9.

Table 6 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of October and November 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, October and November 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]

|  | Number<br>ployees<br>of mont  | of em-<br>at middle<br>h  | Total e<br>(mon  | arnings<br>thly)  |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Occupation                                     | Octo-<br>ber<br>1935  | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935   | October<br>1935  | November<br>1935  |
| All employees                                  | 1,004,902   | 984, 319  | \$142, 107, 244  | \$132, 687, 315   |
| Professional, clerical, and general.<br>Clerks | $\begin{array}{c} 163, 397\\ 85, 332\\ 15, 392\\ 218, 722\\ 30, 067\\ 109, 480\\ 274, 626\\ 57, 977\\ 8, 433\\ 37, 951\\ 60, 504\\ 20, 480\\ 124, 112\\ 23, 411\\ 14, 182\\ 18, 397\\ 16, 451\\ 121, 154\\ 211, 891\\ 23, 556\\ 48, 283\\ 36, 136\\ 8603\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 163,498\\ 85,419\\ 115,423\\ 196,783\\ 22,018\\ 98,303\\ 274,935\\ 558,100\\ 8,434\\ 32,432\\ 760,569\\ 20,532\\ 18,068\\ 123,390\\ 23,402\\ 14,120\\ 18,068\\ 16,411\\ 12,180\\ 213,533\\ 23,400\\ 48,544\\ 36,716\\ 38,769\\ 8,769\\$ | $\begin{array}{c} 25, 122, 504\\ 12, 544, 093\\ 2, 090, 790\\ 19, 961, 297\\ 1, 932, 999\\ 7, 420, 963\\ 36, 126, 791\\ 8, 632, 430\\ 1, 343, 457\\ 5, 970, 482\\ 6, 719, 248\\ 1, 806, 683\\ 1, 307, 922\\ 15, 892, 833\\ 3, 748, 870\\ 2, 226, 781\\ 1, 751, 013\\ 1, 203, 795\\ 2, 340, 763\\ 42, 663, 056\\ 5, 963, 840\\ 8, 316, 846\\ 5, 781, 762\\ 8, 065, 869\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 24, 612, 658\\ 12, 173, 326\\ 2, 657, 606\\ 17, 148, 099\\ 1, 289, 414\\ 6, 001, 740\\ 34, 995, 776\\ 8, 064, 313\\ 1, 271, 850\\ 5, 598, 833\\ 6, 272, 221\\ 1, 740, 256\\ 1, 221, 574\\ 15, 209, 915\\ 3, 599, 629\\ 2, 136, 915\\ 1, 584, 355\\ 1, 192, 284\\ 2, 203, 357\\ 39, 327, 510\\ 5, 476, 117\\ 7, 545, 077\\ 5, 404, 34\\ 7, 391, 376\\ \end{array}$ |

#### Trend of Private Employment, by States

CHANGES in employment and pay rolls from October to November 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 the present analysis, but will be furnished on request.

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 November 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]

|  |  | Tot   | tal—All  | groups   |  |  | M  | anufact  | turing  |   |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Geographic division and State  | Num-<br>ber of<br>estab-<br>lish-<br>ments                           | Num-<br>ber on<br>pay roll<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935 | Amount<br>of pay roll<br>(1 week)<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                         | Num-<br>ber of<br>estab-<br>lish-<br>ments                 | Num-<br>ber on<br>pay roll<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935   | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935   | Amount<br>of pay roll<br>(1 week)<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935   | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                      |
| New England<br>Maine<br>New Hampshire<br>Vermont<br>Massachusetts<br>Rhode Island<br>Connecticut | 13, 802<br>768<br>654<br>448<br>28, 620<br>1, 263<br>2, 049          | 824, 463<br>50, 063<br>35, 051<br>16, 399<br>446, 492<br>91, 492<br>184, 966                        | $-0.3 \\8 \\ -1.4 \\ -2.8 \\7 \\4 \\ +1.2$                     | \$17, 114, 650<br>890, 054<br>651, 852<br>328, 231<br>9, 490, 085<br>1, 742, 609<br>4, 011, 819                        | $ \begin{array}{r} -3.3 \\ -4.5 \\ -5.6 \\ -4.8 \\ -3.7 \\ -7.1 \\ +.6 \end{array} $   | <b>3, 145</b><br>262<br>183<br>121<br>1, 548<br>409<br>622 | <b>554, 108</b><br>41, 115<br>28, 081<br>10, 328<br><i>252, 923</i><br>71, 431<br>150, 230 | -(1) 9 6  +2.2 8  +.4  +.3 3 6 8 | \$10, 727, 048<br>697, 517<br>496, 165<br>203, 219<br>4, 865, 612<br>1, 247, 042<br>3, 217, 493               | $ \begin{array}{r} -4.1 \\ -5.0 \\ -6.5 \\1 \\ -5.1 \\ -9.2 \\ +.1 \\ \end{array} $ |
| Middle Atlantic<br>New York<br>New Jersey<br>Pennsylvania  | <b>39, 593</b><br>17, 832<br>3, 747<br>9, 014                        | <b>1, 861, 115</b><br>814, 868<br>271, 538<br>774, 709  | -1.1<br>5<br>+.6<br>-2.2                                       | <b>43, 655, 528</b><br>20, 617, 238<br>6, 373, 471<br>16, 664, 819   | -3.6<br>-1.2<br>+.6<br>-7.8  | 4,967<br>31,950<br>4756<br>2,261                           | 1, 104, 065<br>404, 368<br>237, 386<br>462, 311  | 5<br>-1.2<br>+.7<br>5  | <b>24,843,141</b><br>9,801,561<br>5,392,845<br>9,648,735  | -2.0<br>-3.0<br>+.8<br>-2.6   |
| East North Cen-<br>tral<br>Ohio<br>Indiana<br>Illinois<br>Michigan<br>Wisconsin                  | <b>18, 946</b><br>8, 229<br>1, 798<br>\$4, 404<br>3, 509<br>\$1, 006 | <b>1, 899, 008</b><br>529, 303<br><i>194, 730</i><br><i>498, 112</i><br>502, 681<br><i>174, 182</i> | $+1.5 \\5 \\ +1.2 \\ +(1) \\ +5.8 \\2$                         | <b>46, 348, 186</b><br>12, 439, 645<br><i>4, 327, 860</i><br><i>11, 491, 201</i><br>14, 230, 958<br><i>8, 858, 522</i> | $^{+2.8}_{4}_{+1.7}_{-1.5}_{+11.3}_{-1.8}$   | 6, 621<br>2, 219<br>831<br>2, 036<br>786<br>749            | <b>1, 399, 257</b><br>374, 041<br>158, 969<br>315, 860<br>411, 102<br>139, 285             | +1.9<br>7<br>+1.7<br>+.3<br>+6.5<br>78   | <b>33, 779, 356</b><br>8, 983, 465<br><i>3, 533, 378</i><br>7, 171, 515<br>10, 971, 059<br><i>3, 119, 939</i> | +2.1<br>+.3<br>+2.7<br>7<br>+6.3<br>7-1.1   |
| West North<br>Central<br>Minnesota<br>Iowa<br>Missouri<br>North Dakota<br>Nebraska<br>Kansas     | 11,046<br>1,967<br>1,738<br>3,265<br>550<br>439<br>1,384<br>\$1,703  | <b>399, 414</b><br>85, 660<br>55, 026<br>161, 859<br>5, 041<br>5, 525<br>33, 001<br><i>53, 302</i>  | 9<br>5<br>-1.9<br>-1.3<br>+.7<br>4<br>-1.7<br>+.6              | 8, 755, 709<br>1, 945, 151<br>1, 155, 477<br>3, 519, 579<br>112, 767<br>114, 137<br>713, 836<br>1, 194, 762            | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ -1.2 \\ -1.7 \\ +(1) \\ +1.5 \\ -2.7 \\ +1.1 \\ +.3 \end{array}$ | 2, 127<br>355<br>382<br>772<br>44<br>32<br>157<br>\$85     | <b>181, 431</b><br>35, 921<br>27, 536<br>78, 915<br>698<br>1, 761<br>11, 983<br>24, 617    | $\begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ -2.2 \\ -2.5 \\ -2.5 \\ -2.5 \\ -2.1 \\ +3.6 \\ -2.1 \\ +.2 \end{array}$   | 3, 936, 498<br>816, 043<br>568, 220<br>1, 661, 612<br>16, 807<br>36, 113<br>267, 186<br>570, 517              | +.1<br>-1.5<br>-2.0<br>+1.5<br>-1.1<br>+1.0<br>+3.3<br>-1.1                         |

Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
 Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and bandling.
 Includes laundering and cleaning, and water, light and power.

<sup>3</sup> Includes laundries.
<sup>4</sup> Includes laundries.
<sup>4</sup> Includes automobile and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.
<sup>5</sup> Includes construction, but does not include hotels, restaurants, and public works.
<sup>6</sup> Weighed percentage change.
<sup>4</sup> Hncludes construction, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.
#### TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

|  |  | Tot   | al—All  | groups   |  |   | М  | anufact  | uring  |   |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Geographic divi-<br>sion and State   | Num-<br>ber of<br>estab-<br>lish-<br>ments   | Num-<br>ber on<br>pay roll<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                                    | Amount<br>of pay roll<br>(1 week)<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                         | Num-<br>ber of<br>estab-<br>lish-<br>ments  | Núm-<br>ber on<br>pay roll<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935   | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                       | Amount<br>of pay roll<br>(1 week)<br>Novem-<br>ber 1935  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change<br>from<br>Octo-<br>ber<br>1935                                      |
| South Atlantic.<br>Delaware<br>Maryland<br>Dist. Columbia<br>Virginia<br>West Virginia<br>North Carolina<br>Georgia<br>Florida | <b>10, 900</b><br>234<br>1, 594<br>1, 062<br>2, 109<br>1, 257<br>1, 319<br>722<br>1, 489<br>1, 114 | <b>751, 937</b><br>12, 927<br>106, 717<br>40, 936<br>93, 839<br>143, 401<br>146, 439<br>66, 215<br>99, 602<br>41, 861 | $\begin{array}{c} +1.2 \\ -3.4 \\4 \\ +.7 \\2 \\ +.3 \\ +2.1 \\ +1.4 \\ +.5 \\ +13.9 \end{array}$ | <b>\$13, 762, 214</b><br>288, 693<br><i>\$, \$247, 049</i><br>982, 068<br>1, 710, 722<br>3, 250, 450<br>2, 137, 423<br>909, 122<br>1, 529, 666<br>707, 021 | $-0.4 \\ -1.4 \\3 \\6 \\ +.3 \\5.9 \\ +1.9 \\ +3.0 \\ +1.8 \\ +11.0$                   | <b>2, 641</b><br>78<br><i>547</i><br>36<br>426<br>241<br>577<br>196<br>357<br>183 | <b>482, 819</b><br>8, 207<br><i>68, 595</i><br>3, 571<br>60, 477<br>54, 164<br>135, 264<br>59, 288<br>75, 819<br>17, 434 | +0.4-5.77-1.9+.8-1.5-1.1+2.1+1.5+.6+3.4  | <b>\$7, 977, 736</b><br>175, 021<br>1, <i>\$61</i> , 894<br>120, 401<br>1, 068, 799<br>1, 172, 924<br>1, 955, 132<br>786, 708<br>1, 057, 822<br>279, 035 | $\begin{array}{r} +0.7\\ -2.2\\ 7-2.8\\ +.9\\ +1.2\\ -2.6\\ +2.2\\ +3.4\\ +3.0\\ +5.3\end{array}$   |
| East South Cen-<br>tral  | <b>4, 564</b><br>1, 507<br>1, 278<br>1, 208<br>571   | <b>246, 593</b><br>78, 962<br>86, 512<br>64, 545<br>16, 574   | +1.0<br>8<br>+.8<br>+3.7<br>+.3   | <b>4, 329, 543</b><br>1, 651, 198<br>1, 459, 203<br>969, 126<br>250, 016   | +.2<br>-1.4<br>+.4<br>+2.5<br>+1.6   | <b>902</b><br>266<br>310<br>229<br>97   | <b>155, 333</b><br>32, 953<br>62, 207<br>49, 633<br>10, 540  | +.6<br>-3.3<br>+.2<br>+3.9<br>+.5  | <b>2, 479, 887</b><br>635, 751<br>1, 005, 311<br>696, 996<br>141, 829  | 1<br>-3.6<br>3<br>+3.0<br>+3.1  |
| West South Cen-<br>tral<br>Arkansas<br>Louisiana<br>Oklahoma<br>Texas  | <b>4,064</b><br>512<br>996<br>1,411<br>1,145   | 150, 850<br>16, 552<br>41, 367<br>38, 324<br>54, 607  | +.1<br>-1.6<br>+.8<br>+.2<br>+.1  | <b>3, 055, 913</b><br>268, 750<br>739, 936<br>829, 933<br>1, 217, 294  | +.3<br>-1.8<br>+.4<br>2<br>+1.1  | 799<br>86<br>212<br>126<br>375  | <b>70, 953</b><br>7, 951<br>21, 103<br>10, 110<br><i>\$1, 789</i>  | 7<br>-5.1<br>1<br>+.7<br>3   | <b>1, 342, 453</b><br>109, 725<br>321, 952<br>208, 079<br><i>702, 697</i>  | + (1)   -6.1   -1.1  7   +1.8   |
| Mountain<br>Montana<br>Idaho<br>Wyoming<br>Colorado<br>New Mexico<br>Arizona.<br>Utah<br>Nevada                                | <b>4, 595</b><br>774<br>473<br>354<br>1, 246<br>384<br>567<br>539<br>258                           | <b>127, 387</b><br>18, 888<br>11, 002<br>9, 560<br>44, 543<br>6, 642<br>13, 933<br>19, 389<br>3, 430                  | $ \begin{array}{c}5\\ +3.2\\ -5.9\\ -1.2\\ -2.5\\ -2.5\\ +4.8\\ -2.5\\ -1.3 \end{array} $         | <b>3,006,539</b><br>498,233<br>234,979<br>267,449<br>1,008,734<br>139,715<br>318,803<br>445,877<br>92,749  | $ \begin{array}{c} +1.7\\ +1.2\\ -5.8\\ +2.8\\ +3.8\\ +4.7\\ +3.8\\ -1.7 \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$                             | <b>40, 715</b><br>5, 458<br>4, 266<br>2, 224<br>16, 884<br>866<br>2, 389<br>7, 608<br>1, 020                             | $\begin{array}{r} -5.5 \\ -1.34 \\ -6.7 \\ -7.2 \\ -4.3 \\ +1.1 \\ +1.3 \end{array}$ | <b>901, 881</b><br>128, 383<br>92, 181<br>59, 852<br>370, 368<br>13, 655<br>52, 657<br>154, 816<br>29, 969   | $\begin{array}{c} +2.8 \\ -5.8 \\ -10.9 \\ -6.2 \\ +7.5 \\ -7.5 \\ -9 \\ +18.1 \\ -(1) \end{array}$ |
| Pacific<br>Washington<br>Oregon<br>California  | 6,441<br>3,150<br>1,353<br>91,938  | <b>408, 295</b><br>89, 576<br>48, 720<br><i>269, 995</i>  | $\begin{array}{c c} -4.9 \\ -7.0 \\ -8.6 \\ -3.6 \end{array}$                                     | <b>10, 237, 076</b><br>2, 085, 940<br>1, 098, 997<br>7, 052, 139   | -4.9<br>-8.2<br>-9.6<br>-3.1   | <b>1,764</b><br>2 474<br>3 255<br>1,035   | <b>207, 397</b><br>46, 225<br>27, 094<br>134, 078  | $ \begin{array}{c} -9.5 \\ -11.2 \\ -14.3 \\ -7.8 \end{array} $                      | <b>5, 106, 862</b><br>1, 023, 650<br>568, 548<br><i>3, 514, 664</i>  | -7.9<br>-12.9<br>-16.3<br>-4.8  |

Table 7.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in November 1935 by Geographic Divisions and by States-Continued

Less than ½ of 1 percent.
Weighted percentage change.
Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

# Private Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of November employment and pay-roll totals with October 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.

|   | Number of<br>establish-   | Number  | on pay roll  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age   | Amount<br>(1 w  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age |   |
|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| Cities  | porting in<br>both<br>months  | October<br>1935   | November<br>1935   | change<br>from<br>October<br>1935  | October<br>1935 | November<br>1935     | change<br>from<br>October<br>1935   |
| New York City<br>Chicago, III<br>Philadelphia, Pa<br>Los Angeles, Calif<br>Cleveland, Ohio<br>St. Louis, Mo<br>Baltimore, Md<br>Boston, Mass<br>Pittsburgh, Pa<br>San Francisco, Calif<br>Sunfalo, N. Y<br>Milwaukee, Wis | $\begin{array}{c} 14, 206\\ 3, 726\\ 2, 674\\ 1, 507\\ 2, 466\\ 1, 846\\ 1, 701\\ 1, 297\\ 3, 454\\ 1, 503\\ 1, 528\\ 1, 528\\ 1, 063\\ 709\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 657,006\\ 358,130\\ 221,882\\ 304,964\\ 129,213\\ 135,341\\ 124,156\\ 81,068\\ 161,757\\ 183,916\\ 85,165\\ 68,159\\ 69,219\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 656,174\\ 363,037\\ 221,049\\ 333,305\\ 129,791\\ 134,328\\ 123,126\\ 80,262\\ 161,440\\ 187,134\\ 83,933\\ 68,817\\ 69,198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} -0.1\\ +1.4\\4\\ +9.3\\ +.4\\7\\8\\ -1.0\\2\\ +1.7\\ -1.4\\ +1.0\\ -(^1)\end{array}$ |                 |                      | $\begin{array}{c} -0.8 \\ +.4 \\9 \\ +14.7 \\ +.6 \\3 \\ +.1 \\ -1.3 \\ -3.2 \\6 \\ -1.5 \\ +1.2 \\ +1.0 \end{array}$ |

Table 8.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities, November 1935 as Compared With October 1935

1 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

### Part II-Public Employment

EMPLOYMENT created by the Federal Government includes employment in the regular agencies of the Government, employment on the various construction programs wholly or partially financed by Federal funds, and employment on relief-work projects.

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Works Program was inaugurated by the President in a series of Executive orders by authority of Public Resolution No. 11 approved April 8, 1935. Employment created by this program includes employment on Federal projects and employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies which have received allotments from the Works Program fund. Projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are those projects conducted under the supervision of the W. P. A.

The emergency-work program consists of projects authorized by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration since April 1, 1934. This program of providing employment through relief-work projects is being rapidly curtailed as The Works Program gets under way. The emergency conservation program (Civilian Conservation Corps), created in April 1933, has been further extended under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for November is presented in table 9.

| Table | 9.—Summary | of | Federal | Employment          | and | Pay | Rolls, | November | 1935 1 |
|-------|------------|----|---------|---------------------|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|
|       |            |    |         | Subject to revision | 1   |     |        |          |        |

| Close  | Emplo   | yment                                    | Per-<br>cent-                                 | Pa   | Per-<br>cent-  |                        |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|------------------------|
| Class  | November October cha                                  |  | age<br>change                                 | November   | October  | age<br>change          |
| Federal service:<br>Executive.<br>Judicial<br>Legislative.<br>Military<br>Construction projects: | <sup>2</sup> 800, 488<br>1, 901<br>5, 063<br>285, 117 | 797, 259<br>1, 885<br>5, 120<br>281, 654 | +0.4 +.8 -1.1 +1.2                            | \$119, 299, 543<br>492, 917<br>1, 203, 502<br>22, 263, 895 | 2 \$119, 911, 829<br>494, 927<br>1, 210, 304<br>21, 893, 635 | -0.5<br>4<br>6<br>+1.7 |
| Financed by P. W. A.<br>Financed by R. F. C.<br>Financed by regular govern-                      | <sup>3</sup> 271, 111<br>9, 793                       | 4 308, 632<br>9, 192                     | $\begin{vmatrix} -12.2 \\ +6.5 \end{vmatrix}$ | <sup>3</sup> 19, 512, 866<br>1, 001, 408                   | <sup>4</sup> 21, 692, 439<br>952, 790                        | -10.0<br>+5.1          |
| mental appropriations<br>The Works Program   | 63, 912<br>1, 225, 394                                | 59, 091<br>631, 940                      | +8.2<br>+93.9                                 | 4, 077, 395<br>50, 159, 119                                | 4, 193, 129<br>29, 447, 788                                  | -2.8<br>+70.3          |
| Emergency work program<br>Emergency conservation work  | 343, 695<br>\$ 543, 958                               | 644, 639<br>6 550, 650                   | -46.7<br>-1.2                                 | 8, 253, 626<br>\$ 23, 957, 751                             | 17, 785, 219<br>6 24, 830, 752                               | -53.0                  |

Based on November reports received up to Dec. 21, 1935.
 Not including 642 employees transferred but not reported by department to which they were assigned.
 Includes 3,331 wage earners and a pay roll of \$145,347 on projects financed from the Emergency Relief

Appropriation Act of 1935. 4 Includes 1,184 wage earners and a pay roll of \$54,380 on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. • 46,621 employees and a pay roll of \$6,418,511 included in executive service. • 46,979 employees and pay roll of \$6,590,152 included in executive service.

#### Executive Service of the Federal Government

EMPLOYMENT in November in the executive branches of the Federal Government was 16 percent greater than in the same month of the previous year. (See table 10.)

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.

|   | 1  |   |   | Columbis  | 1   | Entire service   |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Perma-<br>nent porary Total Perma-<br>nent porary Total Perma-<br>nent porary 2 Total | Total  | Perma-<br>nent  | Tem-<br>porary 2                                      | Total   | Perma-<br>nent  | Tem-<br>porary <sup>2</sup>                            | Total  |  |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 87.601  | 8,138  | 95.739  | 509 057   | 85 142  | 594 199   | 596 658  | 93. 280  | 689, 938   |
| 1, 993  | 8, 549   | 110, 542  | 578, 805  | 107,912   | 686. 717  | 680, 798   | 116, 461   | 797.259  |
| 3.073   | 8,081  | 111, 154  | 3 589, 375  | 99,959  | 689.334   | 692, 448   | 108,040  | 800, 488   |
|   | -,   | ,   | 000,010   |   |   | ,  |  | ,  |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |  | a la colo  |
| 5,472   | -57  | +15,415   | +80,318   | +14,817   | +95,135   | +95,790  | +14,760  | +110,550   |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| -1,080  | -468   | +612  | +10,570   | -7,953  | +2,617  | +11,650  | -8,421   | +3,229   |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| -17.66  | 70   | +16.10  | +15.78  | +17.40  | +16.01  | +16.05   | +15.82   | +16.02   |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| +1.06   | -5.48  | +. 55   | +1.83   | -7.37   | +.38  | +1.71  | -7.23  | +. 41  |
|   |  |   |   |   |   |  | 1  |  |
| 1 004   | 1 007  | 0.041   | 10 000  | 10 105  | 95 105  | 10 014   | 10 200   | 20 000   |
| 1,034   | 1,207  | 2,841   | 10,980  | 18, 180   | 30, 100   | 18,014   | 19, 392  | 38,000   |
| 1,190   | 11 20  | 2, 137  | 9,937   | 17 50   | 01,998  | 1 69   | 17 99  | 04,100   |
|   | $\begin{array}{c} 37, 601 \\ 11, 993 \\ 03, 073 \\ 15, 472 \\ -1, 080 \\ -17. 66 \\ +1. 06 \\ 1, 634 \\ 1, 190 \\ 1. 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $ | 1611         potary         1611         potary         1611           37, 601         8, 138         95, 739         509, 057         85, 142         594, 109         596, 658           11, 993         8, 549         110, 542         578, 805         107, 912         686, 717         680, 798           33, 073         8, 081         111, 154         3589, 376         99, 955         689, 334         692, 448           15, 472         -57         +15, 415         +80, 318         +14, 817         +95, 135         +95, 790           -1, 080         -468         +612         +10, 570         -7, 953         +2, 617         +11, 650           +17. 66         70         +16. 10         +15. 78         +17. 40         +16. 01         +16. 05           +1. 06         -5. 48         +. 55         +1. 83         -7. 37         +. 38         +1. 71           1, 634         1, 207         2, 841         16, 980         18, 185         35, 165         18, 614           1, 16         11. 39         1. 93         1. 70         17. 50         4. 65         1. 62 | $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $ |

Table 10.—Employees in Executive Service of the United States November 1934, October 1935, and November 19351

<sup>1</sup> Based on November reports received up to Dec. 21, 1935. <sup>2</sup> Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 21,346 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of \$853 625. <sup>3</sup> Includes 3,941 persons transferred from several State emergency relief administrations which adminis-tered relief activities partially financed by funds received from the Federal Emergency Relief Adminis-tered.

tration. <sup>4</sup> Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be

regarded as labor turn-over.

The most pronounced increases in employment in the executive departments of the Federal Government during November occurred in the Treasury Department and in the Works Progress Administration. Substantial gains, however, were shown by the Resettlement Administration, the Department of Labor, the Navy Department, the Post Office Department, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The largest loss in the number of employees. on the other hand, was reported by the War Department. There were also appreciable decreases in the number of workers employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of Commerce, and the National Recovery Administration.

#### Construction Projects Financed by the Public Works Administration

DURING November <sup>1</sup> 271,000 employees were working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. Compared with the previous month, this is a loss of 37,500 workers. Pay-roll disbursements for the month were somewhat in excess of \$19,500,000 and the value of material orders placed was approximately \$29,000,000.

Federal construction projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government from funds provided under the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise expressly stated, when November is referred to in this section, it may be accepted as meaning the month ending Nov. 15.

National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the Federal housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. 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 from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are used to finance a non-Federal project, as much as 45 percent of the total cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

Commercial loans have been made, for the most part, 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 464. 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. 466.)

Details concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given, by type of project, in table 11.

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|  | Wage   | arners  |   |   |                                      |  |  |
|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Type of project  | Maxi-<br>mum<br>number<br>employed<br>( <sup>1</sup> ) | Weekly<br>average                                 | Monthly<br>pay roll<br>disburse-<br>ments   | Number of<br>man-hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month   | Average<br>earnings<br>per hour      | value of<br>material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month      |  |
|  | I  | Federal pro                                       | ojects—financ   | ed from N. I  | . R. A. fur                          | nds  |  |
| All projects   | <sup>2</sup> 150, 871                                  | 143, 611  | \$11, 157, 564  | 16, 182, 923  | \$0. 689                             | \$14, 103, 555   |  |
| Building construction <sup>3</sup><br>Forestry<br>Naval vessels<br>Public roads <sup>4</sup>               | 13, 816<br>99<br>28, 547<br>( <sup>§</sup> )           | 11, 344<br>96<br>28, 188<br>64, 357               | 917, 788<br>4, 486<br>3, 395, 771<br>2, 667, 500                                  | 1, 067, 106<br>8, 405<br>4, 129, 662<br>5, 153, 450   | . 860<br>. 534<br>. 822<br>. 518     | 1, 917, 269<br>2, 337<br>2, 255, 168<br>4, 850, 000              |  |
| Reclamation  | 14, 986<br>23, 387<br>3, 858<br>282<br>1, 539          | $14, 177 \\ 20, 421 \\ 3, 335 \\ 231 \\ 1, 462$   | $\begin{array}{c} 1,545,588\\ 2,272,382\\ 189,927\\ 16,058\\ 148,064 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 2,211,985\\ 2,973,352\\ 384,463\\ 24,909\\ 229,591 \end{array}$           | .699<br>.764<br>.494<br>.645<br>.645 | 2, 300, 780<br>2, 549, 315<br>158, 546<br>19, 903<br>50, 237     |  |
|  | No   | n-Federal   | projects—fin  | anced from N  | I. I. R. A.                          | funds  |  |
| All projects   | 113, 429   | 93, 200   | \$7, 871, 224   | 9, 417, 231   | \$0. 836                             | \$14, 131, 553   |  |
| Building construction<br>Railroad construction<br>Streets and roads<br>Water and sewerage<br>Miscellaneous | 53, 369<br>2, 629<br>15, 108<br>35, 473<br>6, 850      | 43, 651<br>2, 371<br>12, 274<br>29, 384<br>5, 520 | 3, 925, 481<br>178, 645<br>890, 372<br>2, 408, 148<br>468, 578                    | $\begin{array}{r} 4, 187, 658\\ 272, 261\\ 1, 254, 038\\ 3, 031, 037\\ 672, 237\end{array}$ | .937<br>.656<br>.710<br>.794<br>.697 | 7, 504, 352<br>33, 115<br>1, 597, 915<br>4, 093, 936<br>902, 235 |  |
|  | Non-I  | Federal pr  | ojects—financ   | ced from E. I   | R. A. A. 19                          | 35 funds   |  |
| All projects   | 3, 331   | 2, 717  | \$145, 347  | 217, 411  | \$0. 669                             | \$444, 254   |  |
| Building construction<br>Electrification<br>Heavy engineering<br>Reclamation                               | 1, 280<br>34<br>49<br>6                                | 1,042<br>24<br>35<br>6                            | 51, 790<br>1, 678<br>1, 280<br>78   | 80, 120<br>2, 525<br>1, 290<br>116  | . 646<br>. 665<br>. 992<br>. 672     | 173, 069<br>10, 416<br>215                                       |  |
| River, harbor, and flood control<br>Streets and roads<br>Water and sewerage<br>Miscellaneous               | 17<br>1, 114<br>703<br>128                             | 15<br>866<br>635<br>94                            | 329<br>56, 857<br>26, 078<br>7, 257   | 640<br>79, 695<br>43, 952<br>9, 073   | . 514<br>. 713<br>. 593<br>. 800     | 75, 750<br>171, 780<br>13, 024                                   |  |

#### Table 11.-Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1935

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government

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.
 Includes pay-roll data for 91 wage earners employed on Federal housing projects financed from Emer-gency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935.
 Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
 Not available; average number included in total.

Compared with October, the number of employees engaged on Federal construction projects decreased by approximately 30,000 in November. Losses in employment occurred in six of the various types Small increases in the number of workers employed were of projects. registered on forestry, naval vessel, and building-construction projects. Public-road projects showed the most marked decrease in employment during the month.

Employment on non-Federal-construction projects financed under the National Industrial Recovery Act declined in November. All

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types of projects except the miscellaneous group showed fewer workers employed in November than in October. Nearly half of the total number of employees were engaged on building-construction projects.

On non-Federal projects financed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, there was an increase of 2,147 in the number of workers employed in November. Employment on heavy engineering work; reclamation projects; river, harbor and flood-control work; and miscellaneous projects is shown for the first time. Over two-thirds of the total number of employees were engaged on buildingconstruction work and street and road projects.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by Public Works funds in November are shown in table 12, by geographic divisions.

| Table 12 Employment and Pay Rolls on | Construction Projects Financed From |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Public Works Funds                   | , November 1935                     |

|   | Wage e   | earners  |   | Number of  |  | Value of  |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Geographic division   | Maxi-<br>mum<br>number<br>em-<br>ployed <sup>1</sup> | Weekly<br>average                                  | Monthly<br>pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments                           | worked<br>during<br>month  | Average<br>earn-<br>ings per<br>hour   | material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month   |
|   | 1  | Federal pro  | ojects—financ   | ed from N. I   | [. R. A. fu  | nds   |
| All divisions   | 150, 871   | 143, 611   | \$11, 157, 564  | 16, 182, 923   | \$0. 689   | 2\$14, 198, 555   |
| New England <sup>3</sup><br>Middle Atlantic <sup>3</sup><br>East North Central <sup>3</sup><br>West North Central<br>South Atlantic | 9, 529<br>20, 044<br>19, 467<br>16, 011<br>28, 080   | 9, 193<br>19, 205<br>18, 175<br>15, 178<br>26, 598 | 897, 100<br>1, 944, 000<br>1, 323, 541<br>697, 750<br>2, 024, 345   | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 119, 526\\ 2, 481, 436\\ 1, 784, 358\\ 1, 285, 689\\ 3, 014, 041 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} . \ 801 \\ . \ 783 \\ . \ 742 \\ . \ 543 \\ . \ 672 \end{array}$ | 474, 633<br>1, 215, 152<br>1, 062, 722<br>517, 690<br>2, 021, 195                         |
| East South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific<br>Outside continental United States                                | 20, 560<br>12, 083<br>12, 368<br>10, 409<br>2, 320   | 19, 828<br>11, 856<br>11, 643<br>9, 796<br>2, 138  | $1, 382, 263 \\ 422, 232 \\ 1, 282, 585 \\ 1, 069, 876 \\ 113, 872$ | $\begin{array}{c} 2, 305, 625\\ 911, 619\\ 1, 790, 408\\ 1, 257, 523\\ 232, 698 \end{array}$       | $\begin{array}{c} . \ 600 \\ . \ 463 \\ . \ 716 \\ . \ 851 \\ . \ 489 \end{array}$ | $1, 644, 867 \\141, 130 \\1, 179, 823 \\873, 090 \\123, 253 \\$                           |
|   | N  | on-Federal   | projects—fir  | nanced from  | N. I. R. A   | . funds   |
| All divisions   | 113, 429   | 93, 200  | \$7, 871, 224   | 9, 417, 231  | \$0. 836   | \$14, 131, 553  |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>West North Central<br>South Atlantic  | 7, 995<br>26, 552<br>20, 106<br>15, 881<br>9, 323    | 6, 577<br>22, 382<br>16, 421<br>12, 899<br>7, 437  | 539,8112,241,0811,381,6431,082,620508,098                           | $\begin{array}{r} 677,480\\ 2,312,266\\ 1,557,392\\ 1,395,883\\ 725,538\end{array}$                | . 797<br>. 969<br>. 887<br>. 776<br>. 700  | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 320, 75\\ 4, 240, 17\\ 2, 187, 18\\ 1, 542, 05\\ 797, 39\end{array}$ |
| East South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific.<br>Outside continental United States.                              | 4, 383<br>10, 635<br>4, 842<br>13, 486<br>226        | 3, 415<br>8, 781<br>3, 912<br>11, 205<br>171       | $184, 397 \\ 534, 877 \\ 325, 403 \\ 1, 058, 181 \\ 15, 113 $       | $\begin{array}{c} 294,794\\ 866,415\\ 403,978\\ 1,163,021\\ 20,464\end{array}$                     | .626<br>.617<br>.805<br>.910<br>.739   | $\begin{array}{c} 396, 76\\ 1, 728, 69\\ 415, 84\\ 1, 473, 36\\ 29, 32\end{array}$        |
|   |  |  |   | 1  | -  |   |

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any one week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
 <sup>3</sup> Includes \$4,945,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
 <sup>4</sup> Includes pay-roll data for wage earners employed on Federal housing projects financed from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, 1935 funds.

|  | Wage                                    | earners                         |   |   |   | Value of<br>material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month |  |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Geographic division  | Maxi-<br>mum<br>number<br>em-<br>ployed | Weekly<br>average               | Monthly<br>pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments           | Number of<br>man-hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month | Average<br>earn-<br>ings per<br>hour      |   |  |
|  | Non-                                    | Federal pro                     | jects—finan   | ced from E. I                                       | R. A. A. 19                               | 935 funds   |  |
| All divisions  | 3, 331                                  | 2, 717                          | \$145, 347  | 217, 411  | \$0.669                                   | \$444, 254  |  |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>West North Central<br>South Atlantic | 447<br>244<br>518<br>971<br>606         | 356<br>197<br>417<br>802<br>514 | 18, 101<br>12, 253<br>27, 725<br>48, 058<br>16, 313 | 33, 202<br>13, 239<br>27, 810<br>77, 193<br>33, 716 | . 545<br>. 926<br>. 997<br>. 623<br>. 484 | 69, 947<br>18, 443<br>52, 538<br>95, 780<br>82, 043         |  |
| East South Central<br>West South Central   | $169 \\ 122 \\ 226$                     | 128<br>98<br>182                | 3, 297<br>4, 675<br>13, 207                         | 7, 016<br>6, 081<br>16, 977                         | . 470<br>. 769<br>. 778                   | 37, 490<br>24, 901<br>49, 760                               |  |
| Outside continental United States .  | 28                                      | 23                              | 1, 718  | 2, 177  | . 789                                     | 13, 352   |  |

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed From Public Works Funds, November 1935-Continued

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during November in railway car and locomotive shops on projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund are shown in table 13, by geographic divisions.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed From Public Works Administration Funds, November 1935

|   | Number<br>earn                             | of wage<br>ers                                | Monthly  | Number of man-hours   | f<br>Average  | Value of<br>material<br>orders                       |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Geographic division   | Maximum<br>number<br>employed <sup>1</sup> | Semi-<br>monthly<br>average                   | pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments                             | worked<br>during<br>month                                   | earnings<br>per hour  | orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month                  |
| All divisions, railroad and com-<br>mercial shops   | 3, 480                                     | (2)   | \$338, 731   | 499, 999  | \$0. 677  | (2)  |
|   |  |   | Railroa  | d shops   |   |  |
| All divisions   | 2, 510                                     | 2, 395  | \$206, 828   | 294, 031  | \$0. 703  | \$272, 322   |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>East South Central  | 447<br>696<br>390<br>977                   | 447<br>668<br>334<br>946                      | 53, 163<br>33, 494<br>26, 984<br>93, 187                   | 72, 774<br>49, 315<br>39, 134<br>132, 808                   | .731<br>.679<br>.700<br>.702  | 14,744<br>101,992<br>47,609<br>107,977               |
|   |  |   | Commerc  | ial shops   |   |  |
| All divisions   | 970  | (2)   | \$131, 903   | 205, 968  | \$0. 640  | (2)  |
| Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>West North Central<br>South Atlantic<br>East South Central<br>West South Central | 33<br>475<br>22<br>326<br>62<br>52         | (2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2) | 3, 678<br>84, 536<br>4, 326<br>31, 361<br>3, 990<br>4, 012 | 5, 475<br>122, 992<br>7, 696<br>52, 110<br>9, 480<br>8, 215 | $\begin{array}{r} . \ 672 \\ . \ 687 \\ . \ 562 \\ . \ 602 \\ . \ 421 \\ . \ 488 \end{array}$ | (2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2)<br>(2) |

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop. <sup>3</sup> Data not available.

Compared with October, there was a gain of 856 in the number of workers employed during November in railway-car and locomotive shops on work financed from Public Works Administration funds.

#### 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 November 1935 are shown in table 14.

| Table 14Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 | to November 1935, Inclusive, |
|---|------------------------------|
| on Projects Financed From Public            | Works Funds                  |

| Year and month   | Maximum<br>number of<br>wage<br>earners <sup>1</sup>                                    | Monthly<br>pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments  | Number of<br>man-hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month   | Average<br>earnings<br>per hour                    | Value of<br>material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month  |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| July 1933 to November 1935, inclusive_                         |   | \$579, 068, 281  | 934, 995, 998   | \$0.619  | \$1, 076, 789, 330   |
| 1933<br>July   | $\begin{array}{r} 267\\ 4,719\\ 39,535\\ 146,747\\ 255,512\\ 300,758\end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{r} 26,433\\131,937\\1,784,996\\6,353,835\\11,552,547\\13,091,587\end{array}$                | $\begin{array}{r} 35, 217\\ 206, 990\\ 3, 296, 162\\ 12, 029, 751\\ 21, 759, 245\\ 24, 391, 546\end{array}$ | . 751<br>. 637<br>. 542<br>. 528<br>. 531<br>. 537 | (2)<br>2 202, 100<br>1, 628, 537<br>3 23, 351, 150<br>24, 568, 577<br>25, 702, 750                     |
| 1934<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June   | $\begin{array}{c} 298,069\\ 311,381\\ 307,274\\ 382,220\\ 506,056\\ 610,752\end{array}$ | 12, 646, 241<br>14, 348, 094<br>14, 113, 247<br>18, 785, 405<br>25, 942, 387<br>33, 808, 429               | $\begin{array}{c} 23,409,908\\ 26,544,346\\ 25,501,446\\ 32,937,649\\ 46,052,698\\ 59,873,309 \end{array}$  | 540<br>541<br>553<br>570<br>563<br>565             | 24, 206, 352<br>25, 269, 537<br>4 69, 766, 559<br>4 68, 526, 223<br>4 50, 468, 427<br>4 60, 797, 939   |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | $\begin{array}{c} 644,729\\ 629,907\\ 575,655\\ 527,883\\ 503,985\\ 410,236\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 34,845,461\\ 36,480,027\\ 32,758,795\\ 30,263,279\\ 30,664,356\\ 23,655,422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 60,736,768\\ 61,925,300\\ 53,427,096\\ 47,910,342\\ 49,004,023\\ 36,238,781 \end{array}$  | 574<br>589<br>613<br>625<br>653                    | 4 53, 377, 997<br>4 54, 192, 443<br>4 50, 878, 000<br>4 51, 756, 945<br>55, 044, 382<br>4 45, 766, 286 |
| 1935<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June   | 304, 723<br>272, 273<br>281, 461<br>333, 045<br>394, 875<br>414, 306                    | 18, 462, 677<br>16, 896, 475<br>17, 400, 798<br>20, 939, 741<br>24, 490, 087<br>25, 386, 962               | 27, 478, 022<br>25, 144, 558<br>26, 008, 063<br>31, 387, 712<br>36, 763, 164<br>38, 800, 178                | . 672<br>. 672<br>. 669<br>. 667<br>. 667<br>. 654 | 4 30, 746, 857<br>29, 264, 484<br>27, 276, 566<br>31, 645, 166<br>4 36, 893, 840<br>4 42, 017, 642     |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November             | 405, 332<br>394, 509<br>344, 520<br>308, 632<br>271, 111                                | 24, 968, 785<br>25, 292, 656<br>22, 772, 317<br>21, 692, 439<br>19, 512, 866                               | 37, 845, 047<br>37, 133, 989<br>32, 478, 773<br>30, 358, 351<br>26, 317, 564                                | . 660<br>. 681<br>. 701<br>. 715<br>. 741          | 41, 936, 424<br>46, 954, 714<br>4 40, 988, 896<br>34, 608, 853<br>28, 951, 684                         |

<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> Orders placed for materials during July and August 1933, with exception of public-roads projects in-cluded in October 1933.

<sup>4</sup> Includes orders for materials placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
 <sup>4</sup> Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

From the beginning of the Public Works Program in July 1933 through November 1935, pay-roll disbursements have amounted to approximately \$580,000,000; the value of material orders placed has been in excess of \$1,076,000,000; and nearly 935,000,000 man-hours of employment have been provided at the construction site.

#### The Works Program

MORE than 1,225,000 workers were employed at the site of construction projects financed by The Works Program during November,<sup>1</sup> which, compared with the previous month, is an increase of 593,000.

A detailed record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in November is given in table 15, by type of project.

#### Table 15 .- Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, November 1935

|   | Wage ea   | arners  | Monthly  | Number of   | Aver-  | Value of<br>material   |  |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Type of project   | Maximum<br>number<br>employed <sup>1</sup>  | Weekly<br>aver-<br>age  | pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments   | man-hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month  | earn-<br>ings<br>per<br>hour   | orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month  |  |
|   |   |   | Federal  | l projects  |  |  |  |
| All projects  | 168, 234  | 152, 234  | \$8, 391, 581  | 18, 870, 799  | \$0. 445   | \$9, 214, 916  |  |
| Building construction.<br>Electrification.<br>Forestry<br>Grade-crossing elimination<br>Heavy engineering.<br>Hydroelectric power plants.<br>Plant, crop, and livestock conservation.<br>Professional, technical, and clerical.<br>Public roads.<br>Reclamation<br>River, harbor, and flood control.<br>Streets and roads.<br>Water and sewerage.<br>Miscellaneous. | 25, 910<br>394<br>21, 090<br>2, 642<br>496<br>22, 584<br>6, 632<br>15, 776<br>24, 107<br>33, 998<br>7, 160<br>1, 001<br>6, 383<br>Proje | 23, 916<br>353<br>19, 976<br>2, 132<br>58<br>393<br>17, 790<br>6, 632<br>12, 699<br>23, 697<br>31, 111<br>5, 862<br>cts opera | 1, 309, 168<br>16, 680<br>1, 098, 173<br>113, 130<br>3, 968<br>9, 908<br>799, 637<br>468, 195<br>644, 507<br>1, 030, 297<br>2, 245, 588<br>335, 840<br>38, 583<br>277, 907<br>ted by Worl  | 2, 689, 848<br>44, 106<br>3, 250, 914<br>250, 430<br>6, 474<br>63, 061<br>2, 364, 793<br>764, 035<br>1, 557, 991<br>2, 525, 551<br>3, 880, 391<br>717, 600<br>101, 706<br>653, 899<br>85 Progress 2 | . 487<br>. 378<br>. 338<br>. 452<br>. 613<br>. 157<br>. 338<br>. 613<br>. 414<br>. 408<br>. 579<br>. 425 | 807, 517<br>68, 725<br>800, 199<br>237, 037<br>4, 524<br>708, 819<br>463, 888<br>47, 194<br>647, 256<br>1, 836, 104<br>2, 751, 756<br>231, 970<br>26, 451<br>583, 416<br>tration |  |
| All projects  | 231,057,160   |   | \$41, 767, 538   | 89, 156, 008  | \$0.468  | 4 \$14, 836, 346   |  |
| Conservation  | 62, 523<br>428, 886<br>12, 258<br>56, 860<br>84, 567<br>78, 196<br>171, 291<br>1, 155<br>44, 781<br>44, 781                             |   | $1, 962, 387 \\14, 618, 148 \\258, 671 \\3, 395, 701 \\4, 486, 321 \\2, 666, 999 \\9, 524, 790 \\39, 959 \\1, 534, 841 \\2, 626 \\4, 906 \\39, 959 \\1, 924 \\2, 926 \\39, 959 \\39$ | 4, 851, 294<br>35, 175, 665<br>361, 285<br>5, 031, 663<br>7, 379, 902<br>5, 828, 405<br>17, 241, 113<br>83, 262<br>4, 343, 998<br>4, 459, 162   | . 405<br>. 416<br>. 716<br>. 675<br>. 608<br>. 458<br>. 552<br>. 480<br>. 353                            | 987, 127<br>6, 893, 647<br>16, 275<br>103, 284<br>1, 905, 374<br>1, 821, 740<br>2, 140, 166<br>30, 256<br>123, 535   |  |
| Sewing, canning, gardening, etc<br>Transportation<br>Not elsewhere classified   | 65, 713<br>17, 745<br>41, 003   |   | $1, 361, 397 \\711, 764 \\1, 206, 560$   | 4, 459, 162<br>1, 494, 477<br>2, 905, 782   | .305<br>.476<br>.415   | 205, 519<br>304, 442<br>304, 981   |  |

[Subject to revision]

<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> This total differs from the sum of the individual items since 7,818 employees worked on more than one

<sup>4</sup> This total differs from the state of the pay roll during month ending November 15. During week strength of workers on the pay roll during month ending November 15. During week ending November 30 there were nearly 2,500,000 workers employed on projects operated by W. P. A.
<sup>4</sup> Value of material orders placed during the month ending Nov. 30, 1935.
<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of electric utilities.
<sup>6</sup> Exclusive of buildings.

1 When the month of November is referred to in this section, it may be accepted as meaning the month ending Nov. 15.

The number of workers employed on Federal projects increased by nearly 40,000 in November. All types of projects except heavy engineering shared in the gain. Hydroelectric power-plant projects shown for the first time in November employed 496 workers. The most marked increase in the number of workers employed was registered on river, harbor, and flood-control work.

In comparison with October the number of workers employed during November on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration increased by 554,000. Employment showed marked gains on every type of project. Highway, road, and street work and recreational-facility projects accounted for more than half of the total number of employees. Average hourly earnings were highest on housing projects and lowest on sewing, canning, and gardening work.

A comparison by geographic divisions of employment, pay rolls. and man-hours worked in November on projects financed by The Works Program is given in table 16.

| Table | 16.—Employment | and | Pay   | Rolls  | on  | Projects | Financed | by | The | Works |
|-------|----------------|-----|-------|--------|-----|----------|----------|----|-----|-------|
|       |                | Pro | ogran | n, Nov | eml | per 1935 |          |    |     |       |

|   | Wage e  | arners   | Monthly  | Number of<br>man-hours   | Average                                   | Value of<br>material  |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Geographic division   | Maximum<br>number<br>employed <sup>1</sup>                              | Weekly<br>average                                  | disburse-<br>ments   | worked<br>during<br>month  | earnings<br>per hour                      | placed<br>during<br>month   |
|   |   |  | Federal  | projects   |   |   |
| All divisions <sup>2</sup>  | 168, 234  | 152, 234   | \$8, 391, 581  | 18, 870, 799   | \$0.445                                   | \$9, 214, 916   |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>West North Central<br>South Atlantic            | 10, 538<br>24, 132<br>20, 803<br>18, 082<br>30, 858                     | 8, 846<br>22, 133<br>18, 269<br>16, 173<br>29, 286 | 601, 353<br>1, 392, 587<br>1, 097, 899<br>868, 105<br>1, 104, 281            | 1, 248, 698<br>2, 498, 490<br>2, 351, 810<br>1, 813, 728<br>3, 193, 996                    | .482     .557     .467     .479     .346  | $\begin{array}{r} 328,144\\ 1,009,764\\ 1,025,966\\ 868,131\\ 878,675\end{array}$ |
| East South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific<br>Outside continental United<br>States | 8, 184<br>8, 631<br>22, 089<br>19, 856<br>5, 029                        | 7, 554<br>7, 833<br>19, 973<br>17, 570<br>4, 565   | 238, 793<br>280, 708<br>1, 286, 683<br>1, 404, 696<br>114, 060               | 728, 274<br>849, 433<br>2, 485, 583<br>3, 219, 565<br>477, 907                             | . 328<br>. 330<br>. 518<br>. 436<br>. 239 | 144, 243<br>157, 188<br>487, 454<br>2, 094, 452<br>802, 019                       |
|   | Proje   | cts operate  | d by the Wo  | orks Progress  | Administr                                 | ation   |
| All divisions   | <sup>3</sup> 1, 057, 160  |  | \$41, 767, 538   | 89, 156, 008   | \$0.468                                   | \$14, 836, 346  |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central.<br>West North Central.<br>South Atlantic          | $\begin{array}{r} 30,368\\358,778\\263,412\\72,122\\121,223\end{array}$ |  | 908, 628<br>22, 438, 214<br>9, 144, 325<br>1, 870, 895<br>2, 348, 979        | $\begin{array}{c} 2,038,311\\ 35,015,075\\ 20,494,430\\ 4,623,432\\ 9,538,248 \end{array}$ | .446<br>.641<br>.446<br>.405<br>.246      |   |
| East South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific   | 76, 199<br>59, 279<br>37, 961<br>37, 818                                |  | $\begin{array}{c} 1,520,540\\ 1,331,651\\ 1,117,659\\ 1,086,647 \end{array}$ | 6, 943, 017<br>5, 631, 610<br>2, 664, 304<br>2, 207, 581                                   | .219<br>.236<br>.419<br>.492              |   |

[Subject to revision]

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed dring any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
 <sup>2</sup> Includes data for 32 wage earners and material orders placed valued at \$1,418,880, for which a distribution by geographic division is not available.
 <sup>3</sup> Represents number of workers on the pay roll during month ending November 15. During week ending November 30 there were nearly 2,500,000 workers employed on projects operated by W. P. A.
 <sup>4</sup> Value of material orders placed during the month ending November 30, 1935, for which a distribution by geographic division is not available.

#### Monthly Trend

The monthly trend of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to November 1935 is shown in table 17.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July to November 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program

| Month and year                                     | Maximum<br>number<br>employed <sup>1</sup>           | Monthly<br>pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments                            | Number of<br>man-hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month                    | Aver-<br>age<br>earn-<br>ings per<br>hour | Value of<br>material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month          |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  | Federal projects                                     |  |  |   |  |  |  |
| July to November 1935, inclusive                   |  | \$19, 882, 206   | 43, 751, 238   | \$0.454                                   | \$24, 858, 780   |  |  |
| July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November | 5, 131<br>32, 672<br>76, 524<br>129, 064<br>168, 234 | 276, 839<br>1, 215, 990<br>3, 754, 773<br>6, 243, 023<br>8, 391, 581 | 603, 318<br>2, 791, 802<br>7, 815, 795<br>13, 669, 524<br>18, 870, 799 | . 456<br>. 436<br>. 480<br>. 457<br>. 445 | 164, 004<br>1, 684, 347<br>4, 071, 945<br>9, 723, 568<br>9, 214, 916 |  |  |
|  | Projects operated by Works Progress Administration   |  |  |   |  |  |  |
| August to November 1935, inclusive                 |  | \$79, 992, 206   | 170, 028, 165  | \$0.470                                   | \$28, 364, 089   |  |  |
| AugustSeptember<br>October<br>November             | 113, 299<br>259, 315<br>502, 876<br>1, 057, 160      | 3, 291, 324<br>11, 728, 579<br>23, 204, 765<br>41, 767, 538          | 5, 977, 766<br>24, 517, 735<br>50, 376, 656<br>89, 156, 008            | .551<br>.478<br>.461<br>.468              | 3, 202, 136<br>2, 089, 324<br>2 8, 236, 283<br>14, 836, 346          |  |  |

[Subject to revision]

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Revised.

From July to November 1935 pay-roll disbursements in The Works Program have amounted to nearly \$100,000,000 and the value of material orders placed has exceeded \$53,000,000. Approximately 214,000,000 man-hours of employment have been provided at the site of construction.

#### **Emergency-Work Program**

THE number of workers engaged on the emergency-work program during the week of November 28 totaled 100,388. Compared with the week ending October 31, this is a decrease of approximately 270,827 workers. Pay rolls decreased 64 percent, dropping from more than \$3,358,000 for the week ending October 31 to less than \$1,212,000 for the week ending November 28. (See table 18.)

| Geographic division  | Number of e<br>week end  | employees<br>ling—                                | Amount of pay roll<br>week ending—                      |  |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Geographic division  | Nov. 28  | Oct. 31   | Nov. 28   | Oct. 31  |  |
| All divisions  | 100, 388   | 371, 215  | \$1, 211, 423   | \$3, 358, 849  |  |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central.<br>West North Central.<br>South Atlantic | $\begin{array}{r} 45,960\\ 26,188\\ 7,116\\ 1,694\\ 6,802 \end{array}$ | $113,468 \\ 59,301 \\ 11,926 \\ 32,924 \\ 70,118$ | $574, 835 \\ 325, 052 \\ 80, 754 \\ 23, 517 \\ 67, 055$ | $\begin{array}{c}1,337,169\\754,994\\132,678\\198,716\\402,129\end{array}$ |  |
| East South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific                                | 666<br>4, 388<br>2, 525<br>5, 049                                      | $16, 395 \\ 51, 891 \\ 7, 116 \\ 8, 076$          | 4, 938<br>30, 634<br>32, 458<br>72, 180                 | 74, 905<br>270, 201<br>73, 619<br>114, 428                                 |  |

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks Ending October 31, and November 28

The monthly record of the number employed and pay-roll disbursements of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from the beginning of the program through November 1935 is given in table 19.

Table 19 — Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, April 1934 through November 1935

| Month          | Number of<br>employees   | Amount of<br>pay roll  | Month  | Number of<br>employees   | Amount of<br>pay roll   |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1934<br>A pril | $\begin{array}{c} 1,089,762\\ 1,362,014\\ 1,504,838\\ 1,725,466\\ 1,924,066\\ 1,950,108\\ 1,996,822\\ 2,159,038\\ 2,324,894 \end{array}$ | \$38, 416, 747<br>42, 669, 240<br>42, 423, 574<br>47, 352, 424<br>54, 914, 792<br>50, 288, 868<br>53, 901, 325<br>62, 833, 046<br>62, 335, 691 | 1985<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November | $\begin{array}{c} 2,472,091\\ 2,459,730\\ 2,402,018\\ 2,308,838\\ 2,228,546\\ 2,021,060\\ 1,928,772\\ 1,411,350\\ 883,968\\ 644,639\\ 343,695 \end{array}$ | 71, 683, 578<br>63, 621, 526<br>62, 865, 956<br>62, 344, 309<br>64, 559, 740<br>54, 382, 876<br>53, 136, 833<br>38, 977, 577<br>21, 147, 711<br>17, 785, 219<br>8, 253, 626 |

The decline in employment and pay rolls on the emergency-work program continued in November. According to preliminary figures, the estimated number of workers employed during the month was 343,695. This does not mean, however, that during any given week this total was reached. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of the total worked at any one time.

# **Emergency Conservation Work**

EMPLOYMENT in Civilian Conservation Camps showed a moderate decline in November. Compared with the previous month, there was a decrease of 6,692 in the number of workers employed. (See table 20.) Losses in employment occurred in all groups of workers with the exception of educational advisers.

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| G   | Number of                                 | employees                                 | Amount of pay rolls                                      |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Group   | November                                  | October                                   | November   | October  |  |
| All groups  | 543, 958                                  | 550, 650                                  | \$23, 957, 751   | \$24, 830, 752   |  |
| Enrolled personnel<br>Reserve officers<br>Educational advisers <sup>1</sup><br>Supervisory and technical <sup>2</sup> | 480, 140<br>9, 607<br>2, 227<br>3 51, 984 | 480, 145<br>9, 754<br>2, 224<br>4 58, 527 | 14, 994, 771<br>2, 013, 114<br>381, 297<br>3 6, 568, 569 | 14, 994, 927<br>2, 448, 401<br>380, 259<br>4 7, 007, 165 |  |

Table 20.-Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, October and November 1935

Included in executive service table.
 Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
 44,394 employees and pay roll of \$6,037,214 included in executive service table.
 44,755 employees and pay roll of \$6,209,893 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.

## Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

EMPLOYMENT and pay rolls on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation increased during November. These projects provided employment for 9,793 workers in November as compared with 9,192 employees in October. Pay-roll disbursements of \$1,001,-000 were nearly \$50,000 greater than in October.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during November are given in table 21, by type of project

| Type of project | Number<br>of wage<br>earners          | Monthly<br>pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments            | Number of<br>man-hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month   | Average<br>earnings<br>per hour      | Value of<br>material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month |  |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| All projects    | 9, 793                                | \$1,001,408  | 1, 344, 234   | \$0.745                              | \$1, 411, 338   |  |
| Bridges         | 1, 920<br>69<br>91<br>6, 720<br>. 993 | 193, 671<br>6, 581<br>7, 789<br>691, 810<br>101, 557 | 198, 429<br>8, 790<br>16, 335<br>969, 513<br>151, 167 | .976<br>.749<br>.477<br>.714<br>.672 | 469, 538<br>11, 805<br>1, 424<br>897, 160<br>31, 411        |  |

Table 21 .- Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Type of Project, November 1935

Employment declined during the month on all types of projects except water and sewerage work. On these projects a substantial gain was registered in November.

The number of employees, the amounts of pay rolls, and manhours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in November are shown in table 22, by geographic divisions.

Table 22.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Division, November 1935

| Geographic division  | Number<br>of wage<br>earners          | Monthly<br>pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments                 | Number of<br>man-hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month  | Average<br>earnings<br>per hour  | Value of<br>material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| All divisions  | 9, 793                                | \$1,001,408   | 1, 344, 234  | \$0. 745   | \$1, 411, 338   |
| Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>West North Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific | 10<br>238<br>14<br>156<br>91<br>9,284 | 950<br>17, 108<br>1, 570<br>26, 000<br>7, 789<br>947, 991 | $\begin{array}{r} 1, 145\\ 15, 265\\ 3, 334\\ 30, 143\\ 16, 335\\ 1, 278, 012 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .830\\ 1.121\\ .471\\ .863\\ .477\\ .742\end{array}$ | 5, 740<br>28, 700<br>2, 879<br>1, 424<br>1, 372, 595        |

Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations

A MODERATE increase occurred during November in the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations. Compared with the previous month, the gain in employment was 8 percent. Pay-roll disbursements, on the other hand, were \$116,000 less in November than in October.

Whenever a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blank forms are then mailed by the Bureau to the contractor or Government agency doing the work. These reports are returned to the Bureau and show the number of men on pay rolls, the amounts disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the project, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders were placed during the 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 November on construction projects financed from direct appropriations made to the various Federal departments and agencies are shown in table 23, by type of project.

| Type of project<br>Il projects<br>suilding construction<br>Taval vessels<br>ublic roads 3<br>teclamation | Number                                       | of wage<br>ers                      | Monthly   | Number<br>of man-                                 | Average                          | Value of material                                    |  |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Type of project  | Maximum<br>number<br>employed <sup>1</sup>   | Weekly<br>average                   | pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments                    | hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month                | earnings<br>per hour             | orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month                  |  |
| All projects   | 2 63, 912                                    | 60, 372                             | \$4, 077, 395                                     | 6, 559, 665                                       | \$0.622                          | \$6, 690, 405  |  |
| Building construction<br>Naval vessels<br>Public roads <sup>3</sup><br>Reclamation                       | 6, 788<br>10, 330<br>( <sup>4</sup> )<br>430 | 5, 294<br>10, 104<br>30, 086<br>402 | 420, 381<br>1, 190, 153<br>1, 552, 537<br>45, 087 | 545, 167<br>1, 429, 180<br>2, 669, 005<br>61, 337 | . 771<br>. 833<br>. 582<br>. 735 | 1, 193, 559<br>1, 851, 942<br>2, 822, 900<br>15, 364 |  |
| River, harbor, and flood control<br>Streets and roads<br>Water and sewerage<br>Miscellaneous             | $11,501 \\ 3,331 \\ 6 \\ 1,440$              | 10, 234<br>2, 976<br>5<br>1, 271    | 652, 633<br>137, 003<br>225<br>79, 376            | $1,391,911\\334,170\\210\\128,685$                | .469<br>.410<br>1.071<br>.617    | 589, 009<br>135, 653<br>127<br>81, 851               |  |

Table 23.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, November 1935

<sup>1</sup> Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government Maximum humber improved turing any 1 week agency doing force-account work.
 Includes weekly average for public roads.
 Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
 Not available; average number included in total.

Four of the various types of projects showed gains in employment during November. Naval vessel construction with 2,001 more workers employed in November than in October registered the most pronounced increase. The greatest number of man-hours worked during the month, 2,669,005, was on public-road projects.

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in November on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations are given in table 24, by geographic divisions.

|   | Number<br>eari                                       | of wage<br>ners                                |  | Number   |   | Value of   |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Geographic division   | Maxi-<br>mum<br>number<br>em-<br>ployed <sup>1</sup> | Weekly<br>average                              | Monthly<br>pay-roll<br>disburse-<br>ments                | of man-<br>hours<br>worked<br>during<br>month            | Average<br>earnings<br>per hour           | material<br>orders<br>placed<br>during<br>month          |
| All divisions   | 63, 912  | 60, 372  | \$4,077,395  | 6, 559, 665  | \$0. 622                                  | ²\$6,690,405   |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>West North Central.<br>South Atlantic | 6, 367<br>7, 889<br>7, 325<br>9, 079<br>8, 071       | 6, 101<br>7, 257<br>7, 072<br>8, 735<br>7, 665 | 551, 641<br>628, 413<br>376, 080<br>363, 994<br>677, 478 | 801, 297<br>842, 207<br>607, 085<br>706, 104<br>975, 587 | . 688<br>. 746<br>. 619<br>. 515<br>. 694 | 528, 185<br>855, 444<br>128, 041<br>188, 880<br>684, 746 |
| East South Central  | 4, 151<br>8, 560<br>6, 991<br>4, 898<br>581          | 3, 979<br>7, 356<br>6, 889<br>4, 772<br>546    | 187, 370<br>356, 561<br>471, 537<br>423, 489<br>40, 832  | 482, 781<br>782, 650<br>719, 667<br>563, 241<br>79, 046  | . 388<br>. 456<br>. 655<br>. 752<br>. 517 | $194,582 \\ 527,049 \\ 80,403 \\ 659,380 \\ 20,795$      |

Table 24.-Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division, November 1935

<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. <sup>2</sup> Includes \$2,822,900 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged

to any specific geographic division.

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#### State-Road Projects

The number of workers employed and the amounts of pay roll for the construction and maintenance of State roads decreased in November. In comparison with October, employment declined 19.6 percent on new road construction and 5.6 percent on maintenance work. Of the 171,625 employees engaged on these projects during the month, 18.9 percent were employed in the construction of new roads and 81.1 percent in maintenance work.

Details concerning employment and pay rolls in building and maintaining State roads in October and November are given in table 25, by geographic divisions.

| Table | 25 | -Employment | on Constr | ruction | and    | Maintenance  | of State         | Roads | by |
|-------|----|-------------|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|------------------|-------|----|
|       |    | Geographic  | Division, | Octobe  | er and | 1 November 1 | 935 <sup>1</sup> |       |    |

|                                      |  | N  | ew roads  |  | Maintenance  |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Geographic division Number of An     |  | Amount   | of pay roll   | Num<br>empl  | Number of<br>employees Amount of pay   |   | of pay roll   |   |
|                                      | Novem-<br>ber  | Octo-<br>ber   | Novem-<br>ber   | October  | Novem-<br>ber  | Octo-<br>ber  | Novem-<br>ber   | October   |
| All divisions                        | 32, 487  | 40, 390  | \$1,.379, 386   | \$1, 811, 278  | 139, 138   | 147, 324  | \$5, 776, 639   | \$6, 339, 021   |
| New England                          | 11, 618<br>1, 282<br>2, 899<br>2, 086<br>7, 347<br>1, 947<br>2, 389<br>853<br>2, 066 | 14, 943<br>1, 831<br>4, 815<br>3, 704<br>8, 372<br>1, 995<br>1, 885<br>901<br>1, 944 | $540, 115\\81, 005\\158, 062\\55, 914\\138, 754\\92, 798\\92, 102\\51, 198\\169, 438$ | $\begin{array}{c} 683, 369\\ 129, 819\\ 275, 651\\ 151, 436\\ 190, 168\\ 90, 377\\ 78, 417\\ 68, 214\\ 143, 827 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 8,665\\ 32,740\\ 20,044\\ 16,399\\ 27,487\\ 10,073\\ 13,101\\ 5,423\\ 5,040\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 6, 189\\ 33, 291\\ 24, 493\\ 19, 244\\ 27, 465\\ 11, 504\\ 13, 479\\ 6, 251\\ 5, 221\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 558, 145\\ 1, 175, 611\\ 853, 741\\ 608, 176\\ 871, 857\\ 335, 058\\ 590, 082\\ 331, 863\\ 441, 469\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 377, 360\\ 1, 151, 244\\ 1, 048, 017\\ 712, 887\\ 1, 051, 993\\ 449, 142\\ 653, 827\\ 440, 957\\ 439, 368\end{array}$ |
| Outside continental<br>United States |  |  |   |  | 166  | 187   | 10, 637   | 14, 25  |

<sup>1</sup> Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

# BUILDING OPERATIONS

# Summary of Building Construction Reports for December 1935

BUILDING construction activity declined moderately in December. The value of building construction for which permits were issued in December in the principal cities of the United States totaled \$76,000,000, a decrease of 3 percent in comparison with the \$78,400,000 reported by the same cities in November. In spite of this decline, the value of construction permits issued in December was within 15 percent of the August peak. Decreases occurred in new residential construction and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. The value of permits issued for new nonresidential buildings during December, on the other hand, showed a 21.9 percent increase over November.

A marked improvement, however, was shown in building construction activity comparing December 1934 with December 1935. The value of construction permits issued in December 1935 was 150.4 percent greater than in the corresponding month of 1934. All classes of construction shared in the increase.

# Comparisons, December 1935 with November 1935

A SUMMARY of building construction in 793 identical cities for November and December 1935 is given in table 1.

|  | Num                         | ber of build             | Es                             | timated cost                                 |  |   |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Class of construction  | Decem-<br>ber<br>1935       | Novem-<br>ber<br>1935    | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change | December<br>1935                             | November<br>1935                             | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change                          |
| All construction   | 25, 438                     | 34, 987                  | -27.3                          | \$76, 020, 923                               | \$78, 412, 145                               | -3.0  |
| New residential buildings<br>New nonresidential buildings<br>Additions, alterations, and repairs | 3, 834<br>4, 577<br>17, 027 | 4,771<br>6,997<br>23,219 | -19.6<br>-34.6<br>-26.7        | 23, 507, 818<br>36, 535, 188<br>15, 977, 917 | 30, 816, 843<br>29, 971, 247<br>17, 624, 055 | $ \begin{array}{r} -23.7 \\ +21.9 \\ -9.3 \end{array} $ |

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 793 Identical Cities, November and December 1935

The number of buildings for which permits were issued in December showed a 27-percent decrease as compared with November. Decreases occurred in all classes of construction. Measured by the value of permits issued, the estimated cost of construction in December was approximately \$2,400,000 less than in the previous month. A gain of more than \$6,560,000 in the value of construction permits issued for new nonresidential buildings was offset by losses for new residential construction 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 November and December 1935 are shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Number of Families Provided for in 793 Identical Cities, November and December 1935

|  | Estimated  | cost of house<br>dwellings                  | Number of families provided<br>for in new dwellings |                         |   |                           |
|--|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Kind of dwelling                                   | December<br>1935   | November<br>1935                            | Per-<br>centage<br>change                           | Decem-<br>ber 1935      | Novem-<br>ber 1935                                | Per-<br>centage<br>change |
| All types  | \$22, 875, 298   | \$30, 751, 843                              | -25.6   | 5, 523                  | 8, 030  | -31.2                     |
| 1-family<br>2-family 1<br>Multifamily <sup>2</sup> | $\begin{array}{r} 15,854,491\\744,257\\6,276,550\end{array}$ | 18, 513, 105<br>1, 222, 568<br>11, 016, 170 | $-14.4 \\ -39.1 \\ -43.0$                           | $3,533 \\ 289 \\ 1,701$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,325\\ 431\\ 3,274\end{array}$ | $-18.3 \\ -32.9 \\ -48.0$ |

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores. <sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Compared with the previous month, the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in December declined 26 percent. Decreases in expenditures were indicated for all types of dwellings. The number of families provided for by all types of dwellings decreased 31 percent. The largest loss was shown in the number of families provided for in multifamily dwelling units.

Comparisons, December 1935 with December 1934

A SUMMARY of building construction in 779 identical cities for December 1934 and December 1935 is presented in table 3.

Table 3.—Summary of Building Construction in 779 Identical Cities, December 1934 and 1935

|  | Numb                     | per of build             | lings                     | Estimated cost                               |   |                           |  |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| Class of construction  | Decem-<br>ber 1935       | Decem-<br>ber 1934       | Per-<br>centage<br>change | December<br>1935                             | December<br>1934                            | Per-<br>centage<br>change |  |
| All construction   | 25, 344                  | 20, 328                  | +24.7                     | \$75, 307, 224                               | \$30, 078, 607                              | +150.4                    |  |
| New residential buildings<br>New nonresidential buildings<br>Additions, alterations, and repairs | 3,803<br>4,575<br>16,966 | 1,486<br>3,508<br>15,334 | +155.9 +30.4 +10.6        | 23, 420, 920<br>35, 932, 158<br>15, 954, 146 | 7, 220, 025<br>12, 710, 086<br>10, 148, 496 | +224.4<br>+182.7<br>+57.2 |  |

Permits were issued for 2,317 more new residential buildings in December 1935 than in the same month of the previous year. Pronounced gains also occurred in the number of new nonresidential buildings and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures. The increase in December 1935 over December 1934 in the estimated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings was more than \$23,000,000; for new residential buildings, the gain was in excess of \$16,000,000; and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings the increase was nearly \$6,000,000.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings is given for the months of December 1934 and December 1935, in summary form, in table 4.

| Table 4.—Summary    | of Estimated Cost of   | f Housekeeping Dwel   | lings and of Num- |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| ber of Families Pro | ovided for in 779 Iden | tical Cities, Decembe | er 1934 and 1935  |

|   | Estimated  | cost of house<br>dwellings        | Number of<br>for in       | mber of families provided<br>for in new dwellings |                     |                           |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Kind of dwelling                        | December<br>1935   | December<br>1934                  | Per-<br>centage<br>change | Decem-<br>ber 1935                                | Decem-<br>ber 1934  | Per-<br>centage<br>change |
| All types                               | \$22, 788, 400   | \$7, 141, 025                     | +219.1                    | 5, 494  | 1,907               | +188.1                    |
| 1-family<br>2-family 1<br>Multifamily 2 | $\begin{array}{c} 15,769,908\\739,442\\6,279,050\end{array}$ | 5,607,800<br>487,675<br>1,045,550 | +181.2<br>+51.6<br>+500.5 | 3,504<br>286<br>1,704                             | 1,371<br>152<br>384 | +155.6<br>+88.2<br>+343.8 |

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores. <sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The number of families provided for in new dwellings in December 1935 registered a 188 percent increase over the corresponding month of 1934. The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in December was \$15,647,000 greater than in the same month of the previous year. All types of family dwelling units showed substantial gains.

# Important Building Projects

PERMITS were issued during December for the following important building projects: In Fitchburg, Mass., for two school buildings to cost nearly \$950,000; in Mount Vernon, N. Y., for a school building to cost over \$400,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for apartment houses to cost \$1,350,000, for office buildings to cost \$750,000, for post offices to cost nearly \$900,000; in the Borough of Queens for apartment houses to cost over \$1,000,000; in Rochester, N. Y., for school buildings to cost over \$400,000; in Trov, N. Y., for a school building to cost nearly \$550,000; in Pittsburgh, Pa., for school buildings to cost \$900,000; in Detroit, Mich., for a school building to cost over \$1,000,000; in Cincinnati, Ohio, for school buildings to cost more than \$800,000; in St. Louis, Mo., for public buildings to

cost over \$3,000,000; in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., for a city hall to cost \$400,000; in Nashville, Tenn., for school buildings to cost nearly \$700,000; in Oklahoma City, Okla., for a court house to cost over \$1,100,000; in Long Beach, Calif., for school buildings to cost more than \$400,000; and in Seattle, Wash., for school buildings to cost nearly \$800,000. Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury for an extension to the National Archives Building in Washington, D. C., to cost over \$1,300,000, and for buildings in the National Zoological Park in Washington to cost nearly \$800,000.

# Building Construction, November 1935: Revised Figures

DETAILED figures on building construction, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of November 1935, are presented in this article. The data are the same as published in the monthly pamphlet for November, except for certain minor revisions or corrections.

### Building Construction in Principal Cities

IN SPITE of the usual seasonal decrease, the value of building permits issued in November was higher than for any previous month in 1935 except October and August. The total value of permits issued during the month was \$78,193,000, a decrease of 11.0 percent compared with the October valuation of \$88,041,000. Details are shown in table 1.

During the first 11 months of 1935 permits were issued for buildings valued at.more than \$752,000,000. This was an increase of \$300,000,000, or more than 66 percent, compared with the corresponding period of 1934. During the period, dwelling units were provided for 69,300 families, a gain of 155 percent compared with the same months of 1934.

| Table 1Summary of Building | Construction in | 777 Identical | Cities, | October ar | h |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|------------|---|
|                            | November 1935   |               |         |            |   |

|  | Num                      | ber of buil              | dings                     | Estimated cost                               |  |                           |  |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| Class of construction  | Novem-<br>ber 1935       | Octo-<br>ber 1935        | Percent-<br>age<br>change | Novem-<br>ber 1935                           | October<br>1935                              | Percent-<br>age<br>change |  |
| All construction   | 34, 831                  | 47, 806                  | -27.1                     | \$78, 193, 199                               | \$88, 041, 302                               | -11.2                     |  |
| New residential buildings<br>New nonresidential buildings<br>Additions, alterations, and repairs | 4,770<br>6,914<br>23,147 | 6,097<br>9,825<br>31,884 | -21.8<br>-29.6<br>-27.4   | 30, 781, 559<br>30, 094, 875<br>17, 316, 765 | 34, 865, 503<br>30, 736, 244<br>22, 439, 555 | -11.7<br>-2.1<br>-22.8    |  |

The information in the current survey is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 777 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The data are collected by 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 informa-The cost figures shown in the accompanying tion to the Bureau. 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 777 cities covered are included in the study. The figures, however, do include the value of contracts awarded for Federal and State buildings in the cities covered. In November 1935 the value of Federal and State awards amounted to \$8,133,000 as against \$8,562,000 in October and \$7.341,000 in November 1934.

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 11 months of 1935 are shown graphically by the accompanying charts.



BUILDING OPERATIONS



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#### MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW-FEBRUARY 1936

|                             |  | II   | ndicated expe  | enditures for-  | -  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| Month                       | Families<br>provided<br>for—   | New resi-<br>dential<br>buildings                    | New non-<br>residential<br>buildings   | Additions,<br>alterations,<br>and repairs   | Total<br>construc-<br>tion   |
| 1929<br>October<br>November | 64. 4<br>51. 7   | 61. 6<br>44. 8                                       | 107. 9<br>89. 6  | 115. 2<br>95. 2   | 85.7<br>68 1   |
| 1930<br>October<br>November | 58.3<br>52.9   | 44. 9<br>42. 5                                       | 53. 5<br>54. 4   | 58. 1<br>37. 8  | 49.7<br>46.3   |
| 1931<br>October<br>November | 33. 7<br>23. 8   | 25. 4<br>19. 0                                       | 34. 8<br>32. 7   | 39. 8<br>33. 6  | 30. 8<br>26. 2   |
| 1932<br>October<br>November | 9.5<br>6.4   | 6. 6<br>4. 9   | $\begin{array}{c} 12. \ 6\\ 21. \ 8\end{array}$  | 22. 8<br>14. 9  | 11.0<br>13.0   |
| 1933<br>October<br>November |  | 5. 2<br>8. 6   | 13. 1<br>10. 3   | 30. 1<br>18. 3  | 12.1<br>11.0   |
| 1934<br>October<br>November | 9.9<br>8,2   | 6. 8<br>5. 9   | 16. 4<br>16. 1   | 43. 5<br>31. 2  | 16. 0<br>13. 7   |
| 1935<br>February            | $\begin{array}{c} 7.3\\ 8.5\\ 16.6\\ 18.9\\ 20.0\\ 20.8\\ 20.6\\ 20.6\\ 19.0\\ 24.5\\ 22.6\end{array}$ | 5.1 5.6 11.4 13.0 14.2 16.1 15.3 15.5 14.2 19.1 16.9 | $\begin{array}{c} 11.1\\ 13.9\\ 18.6\\ 21.2\\ 19.9\\ 24.4\\ 22.2\\ 32.5\\ 25.2\\ 27.4\\ 26.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 27.9\\ 29.7\\ 41.6\\ 45.5\\ 47.2\\ 43.6\\ 50.9\\ 54.8\\ 46.8\\ 46.8\\ 50.9\\ 39.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 10.\ 9\\ 12.\ 5\\ 19.\ 2\\ 21.\ 6\\ 22.\ 0\\ 24.\ 3\\ 24.\ 1\\ 28.\ 5\\ 24.\ 0\\ 28.\ 2\\ 25.\ 0\end{array}$ |

 Table 2.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures

 for Building Construction

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

### Comparison of November with September 1935

ALTHOUGH for the country as a whole the value of buildings for which permits were issued in November fell 11.2 percent short of the October level, three geographic divisions (New England, West North Central, and East South Central) showed increases. The increase in New England was especially pronounced, amounting to nearly 30 percent. This was mainly caused by the issuance of permits for large school buildings in Boston. In only one geographic division, the Middle Atlantic, was there an increase in indicated expenditures for residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings showed gains in the New England, West North Central, West South Central, and Pacific regions. The sharpest declines in total construction during the month were reported for the Mountain and East North Central divisions.

A detailed analysis by geographic divisions is given in table 3.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS

|   | New re<br>(es   | sidential build<br>stimated cost)   | lings  | New nonresidential building:<br>(estimated cost)   |  |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Geographic division   | November<br>1935  | October<br>1935   | Percent-<br>age<br>change  | November<br>1935   | October<br>1935  | Percent-<br>age<br>change   |  |
| All divisions   | \$30, 781, 559  | \$34, 865, 503  | -11.7  | \$30, 094, 875   | \$30, 736, 244   | -2.1  |  |
| New England.<br>Middle Atlantic.<br>East North Central<br>West North Central<br>South Atlantic.<br>East South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain | $\begin{array}{c} 2,448,965\\ 10,765,680\\ 6,902,235\\ 1,481,486\\ 3,221,938\\ 264,280\\ 1,334,734\\ 412,883\\ 3,949,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 2, 534, 115\\ 10, 532, 935\\ 8, 107, 455\\ 1, 685, 121\\ 4, 036, 178\\ 772, 837\\ 2, 028, 790\\ 700, 627\\ 4, 467, 445 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -3.4 \\ +2.2 \\ -14.9 \\ -12.1 \\ -20.2 \\ -65.8 \\ -34.2 \\ -41.1 \\ -11.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 3, 433, 612\\ 11, 047, 363\\ 4, 018, 627\\ 1, 554, 389\\ 2, 727, 560\\ 1, 566, 673\\ 2, 307, 529\\ 271, 139\\ 3, 167, 983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 419, 009\\ 12, 105, 951\\ 7, 630, 505\\ 927, 135\\ 2, 970, 492\\ 576, 474\\ 2, 266, 517\\ 583, 088\\ 2, 257, 073\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +142.0 \\ -8.7 \\ -47.3 \\ +67.7 \\ -8.2 \\ +171.8 \\ +1.8 \\ -53.5 \\ +40.4 \end{array}$ |  |

#### Table 3.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 777 Identical Cities, October and November 1935

|   | Addition<br>repairs  | s, alterations<br>(estimated c  | s, and<br>cost)   | Total construction   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Geographic division   | November<br>1935   | October<br>1935   | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change  | November<br>1935   | October<br>1935  | Per-<br>cent-<br>age<br>change  | Num-<br>ber of<br>cities                              |
| All divisions   | \$17, 316, 765   | \$22, 439, 555  | -22.8   | \$78, 193, 199   | \$88, 041, 302   | -11.2   | 777   |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>South Atlantic<br>East South Central<br>West South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific | $\begin{array}{c} 2,045,236\\ 5,165,074\\ 3,112,751\\ 879,722\\ 2,495,011\\ 495,934\\ 682,980\\ 470,227\\ 1,969,830 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 2, 199, 975\\ 8, 044, 848\\ 3, 557, 533\\ 1, 109, 698\\ 2, 619, 820\\ 774, 509\\ 853, 225\\ 400, 267\\ 2, 879, 680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -7.0\\ -35.8\\ -12.5\\ -20.7\\ -4.8\\ -36.0\\ -20.0\\ +17.5\\ -31.6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 7, 927, 813\\ 26, 978, 117\\ 14, 033, 613\\ 3, 915, 597\\ 8, 444, 509\\ 2, 326, 887\\ 4, 325, 243\\ 1, 154, 249\\ 9, 087, 171 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 6, 153, 099\\ 30, 683, 734\\ 19, 295, 493\\ 3, 721, 954\\ 9, 626, 490\\ 2, 123, 820\\ 5, 148, 532\\ 1, 683, 982\\ 9, 604, 198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +28.8 \\ -12.1 \\ -27.3 \\ +5.2 \\ -12.3 \\ +9.6 \\ -16.0 \\ -31.5 \\ -5.4 \end{array}$ | 114<br>174<br>181<br>71<br>81<br>24<br>51<br>23<br>58 |

Living quarters for 8,033 families will be provided in the residential buildings for which permits were issued in November. (See table 4.) This is a decrease of 7.9 percent compared with the number of familydwelling units provided by the residential buildings for which permits were issued in the previous month. With the exception of October, however, the number of family-dwelling units provided in November was greater than in any other month in 1935.

 Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 777

 Identical Cities, October and November 1935

|   | Number of               | families pro            | vided for                 | Estimated cost                              |  |                           |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Kind of dwelling                        | November<br>1935        | October<br>1935         | Percent-<br>age<br>change | November<br>1935                            | October<br>1935                            | Percent-<br>age<br>change |
| All types                               | 8,033                   | 8, 722                  | -7.9                      | \$30, 716, 559                              | \$34. 491, 333                             | -10.9                     |
| 1-family<br>2-family 1<br>Multifamily 2 | 4, 325<br>436<br>3, 272 | 5, 633<br>450<br>2, 639 | -23.2<br>-3.1<br>+24.0    | 18, 478, 521<br>1, 232, 368<br>11, 005, 670 | 23, 593, 287<br>1, 342, 189<br>9, 555, 857 | -21.7<br>-8.2<br>+15.2    |

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

<sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The decline in the number of family-dwelling units provided was caused by the usual seasonal falling off in the number of 1-family and 2-family dwellings. By contrast, a decided increase was reported in the number of family-dwelling units provided in apartment houses. This increase was especially conspicuous in the Middle Atlantic States.

## Comparison of November 1935 with November 1934

ALL types of construction showed sharp gains over the corresponding month of 1934. The most pronounced increase was shown in residential building. The gain in indicated expenditures in this type of construction for the country as a whole was three times greater in November 1935 than in the same month of 1934. All geographic divisions, except the West South Central, showed increases of over 100 percent. In the East North Central States the gain amounted to nearly 500 percent. About half of the improvement in the East North Central States can be accounted for by the West Side housing project in Cleveland, Ohio, costing over \$3,000,000. Details by geographic division are shown in table 5.

|   | New residential buildings (estimated cost)  |   |   | New nonresidential buildings (esti-<br>mated cost)   |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Geographic division   | November<br>1935  | November<br>1934  | Percentage change   | November<br>1935   | November<br>1934   | Percentage<br>change   |  |
| All divisions   | \$30, 683, 503  | \$9, 970, 619   | +207.7  | \$30, 202, 067   | \$18, 521, 893   | +63.1  |  |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic<br>East North Central<br>South Atlantic<br>East South Central<br>West South Central<br>Mountain<br>Pacific | $\begin{array}{c} 2, 448, 965\\ 10, 773, 480\\ 6, 852, 135\\ 1, 443, 005\\ 3, 217, 138\\ 264, 280\\ 1, 322, 259\\ 412, 883\\ 3, 949, 358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 999, 425\\ 3, 438, 095\\ 1, 160, 440\\ 648, 828\\ 1, 374, 752\\ 91, 638\\ 875, 634\\ 177, 918\\ 1, 203, 889\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +145.0\\ +213.4\\ +490.5\\ +122.4\\ +134.0\\ +188.4\\ +51.0\\ +132.1\\ +228.1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 3, 433, 612\\ 11, 085, 213\\ 4, 024, 813\\ 1, 551, 809\\ 2, 727, 560\\ 1, 640, 185\\ 2, 299, 753\\ 271, 139\\ 3, 167, 983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 362, 139\\ 8, 278, 655\\ 2, 424, 439\\ 1, 449, 183\\ 1, 501, 821\\ 185, 323\\ 1, 408, 445\\ 320, 014\\ 1, 591, 874 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +152.1\\ +33.9\\ +66.0\\ +7.1\\ +81.6\\ +785.0\\ +63.3\\ -15.3\\ +99.0\end{array}$ |  |

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 769 Identical Cities, November 1934 and November 1935

|   | Additions, a<br>(es  | lterations, an<br>timated cost  | nd repairs<br>)   | Tot   | Num-  |  |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Geographic division   | November<br>1935   | November<br>1934  | Percent-<br>age<br>change   | November<br>1935  | November<br>1934  | Percent-<br>age<br>change  | ber of<br>cities                                      |
| All divisions   | \$17, 394, 085   | \$12, 925, 721  | +34.6   | \$78, 279, 655  | \$41, 418, 233  | +89.0  | 769   |
| New England<br>Middle Atlantic.<br>East North Central.<br>South Atlantic.<br>East South Central.<br>West South Central.<br>Mountain<br>Pacific. | $\begin{array}{c} 2,045,236\\ 5,168,859\\ 3,195,484\\ 876,147\\ 2,492,761\\ 500,434\\ 675,107\\ 470,227\\ 1,969,830 \end{array}$ | $\begin{matrix} 1, 368, 705\\ 3, 911, 914\\ 1, 942, 916\\ 600, 324\\ 1, 868, 436\\ 497, 957\\ 761, 700\\ 235, 788\\ 1, 737, 981 \end{matrix}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +49.4\\ +32.1\\ +64.5\\ +45.9\\ +33.4\\ +.5\\ -11.4\\ +99.4\\ +13.3\end{array}$ | 7, 927, 813<br>27, 027, 552<br>14, 072, 432<br>3, 870, 961<br>8, 437, 459<br>2, 404, 899<br>4, 297, 119<br>1, 154, 249<br>9, 087, 171 | $\begin{array}{c} 3, 730, 269\\ 15, 628, 664\\ 5, 527, 795\\ 2, 608, 335\\ 4, 745, 009\\ 774, 918\\ 3, 045, 779\\ 733, 720\\ 4, 533, 744 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +112.5 \\ +72.9 \\ +154.6 \\ +43.5 \\ +77.8 \\ +210.3 \\ +41.1 \\ +57.3 \\ +100.4 \end{array}$ | 114<br>175<br>176<br>70<br>80<br>25<br>48<br>23<br>58 |

### BUILDING OPERATIONS

Table 6 shows, by type of dwelling, the number and estimated cost of dwelling units provided by the housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in 769 identical cities in November 1934 and 1935.

|                          | Number of families provided for |          |            | Estimated cost |               |            |  |  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|--|--|
| Kind of dwelling         | November                        | November | Percentage | November       | November      | Percentage |  |  |
|                          | 1935                            | 1934     | change     | 1935           | 1934          | change     |  |  |
| All types                | 7, 989                          | 2, 798   | +185.5     | \$30, 618, 503 | \$9, 962, 619 | +207.3     |  |  |
| 1-family                 | 4, 283                          | 1, 923   | +122.7     | 18, 379, 965   | 7, 520, 744   | +144.4     |  |  |
| 2-family 1               | 438                             | 217      | +101.8     | 1, 236, 868    | 556, 175      | +122.4     |  |  |
| Multifamily <sup>9</sup> | 3, 268                          | 658      | +396.7     | 11, 001, 670   | 1, 885, 700   | +483.4     |  |  |

Table 6.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 769 Identical Cities, November 1934 and November 1935

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores. <sup>2</sup> Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Nearly three times as many dwelling units were provided in these cities in November 1935 as in the corresponding month of 1934. More than twice as many dwelling units were provided in 1-family and 2-family dwellings and nearly five times as many dwelling units were provided in apartment houses.

# Construction, From Public Funds

IN COMPARISON with October, there was a pronounced increase in the value of awards for Federal construction projects in November. The largest gain occurred in awards for reclamation projects, for naval vessels, and for streets and roads.

Data concerning the value of contracts awarded and force-account work approved during the months of October and November for construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds, from Works Progress Administration funds, and from regular governmental appropriations are shown in table 7, by type of construction.

| Table 7.—Value | of  | Contracts Aw | arded and | d Force-A | ccount | Work    | Started            | on |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------------------|----|
| Construction   | and | White-Collar | Projects  | Financed  | from   | Federal | Funds <sup>1</sup> |    |

| Type of construction   | Т  | otal   | The Work                        | s Program <sup>2</sup>                               | Regular governmental<br>appropriations |                                     |  |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| I ype of construction  | November<br>1935                           | October<br>1935  | November<br>1935                | October<br>1935                                      | November<br>1935                       | October<br>1935                     |  |
| All types  | \$234, 144, 305                            | <sup>3</sup> \$137, 414, 918                                 | \$78, 877, 623                  | \$50, 449, 907                                       | \$94, 302, 378                         | <sup>3</sup> \$38, 845, 518         |  |
| Building<br>Electrification<br>Forestry  | 36, 364, 880<br>2, 539, 917<br>0           | <sup>3</sup> 37, 129, 993<br><sup>3</sup> 407, 162<br>3, 478 | 977, 968<br>2, 339, 612<br>0    | 6, 447, 745<br><sup>3</sup> 280, 230<br>3, 478       | 2, 322, 881<br>113, 061                | <sup>3</sup> 9, 388, 238<br>66, 420 |  |
| Hydroelectric power plants<br>Naval vessels<br>Plant, crop, and livestock con- | 281, 601<br>0<br>73, 292, 600              | 2, 344, 800<br>4, 305, 872                                   | 91, 777<br>0                    | 2, 344, 800  | 73, 292, 600                           | 944, 500                            |  |
| trol   | 1, 354, 700                                | 418, 532   | 1, 354, 700                     | 418, 532   |  |                                     |  |
| Roads<br>Grade-crossing elimination.<br>Railroad construction and              | 41, 168, 354<br>7, 571, 483                | 43, 050, 985<br>3, 704, 956                                  | 21, 437, 337<br>7, 571, 483     | 12, 487, 362<br>3, 704, 956                          | 16, 892, 020                           | 25, 116, 854                        |  |
| repair<br>Reclamation<br>River, harbor, and flood con-                         | 3, 300, 000<br>39, 321, 353                | <sup>0</sup><br><sup>3</sup> 8, 240, 910                     | 38, 133, 061                    | <sup>3</sup> 7, 001, 646                             | 154, 100                               | 159,600                             |  |
| trol   | 8, 926, 143<br>7, 572, 756<br>10, 790, 226 | 17, 913, 091<br>2, 089, 511<br>12, 885, 453                  | 5,020,132<br>1,005,000<br>9,500 | $14, 481, 034 \\366, 531 \\29, 700$                  | 1,392,323<br>2,223<br>39,649           | 2, 679, 423<br>55, 971<br>59, 075   |  |
| Miscellaneous  | 646, 153<br>1, 014, 139                    | <sup>3</sup> 1, 808, 608<br><sup>3</sup> 3, 111, 567         | 646, 153<br>290, 900            | <sup>8</sup> 1, 808, 608<br><sup>3</sup> 1, 075, 285 | 93, 521                                | 375, 437                            |  |

|  | Public Works Administration |                     |                            |                         |                                      |                                     |  |  |  |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|  | Fa                          | damal               | Non-Federal                |                         |                                      |                                     |  |  |  |
| Type of construction   | r e                         | uerai               | N. I.                      | R. A.                   | E. R. A. A. 1935 <sup>5</sup>        |                                     |  |  |  |
|  | Novem-<br>ber 1935          | October<br>1935     | November<br>1935           | October<br>1935         | November<br>1935                     | October<br>1935                     |  |  |  |
| All types  | \$8, 737, 602               | \$12, 699, 773      | \$16, 364, 053             | \$17, 482, 000          | <sup>6</sup> \$35, 862, 649          | 7\$17,937,720                       |  |  |  |
| Building<br>Electrification<br>Forestry                                    | 1, 916, 747                 | 1, 595, 269         | 5, 798, 740                | 10, 182, 974            | <sup>6</sup> 25, 348, 544<br>87, 244 | <sup>7</sup> 9, 515, 767<br>60, 512 |  |  |  |
| Heavy engineering<br>Naval vessels   | 0                           | 3, 361, 372         |                            |                         | 189, 824                             |                                     |  |  |  |
| Roads.<br>Grade-crossing elimination                                       | 2, 838, 997                 | 5, 446, 769         |                            |                         |                                      |                                     |  |  |  |
| Reclamation<br>River, harbor, and flood control                            | 490, 820<br>2, 442, 688     | 963, 166<br>737 325 | 3, 300, 000                | 0                       | 543, 372                             | 116, 498                            |  |  |  |
| Streets and roads 4<br>Water and sewerage systems<br>White-collar projects | 1, 036, 950                 | 326, 948<br>15, 889 | 3, 684, 434<br>3, 186, 322 | 953, 026<br>5, 050, 206 | 1,844,149<br>7,554,755               | 15, 309<br>387, 035<br>7, 730, 583  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous.   | 11, 400                     | 253, 035            | 394, 557                   | 1, 295, 794             | 223, 761                             | 112, 016                            |  |  |  |

 Preliminary, subject to revision.
 <sup>2</sup> Does not include data for that part of the Works Program operated by the Works Progress Administra-<sup>2</sup> Does not merced and the series of the series of Public Roads.
<sup>3</sup> Revised.
<sup>4</sup> Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
<sup>4</sup> Not included in the Works Program.
<sup>5</sup> Not includes \$3,494,670 low-cost housing project (Housing Division, P. W. A.).
<sup>7</sup> Includes \$2,569,975 low-cost housing project (Housing Division, P. W. A.).

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards financed wholly by appropriations from State funds, as reported by the various State governments for November 1934, October and November 1935, is shown in table 8, by geographic divisions.

| Table 8Value of Public-Building and | Highway-Construction Awards Financed |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wholly by                           | State Funds                          |

| Querra his distant   | Value of aw  | ards for publ   | lic buildings  | Value of awards for highway con-<br>struction  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Geographic division  | November<br>1935   | October<br>1935   | November<br>1934   | November<br>1935   | October<br>1935  | November<br>1934  |  |
| All divisions  | \$535, 838   | \$1, 213, 520   | \$1, 310, 548  | \$3, 900, 917  | \$3, 125, 671  | \$4, 955, 644   |  |
| New England.<br>Middle Atlantic.<br>East North Central.<br>West North Central.<br>South Atlantic.<br>East South Central.<br>West South Central.<br>Mountain. | $\begin{array}{r} 4,000\\ 412,330\\ 35,782\\ 29,465\\ 2,035\\ 0\\ 0\\ 34\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 20,628\\ 185,573\\ 57,736\\ 165,375\\ 470,009\\ 0\\ 310,061\\ 1,248\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,534\\11,387\\623,889\\33,397\\21,224\\0\\544,631\\0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,035\\ 410,809\\ 412,809\\ 201,723\\ 295,542\\ 124,958\\ 1,413,267\\ 72,626\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 292, 386\\ 428, 046\\ 65, 497\\ 119, 492\\ 138, 032\\ 192, 703\\ 690, 127\\ 133, 548\end{array}$ | 364, 224<br>1, 317, 954<br>1, 010, 027<br>890, 360<br>39, 344<br>177, 914<br>98, 951<br>26, 110 |  |
| Pacific  | 52, 192  | 2, 890  | 13, 486  | 732, 148   | 1,065,840  | 939, 760  |  |

The value of awards for State building projects for November 1935 was considerably less than in either October 1935 or November 1934. Contracts awarded for highway construction, which are wholly financed from State funds, were greater in November 1935 than during the previous month, but about 20 percent less than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

42704-36-14

# **RETAIL PRICES**

# Food Prices in December 1935

**R**ETAIL food costs rose during December, continuing the upward trend that began in July. The index advanced from 81.5 percent of the 1923–25 average on November 19 to 82.5 on December 31. Although food costs in December 1935 were 25.7 percent above the low level of December 15, 1932, they were still 21.9 percent below the level of the corresponding period of 1929. When converted to a 1913 base the index for December 31 is 130.7.

The most significant group changes during the month were increases in the cost of fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and meats, and decreases in the cost of eggs, fats and oils, and sugar and sweets. In addition, the group indexes increased slightly for cereals and bakery products, and decreased slightly for beverages and chocolate.

Fruit and vegetable costs rose 6.7 percent, as a result of the 8.0 percent advance made by the fresh items in the group. Lettuce was the only fresh vegetable the price of which declined. Potato prices rose 2.6 percent; the advances were most pronounced in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central areas. Prices of all other fresh vegetables advanced as they usually do at this season, and some of the advances were substantial. The price of spinach, for example, rose 37.5 percent and green-bean prices advanced 72.9 percent. Apples rose 13.7 percent with 45 of the 51 cities reporting higher prices. Lemon prices advanced 5.0 percent. The price both of oranges and of bananas declined 8.9 percent. The retail cost of canned fruits and vegetables dropped 0.5 percent. Prices for all items in this subgroup, except pears and asparagus, were lower. The largest decline. 2.5 percent, was made by canned corn. Dried fruit and vegetable costs fell 0.7 percent, largely as the result of a 2.0-percent drop in the price of prunes, and a 1.6-percent decline in navy beans. The only price advances in the group were made by dried peaches which rose 2.9 percent, and black-eyed peas which increased 0.5 percent.

Increases in prices of all items in the dairy-products group resulted in a 2.4-percent rise in the group index. Butter prices rose 4.5 percent, with higher prices reported by 49 of the 51 cities. Fresh milk advanced 0.9 percent, due to increases of approximately 1 cent a quart in Chicago, St. Louis, and Salt Lake City. The advance in cheese prices was general throughout the country and averaged 2.5 percent. Evaporated-milk prices rose 5.2 percent, and cream 0.9 percent.

Meat costs rose 1.0 percent during December, despite the fact that the normal seasonal price movement for items in the group is down-

ward at this time of the year. Price advances were made by all meats except pork. The largest increases were made by the various cuts of lamb, advances ranging from 3.7 percent for leg, to 6.4 percent for chuck. The rise in beef prices ranged from 0.3 percent for chuck roast to 2.3 percent for sirloin steak. Increases were most pronounced in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. The price of roasting chickens rose 3.6 percent and veal cutlets 1.8 percent. Declines were made by all pork items with the exception of ham. The largest decreases were made by chops which dropped 2.2 percent, and loin roast which fell 2.1 percent. Nearly all the cities which reported higher prices for these items are in the South Central, Mountain, and Pacific areas.

Egg prices, which reached their seasonal peak in the early part of November, declined 9.0 percent during December. The downward movement was most marked in the Pacific, Mountain, and New England areas. Only eight cities, five of which are in the South Atlantic area, reported advances.

The cost of fats and oils declined 2.8 percent. The price of lard dropped 5.9 percent with 47 cities reporting declines which ranged from 0.5 percent in Portland, Oreg., to 12.2 percent in Washington. Lard compound, which is closely related to lard in price movement, fell 4.4 percent. A decline of 1.3 percent in oleomargarine prices and a 0.9-percent rise in salad oil prices were the only other changes of significance in this group.

The drop of 0.9 percent in the index for sugar and sweets was due largely to a decline of 1.2 percent in sugar prices.

The combined cost of cereals and bakery products rose 0.6 percent. The price of white bread advanced 1.0 percent, with increases reported by 17 cities and decreases by 4. The increases were general and most marked in cities in the Middle Atlantic area. Rye bread and cake each rose 0.4 percent in price, and soda crackers fell 0.4 percent. Wheat flour and rice were the only cereals whose prices did not decline. Flour rose 0.2 and rice 1.4 percent. Price declines of 1.1 percent for macaroni, 0.9 percent for hominy grits, 0.6 percent for corn meal, and 0.5 percent for wheat cereal complete the list of significant changes in this group.

The group index for beverages and chocolate dropped 0.3 percent. There was no change in the price of coffee, the most important item of the group. The price of tea and cocoa fell 0.3 and 0.2 percent, respectively. Chocolate prices continued the downward trend with an average decline of 2.7 percent for December.

Indexes of retail food costs by major commodity groups in December and November 1935 are presented in table 1. This table also shows the comparative level of costs in December of the indicated years since 1929.

#### Table 1.-Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities Combined,1 by Commodity Groups

## December and November 1935 and December 1934, 1933, and 1929

|   | 1935 2   |  |  |  |   | 1934 2   |  | 1933 2   | 1929 2   |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Commodity group   | Dec.<br>31   | Dec.<br>17   | Dec.   | Nov.<br>19   | Nov.<br>5   | Dec.<br>18   | Dec.<br>4  | Dec.<br>19   | Dec.<br>15   |
| All foods   | 82.5   | 82.0   | 82.0   | 81.5   | 80.4  | 74.5   | 74.8   | 69.2   | 105.7  |
| Cereals and bakery products<br>Meats.<br>Dairy products.<br>Eggs<br>Fruits and vegetables.<br>Fresh.<br>Canned.<br>Dried.<br>Beverages and chocolate<br>Fats and oils.<br>Sugar and sweets. | $\begin{array}{c} 95.\ 6\\ 98.\ 2\\ 79.\ 4\\ 77.\ 2\\ 62.\ 7\\ 61.\ 4\\ 79.\ 6\\ 58.\ 6\\ 67.\ 6\\ 81.\ 2\\ 66.\ 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 95.\ 4\\ 97.\ 1\\ 78.\ 8\\ 80.\ 5\\ 61.\ 3\\ 59.\ 8\\ 79.\ 6\\ 58.\ 5\\ 67.\ 6\\ 82.\ 3\\ 66.\ 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 95.3\\97.4\\78.2\\82.8\\60.7\\59.2\\79.7\\58.4\\67.5\\83.1\\66.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 95.\ 0\\ 97.\ 2\\ 77.\ 5\\ 84.\ 9\\ 58.\ 7\\ 56.\ 8\\ 80.\ 0\\ 59.\ 0\\ 67.\ 8\\ 83.\ 5\\ 67.\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 94. \ 9\\ 97. \ 1\\ 75. \ 1\\ 86. \ 7\\ 55. \ 4\\ 53. \ 1\\ 79. \ 8\\ 59. \ 4\\ 67. \ 8\\ 85. \ 1\\ 67. \ 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 92.\ 0\\ 76.\ 6\\ 75.\ 4\\ 74.\ 7\\ 57.\ 8\\ 55.\ 3\\ 83.\ 1\\ 57.\ 3\\ 73.\ 4\\ 68.\ 5\\ 63.\ 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 92.\ 0\\ 76.\ 5\\ 75.\ 3\\ 80.\ 4\\ 57.\ 8\\ 55.\ 2\\ 83.\ 3\\ 62.\ 5\\ 73.\ 2\\ 66.\ 8\\ 64.\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 86.\ 4\\ 65.\ 0\\ 66.\ 2\\ 65.\ 7\\ 68.\ 4\\ 68.\ 8\\ 73.\ 3\\ 58.\ 7\\ 68.\ 0\\ 47.\ 7\\ 63.\ 7\end{array}$ | 97. 8<br>117. 6<br>100. 5<br>128. 7<br>103. 7<br>104. 1<br>94. 6<br>106. 9<br>105. 3<br>90. 7<br>75. 1 |

[1923 - 25 = 100]

<sup>1</sup> The indexes for individual cities, computed by weights representing purchases of all foods, are combined with the use of population weights. <sup>2</sup> Computed with revised weights and based on prices of 42 foods prior to Jan. 2, 1935, and of 84 foods since

that date.

Of the 84 foods included in the index, 42 rose in price, 39 showed decreases, and for 3 no change was reported. Average prices for these 84 commodities for 51 large cities combined are shown in table 2. This table compares average prices in December with those for November 1935.

Table 2 .- Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined 1

December and November 1935

| Antiolo                     | 1935    |         |        |         |        |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--|--|--|
| ALLOU                       | Dec. 31 | Dec. 17 | Dec. 3 | Nov. 19 | Nov. 5 |  |  |  |
| Cereal and bakery products: |         |         |        |         |        |  |  |  |
| Cereals:                    | Cents   | Cents   | Cents  | Cents   | Cente  |  |  |  |
| *Corn flakes8-oz. package   | 8.1     | 8.1     | 8.1    | 8.1     | 8.1    |  |  |  |
| *Corn mealpound             | 5.0     | 4.9     | 5.0    | 5.0     | 5.0    |  |  |  |
| *Wheat flourdo              | 5.4     | 5.4     | 5.4    | 5.4     | 5.4    |  |  |  |
| Hominy grits24-oz. package  | 9.1     | 9.2     | 9.1    | 9.2     | 9.2    |  |  |  |
| *Macaronipound              | 15.3    | 15.4    | 15.4   | 15.5    | 15.5   |  |  |  |
| *Ricedo                     | 8.7     | 8.6     | 8.6    | 8.5     | 8.5    |  |  |  |
| *Rolled oatsdo              | 7.4     | 7.4     | 7.4    | 7.4     | 7.4    |  |  |  |
| *Wheat cereal28-oz. package | 24.1    | 24.2    | 24.2   | 24.3    | 24.2   |  |  |  |
| Bakery products:            |         |         |        |         |        |  |  |  |
| *Bread, whitepound          | 8.6     | 8.6     | 8.6    | 8.5     | 8.5    |  |  |  |
| *Bread, whole wheatdo       | 9.5     | 9.5     | 9.5    | 9.5     | 9.5    |  |  |  |
| Bread, ryedo                | 9.2     | 9.2     | 9.2    | 9.1     | 9.1    |  |  |  |
| Cakedo                      | 24.2    | 24.3    | 24.2   | 24.1    | 24.0   |  |  |  |
| Soda crackersdo             | 18.0    | 18.0    | 18.1   | 18.1    | 18.1   |  |  |  |
| Meats:                      |         |         |        |         |        |  |  |  |
| Beef:                       |         |         |        |         |        |  |  |  |
| *Sirloin steakdo            | 38.8    | 38.0    | 38.0   | 38.0    | 39.0   |  |  |  |
| *Round steakdo              | 34.9    | 34.6    | 34.5   | 34.4    | 35.1   |  |  |  |
| *Rib roastdo                | 30.9    | 30.6    | 30.7   | 30.5    | 30.7   |  |  |  |
| *Chuck roastdo              | 23.9    | 23.7    | 23.8   | 23.8    | 24.0   |  |  |  |
| *Platedo                    | 17.2    | 16.9    | 16.9   | 16.8    | 16.9   |  |  |  |
| Liverdo                     | 25.0    | 25.0    | 24.9   | 24.8    | 24.8   |  |  |  |
| Veal:                       |         |         |        |         |        |  |  |  |
| Cutletsdo                   | 41.4    | 41.0    | 40.9   | 40.7    | 40.8   |  |  |  |

<sup>1</sup> The indexes for individual cities, computed by weights representing purchases of all foods, are combined with the use of population weights.

# Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined 1—Con.

|   |  |   | 1935  |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Article   | Dec. 31  | Dec. 17   | Dec. 3  | Nov. 19  | Nov. 5   |
| Meats—Continued.<br>Pork:<br>*Chopsdo<br>Loin roastdo<br>*Bacon, sliceddo<br>*Ham, sliceddo<br>*Ham, wholedo<br>Salt porkdo   | Cents<br>35. 0<br>29. 5<br>44. 2<br>38. 4<br>50. 0<br>33. 5<br>28. 4   | Cents<br>34. 1<br>28. 7<br>44. 4<br>38. 2<br>49. 6<br>32. 9<br>28. 6                          | Cents<br>35. 4<br>29. 8<br>43. 8<br>38. 4<br>49. 8<br>32. 8<br>28. 6                  | Cents<br>35.8<br>30.1<br>44.2<br>38.9<br>49.9<br>32.9<br>28.5  | Cents<br>33. 4<br>28. 1<br>45. 4<br>39. 5<br>50. 3<br>33. 2<br>28. 9   |
| Lamb:<br>Breastdo<br>Chuckdo<br>*Legdo<br>Rib chopsdo   | 13.5<br>23.0<br>29.0<br>35.5   | 13. 222. 828. 534. 9  | 13. 122. 428. 634. 4  | $12.9 \\ 21.6 \\ 28.0 \\ 33.8$   | $12. \ 6 \\ 21. \ 4 \\ 27. \ 5 \\ 33. \ 5$   |
| Poultry:<br>*Reasting chickensdo  | 32.1   | 31.2  | 31.1  | 30.9   | 30.8   |
| Fish:<br>Salmon, pink   | 13.3<br>25.0   | 13. 3<br>24. 8  | 13.3<br>24.6  | $13.\ 2\\24.\ 5$   | $13.\ 2\\24.\ 2$   |
| *Butter   | 40. 6<br>27. 7<br>14. 6<br>11. 6<br>7. 2<br>40. 2  | $\begin{array}{c} 39.9\\ 27.6\\ 14.7\\ 11.6\\ 7.1\\ 41.9 \end{array}$                         | $\begin{array}{c} 39.\ 7\\ 27.\ 4\\ 14.\ 7\\ 11.\ 5\\ 6.\ 9\\ 43.\ 1\end{array}$      | $\begin{array}{r} 38.8\\ 27.1\\ 14.5\\ 11.5\\ 6.8\\ 44.2 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 35 \ 4 \\ 26. \ 9 \\ 14. \ 5 \\ 11. \ 5 \\ 6. \ 8 \\ 45. \ 1 \end{array}$  |
| Fruits and vegetables:         Fresh:         Apples.       pound         *Bananas.       do         Lemons.       dozen.         *Oranges.       do         *Cabbage.       do         Carrots.       bunch.         Celery.       stalk         Lettuce.       head.         *Onions.       pound         *Potatoes.          Spinach.       do         Sweetpotatoes.       do | $\begin{array}{c} 5.5\\ 6.4\\ 33.1\\ 30.9\\ 19.6\\ 3.6\\ 6.1\\ 9.9\\ 8.0\\ 4.2\\ 2.3\\ 8.7\\ 3.5\end{array}$ | $5.2 \\ 6.5 \\ 32.5 \\ 31.1 \\ 16.1 \\ 3.3 \\ 5.9 \\ 9.3 \\ 8.4 \\ 4.1 \\ 2.3 \\ 8.5 \\ 3.4 $ | 5.17.131.532.013.32.95.49.29.64.12.36.83.3  | $\begin{array}{c} 4.8\\ 7.0\\ 31.5\\ 33.9\\ 11.3\\ 2.7\\ 5.0\\ 9.3\\ 3.9\\ 2.3\\ 6.3\\ 3.1\end{array}$             | $\begin{array}{c} 4. \ 6 \\ 6. \ 5 \\ 31. \ 1 \\ 33. \ 0 \\ 12. \ 1 \\ 2. \ 6 \\ 4. \ 8 \\ 6 \\ 9. \ 3 \\ 3. \ 8 \\ 1. \ 9 \\ 6. \ 1 \\ 2. \ 8 \end{array}$  |
| Canned:<br>Peaches  | $\begin{array}{c} 19.1\\ 22.6\\ 22.6\\ 25.7\\ 11.5\\ 7.1\\ 11.5\\ 16.2\\ 9.3\\ 8.0\\ \end{array}$            | $\begin{array}{c} 19,1\\22,6\\22,5\\25,7\\11,5\\7,1\\11,6\\16,2\\9,3\\8,0\\\end{array}$       | $\begin{array}{c} 19,1\\22.5\\22.5\\25.7\\11.6\\7.1\\11.7\\16.2\\9.3\\8.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 19.\ 1\\ 22.\ 6\\ 22.\ 6\\ 25.\ 7\\ 11.\ 5\\ 7.\ 2\\ 11.\ 8\\ 16.\ 4\\ 9.\ 4\\ 8.\ 0\end{array}$ | $19.3 \\ 22.5 \\ 22.6 \\ 25.7 \\ 11.5 \\ 7.0 \\ 11.8 \\ 16.3 \\ 9.4 \\ 8.0 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.$ |
| Dried:<br>Peachesdo<br>*Prunesdo<br>*Raisinsdo<br>Black-eyed peasdo<br>Lima beansdo<br>*Navy beansdo  | $ \begin{array}{c} 16.9\\ 10.0\\ 9.5\\ 8.7\\ 9.9\\ 5.8 \end{array} $   | 16. 9<br>9. 9<br>9. 5<br>8. 7<br>9. 9<br>5. 8   | $16. \ 6 \\ 10. \ 0 \\ 9. \ 6 \\ 8. \ 7 \\ 9. \ 9 \\ 5. \ 8 $                         | $ \begin{array}{c} 16.4\\ 10.2\\ 9.6\\ 8.6\\ 9.9\\ 5.9 \end{array} $   | $ \begin{array}{c} 16.3\\ 10.2\\ 9.6\\ 8.6\\ 9.9\\ 5.9 \end{array} $   |
| Beverages and chocolate:  | 24.3<br>67.9<br>10.9<br>17.1   | 24.3<br>67.9<br>10.9<br>17.2  | 24. 2<br>67. 9<br>10. 9<br>17. 3  | $\begin{array}{c} 24.3 \\ 68.1 \\ 10.9 \\ 17.5 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 24.3 \\ 68.1 \\ 10.9 \\ 17.6 \end{array}$  |
| Fats and oils: pound.<br>Lard, pure pound.<br>Vegetable shortening do.<br>Salad oil pint.<br>Mayonnaise ½ pint.<br>Oleomargarine pound.<br>Peant butter do.   | 18.9<br>16.2<br>22.0<br>24.8<br>16.9<br>18.8<br>21.3   | $     19.3 \\     16.4 \\     22.0 \\     24.8 \\     17.0 \\     18.6 \\     21.5   $        | 19.8     16.9     22.0     24.8     17.0     18.6     21.8                            | $\begin{array}{c} 20.1\\ 16.9\\ 22.0\\ 24.8\\ 16.9\\ 19.0\\ 21.9\end{array}$                                       | $\begin{array}{c} 21.\ 0\\ 17.\ 1\\ 22.\ 0\\ 24.\ 9\\ 16.\ 9\\ 19.\ 0\\ 22.\ 0\end{array}$   |
| Sugar and sweets:<br>*Sugar   | 5.8<br>13.7<br>14.4<br>20.3  | 5. 8<br>13. 7<br>14. 4<br>20. 4   | 5.9<br>13.8<br>14.4<br>20.3   | 5.9<br>13.8<br>14.4<br>20.2  | 5.9<br>13.8<br>14.4<br>20.3  |

December and November 1935-Continued

 $^{1}$  The indexes for individual cities, computed by weights representing purchases of all foods, are combined with the use of population weights.

# Details by Regions and Cities

RETAIL food costs increased in 45 of the 51 cities included in the index. Four cities reported slightly lower costs, and there was no change in the remaining two. The largest average increases were made by cities in the East Central area.

Food costs rose most sharply in Peoria where there was an increase of 3.5 percent. The increase was due largely to higher prices of butter, poultry, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Omaha reported the largest reduction in costs, 0.6 percent, as a result of lower prices for a number of items including eggs, lard, and various cuts of beef and pork.

In order that rising prices may be viewed in their proper perspective, it is well to note that the current level of food costs is still 10.3 percent below the level which prevailed in December 1930.

Index numbers of average retail costs of all foods, by cities, for December and November 1935, and for December of earlier years as indicated, are shown in table 3.

| Table 3.—Indexes of the Average | Retail Cost of all Foods, by Cities, 1 December |
|---------------------------------|---|
| and November 1935 and           | December 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1930             |

|  |  |   | 1935   | 2  |  | 19   | )34 2  | 1933 2   |  | 1932 2  | 1930 2   |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Region and city  | Dec.<br>31   | Dec.<br>17  | Dec.   | Nov.<br>19   | Nov.   | Dec.<br>18   | Dec.   | Dec.<br>19   | Dec.<br>5  | Dec.<br>15  | Dec.<br>15   |
| Average: 51 cities<br>combined   | 82.5   | 82.0  | 82.0   | 81.5   | 80.4   | 74.5   | 74.8   | 69.2   | 70.2   | 64.7  | 92.0   |
| New England  | 80.6   | 80.5  | 80.4   | 80.3   | 79.1   | 73.1   | 74.3   | 69.2   | 70.0   | 66.0  | 94.0   |
| Boston<br>Bridgeport<br>Fall River<br>Manchester<br>New Haven<br>Portland, Maine_<br>Providence            | 78.5<br>86.5<br>81.7<br>82.7<br>85.9<br>80.7<br>80.2                               | $\begin{array}{c} 78.3\\ 86.7\\ 81.2\\ 82.9\\ 85.6\\ 81.0\\ 79.9 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 78.2\\ 86.4\\ 81.5\\ 82.7\\ 86.0\\ 80.6\\ 80.1 \end{array}$                                | 78.3<br>86.5<br>81.5<br>82.3<br>85.8<br>80.3<br>79.6                                       | $\begin{array}{c} 77.\ 2\\ 85.\ 1\\ 80.\ 9\\ 80.\ 4\\ 83.\ 9\\ 78.\ 8\\ 79.\ 2\end{array}$                   | 71.278.874.574.876.374.773.1   | $\begin{array}{c} 72.1 \\ 79.2 \\ 75.0 \\ 74.6 \\ 79.3 \\ 74.0 \\ 74.2 \end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{r} 67.3\\72.7\\69.3\\70.6\\73.2\\70.1\\70.2\end{array}$                                       | 68.7<br>73.4<br>70.0<br>70.7<br>73.0<br>71.0<br>69.8   | $\begin{array}{c} 65.3\\ 68.6\\ 63.9\\ 65.0\\ 69.0\\ 65.0\\ 65.0\\ 64.0 \end{array}$        | 94. 0<br>93. 0<br>90. 0<br>90. 4<br>97. 1<br>92. 4<br>91. 2                  |
| Middle Atlantic  | 83.5   | 83.0  | 83.1   | 82.6   | 81.5   | 75.9   | 76.1   | 70.7   | 72.0   | 66.6  | 92.2   |
| Buffalo<br>Newark<br>Philadelphia<br>Pittsburgh<br>Rochester<br>Scranton                                   | 82. 3<br>84. 5<br>84. 5<br>85. 0<br>80. 2<br>82. 2<br>79. 3                        | 82.0<br>84.7<br>84.1<br>84.2<br>80.1<br>81.7<br>78.9  | 81. 6<br>84. 4<br>84. 0<br>84. 9<br>80. 1<br>80. 9<br>78. 9  | 80. 5<br>82. 4<br>83. 6<br>83. 9<br>80. 0<br>80. 0<br>78. 9                                | $\begin{array}{r} 79.1\\ 84.0\\ 82.7\\ 82.7\\ 78.9\\ 79.4\\ 77.5 \end{array}$                                | $\begin{array}{r} 73.2\\78.0\\76.9\\76.9\\74.0\\72.8\\72.1\end{array}$             | $\begin{array}{c} 72.3 \\ 78.3 \\ 77.7 \\ 76.6 \\ 73.9 \\ 72.7 \\ 72.1 \end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{r} 68.8\\72.0\\72.2\\71.3\\67.3\\67.9\\69.1\end{array}$                                       | $\begin{array}{r} 69.3 \\ 72.7 \\ 73.9 \\ 72.5 \\ 68.6 \\ 68.5 \\ 70.3 \end{array}$                          | $\begin{array}{c} 65.\ 0\\ 70.\ 0\\ 69.\ 5\\ 65.\ 4\\ 62.\ 3\\ 61.\ 6\\ 63.\ 5\end{array}$  | 90. 7<br>93. 2<br>93. 2<br>92. 5<br>90. 7<br>88. 3<br>92. 2                  |
| East North Central   | 82.4   | 81.8  | 81.6   | 80.8   | 79.9   | 72.8   | 72.9   | 68.0   | 68.8   | 62.2  | 92.6   |
| Chicago<br>Cincinnati<br>Cleveland<br>Columbus, Ohio<br>Detroit<br>Milwaukee<br>Peoria<br>Springfield, Ill | $\begin{array}{r} 83.2\\85.7\\80.4\\83.6\\82.0\\81.7\\83.4\\84.1\\80.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 82.\ 6\\ 84.\ 9\\ 79.\ 6\\ 83.\ 2\\ 80.\ 9\\ 81.\ 3\\ 83.\ 9\\ 82.\ 9\\ 80.\ 9\\ 80.\ 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 81.\ 7\\ 85.\ 3\\ 79.\ 8\\ 83.\ 0\\ 81.\ 3\\ 80.\ 9\\ 83.\ 8\\ 82.\ 4\\ 81.\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 80.8\\ 84.7\\ 79.1\\ 82.6\\ 80.8\\ 79.9\\ 82.5\\ 81.3\\ 79.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 79.\ 7\\ 83.\ 2\\ 79.\ 1\\ 81.\ 6\\ 79.\ 5\\ 78.\ 5\\ 81.\ 5\\ 80.\ 4\\ 78.\ 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 73.5\\76.0\\71.5\\75.1\\70.8\\72.2\\74.8\\72.1\\72.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 73.0\\ 76.0\\ 71.8\\ 75.1\\ 71.4\\ 72.9\\ 75.1\\ 74.7\\ 71.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 68.\ 6\\ 68.\ 3\\ 67.\ 7\\ 69.\ 4\\ 66.\ 9\\ 67.\ 5\\ 67.\ 6\\ 69.\ 7\\ 65.\ 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 69.\ 4\\ 70.\ 1\\ 68.\ 1\\ 69.\ 2\\ 67.\ 7\\ 68.\ 3\\ 69.\ 7\\ 71.\ 0\\ 67.\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 64.5\\ 63.4\\ 60.7\\ 61.2\\ 58.0\\ 62.7\\ 65.6\\ 63.2\\ 61.3 \end{array}$ | 95.7<br>98.5<br>89.1<br>92.8<br>88.5<br>91.7<br>92.2<br>92.2<br>92.5<br>91.6 |

[1923 - 25 = 100]

1 The indexes for individual cities, computed by weights representing purchases of all foods, are combined

with the use of population weights. <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,

| Table | 3.—Indexes | of the A | verage Reta | ail Cost o | of all Food | ls, by Citie | s, <sup>1</sup> December |
|-------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| and   | November 1 | 1935 and | December    | 1934, 19   | 33, 1932,   | and 1930-    | -Continued               |

|  |  |  | 1935 <sup>2</sup>  |  |  | 1934 2  |   | 1933 <sup>2</sup>  |   | 1932 2   | 1930 ²   |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Region and city  | Dec.<br>31   | Dec.<br>17   | Dec.   | Nov.<br>19   | Nov.   | Dec.<br>18  | Dec.  | Dec.<br>19   | Dec.<br>5   | Dec.<br>15   | Dec.<br>15   |
| West North Central.  | 85.1   | 84.8   | 85.0   | 84.1   | 82.1   | 76.6  | 77.1  | 69.2   | 70.2  | 64.0   | 91.9   |
| Kansas City<br>Minneapolis<br>Omaha<br>St. Louis<br>St. Paul   | 82.6<br>87.7<br>81.1<br>87.8<br>84.1                                 | 83. 2<br>86. 6<br>81. 8<br>86. 6<br>84. 4                    | 83.1<br>87.3<br>82.1<br>86.9<br>83.9                         | $\begin{array}{r} 82.7\\ 86.4\\ 81.5\\ 85.5\\ 83.4\end{array}$ | 80. 8<br>84. 7<br>80. 0<br>82. 9<br>81. 4                    | 76.9<br>78.2<br>74.7<br>76.6<br>76.6  | 77.9<br>78.8<br>74.3<br>77.1<br>77.2  | $\begin{array}{c} 68.8 \\ 72.1 \\ 66.3 \\ 68.9 \\ 71.1 \end{array}$                  | 69. 4<br>73. 2<br>66. 7<br>70. 4<br>71. 9   | $\begin{array}{c} 66.\ 3\\ 65.\ 7\\ 61.\ 2\\ 63.\ 5\\ 63.\ 2\end{array}$ | 91. 6<br>94. 8<br>89. 5<br>92. 0<br>91. 9                    |
| South Atlantic   | 83.3   | 82.9   | 82.2   | 81.9   | 81.1   | 74.8  | 74.4  | 69.1   | 69.5  | 63.1   | 91.8   |
| Atlanta<br>Baltimore<br>Charleston, S. C.<br>Jacksonville<br>Norfolk<br>Richmond<br>Savannah<br>Washington, D. C | 80. 6<br>85. 8<br>82. 9<br>80. 3<br>84. 0<br>79. 8<br>83. 3<br>86. 2 | 80.8<br>86.1<br>82.3<br>79.8<br>83.2<br>78.5<br>82.9<br>85.7 | 79.6<br>84.9<br>81.9<br>79.5<br>82.2<br>77.6<br>82.3<br>86.2 | 78.7<br>84.6<br>82.0<br>78.8<br>81.8<br>78.1<br>81.5<br>85.7   | 78.6<br>83.8<br>81.8<br>78.0<br>80.7<br>76.4<br>82.0<br>84.9 | $\begin{array}{c} 72.\ 6\\ 77.\ 2\\ 73.\ 4\\ 72.\ 5\\ 74.\ 9\\ 71.\ 8\\ 74.\ 7\\ 77.\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 72.\ 4\\ 77.\ 0\\ 73.\ 3\\ 71.\ 5\\ 75.\ 1\\ 71.\ 7\\ 74.\ 6\\ 76.\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 65.5\\ 72.0\\ 70.3\\ 64.9\\ 69.1\\ 67.0\\ 68.2\\ 72.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 64.8\\ 72.6\\ 69.5\\ 66.2\\ 69.9\\ 67.4\\ 69.3\\ 72.5\end{array}$ | 59. 2 66. 2 63. 5 60. 3 63. 7 60. 8 63. 7 65. 2                          | 89.7<br>92.2<br>92.8<br>91.1<br>95.5<br>87.8<br>91.7<br>94.6 |
| East South Central   | 78.9   | 77.9   | 77.5   | 77.0   | 76.9   | 71.8  | 71.6  | 65.4   | 65.8  | 60.4   | 91, 1  |
| Birmingham<br>Louisville<br>Memphis<br>Mobile  | 74.0<br>89.0<br>79.6<br>77.2   | 72.6<br>88.4<br>79.6<br>76.8                                 | 72.1<br>88.0<br>79.6<br>76.8                                 | 71.8<br>87.0<br>78.8<br>76.4                                   | 72.5<br>86.3<br>77.5<br>75.4                                 | 67.9<br>80.8<br>74.8<br>71.4  | 67.9<br>80.2<br>74.7<br>71.1  | $\begin{array}{r} 62.\ 0\\ 70.\ 9\\ 68.\ 7\\ 65.\ 2\end{array}$                      | $\begin{array}{c} 62.8 \\ 70.6 \\ 68.4 \\ 65.5 \end{array}$                         | 58.363.962.060.9   | 90. 0<br>94. 2<br>89. 4<br>92. 2                             |
| West South Central.  | 79.7   | 79.6   | 79.6   | 79.2   | 78.3   | 75.6  | 75.4  | 68.6   | 69.0  | 62.5   | 91. 5  |
| Dallas<br>Houston<br>Little Rock<br>New Orleans  | 79.7<br>80.3<br>78.9<br>85.0   | 80. 5<br>79. 9<br>78. 5<br>83. 4                             | 80. 5<br>79. 1<br>78. 5<br>83. 9                             | 79.778.178.184.5   | 79.3<br>77.3<br>77.2<br>83.1                                 | 75.8<br>74.8<br>73.2<br>77.0  | 74.5<br>75.2<br>72.9<br>77.4  | $ \begin{array}{r} 68.2\\ 66.9\\ 66.3\\ 72.0 \end{array} $                           | 69.8<br>66.5<br>65.2<br>72.2  | $\begin{array}{c} 63.\ 3\\ 58.\ 8\\ 59.\ 3\\ 66.\ 8\end{array}$          | 93. 4<br>88. 3<br>91. 2<br>93. 1                             |
| Mountain   | 84.7   | 84.9   | 84.9   | 83.8   | 83.4   | 76.8  | 77.4  | 67.3   | 68.4  | 64.8   | 87.6   |
| Butte<br>Denver<br>Salt Lake City  | 77.9<br>86.9<br>82.1   | 78.7<br>86.6<br>83.1   | 78. 9<br>87. 3<br>82. 3                                      | 78.2<br>86.3<br>81.1   | 76.7<br>86.0<br>80.7   | 73.7<br>79.3<br>73.4  | 74.4<br>79.1<br>75.4  | $\begin{array}{c} 52.1 \\ 70.0 \\ 64.2 \end{array}$                                  | $\begin{array}{c} 63.\ 6\\ 70.\ 7\\ 65.\ 9\end{array}$                              | $\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 2\\ 66.\ 7\\ 62.\ 4\end{array}$                   | 88. 2<br>88. 5<br>85. 9                                      |
| Pacific  | 79.6   | 78.6   | 79.4   | 79.3   | 78.0   | 73.2  | 73.8  | 67.9   | 69.4  | 66.4   | 88.4   |
| Los Angeles<br>Portland, Oreg<br>San Francisco<br>Seattle  | 75 6<br>79.9<br>83.3<br>81.8   | 74.0<br>80.1<br>82.4<br>81.6                                 | 75.0<br>80.3<br>83.7<br>80.9                                 | 75.580.183.080.9   | 73.8<br>78.9<br>81.8<br>80.4                                 | $70.1 \\71.6 \\76.8 \\74.0$   | 70. 4<br>73. 1<br>77. 5<br>75. 1  | $\begin{array}{c} 64.9\\ 65.3\\ 72.0\\ 68.3 \end{array}$                             | $\begin{array}{c} 66.8\\ 65.8\\ 73.4\\ 69.4 \end{array}$                            | $\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 4\\ 65.\ 7\\ 72.\ 2\\ 65.\ 4\end{array}$          | 84. 9<br>84. 7<br>94. 3<br>86. 2                             |

[1923 - 25 = 100]

<sup>1</sup> The indexes for individual cities, computed by weights representing purchases of all foods, are combined with the use of population weights. <sup>a</sup> Computed with revised weights and based upon prices of 42 foods prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date.

#### Retail Food Costs, 1929 and 1932

REVISED indexes of retail food costs by commodity groups have been completed for each of the 12 pricing periods in 1929 and 1932. These data are given in table 4. This table, together with table 4 of the October issue of the Retail Prices pamphlet, makes available all the revised indexes that have been completed to date. Indexes for the remaining periods since 1929 are being computed and will be released from time to time in future issues of this pamphlet as they are completed. The chart which follows table 4 shows the trend in the retail cost of all foods from 1919 to 1935, inclusive.

#### MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW-FEBRUARY 1936

| Month and day  | All foods<br>Cereals and bakery  | akery  |   | Dairy products   | Eggs  | Fruits and vegetables  |   |   |  | choc-   |   | ots   |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
|  |  | Cereals and be<br>products                           | producus<br>Meats   |  |   | Total  | Fresh   | Canned  | Dried  | Beverages and<br>olate  | Fats and oils   | Sugar and swee  |
| 1929<br>Jan. 15<br>Feb. 15<br>Mar. 15<br>May 15<br>June 15 | 102. 7<br>102. 3<br>101. 4<br>100. 8<br>102. 4<br>103. 7                     | 98.4<br>98.2<br>98.2<br>98.2<br>98.2<br>98.0<br>97.7 | 117.6<br>116.7<br>118.6<br>120.7<br>122.6<br>123.3                                | 105. 1<br>105. 7<br>105. 2<br>102. 9<br>102. 1<br>101. 4                                 | 105. 0101. 087. 476. 480. 685. 7                                      | 88. 2<br>88. 7<br>86. 9<br>87. 3<br>93. 1<br>98. 2                                       | 86.6<br>86.9<br>84.7<br>85.1<br>91.8<br>97.8                                      | 96.0<br>96.6<br>97.1<br>97.3<br>97.8<br>98.1                                      | 98. 2<br>100. 2<br>101. 3<br>101. 7<br>102. 4<br>102. 5                      | 110.7<br>110.8<br>110.9<br>111.0<br>110.8<br>110.5                        | 94. 1<br>93. 7<br>93. 8<br>93. 7<br>93. 5<br>93. 4                    | 76. 7<br>75. 4<br>73. 5<br>72. 8<br>72. 6<br>72. 3                    |
| July 15  | $\begin{array}{c} 106.5\\ 108.1\\ 108.0\\ 107.6\\ 106.7\\ 105.7 \end{array}$ | 97.9<br>98.7<br>98.6<br>98.4<br>98.2<br>97.8         | $125.9 \\125.9 \\124.7 \\121.6 \\118.8 \\117.6$                                   | $\begin{array}{c} 101.\ 6\\ 101.\ 9\\ 103.\ 0\\ 103.\ 5\\ 102.\ 0\\ 100.\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.3\\99.5\\108.9\\120.3\\129.5\\128.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 107.\ 2\\ 111.\ 0\\ 107.\ 6\\ 105.\ 5\\ 103.\ 9\\ 103.\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 108.3\\ 112.6\\ 108.6\\ 106.1\\ 104.2\\ 104.1 \end{array}$      | 98.5<br>98.6<br>96.3<br>95.2<br>94.9<br>94.6                                      | $\begin{array}{c} 103.5\\ 104.6\\ 107.1\\ 108.4\\ 108.5\\ 106.9 \end{array}$ | $110. \ 6 \\ 110. \ 4 \\ 110. \ 2 \\ 110. \ 1 \\ 108. \ 9 \\ 105. \ 3 \\$ | 93.3<br>93.6<br>93.4<br>92.6<br>91.8<br>90.7                          | 72.6<br>75.0<br>75.9<br>76.5<br>76.2<br>75.1                          |
| 1932<br>Jan. 15  | 72.8<br>70.4<br>70.7<br>70.3<br>68.5<br>67.6                                 | 78.1<br>77.7<br>77.2<br>76.4<br>76.3<br>76.2         | 81.1<br>77.3<br>78.6<br>78.3<br>75.5<br>74.2                                      | $\begin{array}{c} 73.1 \\ 70.6 \\ 69.9 \\ 67.1 \\ 65.1 \\ 64.0 \end{array}$              | $\begin{array}{c} 62.1\\ 51.6\\ 46.4\\ 44.3\\ 44.5\\ 45.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 63.\ 4\\ 63.\ 8\\ 67.\ 0\\ 70.\ 7\\ 67.\ 7\\ 66.\ 6\end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{c} 62.3 \\ 63.1 \\ 67.1 \\ 71.6 \\ 68.3 \\ 67.3 \end{array}$       | 77.7<br>76.8<br>75.9<br>74.9<br>74.1<br>71.0                                      | 61. 6<br>60. 0<br>57. 6<br>56. 4<br>55. 7<br>55. 3                           | 78. 4<br>77. 4<br>76. 9<br>76. 0<br>74. 9<br>74. 4                        | 59.9<br>55.9<br>54.2<br>52.6<br>51.0<br>48.8                          | $\begin{array}{c} 61.7\\ 61.0\\ 59.7\\ 58.1\\ 56.3\\ 55.7\end{array}$ |
| July 15  | $\begin{array}{c} 68.3\\ 67.1\\ 65.9\\ 66.3\\ 65.6\\ 64.7\end{array}$        | 75. 6<br>74. 7<br>74. 3<br>73. 9<br>73. 3<br>71. 1   | $\begin{array}{c} 79.\ 3\\ 76.\ 7\\ 75.\ 8\\ 73.\ 1\\ 70.\ 0\\ 66.\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 63.8\\ 65.0\\ 65.4\\ 65.4\\ 65.8\\ 65.7\end{array}$                    | 49.3<br>56.7<br>49.9<br>73.2<br>78.4<br>80.6                          | $\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 6\\ 56.\ 3\\ 53.\ 0\\ 51.\ 3\\ 50.\ 4\\ 51.\ 8\end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{c} 62.\ 4\\ 55.\ 1\\ 51.\ 3\\ 49.\ 7\\ 49.\ 0\\ 50.\ 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 72.\ 7\\ 72.\ 4\\ 71.\ 6\\ 68.\ 5\\ 67.\ 6\\ 66.\ 8\end{array}$ | 55. 1<br>54. 8<br>54. 4<br>53. 2<br>50. 6<br>49. 5                           | 74.2<br>73.7<br>74.6<br>74.5<br>73.8<br>72.8                              | $\begin{array}{r} 49.8\\ 50.7\\ 51.2\\ 50.4\\ 49.9\\ 48.9\end{array}$ | 56. 5<br>57. 7<br>58. 2<br>58. 9<br>58. 8<br>58. 5                    |

# Table 4.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Large Cities Combined,<sup>1</sup> by Commodity Groups, by Months, 1929 and 1932 [1923-25=100]

<sup>1</sup> The indexes for individual cities, computed by weights representing purchases of all foods, are based upon prices of 42 items and combined with the use of population weights.
RETAIL PRICES



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.

# Wholesale Prices in December 1935

### Summary

THE course of wholesale commodity prices continued upward in the first week of December. During the two succeeding weeks, however, the trend was reversed and between the week ended December 7 and the week of December 21 the all-commodity index declined 0.6 percent. A rise of 0.2 percent in the final week of December partly offset this loss and the composite index for the month was 80.9 percent of the 1926 average, a gain of 0.4 percent over November.

Important factors contributing to the December rise were substantial increases in group indexes for farm products, foods, and hides and leather goods, coupled with moderate advances for the fuel and lighting and miscellaneous groups. The increases reported for these groups more than counterbalanced the fractional declines shown for textile products, metals and metal products, building materials and chemicals and drugs groups. The index for the housefurnishing goods group remained unchanged.

At the close of 1935 the composite index of wholesale prices was 35.2 percent above the low point of the depression (Mar. 4, 1933). The recovery during the 34-month interval was shared by all of the commodity groups, but the farm-products index with an increase of 93.1 percent shows the most striking gain. (See table 1.) Food prices during the period have advanced 59.7 percent, and increases of more than 40 percent are shown for both the index of hides and leather products and the textiles index. The smallest change—11.0 percent—was reported in the prices of metals and metal products, but the decline for this group during the period of contracting prices (1929–32) was much less severe than for many of the other commodity groups.

Although wholesale prices have now recovered a substantial part of the depression losses, the price level of all commodity groups at the close of 1935 was still below the 1929 average. For all commodities, the index for the week of December 28, 1935, was 15.4 percent below the average for 1929. Despite the vigorous upswing of farm product prices since the spring of 1933, it is this group that has the

most ground still to gain before reaching the 1929 level. Prices of fuel and lighting materials, however, were closer to the 1929 average than those for any other of the commodity groups.

| [1320-100]             |   |  |   |   |   |
|------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Commodity group        | Dec.<br>28, 1935  | Mar.<br>4, 1933  | Per-<br>centage<br>change,<br>Mar. 4,<br>1933 to<br>Dec.<br>28, 1935  | Year<br>1929  | Per-<br>centage<br>change,<br>1929 to<br>Dec.<br>28, 1935   |
| All commodities        | 80.6  | 59.6   | +35.2   | 95.3  | -15.4   |
| Farm products<br>Foods | $\begin{array}{c} 78.4\\ 85.3\\ 96.4\\ 72.8\\ 75.6\\ 85.9\\ 85.1\\ 80.0\\ 82.2\\ 67.5\\ 78.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 40.\ 6\\ 53.\ 4\\ 67.\ 6\\ 50.\ 6\\ 64.\ 4\\ 77.\ 4\\ 70.\ 1\\ 71.\ 3\\ 72.\ 7\\ 59.\ 6\\ 66.\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} +93.1\\ +59.7\\ +42.6\\ +43.9\\ +17.4\\ +11.0\\ +21.4\\ +12.2\\ +13.1\\ +13.3\\ +19.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 104.9\\99.9\\109.1\\90.4\\83.0\\100.5\\95.4\\94.2\\94.3\\82.6\\91.6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} -25.3 \\ -14.6 \\ -11.6 \\ -19.5 \\ -8.9 \\ -14.5 \\ -10.8 \\ -15.1 \\ -12.8 \\ -18.3 \\ -14.0 \end{array}$ |

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices for the Week Ending Dec. 28, 1935, Compared with Mar. 4, 1933, and the Year 1929

# Weekly Fluctuations in December

FARM product prices fluctuated erratically during December. Between the first and second weeks the group index rose 0.1 percent. In the following week, however, the index fell 2.4 percent due to sharp decreases in prices of livestock and poultry, cotton, eggs, apples, hay, and potatoes. Grains, on the other hand, were higher. An increase of 1.4 percent marked the trend of wholesale farm-product prices during the last week of the year. Livestock and poultry recovered virtually all of the loss of the previous week and grains continued upward.

Wholesale food prices declined steadily through the week ended December 21, then remained unchanged the following week. Weakening prices of fruits and vegetables, meats, and certain cereal products were mainly responsible for the decrease. The December 28 food index, 85.3, was approximately 12 percent above the index for the corresponding week of 1934.

Following a slight decline in early December, the hides and leatherproducts group again turned upward, and in the week ended December 28 the index for this group reached 96.4, a new high for the year. Pronounced increases in prices of hides and skins were chiefly responsible for the rise. The increase for the group as a whole during December amounted to 1.7 percent.

Textile-product prices eased off slightly toward the middle of December. During the latter part of the month, however, strengthening prices for certain cotton textiles, raw silk, and hemp resulted in an upward tendency. Throughout December a downward course was followed by the fuel and lighting-materials group. This was caused by lower prices for bituminous coal. Due primarily to falling prices of the nonferrous metals, the index for the metals and metal-products group averaged lower during the last week of December. Certain iron and steel items and motor vehicles also were fractionally lower. Agricultural implements and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady.

Minor decreases were registered in the building materials group each week in December. Average prices of lumber and paint materials were lower. Brick and tile, on the other hand, advanced. Cement and structural steel prices remained at the level maintained for the past 6 months.

The chemicals and drugs group index averaged lower during the 4 weeks of December. The index fell 0.9 percent in the month interval. Average prices of chemicals and fertilizer materials were lower. Mixed fertilizer advanced during the last of the month. Drugs and pharmaceuticals were unchanged.

Following the slight advance from November to December, the house-furnishing goods group remained stable. Average prices of both furniture and furnishings were stationary.

In the first week of December cattle feed prices declined slightly followed by rising prices during the next 2 weeks. They again weakened slightly toward the last of the year. The tendency of crude rubber prices was upward throughout the 4-week period. A firmer tone was recorded in paper and pulp prices during the week ending December 28.

Industrial commodities represented by the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" moved to a fractionally lower level during the latter part of December. The index dropped from 78.9 for the first 2 weeks to 78.8 for the last 2 weeks.

Table 2 shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for each week of December and the high and low weeks of 1935.

Table 2.—Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities for Each Week of December and the High and Low Weeks of 1935

[1926 = 100]

| Commodites mean  | Dec.   | Dec.   | Dec.   | Dec.   | Hig  | h  | L   | ow   |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Commonly group   | 28   | 28 21  |  | 7  | Date   | Index  | Date  | Index  |
| All commodities  | 80.6   | 80.4   | 80.8   | 80.9   | Sept. 21   | 81.0   | Jan.  | 5 77.9   |
| Farm products<br>Foods<br>Hides and leather products.<br>Textile products.<br>Fuel and lighting materials<br>Metals and metal products.<br>Building materials.<br>Chemicals and drugs.<br>House-furnishing goods.<br>Miscellaneous commodities<br>All commodities other than farm products<br>and foods. | $\begin{array}{c} 78.4\\ 85.3\\ 96.4\\ 72.8\\ 75.6\\ 85.9\\ 85.1\\ 80.0\\ 82.2\\ 67.5\\ 78.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 77.3\\ 85.3\\ 96.2\\ 72.7\\ 75.7\\ 86.2\\ 85.2\\ 80.2\\ 82.2\\ 67.5\\ 78.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 79.2\\ 85.8\\ 95.4\\ 72.8\\ 75.7\\ 86.3\\ 85.3\\ 80.5\\ 82.2\\ 67.4\\ 78.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 79.1\\ 86.4\\ 94.8\\ 72.9\\ 75.9\\ 86.4\\ 85.4\\ 80.7\\ 82.2\\ 67.4\\ 78.9\end{array}$ | Apr. 20<br>Sept. 28<br>Dec. 28<br>Nov. 23<br>Nov. 23<br>Sept. 21<br>Mar. 2<br>Jan. 5<br>Jan. 12<br>Nov. 16 | $\begin{array}{c} 81.8\\ 86.6\\ 96.4\\ 73.1\\ 75.9\\ 86.3\\ 81.6\\ 82.3\\ 71.0\\ 79.0\\ \end{array}$ | Jan.<br>do<br>Apr.<br>do<br>Mar. 2<br>Apr.<br>July 2<br>June 1<br>Sept.<br>Apr. | 5 75.6<br>6 85.6<br>6 85.6<br>73.8<br>9 73.8<br>84.9<br>5 84.3<br>7 78.4<br>5 81.7<br>7 66.8<br>3 77.2 |

THE increase of 0.4 percent in wholesale prices in December carried the composite index to 80.9 percent of the 1926 average, a new high for the year. Compared with the corresponding month of 1934, the all-commodity index for December shows an increase of 5.2 percent.

Half of the 10 major commodity groups—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities—increased during the month. Textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs decreased. House-furnishing goods remained unchanged at the November level.

An indication of changes within major commodity groups that influenced the rise in the composite index is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from November to December 1935

| Commodity group | Increases   | Decreases  | No change                                      |
|-----------------|---|--|--|
| All commodities | 181   | 103  | 500  |
| Farm products   | $\begin{array}{c} 42\\ 51\\ 17\\ 24\\ 11\\ 14\\ 7\\ 5\\ 1\\ 9\end{array}$ | $20 \\ 27 \\ 8 \\ 14 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 4$ | 5 $44$ $16$ $74$ $8$ $109$ $66$ $79$ $60$ $39$ |

The index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" declined 0.1 percent from November to December. This industrial group has fluctuated within a narrow margin of 1 percent during the year, indicating that the changes in the general index in 1935 were due primarily to the fluctuation of farm products and food prices.

Nonagricultural commodities advanced 0.2 percent in December, which brought the index for commodities of this class to 81.3, or 4.5 percent above a year ago.

The raw materials group, which includes basic farm products and other commodities in the raw state, advanced 0.6 percent during the month and is 6.3 percent above December 1934. The group of semimanufactured articles, on the contrary, declined 1.3 percent. Despite the sharp drop in December, the index for this group, 75.2, is approximately 6 percent above a year ago.

The large group of finished products, including more than 500 manufactured items, rose 0.5 percent in December to equal a previous high reached in September—83.1. Compared with the corresponding month of 1934, this group shows an advance of 4.5 percent.

Table 4 shows index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for each month of 1935 and the average for the year 1935. Index numbers of wholesale prices by groups and subgroups of commodities for each year since the base year, 1926, are given in table 5.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities, 1935

[1926=100]

|                             |       |       |       |              | _             |              |              |              |                |              |               |              |              |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Group and subgroup          | Jan.  | Feb.  | Mar.  | Apr.         | May           | June         | July         | Aug.         | Sept.          | Oct.         | Nov.          | Dec.         | Year         |
| All commodities             | 78.8  | 79.5  | 79.4  | 80.1         | 80, 2         | 79.8         | 79.4         | 80.5         | 80.7           | 80.5         | 80.6          | 80.9         | 80.0         |
| Farm products               | 77.6  | 79.1  | 78.3  | 80.4         | 80.6          | 78.3         | 77.1         | 79.3         | 79.5           | 78.2         | 77.5          | 78.3         | 78.8         |
| Grains                      | 88.8  | 87.4  | 82.8  | 87.9         | 83.2          | 76.9         | 78.3         | 79.3         | 83.5           | 86.4         | 77.9          | 76.6         | 82.5         |
| Other farm products         | 73.3  | 78.4  | 85.8  | 85.9         | 87.6          | 84.8         | 82.8         | 91.6         | 92.0           | 86.6         | 83.1          | 87.4         | 85.1         |
| Foods                       | 79.9  | 82.7  | 81.9  | 84.5         | 84.1          | 82.8         | 82.1         | 84.9         | 86.1           | 85.0         | 85.1          | 85.7         | 13.4         |
| Butter, cheese, and milk    | 83.5  | 87.0  | 82.9  | 84.9         | 77.7          | 74.6         | 74.0         | 75.7         | 76.0           | 76.9         | 81.1          | 83.7         | 79.8         |
| Cereal products             | 91.6  | 91.9  | 92.1  | 93.3         | 92.3          | 90.5         | 92.7         | 94.6         | 96.8           | 98.9         | 97.2          | 97.2         | 94.1         |
| Fruits and vegetables       | 62.8  | 63.6  | 63.2  | 67.3         | 66.4          | 68.7         | 65.1         | 60.5         | 60.0           | 59.1         | 63.2          | 63.7         | 63.6         |
| Other foods                 | 76.2  | 77.2  | 73.4  | 76.2         | 77 7          | 94.0<br>77 2 | 95.5         | 78.6         | 80.8           | 81.2         | 94.0          | 77.5         | 94.0<br>77 7 |
| Hides and leather products  | 86.2  | 86.0  | 85.4  | 86.3         | 88.3          | 88.9         | 89.3         | 89.6         | 90.9           | 93.6         | 95.0          | 95.4         | 89.6         |
| Boots and shoes             | 97.1  | 97.2  | 97.2  | 97.2         | 97.2          | 97.3         | 97.8         | 98.3         | 98.3           | 98.8         | 99.6          | 100.1        | 98.0         |
| Hides and skins             | 71.1  | 69.6  | 66.6  | 71.2         | 76.1          | 78.0         | 79.8         | 80.4         | 83.8           | 92.9         | 96.0          | 96.5         | 80.8         |
| Other leather products      | 85.0  | 84.6  | 84.6  | 84 6         | 84 4          | 80.0         | 84 4         | 84 4         | 84 5           | 80.0         | 86.3          | 87 1         | 80.1         |
| Textile products            | 70.3  | 70.1  | 69.4  | 69.2         | 69.4          | 70.1         | 70.2         | 70.9         | 71.8           | 72.9         | 73.4          | 73.2         | 70.9         |
| Clothing                    | 78.4  | 78.5  | 78.5  | 78.5         | 78.5          | 80.7         | 80.7         | 80.5         | 80.8           | 80.8         | 80.7          | 81.0         | 79.8         |
| Cotton goods                | 84.1  | 83.3  | 82.4  | 81.8         | 82.7          | 82.5         | 82.0         | 82.5         | 83.2           | 84.6         | 85.8          | 86.0         | 83.4         |
| Silk and rayon              | 28.6  | 28.1  | 27.3  | 27.6         | 27 6          | 27 2         | 27 9         | 31 0         | 32.9           | 35 1         | 35 0          | 33.7         | 30 2         |
| Woolen and worsted goods.   | 73.8  | 73.6  | 73.1  | 73.1         | 73.5          | 75.6         | 76.4         | 76.4         | 76.9           | 79.1         | 80.7          | 81.0         | 76.1         |
| Other textile products      | 68.8  | 68.6  | 67.7  | 67.5         | 68.2          | 68.9         | 69.1         | 69.1         | 69.9           | 68.3         | 68.5          | 68.1         | 68.5         |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 72.9  | 72.5  | 73.0  | 72.8         | 73.1          | 74.2         | 74.7         | 74.1         | 73.0           | 73.4         | 74.5          | 74.6         | 73.5         |
| Bituminous coal             | 82.3  | 82.3  | 81.1  | 75.5         | 73.0          | 74.0         | 06.5         | 78.0         | 80.0           | 82.0         | 83.0          | 82.9         | 79.7         |
| Coke                        | 86.4  | 88.8  | 88.8  | 88.7         | 88.7          | 88.7         | 88.6         | 88.6         | 88.6           | 88.8         | 88.9          | 89.6         | 88.6         |
| Electricity                 | 89.9  | 90.3  | 88.3  | 87.8         | 88.7          | 90.2         | 87.8         | 86.7         | 87.5           | 86.3         | 86.2          | (1)          | (1)          |
| Gas                         | 87.6  | 87.7  | 88.6  | 88.0         | 92.0          | 95.2         | 94.0         | 91.8         | 91.9           | 89.0         | 86.6          | (1)          | (1)          |
| Metals and metal products   | 40.0  | 48.7  | 49.8  | 51.0<br>85 Q | 52. 2<br>86 6 | 53.2<br>86 Q | 52.9<br>86.4 | 52.4<br>86.6 | 50. 0<br>86. 6 | 50.1<br>86.5 | 52. 5<br>86 0 | 52.8<br>86.8 | 51.3         |
| Agricultural implements     | 92.7  | 93.6  | 93.6  | 93.6         | 93.6          | 93.6         | 93.6         | 93.6         | 93.7           | 93.7         | 94.6          | 94.6         | 93.7         |
| Iron and steel              | 85.7  | 86.1  | 86.0  | 86.0         | 86.6          | 87.1         | 87.0         | 87.1         | 86.8           | 86.9         | 87.0          | 86.9         | 86.7         |
| Motor vehicles              | 94.1  | 93.6  | 93.6  | 93.6         | 94.4          | 94.7         | 94.7         | 94.7         | 94.3           | 92.9         | 93.8          | 93.6         | 93.9         |
| Plumbing and heating        | 68 0  | 67.1  | 67.2  | 68.2         | 69.2<br>67 1  | 66 2         | 68 8         | 00.9<br>71 1 | 68. 6<br>71 1  | 70.9         | 71.3          | 70.0         | 68.6         |
| Building materials          | 84.9  | 85.0  | 84.9  | 84.6         | 84.8          | 85.3         | 85.2         | 85.4         | 85.9           | 86.1         | 85.8          | 85. 5        | 85.3         |
| Brick and tile              | 91.1  | 90.6  | 90.2  | 89.7         | 89.3          | 89.2         | 89.1         | 89.0         | 88.8           | 88.3         | 88.3          | 88.9         | 89.4         |
| Cement                      | 93.9  | 93.9  | 94.4  | 94.9         | 94.9          | 94.9         | 94.9         | 94.9         | 94.9           | 95.5         | 95.5          | 95.5         | 95.3         |
| Paint and paint materials   | 79.9  | 80.5  | 79.9  | 79.9         | 79.8          | 81.6         | 81.7         | 82.0         | 82.1           | 82.0         | 81.8          | 81.5         | 81.1         |
| Plumbing and heating        | 68.0  | 67 1  | 67 2  | 67 1         | 79.9<br>67 1  | 19.0<br>66 2 | 68 8         | 71 1         | 71 1           | 81.9<br>71 1 | 80. 3<br>71 1 | 71 1         | 68 0         |
| Structural steel            | 92.0  | 92.0  | 92.0  | 92.0         | 92.0          | 92.0         | 92.0         | 92.0         | 92.0           | 92.0         | 92.0          | 92.0         | 92.0         |
| Other building materials    | 90.3  | 90.3  | 90.1  | 89.4         | 89.8          | 90.0         | 89.7         | 90.1         | 90.3           | 90.5         | 90.6          | 90.0         | 90.1         |
| Chemicals and drugs         | 94 5  | 80.4  | 81.5  | 81.0         | 81.2          | 80.7         | 78.7         | 78.6         | 80.2           | 81.1         | 81.2          | 80.6         | 80.5         |
| Drugs and pharmaceu-        | 04.0  | 00.0  | 00, 1 | 01.4         | 01.0          | 00. 5        | 04.0         | 04.0         | 00.9           | 00.0         | 00.4          | 01.1         | 00.9         |
| ticals                      | 73.1  | 73.1  | 73.0  | 73.8         | 74.2          | 74.3         | 74.0         | 73.8         | 73.8           | 74.2         | 74.7          | 74.7         | 73.9         |
| Fertilizer materials        | 66.5  | 66.2  | 66.3  | 66.0         | 65.9          | 65.7         | 65.7         | 66.8         | 67.2           | 67.2         | 67.5          | 64.5         | 66.3         |
| Mixed fertilizers           | 73.3  | 72.8  | 72.8  | 72.9         | 73.1          | 74.5         | 68.6         | 68.1         | 67.8           | 67.9         | 67.6          | 67.7         | 70.6         |
| Furnishings                 | 84.3  | 84 1  | 84 1  | 84 2         | 80.0          | 80.0         | 80.4         | 80.0         | 80.0           | 84 2         | 81.0          | 84 7         | 80.0         |
| Furniture                   | 78.2  | 77.2  | 77.3  | 77.1         | 77.1          | 77.1         | 76.8         | 77.0         | 76.9           | 76.9         | 77.1          | 77.1         | 77.0         |
| Miscellaneous               | 70.7  | 70.1  | 69.2  | 68.7         | 68.7          | 68.4         | 67.7         | 67.3         | 67.1           | 67.5         | 67.4          | 67.5         | 68.3         |
| Automobile tires and        | 17 5  | 17 5  | 10 0  | 10 0         | 15 0          | 45.0         | 45.0         | 45.0         | 45 0           | 15.0         | 45.0          | 45 0         | 45 7         |
| Cattle feed                 | 116 2 | 109.0 | 40.0  | 40.0         | 40.0          | 40.0         | 40.0         | 40.0         | 40.0           | 40.0         | 40.0          | 40.0         | 40.7         |
| Paper and pulp              | 81.5  | 80.9  | 80.6  | 80.4         | 80.0          | 79.7         | 79.7         | 79.7         | 79.7           | 79.7         | 79.4          | 79.2         | 80.0         |
| Rubber, crude               | 26.5  | 26.2  | 23.5  | 23.7         | 24.9          | 26.0         | 25.0         | 24.5         | 24.0           | 26.0         | 27.1          | 27.2         | 25.4         |
| Other miscellaneous         | 80.4  | 80.1  | 80.1  | 79.0         | 79.4          | 80.1         | 80.1         | 80.0         | 80.0           | 80.2         | 80.2          | 80.2         | 80.0         |
| Semimanufactured articles   | 70.0  | 71 7  | 70.0  | 72.3         | 73 5          | 73 0         | 72.8         | 73 9         | 74 4           | 76.2         | 76.2          | 75 9         | 73 6         |
| Finished products           | 80.8  | 81.5  | 81.7  | 82.3         | 82.4          | 82.2         | 82.0         | 83.0         | 83.1           | 82.7         | 82.7          | 83.1         | 82.2         |
| All commodities other than  | -     |       |       |              |               |              |              |              |                |              |               |              |              |
| arm products                | 78.9  | 79.4  | 79.5  | 79.9         | 80.0          | 80.0         | 79.8         | 80.6         | 80.8           | 80.9         | 81.1          | 81.3         | 80.2         |
| farm products and foods     | 77.7  | 77.4  | 77.3  | 77. 2        | 77.6          | 78.0         | 78.0         | 77.9         | 77.8           | 78.3         | 78.8          | 78.7         | 77.9         |
|                             |       |       |       |              |               |              | 10.0         |              |                | 10.0         |               |              |              |

<sup>1</sup> Data not yet available.

| Group and subgroup   | 1935  | 1934   | 1933   | 1932   | 1931  | 1930  | 1929   | 1928   | 1927  |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| All commodities  | 80.0  | 74.9   | 65.9   | 64.8   | 73.0  | 86.4  | 95.3   | 96.7   | 95.4  |
| All commodities         Farm products         Grains         Livestock and poultry         Other farm products         Foods         Butter, cheese, and milk         Cereal products         Fruits and vegetables         Meats         Other foods         Hides and leather products.         Boots and shoes         Hides and skins         Leather         Other leather products.         Textile products         Cotton goods         Knit goods         Silk and rayon         Woolen and worsted goods         Other textile products.         Fuel and lighting materials         Anthracite         Bituminous coal         Coke         Electricity         Gas         Petroleum products.         Agricultural implements         Iron and steel         Notor vehicles.         Nonferrous metals         Pumbing and heating         Building materials         Plumbing and heating         Plumbing and heating         Plumbing and heating         Punbing and heating         Plumbing and heating </td <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 80.\ 0 \\ \hline \\ 78.\ 8 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 85.\ 1 \\ 73.\ 4 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 83.\ 7 \\ 89.\ 6 \\ 83.\ 7 \\ 89.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 2 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 80.\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 </math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 74.9\\ \hline \\ 65.3\\ 74.5\\ 70.5\\ 70.5\\ 70.5\\ 72.7\\ 88.7\\ 62.9\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 71.0\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 79.7\\ 79.7\\ 73.3\\ 80.4\\ 84.8\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.2\\ 88.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.2\\ 88.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.2\\ 88.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.8\\ 89.6\\ 77.5\\ 84.5\\ 79.6\\ 10.7\\ 72.5\\ 84.5\\ 79.6\\ 10.7\\ 72.5\\ 84.5\\ 72.5\\ 72.5\\ 84.5\\ 72.</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 65.9\\ \hline 51.4\\ 53.1\\ 53.4\\ 55.8\\ 60.5\\ 60.5\\ 60.5\\ 60.7\\ 61.7\\ 60.5\\ 60.7\\ 71.4\\ 80.9\\ 90.2\\ 67.1\\ 1.4\\ 80.9\\ 90.2\\ 67.1\\ 1.4\\ 80.9\\ 67.1\\ 2.2\\ 71.2\\ 68.1\\ 1.4\\ 77.2\\ 2.2\\ 77.2\\ 82.8\\ 97.5\\ 66.3\\ 82.8\\ 83.5\\ 66.3\\ 65.3\\ 66.3\\ 65.3\\ 66.5\\ 90.2\\ 67.1\\ 77.0\\ 2.2\\ 88.1\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.6\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.6\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.6\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.5\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 77.5\\ 8.6\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 75.1\\ 75.8\\ 75.1\\ 75.8\\ 75.5\\ 75.8\\ 75.1\\ 75.8\\ 75.</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 64.8\\ \hline \\ 48.2\\ 39.4\\ 2\\ 51.4\\ 66.\\ 84.9\\ 66.\\ 84.9\\ 66.\\ 84.9\\ 67.7\\ 72.9\\ 84.1\\ 65.1\\ 9\\ 86.1\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 77.7\\ 72.9\\ 88.4\\ 94.1\\ 45.4\\ 88.9\\ 77.7\\ 77.2\\ 94.1\\ 101.3\\ 88.4\\ 94.1\\ 45.4\\ 88.9\\ 77.7\\ 77.2\\ 57.7\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.4\\ 77.5\\ 77.</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 73.0\\ \hline \\ 64.8\\ 53.0\\ 69.2\\ 74.6\\ 81.8\\ 86.1\\ 75.4\\ 66.2\\ 86.1\\ 86.2\\ 100, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200,</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 886.4\\ 886.4\\ 88.3\\ 78,3\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 95.5\\ 81.5\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 89.2\\ 89.2\\ 89.2\\ 80.</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 95.3\\ 95.3\\ 104.9\\ 97.4\\ 106.1\\ 108.6\\ 99.9\\ 97.8\\ 109.1\\ 93.9\\ 97.8\\ 109.1\\ 93.9\\ 97.8\\ 109.1\\ 93.9\\ 93.9\\ 1106.3\\ 112.7\\ 113.2\\ 93.1\\ 106.4\\ 90.0\\ 93.9\\ 1106.3\\ 100.5\\ 93.1\\ 1106.4\\ 90.0\\ 90.1\\ 93.9\\ 1106.4\\ 100.5\\ 93.1\\ 100.5\\ 10</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 96.7\\ \hline 96.7\\ 105.9\\ 107.3\\ 105.4\\ 105.8\\ 97.6\\ 98.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 93.2\\ 100.4\\ 98.7\\ 100.1\\ 98.7\\ 100.1\\ 98.7\\ 100.1\\ 98.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.5\\ 93.2\\ 93.5\\ 93.5\\ 93.5\\ 102.9\\ 99.3\\ 5.4\\ 94.9\\ 99.5\\ 102.9\\ 99.5\\ 93.5\\ 102.9\\ 90.5\\ 102.9\\ 100.5\\ 10</math></td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 95.4\\ \hline 99.4\\ 100.9\\ 98.9\\ 99.2\\ 996.7\\ 92.7\\ 98.0\\ 94.4\\ 96.7\\ 98.0\\ 96.7\\ 92.7\\ 103.9\\ 94.4\\ 96.7\\ 92.7\\ 102.6\\ 120.3\\ 109.2\\ 8\\ 95.6\\ 97.1\\ 102.8\\ 95.6\\ 97.1\\ 102.8\\ 95.6\\ 97.1\\ 95.8\\ 97.1\\ 91.9\\ 98.0\\ 77.1\\ 95.8\\ 98.0\\ 79.6\\ 3\\ 99.4\\ 2\\ 98.0\\ 79.6\\ 3\\ 99.4\\ 2\\ 98.0\\ 79.6\\ 3\\ 99.4\\ 2\\ 90.6\\ 88.4\\ 96.8\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 99.7\\ 5\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 97.7\\ 9</math></td> | $\begin{array}{c} 80.\ 0 \\ \hline \\ 78.\ 8 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 85.\ 1 \\ 73.\ 4 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 82.\ 5 \\ 83.\ 7 \\ 89.\ 6 \\ 83.\ 7 \\ 89.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 90.\ 1 \\ 70.\ 8 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 4 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 2 \\ 80.\ 5 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 70.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 7 \\ 80.\ 6 \\ 80.\ 80.\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 80.\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $ | $\begin{array}{c} 74.9\\ \hline \\ 65.3\\ 74.5\\ 70.5\\ 70.5\\ 70.5\\ 72.7\\ 88.7\\ 62.9\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 75.0\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 71.0\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 72.9\\ 88.6\\ 79.7\\ 79.7\\ 73.3\\ 80.4\\ 84.8\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.4\\ 80.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.2\\ 88.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.2\\ 88.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.2\\ 88.7\\ 79.6\\ 772.6\\ 86.9\\ 90.8\\ 89.6\\ 77.5\\ 84.5\\ 79.6\\ 10.7\\ 72.5\\ 84.5\\ 79.6\\ 10.7\\ 72.5\\ 84.5\\ 72.5\\ 72.5\\ 84.5\\ 72.$ | $\begin{array}{c} 65.9\\ \hline 51.4\\ 53.1\\ 53.4\\ 55.8\\ 60.5\\ 60.5\\ 60.5\\ 60.7\\ 61.7\\ 60.5\\ 60.7\\ 71.4\\ 80.9\\ 90.2\\ 67.1\\ 1.4\\ 80.9\\ 90.2\\ 67.1\\ 1.4\\ 80.9\\ 67.1\\ 2.2\\ 71.2\\ 68.1\\ 1.4\\ 77.2\\ 2.2\\ 77.2\\ 82.8\\ 97.5\\ 66.3\\ 82.8\\ 83.5\\ 66.3\\ 65.3\\ 66.3\\ 65.3\\ 66.5\\ 90.2\\ 67.1\\ 77.0\\ 2.2\\ 88.1\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.6\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.6\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.6\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 63.5\\ 77.5\\ 88.2\\ 77.9\\ 77.5\\ 8.6\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 77.5\\ 8.5\\ 75.1\\ 75.8\\ 75.1\\ 75.8\\ 75.5\\ 75.8\\ 75.1\\ 75.8\\ 75.$ | $\begin{array}{c} 64.8\\ \hline \\ 48.2\\ 39.4\\ 2\\ 51.4\\ 66.\\ 84.9\\ 66.\\ 84.9\\ 66.\\ 84.9\\ 67.7\\ 72.9\\ 84.1\\ 65.1\\ 9\\ 86.1\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ 77.7\\ 72.9\\ 88.4\\ 94.1\\ 45.4\\ 88.9\\ 77.7\\ 77.2\\ 94.1\\ 101.3\\ 88.4\\ 94.1\\ 45.4\\ 88.9\\ 77.7\\ 77.2\\ 57.7\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.2\\ 77.4\\ 77.4\\ 77.5\\ 77.$ | $\begin{array}{c} 73.0\\ \hline \\ 64.8\\ 53.0\\ 69.2\\ 74.6\\ 81.8\\ 86.1\\ 75.4\\ 66.2\\ 86.1\\ 86.2\\ 100, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200,$ | $\begin{array}{c} 886.4\\ 886.4\\ 88.3\\ 78,3\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 95.5\\ 81.5\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 89.2\\ 91.1\\ 89.2\\ 89.2\\ 89.2\\ 80.$ | $\begin{array}{c} 95.3\\ 95.3\\ 104.9\\ 97.4\\ 106.1\\ 108.6\\ 99.9\\ 97.8\\ 109.1\\ 93.9\\ 97.8\\ 109.1\\ 93.9\\ 97.8\\ 109.1\\ 93.9\\ 93.9\\ 1106.3\\ 112.7\\ 113.2\\ 93.1\\ 106.4\\ 90.0\\ 93.9\\ 1106.3\\ 100.5\\ 93.1\\ 1106.4\\ 90.0\\ 90.1\\ 93.9\\ 1106.4\\ 100.5\\ 93.1\\ 100.5\\ 10$ | $\begin{array}{c} 96.7\\ \hline 96.7\\ 105.9\\ 107.3\\ 105.4\\ 105.8\\ 97.6\\ 98.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 97.6\\ 93.2\\ 100.4\\ 98.7\\ 100.1\\ 98.7\\ 100.1\\ 98.7\\ 100.1\\ 98.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.2\\ 93.5\\ 93.2\\ 93.5\\ 93.5\\ 93.5\\ 102.9\\ 99.3\\ 5.4\\ 94.9\\ 99.5\\ 102.9\\ 99.5\\ 93.5\\ 102.9\\ 90.5\\ 102.9\\ 100.5\\ 10$ | $\begin{array}{c} 95.4\\ \hline 99.4\\ 100.9\\ 98.9\\ 99.2\\ 996.7\\ 92.7\\ 98.0\\ 94.4\\ 96.7\\ 98.0\\ 96.7\\ 92.7\\ 103.9\\ 94.4\\ 96.7\\ 92.7\\ 102.6\\ 120.3\\ 109.2\\ 8\\ 95.6\\ 97.1\\ 102.8\\ 95.6\\ 97.1\\ 102.8\\ 95.6\\ 97.1\\ 95.8\\ 97.1\\ 91.9\\ 98.0\\ 77.1\\ 95.8\\ 98.0\\ 79.6\\ 3\\ 99.4\\ 2\\ 98.0\\ 79.6\\ 3\\ 99.4\\ 2\\ 98.0\\ 79.6\\ 3\\ 99.4\\ 2\\ 90.6\\ 88.4\\ 96.8\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 89.6\\ 99.6\\ 99.7\\ 5\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 99.7\\ 7\\ 95.7\\ 97.7\\ 9$ |
| Miscellaneous.<br>Automobile tires and tubes.<br>Cattle feed.<br>Paper and pulp.<br>Rubber, crude.<br>Other miscellaneous.<br>Raw materials.<br>Semimanufactured articles.<br>Finished products.<br>All commodities other than farm products.  | $\begin{array}{c} 68.3\\ 45.7\\ 88.3\\ 80.0\\ 25.4\\ 80.0\\ 77.1\\ 73.6\\ 82.2\\ 80.2 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 69.7\\ 44.9\\ 89.4\\ 82.7\\ 26.5\\ 82.1\\ 68.6\\ 72.8\\ 78.2\\ 76.9\end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 62.5\\ 42.1\\ 57.9\\ 76.6\\ 12.2\\ 76.2\\ 56.5\\ 65.4\\ 70.5\\ 69.0 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 64.4\\ 41.1\\ 46.0\\ 75.5\\ 7.3\\ 83.7\\ 55.1\\ 59.3\\ 70.3\\ 68.3\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 69.8\\ 46.0\\ 62.7\\ 81.4\\ 12.8\\ 88.0\\ 65.6\\ 69.0\\ 77.0\\ 74.6\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 77.7\\ 51.3\\ 99.7\\ 86.1\\ 24.5\\ 95.5\\ 84.3\\ 81.8\\ 88.0\\ 85.9 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 82.6\\ 54.5\\ 121.6\\ 88.9\\ 42.3\\ 98.4\\ 97.5\\ 93.9\\ 94.5\\ 93.3\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 85.4\\ 63.4\\ 138.1\\ 91.4\\ 46.4\\ 96.9\\ 99.1\\ 94.5\\ 95.9\\ 94.8\end{array}$   | 91.0<br>74.9<br>117.8<br>93.8<br>77.9<br>98.8<br>96.5<br>94.3<br>95.0<br>94.6   |
| All commodities other than farm products<br>and foods  | 77.9  | 78.4   | 71.2   | 70.2   | 75.0  | 85.2  | 91.6   | 92.9   | 94.0  |

# Table 5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Groups and Subgroups of Commodifies, 1927–35

[1926 = 100]

<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 1935, inclusive, and by months from January 1934, to December 1935, are shown in table 6.

Table 6.-Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

|  |   |   |  | _  |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| Period   | Farm<br>prod-<br>ucts   | Foods   | Hides<br>and<br>leather<br>prod-<br>ucts   | Tex-<br>tile<br>prod-<br>ucts  | Fuel<br>and<br>light-<br>ing   | Metals<br>and<br>metal<br>prod-<br>ucts  | Build-<br>ing<br>mate-<br>rials  | Chem<br>icals<br>and<br>drugs   | House-<br>fur-<br>nish-<br>ing<br>goods  | Mis-<br>cel-<br>lane-<br>ous  | All<br>com-<br>modi-<br>ties   |
| 5  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |   | -  |   |  |
| By years:<br>1926  | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 99.\ 4\\ 105.\ 9\\ 104.\ 9\\ 88.\ 3\\ 64.\ 8\\ 48.\ 2\\ 51.\ 4\\ 65.\ 3\\ 78.\ 8\end{array}$                | $100.0 \\ 96.7 \\ 101.0 \\ 99.9 \\ 90.5 \\ 74.6 \\ 61.0 \\ 60.5 \\ 70.5 \\ 83.7 \\$   | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 107.\ 7\\ 121.\ 4\\ 109.\ 1\\ 100.\ 0\\ 86.\ 1\\ 72.\ 9\\ 80.\ 9\\ 86.\ 6\\ 89.\ 6\end{array}$ | 100.0 95.6 95.5 90.4 80.3 66.3 54.9 64.8 72.9 70.9   | $100.0 \\ 88.3 \\ 84.3 \\ 83.0 \\ 78.5 \\ 67.5 \\ 70.3 \\ 66.3 \\ 73.3 \\ 73.5 \\ 73.5 \\ 84.3 \\ 73.5 \\$ | 100.0  96.3  97.0  100.5  92.1  84.5  80.2  79.8  86.9  86.4   | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 94.\ 7\\ 94.\ 1\\ 95.\ 4\\ 89.\ 9\\ 79.\ 2\\ 71.\ 4\\ 77.\ 0\\ 86.\ 2\\ 85.\ 3\end{array}$ | 100.0<br>96.8<br>95.6<br>94.2<br>89.1<br>79.3<br>73.5<br>72.6<br>75.9<br>80.5   | 100. 0 97. 5 95. 1 94. 3 92. 7 84. 9 75. 1 75. 8 81. 5 80. 6   | $100.0 \\91.0 \\85.4 \\82.6 \\77.7 \\69.8 \\64.4 \\62.5 \\69.7 \\68.3$  | 100.0<br>95.4<br>96.7<br>95.3<br>86.4<br>73.0<br>64.8<br>65.9<br>74.9<br>80.0  |
| 1934:  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>June<br>July<br>July<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December<br>1935: | $\begin{array}{c} 58.7\\ 61.3\\ 61.3\\ 59.6\\ 59.6\\ 63.3\\ 64.5\\ 69.8\\ 73.4\\ 70.6\\ 70.8\\ 72.0\\ \end{array}$                      | $\begin{array}{c} 64.3\\ 66.7\\ 67.3\\ 66.2\\ 67.1\\ 69.8\\ 70.6\\ 73.9\\ 76.1\\ 74.8\\ 75.1\\ 75.3 \end{array}$            | $\begin{array}{c} 89.5\\ 89.6\\ 88.7\\ 88.9\\ 87.9\\ 87.1\\ 86.3\\ 83.8\\ 84.1\\ 83.8\\ 84.2\\ 85.1 \end{array}$           | $\begin{array}{c} 76.5\\ 76.9\\ 76.5\\ 75.3\\ 73.6\\ 72.7\\ 71.5\\ 70.8\\ 71.1\\ 70.3\\ 69.7\\ 70.0 \end{array}$                         | $\begin{array}{c} 73.1\\72.4\\71.4\\71.7\\72.5\\72.8\\73.9\\74.6\\74.6\\74.6\\74.6\\74.6\\74.7\\3.7\end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 85.5\\ 87.0\\ 87.1\\ 87.9\\ 89.1\\ 87.7\\ 86.8\\ 86.7\\ 86.6\\ 86.3\\ 86.3\\ 86.2\\ 85.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 86.3\\ 86.6\\ 86.4\\ 86.7\\ 87.3\\ 87.8\\ 87.0\\ 85.8\\ 85.6\\ 85.2\\ 85.0\\ 85.1\end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{c} 74.\ 4\\ 75.\ 5\\ 75.\ 7\\ 75.\ 5\\ 75.\ 4\\ 75.\ 6\\ 75.\ 4\\ 75.\ 7\\ 76.\ 5\\ 77.\ 1\\ 76.\ 9\\ 77.\ 8\end{array}$ | 80.8<br>81.0<br>81.4<br>81.6<br>82.0<br>81.6<br>81.8<br>81.8<br>81.8<br>81.7<br>81.3<br>81.2                     | $\begin{array}{c} 67.5\\ 68.5\\ 69.3\\ 69.5\\ 69.8\\ 70.2\\ 69.9\\ 70.2\\ 70.2\\ 69.7\\ 70.6\\ 71.0\\ \end{array}$                      | 72. 2<br>73. 7<br>73. 7<br>73. 7<br>73. 7<br>73. 7<br>74. 6<br>74. 8<br>76. 4<br>76. 4<br>76. 4<br>76. 6<br>76. 6<br>76. 6 |
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December        | $\begin{array}{c} 77.\ 6\\ 79.\ 1\\ 78.\ 3\\ 80.\ 4\\ 80.\ 6\\ 78.\ 3\\ 77.\ 1\\ 79.\ 3\\ 79.\ 5\\ 78.\ 2\\ 77.\ 5\\ 78.\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 79. 9\\ 82. 7\\ 81. 9\\ 84. 5\\ 84. 1\\ 82. 8\\ 82. 1\\ 84. 9\\ 86. 1\\ 85. 0\\ 85. 1\\ 85. 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 86.2\\ 86.0\\ 85.4\\ 86.3\\ 88.3\\ 88.9\\ 89.3\\ 89.6\\ 90.9\\ 93.6\\ 95.0\\ 95.4 \end{array}$           | $\begin{array}{c} 70.\ 3\\ 70.\ 1\\ 69.\ 4\\ 69.\ 2\\ 69.\ 4\\ 70.\ 1\\ 70.\ 2\\ 70.\ 9\\ 71.\ 8\\ 72.\ 9\\ 73.\ 4\\ 73.\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 72.9\\ 72.5\\ 73.0\\ 72.8\\ 73.1\\ 74.2\\ 74.7\\ 74.1\\ 73.0\\ 73.4\\ 74.5\\ 74.6\end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} 85.8\\ 85.8\\ 85.7\\ 85.9\\ 86.6\\ 86.9\\ 86.6\\ 86.6\\ 86.6\\ 86.5\\ 86.5\\ 86.9\\ 86.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 84.9\\ 85.0\\ 84.9\\ 84.6\\ 84.8\\ 85.3\\ 85.2\\ 85.4\\ 85.9\\ 86.1\\ 85.8\\ 85.5\end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{c} 79.3\\ 80.4\\ 81.5\\ 81.0\\ 81.2\\ 80.7\\ 78.7\\ 78.6\\ 80.2\\ 81.1\\ 81.2\\ 80.6\end{array}$                         | $\begin{array}{c} 81.2\\ 80.7\\ 80.7\\ 80.6\\ 80.5\\ 80.4\\ 80.5\\ 80.5\\ 80.5\\ 80.6\\ 81.0\\ 81.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 70.\ 7\\ 70.\ 1\\ 69.\ 2\\ 68.\ 7\\ 68.\ 7\\ 68.\ 4\\ 67.\ 7\\ 67.\ 3\\ 67.\ 1\\ 67.\ 5\\ 67.\ 4\\ 67.\ 5\end{array}$ | 78.8<br>79.4<br>80.1<br>80.2<br>79.4<br>80.5<br>80.5<br>80.5<br>80.6<br>80.6   |

[1926 = 100]

The price trend since 1926 is shown in table 7 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.

|  |  |  |  |   | 1.0.00   | x00]   |   |  |   |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Year   | ar rials semi-<br>rials semi-<br>ria |  | Year   | Raw<br>mate-<br>rials   | Semi-<br>manu-<br>fac-<br>tured<br>arti-<br>cles   | Fin-<br>ished<br>prod-<br>ucts   | All<br>com-<br>modi-<br>ties<br>other<br>than<br>farm<br>prod-<br>ucts  | All<br>com-<br>modi-<br>ties<br>other<br>than<br>farm<br>prod-<br>ucts<br>and<br>food:             |   |  |   |
| 1926<br>1927<br>1928<br>1929<br>1930<br>1931<br>1932<br>1933<br>1934<br>1934<br>1935 | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 96.\ 5\\ 99.\ 1\\ 97.\ 5\\ 84.\ 3\\ 65.\ 6\\ 55.\ 1\\ 56.\ 5\\ 68.\ 6\\ 77.\ 1\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 94.\ 3\\ 94.\ 5\\ 93.\ 9\\ 81.\ 8\\ 69.\ 0\\ 59.\ 3\\ 65.\ 4\\ 72.\ 8\\ 73.\ 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 100,0\\ 95,0\\ 95,9\\ 94,5\\ 88,0\\ 77,0\\ 70,3\\ 70,3\\ 70,5\\ 78,2\\ 82,2\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 94.\ 6\\ 94.\ 8\\ 93.\ 3\\ 85.\ 9\\ 74.\ 6\\ 68.\ 3\\ 69.\ 0\\ 76.\ 9\\ 80.\ 2\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 94.\ 0\\ 92.\ 9\\ 91.\ 6\\ 85.\ 2\\ 75.\ 0\\ 70.\ 2\\ 71.\ 2\\ 78.\ 4\\ 77.\ 9\end{array}$ | Month—Con.<br>1934—Con.<br>August<br>September.<br>October<br>November.<br>December.<br>1935:<br>January<br>February | 71. 673. 972. 172. 273. 176. 677. 4   | 72. 6<br>71. 8<br>71. 5<br>71. 1<br>71. 0<br>71. 2<br>71. 7  | 79. 2<br>80. 1<br>79. 2<br>79. 3<br>79. 5<br>80. 8<br>81. 5   | 77. 8<br>78. 4<br>77. 6<br>77. 7<br>77. 8<br>78. 9<br>79. 4  | 78. 3<br>78. 3<br>78. 0<br>78. 0<br>78. 0<br>78. 0<br>78. 0<br>77. 7<br>77. 4                                       |
| Month<br>1934:<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>A pril<br>May<br>June<br>July      | $\begin{array}{c} 64.\ 1\\ 66.\ 0\\ 65.\ 9\\ 65.\ 1\\ 65.\ 1\\ 67.\ 3\\ 68.\ 3\end{array}$   | 71. 9<br>74. 8<br>74. 3<br>73. 9<br>73. 7<br>72. 9<br>72. 7  | 76. 0<br>77. 0<br>77. 2<br>77. 1<br>77. 8<br>78. 2<br>78. 2<br>78. 2   | $\begin{array}{c} 75.\ 0\\ 76.\ 1\\ 76.\ 2\\ 76.\ 2\\ 76.\ 6\\ 76.\ 9\\ 76.\ 9\\ 76.\ 9\end{array}$                       | 78. 3<br>78. 7<br>78. 5<br>78. 6<br>78. 9<br>78. 2<br>78. 2<br>78. 4   | March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December                      | $\begin{array}{c} 76.\ 6\\ 77.\ 5\\ 77.\ 6\\ 76.\ 4\\ 75.\ 8\\ 77.\ 1\\ 77.\ 3\\ 77.\ 1\\ 77.\ 2\\ 77.\ 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 71.8\\ 72.3\\ 73.5\\ 73.9\\ 72.8\\ 73.2\\ 74.4\\ 76.3\\ 76.2\\ 75.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 81.7\\ 82.3\\ 82.4\\ 82.2\\ 82.0\\ 83.0\\ 83.1\\ 82.7\\ 82.7\\ 82.7\\ 83.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 79.5\\ 79.9\\ 80.0\\ 80.0\\ 79.8\\ 80.6\\ 80.8\\ 80.9\\ 81.1\\ 81.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 77.3 \\ 77.2 \\ 77.6 \\ 78.0 \\ 78.0 \\ 77.9 \\ 77.8 \\ 78.3 \\ 78.3 \\ 78.8 \\ 78.7 \end{array}$ |

# Table 7.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

# 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. 504

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Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

| Country   | United<br>States  | Australia   | Austria   | Belgium  | Bulgaria   | Canada  | Chile   | China   |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Computing agency  | Bureau<br>of Labor<br>Statistics  | Bureau<br>of<br>Census<br>and<br>Statistics   | Federal<br>Statis-<br>tical<br>Bureau   | Ministry<br>of Labor<br>and Social<br>Welfare  | General<br>Statis-<br>tical<br>Bureau  | Domin-<br>ion<br>Bureau<br>of<br>Statistics   | General<br>Statis-<br>tical<br>Bureau   | National<br>Tariff<br>Commis-<br>sion,<br>Shanghai  |
| Base period   | 1926<br>(100)   | 1911<br>(1,000)   | January-<br>June<br>1914<br>(100)   | April<br>1914<br>(100)   | 1926<br>(100)  | 1926<br>(100)   | 1913<br>(100)   | 1926<br>(100)   |
| Commodities   | 784   | 92  | 47  | (Paper)<br>125   | (Gold)<br>55   | 567 1   | (Paper)   | (Silver)<br>155 <sup>2</sup>  |
| 1926<br>1927<br>1928<br>1929<br>1930<br>1931<br>1932<br>1933<br>1934<br>1934  | $100.0 \\ 95.4 \\ 96.7 \\ 95.3 \\ 86.4 \\ 73.0 \\ 64.8 \\ 65.9 \\ 74.9$   | $\begin{array}{c} 1,832\\ 1,817\\ 1,792\\ 1,803\\ 1,596\\ 1,428\\ 1,411\\ 1,409\\ 1,471\end{array}$                                     | 123<br>133<br>130<br>130<br>117<br>108<br>112<br>108<br>110   | 744<br>847<br>843<br>851<br>744<br>626<br>532<br>501<br>473  | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 102.\ 4\\ 109.\ 8\\ 117.\ 0\\ 94.\ 6\\ 79.\ 1\\ 70.\ 3\\ 61.\ 8\\ 63.\ 6\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c c} 100.\ 0\\ 97.\ 7\\ 96.\ 4\\ 95.\ 6\\ 86.\ 6\\ 72.\ 1\\ 66.\ 7\\ 67.\ 1\\ 71.\ 6\end{array}$                         | 195.5<br>192.4<br>166.9<br>152.2<br>230.4<br>346.0<br>343.6   | 100. 0<br>104. 4<br>101. 7<br>104. 5<br>114. 8<br>126 7<br>112. 4<br>103. 8<br>97. 1  |
| 1933<br>January.<br>February<br>March.<br>April<br>June<br>July<br>August.<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December      | $\begin{array}{c} 61.\ 0\\ 59.\ 8\\ 60.\ 2\\ 60.\ 4\\ 62.\ 7\\ 65.\ 0\\ 68.\ 9\\ 69.\ 5\\ 70.\ 8\\ 71.\ 2\\ 71.\ 1\\ 70.\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 344\\ 1, 330\\ 1, 333\\ 1, 358\\ 1, 406\\ 1, 439\\ 1, 455\\ 1, 464\\ 1, 481\\ 1, 445\\ 1, 414\\ 1, 436\end{array}$ | 108<br>106<br>107<br>107<br>108<br>109<br>111<br>108<br>108<br>108<br>108<br>108                          | $\begin{array}{c} 521\\ 512\\ 504\\ 501\\ 502\\ 507\\ 506\\ 501\\ 496\\ 489\\ 485\\ 484\end{array}$    | $\begin{array}{c} 63.5\\ 62.5\\ 61.0\\ 61.4\\ 62.1\\ 61.3\\ 62.6\\ 60.9\\ 62.4\\ 61.0\\ 62.1\\ 61.8\\ 61.0\\ 62.8\\ 60.8\\$ | $\begin{array}{c} 63.9\\ 63.6\\ 64.4\\ 65.4\\ 66.9\\ 70.5\\ 70.5\\ 69.5\\ 68.9\\ 67.9\\ 68.9\\ 68.9\\ 69.0\end{array}$                  | $\begin{array}{c} 346.\ 0\\ 344.\ 7\\ 343.\ 4\\ 351.\ 2\\ 357.\ 6\\ 357.\ 8\\ 353.\ 2\\ 355.\ 8\\ 351.\ 5\\ 330.\ 2\\ 322.\ 0\\ \end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{c} 108. \ 6\\ 107. \ 6\\ 106. \ 7\\ 104. \ 5\\ 104. \ 5\\ 104. \ 5\\ 103. \ 4\\ 101. \ 7\\ 100. \ 4\\ 100. \ 3\\ 99. \ 9\\ 98. \ 4\end{array}$ |
| 1934<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>June<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | $\begin{array}{c} 72.\ 2\\ 73.\ 6\\ 73.\ 7\\ 73.\ 3\\ 73.\ 7\\ 74.\ 6\\ 74.\ 6\\ 76.\ 5\\ 76.\ 9\end{array}$                            | $\begin{matrix} 1,456\\ 1,452\\ 1,459\\ 1,471\\ 1,456\\ 1,463\\ 1,483\\ 1,500\\ 1,493\\ 1,500\\ 1,493\\ 1,470\\ 1,470\end{matrix}$      | 109<br>110<br>113<br>112<br>110<br>110<br>110<br>110<br>108<br>108<br>108<br>109<br>109                   | $\begin{array}{c} 484\\ 483\\ 478\\ 477\\ 470\\ 472\\ 471\\ 474\\ 470\\ 466\\ 468\\ 468\\ \end{array}$ | $ \begin{bmatrix} 59.1 \\ 62.6 \\ 61.7 \\ 61.6 \\ 63.0 \\ 64.2 \\ 65.7 \\ 65.5 \\ 66.2 \\ 64.8 \\ 63.8 \end{bmatrix} $   | $\begin{array}{c} 70.\ 6\\ 72.\ 1\\ 71.\ 1\\ 71.\ 1\\ 71.\ 1\\ 72.\ 0\\ 72.\ 0\\ 72.\ 0\\ 71.\ 4\\ 71.\ 2\\ 71.\ 2\\ 71.\ 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 328.\ 6\\ 331.\ 4\\ 336.\ 9\\ 342.\ 6\\ 343.\ 1\\ 351.\ 7\\ 352.\ 5\\ 354.\ 1\\ 352.\ 6\\ 344.\ 2\\ 343.\ 3\\ 341.\ 8\end{array}$ | 97. 2<br>98. 0<br>96. 6<br>94. 6<br>95. 7<br>97. 1<br>97. 1<br>99. 8<br>97. 3<br>96. 1<br>98. 3<br>99. 0  |
| 1935<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>June<br>July<br>July<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December           | $\begin{array}{c} 78.8\\ 79.5\\ 79.4\\ 80.1\\ 80.2\\ 79.8\\ 79.4\\ 80.5\\ 80.7\\ 80.5\\ 80.6\\ 80.9\end{array}$                         | 1, 459<br>1, 451<br>1, 443<br>1, 444<br>1, 458<br>1, 466<br>1, 479<br>1, 498<br>1, 495<br>1, 498  | $\begin{array}{c} 110\\ 109\\ 109\\ 109\\ 109\\ 110\\ 111\\ 112\\ 111\\ 110\\ 109\\ 109\\ 109\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 472\\ 466\\ 464\\ 531\\ 552\\ 555\\ 553\\ 552\\ 560\\ 574\\ 582\\ \end{array}$       | 64.5<br>64.3<br>64.2<br>66.0<br>64.7<br>64.3<br>64.2<br>64.0<br>64.4<br>66.6   | $\begin{array}{c} 71.4\\71.9\\72.0\\72.5\\72.3\\71.5\\71.5\\71.6\\72.3\\73.1\\72.7\\72.6\end{array}$                                    | 346. 7<br>340. 3<br>336. 7<br>334. 9<br>339. 8<br>339. 6<br>342. 4<br>343. 3<br>346. 2  | 99.4<br>99.5<br>96.4<br>95.6<br>92.1<br>90.4<br>91.5<br>91.5<br>91.1<br>94.1<br>103.3   |

Revised for commodities since January 1934.
 Quotations, 154 since January 1932.

| Country  | Czecho-<br>slovakia  | Den-<br>mark   | Finland  | France   | Ger-<br>many  | India  | Italy   | Japan  | Nether-<br>lands   |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Computing agency   | Central<br>Bureau<br>of Sta-<br>tistics  | Statisti-<br>cal De-<br>part-<br>ment  | Central<br>Bureau<br>of Sta-<br>tistics                                    | General<br>Statisti-<br>cal Bu-<br>reau  | Federal<br>Statisti-<br>cal Bu-<br>reau   | Depart-<br>ment,<br>etc., <sup>5</sup><br>Calcutta   | Riccardo<br>Bachi   | Bank of<br>Japan,<br>Tokio   | Central<br>Bureau<br>of Sta-<br>t ics                                      |
| Base period  | July<br>1914 (100)   | 1913<br>(100)  | 1926<br>(100)  | 1913<br>(100)  | 1913<br>(100)   | July<br>1914 (100)   | 1913<br>(100)   | October<br>1900 (100)  | 1913<br>(100)  |
| Commodities  | (Gold)<br>69   | 118  | 120  | (Paper)<br>126   | 400   | 72   | (Paper)<br>140  | 56   | 48   |
| 1926   | <sup>3</sup> 944, 0<br><sup>3</sup> 968, 0<br><sup>3</sup> 969, 0<br><sup>3</sup> 913, 0<br>118, 6<br>107, 5<br>99, 5<br>96, 3<br>83, 9  | 163<br>153<br>153<br>150<br>130<br>114<br>117<br>125<br>132  | 100<br>101<br>102<br>98<br>90<br>84<br>90<br>89<br>90                      | 695<br>642<br>645<br>627<br>554<br>502<br>427<br>398<br>376  | 134. 4<br>137. 6<br>140. 0<br>137. 2<br>124. 6<br>110. 9<br>96. 5<br>93. 3<br>98. 4   | 148<br>145<br>145<br>141<br>116<br>96<br>91<br>87<br>89                                      | $\begin{array}{c} 602.\ 0\\ 495.\ 3\\ 461.\ 6\\ 445.\ 3\\ 383.\ 0\\ 328.\ 4\\ 303.\ 7\\ 279.\ 5\\ 273.\ 0\end{array}$   | 236.7<br>224.6<br>226,1<br>219.8<br>181.0<br>153.0<br>161.1<br>179.5<br>177.6  | 145<br>148<br>149<br>142<br>117<br>97<br>79<br>74<br>78                    |
| 1933<br>January<br>February<br>March.<br>April.<br>May.<br>June.<br>June.<br>July<br>August.<br>September.<br>October.<br>November.<br>December. | 96. 6<br>96. 3<br>95. 5<br>94. 6<br>96. 3<br>98. 3<br>98. 3<br>98. 3<br>98. 3<br>97. 4<br>96. 5<br>96. 2<br>95. 7<br>95. 0   | $117 \\ 124 \\ 123 \\ 122 \\ 123 \\ 123 \\ 125 \\ 126 \\ 126 \\ 128 \\ 127 \\ 128 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ 120 \\ 121 \\ 120 $ | 90<br>89<br>89<br>88<br>88<br>89<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>89 | $\begin{array}{c} 411\\ 404\\ 390\\ 387\\ 383\\ 403\\ 401\\ 397\\ 397\\ 397\\ 403\\ 407\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 91.\ 0\\ 91.\ 2\\ 91.\ 1\\ 90.\ 7\\ 91.\ 9\\ 92.\ 9\\ 93.\ 9\\ 94.\ 2\\ 94.\ 2\\ 94.\ 9\\ 95.\ 7\\ 96.\ 0\\ 96.\ 2\end{array}$    | 88<br>86<br>82<br>84<br>87<br>87<br>89<br>91<br>89<br>88<br>88<br>88<br>88<br>88<br>88       | $\begin{array}{c} 292.\ 0\\ 286.\ 3\\ 281.\ 3\\ 279.\ 1\\ 278.\ 8\\ 281.\ 2\\ 278.\ 9\\ 278.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 278.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 288.\ 3\\ 388.\ 388.\ 3\\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 3\\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 3\\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 388.\ 38$ | $\begin{array}{c} 185.\ 0\\ 179.\ 6\\ 177.\ 4\\ 176.\ 2\\ 176.\ 8\\ 179.\ 6\\ 182.\ 1\\ 180.\ 0\\ 182.\ 4\\ 180.\ 4\\ 180.\ 4\\ 178.\ 7\\ 175.\ 5\end{array}$                    | 75<br>74<br>72<br>71<br>72<br>73<br>73<br>73<br>75<br>75<br>76<br>77       |
| 1984<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>June<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December  | 94. 6<br>94. 3<br>4 81. 1<br>4 80. 2<br>4 80. 5<br>4 80. 5<br>4 85. 1<br>4 83. 9<br>4 84. 0<br>4 83. 8<br>4 84. 2<br>4 84. 2   | $130 \\ 131 \\ 129 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 129 \\ 134 \\ 135 \\ 136 \\ 135$   | 90<br>90<br>89<br>89<br>89<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90                         | 405<br>400<br>394<br>387<br>381<br>379<br>374<br>371<br>365<br>357<br>356<br>344                       | 96. 3<br>96. 2<br>95. 9<br>95. 8<br>96. 2<br>97. 2<br>98. 9<br>100. 1<br>100. 4<br>100. 4<br>101. 0   | 90<br>89<br>88<br>89<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>89<br>89<br>89<br>89<br>89<br>88<br>88<br>88<br>88 | 275. 7<br>274 6<br>275. 2<br>273. 1<br>272. 6<br>272. 2<br>269. 8<br>271. 4<br>269. 9<br>271. 8<br>274. 1<br>275. 9   | 175. 5<br>177. 5<br>176. 9<br>176. 9<br>174. 5<br>174. 1<br>174. 5<br>174. 1<br>176. 9<br>179. 2<br>181. 8<br>181. 1<br>181. 1   | 79<br>80<br>79<br>77<br>76<br>77<br>77<br>77<br>77<br>77<br>77<br>77<br>77 |
| 1985<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>June<br>July<br>July<br>September<br>October<br>Docember  | 4 84, 5<br>4 85, 1<br>4 85, 3<br>4 85, 7<br>4 86, 1<br>4 88, 0<br>4 86, 0<br>4 85, 9<br>4 86, 2<br>4 8 | $135 \\ 135 \\ 132 \\ 132 \\ 131 \\ 130 \\ 131 \\ 134 \\ 136 \\ 139 \\ 130 $ | 90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>90<br>91<br>92<br>91             | 850<br>343<br>335<br>340<br>330<br>322<br>330<br>332<br>342<br>342<br>348<br>354                       | $\begin{array}{c} 101. 1 \\ 100. 9 \\ 100. 7 \\ 100. 8 \\ 100. 8 \\ 101. 2 \\ 101. 8 \\ 102. 4 \\ 102. 3 \\ 102. 8 \\ 103. 1 \\ 103. 3 \end{array}$ | 94<br>90<br>87<br>88<br>91<br>91<br>91<br>89<br>89<br>89<br>89<br>93<br>92                   | 277. 2<br>278. 4<br>288. 3<br>296. 1<br>302. 3<br>307. 8<br>310. 1<br>322. 9<br>329. 6<br>351. 3  | 181, 5<br>184, 1<br>183, 5<br>182, 3<br>182, 4<br>180, 2<br>182, 9<br>188, 9<br>188, 9<br>188, 9<br>188, 9<br>188, 9<br>188, 9<br>188, 9<br>188, 9<br>189, 0<br>193, 6<br>191, 9 | 78<br>77<br>75<br>76<br>75<br>75<br>74<br>73<br>75<br>75                   |

# Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries —Continued

Paper revised.
New gold parity.
Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

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| -   |  |  |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Country   | New<br>Zealand<br>(revised)  | Norway   | Peru  | Poland  | South<br>Africa   | Sweden   | Switzer-<br>land   | United<br>King-<br>dom   | Yugo-<br>slavia   |
| Computing agency  | Census<br>and<br>Statis-<br>tics<br>Office   | Central<br>Bureau<br>of Sta-<br>tistics  | Central<br>Bank<br>of Re-<br>serve  | Central<br>Office<br>of Sta-<br>tistics   | Office<br>of Cen-<br>sus and<br>Statis-<br>tics   | Board<br>of<br>Trade   | Federal<br>Labor<br>Depart-<br>ment  | Board<br>of<br>Trade   | Na-<br>tional<br>Bank   |
| Base period   | 1909–13<br>(1,000)   | 1913<br>(100)  | 1913<br>(100)   | 1928<br>(100)   | 1910<br>(1,000)   | 1913<br>(100)  | July<br>1914<br>(100)  | 1930<br>(100)  | 1926<br>(100)   |
| Commodities   | 180  | 95   | (Paper)<br>58   | 238   | 188   | 160  | 77   | 6 200  | 55  |
| 1926  | $\begin{array}{c} 1,553\\ 1,478\\ 1,492\\ 1,488\\ 1,449\\ 1,346\\ 1,297\\ 1,308\\ 1,330\\ \end{array}$                         | 157<br>149<br>137<br>122<br>122<br>122<br>122<br>124   | $\begin{array}{c} 203.\ 2\\ 202.\ 6\\ 191.\ 9\\ 185.\ 7\\ 178.\ 0\\ 175.\ 1\\ 170.\ 3\\ 180.\ 2\\ 188.\ 1 \end{array}$  | $\begin{array}{c} \hline 100.0\\ 96.3\\ 85.5\\ 74.6\\ 65.5\\ 59.1\\ 55.8\\ \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 1, 387 \\ 1, 395 \\ 1, 354 \\ 1, 305 \\ 1, 155 \\ 1, 119 \\ 1, 032 \\ 1, 047 \\ 1, 143 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 149\\ 146\\ 148\\ 140\\ 122\\ 111\\ 109\\ 107\\ 114 \end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 144.5\\ 142.2\\ 144.6\\ 141.2\\ 126.5\\ 109.7\\ 96.0\\ 91.0\\ 89.8 \end{array}$                      | 100.0<br>87.8<br>85.6<br>85.7<br>88.1  | $\begin{array}{c} 100.\ 0\\ 103.\ 4\\ 106.\ 2\\ 100.\ 6\\ 86.\ 6\\ 72.\ 9\\ 65.\ 2\\ 64.\ 4\\ 63.\ 2\end{array}$                        |
| 1933<br>January.<br>February.<br>March.<br>April.<br>May.<br>June.<br>June.<br>July.<br>August.<br>September.<br>October.<br>November.<br>December. | $\begin{array}{c} 1,266\\ 1,315\\ 1,315\\ 1,315\\ 1,323\\ 1,321\\ 1,327\\ 1,325\\ 1,317\\ 1,317\\ 1,318\\ 1,320\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 121\\ 121\\ 121\\ 121\\ 121\\ 121\\ 122\\ 123\\ 123$                           | $\begin{array}{c} 172.\ 2\\ 172.\ 1\\ 173.\ 7\\ 178.\ 6\\ 178.\ 4\\ 180.\ 0\\ 181.\ 0\\ 182.\ 1\\ 184.\ 2\\ 186.\ 6\\ 186.\ 3\\ 186.\ 9\end{array}$   | $\begin{array}{c} 59.\ 3\\ 60.\ 4\\ 59.\ 8\\ 59.\ 9\\ 59.\ 6\\ 60.\ 1\\ 60.\ 6\\ 57.\ 9\\ 58.\ 1\\ 57.\ 9\\ 57.\ 6\\ 57.\ 6\end{array}$ | 983<br>1,013<br>1,072<br>1,122  | $106 \\ 106 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 106 \\ 108 \\ 108 \\ 109 \\ 109 \\ 110 \\ 110$  | $\begin{array}{c} 91.3\\ 90.1\\ 90.0\\ 91.1\\ 91.6\\ 91.2\\ 91.7\\ 90.9\\ 90.8\\ 90.7\\ 91.0\\ 91.3\end{array}$        | $\begin{array}{c} 84.\ 7\\ 83.\ 5\\ 82.\ 7\\ 82.\ 8\\ 84.\ 3\\ 86.\ 2\\ 86.\ 8\\ 87.\ 2\\ 87.\ 8\\ 87.\ 6\\ 87.\ 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 67.\ 6\\ 68.\ 4\\ 67.\ 0\\ 66.\ 3\\ 64.\ 9\\ 66.\ 1\\ 63.\ 7\\ 60.\ 4\\ 60.\ 7\\ 61.\ 5\\ 63.\ 1\\ 62.\ 3\end{array}$ |
| 1984<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December              | $\begin{array}{c} 1,336\\ 1,339\\ 1,340\\ 1,332\\ 1,340\\ 1,337\\ 1,336\\ 1,342\\ 1,337\\ 1,338\\ 1,340\\ 1,338\end{array}$    | $\begin{array}{c} 120\\ 122\\ 123\\ 123\\ 123\\ 123\\ 124\\ 127\\ 126\\ 127\\ 126\\ 125\\ \end{array}$ | $186.8 \\ 186.6 \\ 184.1 \\ 187.4 \\ 187.8 \\ 189.8 \\ 189.8 \\ 191.4 \\ 190.9 \\ 187.9 \\ 187.0 \\ 185.3 \\ 185.3 \\ 185.3 \\ 185.3 \\ 186.8 \\ 186.$ | $\begin{array}{c} 57.8\\ 57.6\\ 57.3\\ 56.8\\ 56.0\\ 55.8\\ 55.9\\ 55.8\\ 55.0\\ 55.8\\ 55.0\\ 54.4\\ 53.6\\ 53.4\end{array}$           | 1, 193<br>1, 171<br>1, 102<br>1, 109  | $112 \\ 112 \\ 113 \\ 113 \\ 114 \\ 114 \\ 114 \\ 114 \\ 114 \\ 114 \\ 115 $ | $\begin{array}{c} 91.8\\ 91.4\\ 90.9\\ 89.6\\ 89.0\\ 89.0\\ 88.9\\ 89.8\\ 89.1\\ 89.6\\ 89.4\\ 89.4\\ 89.0\end{array}$ | 88.8<br>89.2<br>88.2<br>87.7<br>87.2<br>87.9<br>87.3<br>89.0<br>88.4<br>87.8   | $\begin{array}{c} 62.9\\ 63.6\\ 63.3\\ 63.0\\ 64.1\\ 65.6\\ 62.8\\ 61.1\\ 63.2\\ 63.6\\ 62.7\\ 62.3\end{array}$                         |
| 1985<br>January<br>February<br>March<br>April   | 1, 345<br>1, 360<br>1, 365<br>1, 367<br>1, 371<br>1, 382<br>1, 395<br>1, 403<br>1, 430<br>1, 428                               | $125 \\ 125 \\ 126 \\ 125 \\ 126 \\ 127 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 130 \\ 130 \\ 131$                            | 186.3<br>188.2<br>191.2<br>190.6<br>190.4<br>191.5<br>190.7<br>188.6<br>186.7<br>188.0<br>188.1   | $52.7 \\ 52.2 \\ 52.1 \\ 52.2 \\ 52.7 \\ 52.6 \\ 52.9 \\ 53.6 \\ 54.2 \\ 54.5 \\ 54.4 \\ 4$   | 1, 074<br>1, 044<br>1, 069<br>1, 080  | $\begin{array}{c} 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 116\\ 116\\ 116\\$   | 88.3<br>87.6<br>86.4<br>87.1<br>87.6<br>88.6<br>89.9<br>91.4<br>92.2<br>93.3<br>92.8<br>92.1                           | 88.3<br>88.0<br>86.9<br>87.5<br>88.2<br>88.4<br>88.0<br>88.4<br>89.6<br>91.1<br>91.2<br>91.4                                   | $\begin{array}{c} 64.5\\ 63.9\\ 63.0\\ 62.9\\ 64.0\\ 63.9\\ 63.3\\ 64.8\\ 67.8\\ 70.0\\ 71.2\\ 71.6\end{array}$                         |

# Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

<sup>6</sup> Revised for commodities since January 1930.

# COST OF LIVING

# Family Budgets in the City of Bombay, India, 1932-33

THE average monthly income of 1,469 wage earners' families in Bombay City, September 1932 to June 1933, was 50 rupees 1 anna 7 pies, and their average monthly expenditures, 45 rupees 15 annas 9 pies,<sup>1</sup> as disclosed through an inquiry made by the Bombay Labor Office.<sup>2</sup> Approximately 64 percent of these families were those of wage earners in the cotton-mill industry. More than 90 percent of the workers covered were Hindus and approximately 5 percent were Mohammedans. The investigation was restricted to the predominantly working-class section of the city, a 3-percent sample being adopted. Some of the other findings of this survey are given below.

Slightly more than one-third of the family units covered were joint households, namely, groups of relatives living together as distinguished from natural families. A natural family is defined in the report as one including "persons who, generally speaking, have a right to be fed, housed, and clothed by the head of the family; that is to say, the wife and unmarried children of an individual."

The average number of persons residing in the families covered by the study was 3.70 (men 1.33, women 1.26, and children under 14 years of age 1.11). Furthermore, persons depending upon the average families but not residing with them were shown to average 0.65 per family.

Although women partially supplement the income of the breadwinner, their contribution is comparatively little. \* \* \* Considering earners in natural and joint families separately, it is seen that in 71.43 percent of natural families the only earner is the head of the family. In 23.73 percent of the cases both the head of the family and his wife work. In the remaining cases the earners are either sons or daughters, while very rarely the man has more than one wife whom he sends to work. While, however, in the case of natural families, in the majority of cases the head is the only earner, in joint families the story is somewhat different. In only 31 percent of the cases is the head of the family the only earner. In nearly 28 percent of these cases the head of the family and another adult male, usually his brother, are earners. In a considerable proportion of cases, or about 16 percent, the two workers are the head of the family and an adult female. In 9 percent of the cases both the head of the family and the wife go to work. In the remaining cases two or more males or females are also earners.

Table 1 shows the average number of workers in the family by sex and by income groups.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Average exchange rate of rupee in June 1933=31.1 cents in United States currency; anna=one-sixteenth of a rupee; pie=one-twelfth of an anna.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bombay. Labor Office. Report on an enquiry into working-class-family budgets in Bombay City. Bombay, 1935.

Table 1.—Average Number of Wage Earners and Dependents in 1,469 Families in Bombay City, September 1932 to June 1933, by Income Groups

| Monthly income group                                     | Avera  | ge number<br>far             | in the               | Average   | (Tata)                           |  |
|--|--|------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| (Indian currency)  | Men  | Women                        | Children<br>under 14 | Total   | dependents                       | 10081  |
| All incomes  | 1.19   | 0.34                         |                      | 1.53  | 2.17                             | 3. 70  |
| Under 30 rupees  | .98<br>1.04<br>1.07<br>1.23  | . 12<br>. 32<br>. 41<br>. 38 | 0. 01                | $ \begin{array}{r} 1.10\\ 1.37\\ 1.48\\ 1.61\\ 1.61 \end{array} $ | 2.05<br>1.83<br>2.02<br>2.17     | $\begin{array}{c} 3.15\\ 3.20\\ 3.50\\ 3.78\\ \end{array}$ |
| 80 to 90 rupees<br>80 to 90 rupees<br>90 rupees and over | $     \begin{array}{r}       1.30 \\       1.52 \\       1.79 \\       1.75 \\     \end{array} $ | .31<br>.39<br>.48<br>.24     | . 01                 | $     1.62 \\     1.91 \\     2.27 \\     1.99 $                  | 2, 73<br>2, 46<br>2, 65<br>2, 66 | 4.35<br>4.37<br>4.92<br>4.65                               |

[Average exchange rate of rupee in June 1933=31.1 cents]

The proportion which the different items of expenditure constituted of the total average expenditure is shown in table 2, for all families and for families at various income levels. It will be noted that the higher the income the lower is the percentage for rent and the higher the percentage for miscellaneous items.

Table 2.—Distribution of Monthly Expenditures of 1,469 Families of Wage Earners in Bombay City, 1932-33

[Average rate of exchange of rupee, June 1933=31.1 cents; anna=1/16 of a rupee; 1 pie=1/12 of an anna]

| Item of expenditure  | Expenditure of<br>all families (av-<br>erage monthly<br>income Rs. 50<br>1a. 7 p.) |                              |  |  | Percention   | ntage di<br>of fami  | stribu-<br>lies—   | Expenditure of monthly income of—                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | AI   | nou                          | int  | Per-<br>cent   | Under<br>Rs. 30                                      | Rs. 30<br>to<br>Rs. 40   | Rs. 40<br>to<br>Rs. 50   | Rs. 50<br>to<br>Rs. 60  | Rs. 60<br>to<br>Rs. 70   | Rs. 70<br>to<br>Rs. 80                         | Rs. 80<br>to<br>Rs. 90                               | Rs. 90<br>and<br>over                          |  |
| Total monthly expendi-<br>ture   | <i>Rs.</i><br>45   | a.<br>15                     | р.<br>9  | 100.00   | 100.00   | 100.00   | 100.00   | 100.00  | 100.00   | 100.00   | 100.00   | 100.00   |  |
| Food<br>Fuel and light<br>Clothing<br>Household necessaries<br>Rent<br>Miscellaneous | 21<br>3<br>0<br>5<br>11  | 6<br>4<br>9<br>1<br>14<br>12 | $     \begin{array}{c}       10 \\       4 \\       0 \\       0 \\       3 \\       4     \end{array} $ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.\ 60\\ 7.\ 11\\ 7.\ 75\\ .\ 13\\ 12.\ 81\\ 25.\ 60\\ \end{array}$ | 45. 61<br>8. 29<br>8. 72<br>. 11<br>16. 59<br>20. 68 | $\begin{array}{r} 46.12\\ 7.50\\ 8.18\\ .14\\ 15.22\\ 22.84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46.\ 67\\ 7.\ 24\\ 7.\ 76\\ .\ 08\\ 13.\ 22\\ 25.\ 03\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.47\\ 7.15\\ 7.77\\ .12\\ 12.38\\ 25.11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.\ 51\\ 6.\ 95\\ 7.\ 73\\ .\ 10\\ 11.\ 76\\ 25.\ 95 \end{array}$ | 47.30<br>6.68<br>7.49<br>.16<br>11.08<br>27.29 | 46. 60<br>6. 50<br>7. 84<br>. 13<br>10. 73<br>28. 20 | 44.97<br>6.24<br>6.59<br>.33<br>10.16<br>31.71 |  |

# Food

THE average monthly expenditure on food per family amounted to 21 rupees, 6 annas, 10 pies. Approximately 98 percent of the families reported buying rice, which together with patni (unpolished rice) accounted for nearly 13 percent of the total average monthly expenditure.

The proportional expenditure for various items in the average household budget is reported in table 3.

| Item   | Percent<br>of total<br>expendi-<br>ture  | Item   | Percent<br>of total<br>expendi-<br>ture   |
|--|--|--|---|
| All foods         Cereals         Bajri         Jowari         Patni         Rice         Wheat         Other cereals         Pulses         Gram         Tur Dal         Other pulses         Chillis | $\begin{array}{r} 46.60\\ \hline 16.95\\ 1.90\\ .40\\ 2.94\\ 10.04\\ 1.53\\ .14\\ 2.41\\ .09\\ 1.06\\ 1.26\\ .25\\ .25\end{array}$ | Meats:<br>Mutton   | $\begin{array}{c} 1.88\\ .45\\ 2.69\\ .58\\ 1.06\\ .02\\ .35\\ .40\\ 1.52\\ .40\\ .02\\ 1.99\\ 1.04\\ .99\end{array}$ |
| FishGhee   | 2. 55<br>3. 49<br>. 68   | Tea, ready-made<br>Vegetables and fruits<br>Other foodstuffs | .74<br>4.71<br>1.52   |

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditures for Various Articles of Food by 1,469 Families of Wage Earners in Bombay City, 1932-33

### Housing

OF THE 1,469 families under discussion, approximately 74 percent were living in 1-room tenements, and in 145 cases these dwellings were shared by 2 families. Twenty-five percent of the families were found to be living in 2-room tenements. The average floor space per person was 31.26 square feet, but in 74.48 percent of the cases the average floor space available per individual was only 29.34 square feet. In addition to overcrowding, the water supply and sanitation in the working-class districts leave a great deal to be desired. Notwithstanding this congestion and rackrenting in Bombay city, in certain sections well-ventilated buildings at cheap rents are vacant. As a possible explanation of this, it is suggested in the report that the workers like to live not only near their relatives and friends but also near their work places. Of the 1,469 heads of families, 23.55 percent reported that they required less than 10 minutes to get to their work and 52.21 percent required from 10 to 20 minutes.

# Miscellaneous Expenditures

As INDICATED in table 2, the miscellaneous group of expenditures constituted 25.60 percent of the total average monthly expenditures for the 1,469 families. It was of course impossible to get data on all miscellaneous items, and the record for the group is, therefore, more or less incomplete because of the difficulty the purchasers had in remembering such items. Moreover, in some cases workers were not willing to give an exact account of their expenditures for liquor, cigarettes, etc. Among the nonluxury items which call for special comment is the expenditure incurred for payments to dependents and the expenditure incurred for traveling to and from the native place. While dealing with the composition of the family it has been shown that the average family has 0.65 dependents living away from the family. \* \* \*. Nearly one-third of the families incur expenditure on this account and those making remittances to dependents remit slightly over Rs. 6 per month. This would indeed be a heavy drag on the slender resources of the family especially in cases where the remittance is intended not for near relatives but for distant ones. At the same time these remittances maintain the industrial worker's link with the village, to which he returns in times of stress and difficulty and where he expects to be fed and looked after when he is out of employment. It is noteworthy also that no less than 84 percent of the families reported expenditure on traveling to and from their native place.

The average monthly expenditure for medical fees and medicines for all families as disclosed in the budgets was 3 annas, while the average expenditure of families actually incurring these expenses was found to be 1 rupee 8 annas. Only 13 percent of the families, however, reported any expenditures of this kind. The suggestion is made that this is "perhaps an indirect tribute to the medical facilities which are available to the poor."

Despite the fact that 44 percent of the heads of families were literate, "only 15 percent of them spend money on newspapers."

### Indebtedness

At the time of the inquiry about two-thirds of the families were receiving on an average of approximately 8 rupees more per month than they were spending, and about one-third of the families reported an average deficit of approximately 4 rupees per month. Practically 75 percent of the families, however, were in debt, the average indebted family owing three and one-half times as much as its monthly income.

Unemployment, sickness, and the cost of marriages, accounted for 61.88 percent of the causes reported for household debts.

# **RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF LABOR** INTEREST

# January 1936

#### Apprenticeship

An explanation of the organization, the administration and the objectives of the program of apprentice training. Washington, Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, 1935. 12 pp., mimeographed. (Bul. No. 2.)

This paraphlet is intended to answer requests for general information concerning the Federal-State apprentice program. It gives a brief history of the program, outlines the functions of the Federal committee and the State and trade advisory committees, and gives specific answer to the question: How can a young person secure an apprenticeship?

#### **Cooperative Movement**

Consumers' cooperation. A selected list of references compiled by Agnes H. Campbell. New York, Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 East 22d Street, December 1935. 6 pp. (Bul. No. 134.)

Cooperative societies—statistical summaries, 1925-34. London, Registry of Friendly Societies, 1935. 3 pp.

The summaries included relate to retail, wholesale, and productive societies, other than agricultural societies, registered under the industrial and provident societies acts, 1893 to 1928.

#### **Economic and Social Problems**

The British immigrant, his social and economic adjustment in Canada. By Lloyd G. Reynolds. Toronto, McGill University, 1935. 364 pp., maps, charts. (Social Research Series No. 2.)

A study of the typical ways in which British immigrants have fitted into or failed to fit into the occupational and social life of Canadian urban centers. The four parts of the volume deal respectively with: Selective and distributive factors in British immigration to Canada; the occupational and residential segregation of British immigrants in Montreal; the adjustment experience of British immigrant groups; the maladjusted immigrant.

The author suggests an immigration policy which, he states, is "more restrictive and more highly selective than any in the previous history of Canada."

The condition of clerical labour in Britain. By F. D. Klingender. London, Martin

Lawrence, Ltd., 1935. 117 pp. This study of clerical workers in Great Britain gives a historical review of social and economic conditions of clerks from the middle of the 19th century to the present. The emphasis is placed upon salaries and changes in salary rates, the great increase in the number of clerical workers, especially women, and what the author calls the "proletarianizing" process they have undergone. A signifi-cant factor in that process, the author holds, has been the loss of the characteristic feeling of security in clerical work, resulting from recent unemployment.

An economic appraisal of the New Deal. By Walter E. Spahr. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1935. 27 pp. (Pamphlet No. 6.) A critical discussion of monetary policies under the New Deal and the theory underlying the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Farm tenancy in the United States, 1925-35—a beginning of a bibliography. Com-piled by Louise O. Bercaw and Helen E. Hennefrund. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, November 1935. 86 pp., mimeographed. (Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 59.)

References to material on social, economic, and labor conditions are included

Industrial organization in India. By P. S. Lokanathan. London, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1935. 413 pp. (Studies in Economics and Commerce, No. 4.)

An examination of the structure and efficiency of industrial organization in India, including the origin, development, characteristics, and future of the managing-agency system which is peculiar to that country. In the author's judgment, Indian industry will gain more by eliminating defects than by abolishing the system. The last chapter of the volume deals with the efficiency of industrial labor in relation to wages and the standard of living.

Insurgent America: Revolt of the middle-classes. By Alfred M. Bingham. New York, Harper & Bros., 1935. 253 pp., charts. This study of social forces in America is based upon the premise that "the

break-down of the capitalist system presents a problem in social engineering, a solution to which can be sought by scientific methods." The effective application of such methods, however, according to this author, requires political action, which in turn calls for a new political party "in which working-class and middleclasses may bring their joint pressure to bear on the same side of the struggle."

Labor in agriculture—an international survey. By Louise E. Howard. London, \_ Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1935. 339 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

A list of American economic histories. By Everett E. Edwards. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, November 1935. 25 pp., mimeo-graphed. (Bibliographical Contributions No. 27.)

The contents of each book listed in the bibliography are shown, and most of the entries are accompanied by references to magazine reviews.

Organization des échanges et création de travail. By Edgard Milhaud and others. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1934. 404 pp.

A collection of papers dealing with economic questions, originally published in the French Annals of Collective Economy during the year 1934.

Organizing prosperity. By David Lloyd George. London, Ivor Nicholson & Watson, 1935. 107 pp.

A memorandum on unemployment and reconstruction, stating the problem and recommending machinery to deal with it. A national development board is proposed to survey resources, and prepare and approve plans for land develop-ment, industrial organization, etc. The State, under the plan, would guarantee capital loans.

Profit and social security: A study of costs, claims, and controls under capitalism. By Nelson B. Gaskill. New York, Harper & Bros., 1935. xviii, 260 pp. On the theory that present-day society must "abandon the search for a solu-tion of economic ills by the process of negation", the author, a former member of the Federal Trade Commission, presents a brief for "the retention both of the private property device and the capitalistic system" through the positive process of regulation of acompetition eacts and prices. of regulation of competition, costs, and prices.

Six years of the agrarian crisis, in figures and diagrams. Moscow, International Agrarian Institute, 1935. 140 pp. (In Russian.) Contains statistical information in regard to agricultural production in various

countries, with data on prices.

Social planning for Canada. By the research committee of the League for Social Reconstruction. Toronto, Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., 1935. 528 pp.

Chapters are devoted to a code for labor; health and welfare services; distributive services, including consumers' cooperative societies; and a housing program.

A social survey of Plymouth (England). London, P. S. King & Son, 1935. 36 pp.

This preliminary report of a social survey of Plymouth, made under the auspices of the Department of Economics of the University College of the South-West of England, deals primarily with housing conditions, particularly population density and overcrowding. Income in relation to a standard "poverty line" is also covered.

Toynbee Hall: Fifty years of social progress, 1884-1934. By J. A. R. Pimlott.
 London, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., 1935. 315 pp., map, illus.
 A history of the founding and development of "the mother of settlements",

of its influence upon social service in England and elsewhere, and its contribution to workers' education and kindred movements. The last chapter presents a brief discussion of social settlements throughout the world that are "offspring" of Toynbee.

Trade and economic conditions in China, 1933-1935. Report by A. H. George. London, Department of Overseas Trade, 1935. 111 pp. Annexes included with this report cover trade and economic conditions in

Hongkong and South China, and in Manchuria.

What the depression has done to cities. By Clarence Eugene Ridley. Chicago, International City Managers' Association, 850 East 58th Street, 1935. 55 pp., chart, illus.

An account, by 13 authorities on municipal activities, of the effects of the depression on civic and welfare services of various cities and the measures which have been taken to maintain them in the face of reduced appropriations and resources.

### **Employment and Unemployment**

Interview aids and trade questions for employment offices. By Lorin Andrew Thompson, Jr., and associates. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1936. 173 pp.

Embodies the results of the Cincinnati Employment Center's efforts to develop standard procedure for the registration and classification of applicants. For use in interviewing workers who claim competence in skilled trades, trade questions with answers are provided.

#### Housing

The amended modernization credit plan. Washington, Federal Housing Administration, 1935. 31 pp.

Contains regulations, as amended July 15, 1935, which are made a part of the Federal Housing Administrator's contract of insurance, with explanatory material and other official information for the guidance of insured institutions operating under title I of the National Housing Act. This bulletin supersedes bulletins 1 and 2 of the Administration.

Complete program, better selling of better housing. Washington, Federal Housing Administration, 1935. 42 pp., illus.

A plan for stimulating and coordinating sales effort for better housing in every community.

First annual report of the Federal Housing Administration. Washington, 1935. 28 pp., map, charts. (House Doc. No. 88, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)

The report covers operations for the period commencing with the approval of the National Housing Act on June 27, 1934, and ending December 31, 1934.

Housing in Philadelphia, 1934. By Bernard J. Newman. Philadelphia, Phila-delphia Housing Association, 1600 Walnut Street, 1935. 31 pp., illus. Discusses the existing situation in Philadelphia with respect to housing needs,

insanitation, dwelling construction, demolitions, sheriff's sales, and rents. A description of the Carl Mackley houses financed through a Federal Government loan is included.

The proceedings of the Purdue [University] Research Foundation Homes Conference, June 1, 1935. Lafayette, Ind., 1935. 56 pp., illus.

The Resettlement Administration. Washington, U. S. Resettlement Administra-

tion, 1935. 28 pp., illus. A descriptive pamphlet touching upon the organization and work of the Resettlement Administration. The status of the construction work of the Administration at the end of 1935 is described in an article in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review, which includes some data from this pamphlet.

#### Industrial Accidents, Health, and Hygiene

Accident experience and cost in California metal mines. By S. H. Ash. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1935. 32 pp., mimeographed. (Information Circular 6861.)

Accident experience and direct costs in some Colorado coal mines, 1929-33. By E. H. Denny and F. R. Jennings. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1935. 22 pp., mimeographed. (Information Circular 6860.)

The cost of industrial accidents in Illinois for the year 1932. By Peter T. Swanish. Chicago, Illinois Department of Labor, Division of Statistics and Research, 1935. 29 pp., mimeographed.

Industrial-accident data for 1932 and previous years, and distribution of 1932 injuries and compensation costs by causes, industry, sex, and age. The number of compensable accidents reported for 1932 was 25,462, of which 453 were fatal and 25,009 were nonfatal. Compensation payments in 1932 totaled \$7,473,622.

Congrès International des Accidents et des Maladies du Travail, VIIme, Bruxelles, du 22 au 26 juillet 1935: Rapports. Brussels, Secrétariat Général, 23, Rue du Commerce, 1935. 3 vols.

The first volume of this report of the 7th International Congress on Industrial Accidents and Diseases deals with the pathology of pain and with injuries caused by electricity; the second with injuries to the skull and hand and fingers; and the third, covering occupational diseases, deals with the effects and measurement of industrial dusts and coal mine gases, and investigations as to the causes of carbonmonoxide asphyxia.

- Effects of the nitro derivatives of benzol upon the organism—an experimental clinical investigation. Khar'kov, Soviet Union, Ukrainian State Institute of Pathol-ogy and Labor Hygiene, 1935. 318 pp., charts, illus. (In Russian.)
- Falls of coal and rock on man-trips in bituminous coal mines. By C. W. Owings. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1935. 7 pp., mimeographed. (Information Circular 6863.)

Describes a number of accidents, involving man-trips, indicates probable causes, and shows ways of preventing similar accidents.

Final report, fifth annual Greater Cleveland industrial safety campaign, promoted by Industrial Commission of Ohio, Division of Safety and Hygiene, and the Cleveland Safety Council, cooperating with all allied industries of Greater Cleveland; accident prevention contest, April 1 to September 30, 1935. Colum-bus, Ohio Industrial Commission, 1935. 16 pp., charts. The report shows that 60.19 percent of the 1,117 firms participating in the

accident-prevention contest operated during the six months without a single chargeable lost-time accident.

Health and human progress: An essay in sociological medicine. By René Sand. London, Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 1935. 278 pp. The author discusses the differences between social classes with regard to physical and mental characteristics and prevalence of sickness, and various factors in relation to health, such as heredity and environment, occupation, economic condition, and education, and points out the lines along which progress may be directed. A bibliography is included.

The health and safety of women in industry. Washington, U.S. Women's Bureau, 1935. 23 pp. (Bul. No. 136.)

Industrial health and safety hazards, especially as they affect employed women, are discussed in this report, and certain essential standards are outlined.

Opium and labor. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1935. 67 pp. Studies and Reports, Series B, No. 22. (American agent: World Peace Foundation, Boston.)

An account of an investigation into the extent of opium smoking among workers and its effects upon conditions of life and labor.

- Regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air. Quebec, Department of Labor, 1935. 15 pp. In English and French. (Order in Council No. 544 of February 22, 1935.)
- Some observations as to safety hazards in 47 Northern Colorado sub-bituminous coal mines. By E. H. Denny. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1935. 15 pp., mimeographed. (Information Circular 6862.)
- Summary and analysis of accidents on steam railways in the United States subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, for the calendar year 1934. Washington, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Statistics, 1935. 93 pp., charts. (Accident Bul. No. 103.) Reviewed in this issue.

#### Industrial Relations

History of Labor in the United States, 1896–1932. Vol. III: Working conditions, by Don D. Lescohier; Labor legislation, by Elizabeth Brandeis. New York, Macmillan Co., 1935. xxx, 778 pp.

This volume concludes the new series prepared as a continuation of the original two-volume history by John R. Commons and associates (published by Macmillan Co. in 1918), volume IV, dealing with labor movements from 1896 to 1932, having been previously released.

The section on working conditions deals with changes in occupations and characteristics of the wage-earning population, hours, wages, extent of unemployment, unemployment relief measures, and employment policies. The section on labor legislation reviews specific laws enacted between 1896 and 1932, discusses administrative and enforcement machinery and methods, the rapidly increasing tendency toward the legislative method of meeting labor problems, and the relation between labor legislation and the Constitution as developed through court decisions. The introduction to volumes III and IV, by John R. Commons, which is included in vol. III, analyzes developments and trends in the 40 years intervening since the period covered by the earlier history.

Report of the commission appointed to enquire into the disturbances in the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia. London, [Colonial Office], 1935. 65 pp., map, plan. (Cmd. 5009.)

A detailed account of a strike of copper-mine workers in Northern Rhodesia and measures taken to effect a settlement. Sections are also devoted to wages, taxation, rations, and unemployment.

Steel-dictator. By Harvey O'Connor. New York, John Day Co., 1935. 383 pp., illus.

#### International Labor Organization

Federal States and labor treaties: Relations of Federal States to the International Labor Organization. By William Lonsdale Tayler. New York, 1935. 171 pp. (Published by William Lonsdale Tayler, executive secretary, National Committee for the I. L. O., 405 West 117th Street, New York City.)

This study is concerned in considerable part with the original drafting of the article in the International Labor Organization constitution which deals with the special situation of member Federal States with limited authority in matters of labor legislation. It also reviews the experience of such Federal States as Australia, Canada, and Switzerland in the ratification of conventions, and describes briefly the peculiar problems of the United States as a member of the International Labor Organization.

- The International Labor Organization. By William Gorham Rice. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 10 pp. (Serial No. R. 318, reprint from December 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)
- The International Labor Organization and social insurance. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1936. 219 pp. Studies and Reports, Series M, No. 12. (American agent: World Peace Foundation, Boston.)

Covers the development of social insurance, the work of the International Labor Office in this field, and the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference covering workmen's compensation, sickness, invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance, noncontributory pensions, and maintenance of migrant workers' pension rights.

#### Labor Legislation

Proceedings of the Second National Conference on Labor Legislation, Asheville, N. C., October 4-5, 1935. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1935. 118 pp. (Bul. No. 3.)

An abbreviated account of the proceedings of this conference was given in the November 1935 Monthly Labor Review.

#### Negro in Industry

Industrial commission on Negro affairs. Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) before Committee on the Judiciary, United States House of Representatives, June 18, 1935, on H. R. 5733, to create an industrial commission on Negro affairs. Washington, 1935. 41 pp.

The duties of the commission provided for in this bill would include the study of the Negro's economic status and the labor questions in which he is basically interested; the encouragement of industry and thrift among Negroes; the promo-tion of the general welfare of Negroes in industrial pursuits; and the working out of plans for the solution of the various problems that confront the Negro race in this country.

#### Occupations

Index of occupations (alphabetical arrangement). Washington, Works Progress Administration, 1935. 463 pp., mimeographed. (Circular No. 2a.) This index is based mainly upon the occupational titles of the Alphabetical

Index of Occupations, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, and was issued in the belief that it would make possible the uniform coding of occupations and the standardizing of labor inventory reports.

#### Planning

- Establishment of a national planning board. Washington, United States Senate, Committee on Commerce, 1935. 4 pp. (Report No. 974, to accompany S. 2825, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)
- National planning board of 1935. Hearing (74th Cong., 1st sess.) before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, June 13, 1935, on S. 2825, a bill to provide for the establishment of a national planning board and the organization and functions thereof. Washington, 1935. 46 pp.
- First annual report of progress made by the New Jersey State Planning Board. Trenton, 1935. 147 pp., maps, charts. Reports on planning surveys and studies of the State covering the physical,

social, and economic make-up. The existing legislation on planning is reproduced in an appendix.

#### Prices and Cost of Living

Family expenditure. By R. G. D. Allen and A. L. Bowley. London, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1935. 145 pp. (Studies in

Statistics and Scientific Method, No. 2.) This study is concerned with the variations in family expenditures within a class, rather than with average expenditures for different classes within the population. The book attempts to fill a gap in knowledge on this subject and to relate the whole to the mathematical theory of economics.

Die Grosshandelspreise in Deutschland von 1792 bis 1934. By Alfred Jacobs and Hans Richter. Berlin, Institut für Konjunkturforschung, 1935. 111 pp., charts. (Sonderhefte Nr. 37.)

A report on wholesale prices in Germany from 1792 to 1934.

Report on an enquiry into working class family budgets in Bombay City. Bombay, Labor Office Secretariat, 1935. 44 pp. Reviewed in this issue.

#### **Relief Measures and Methods**

Annual report of public assistance division, board of public welfare, District of Columbia, July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935. Washington, 1935. 64 pp., chart, mimeographed.

Digest of blind assistance laws of the several States and territories, as of October 15, 1935 (revised). Washington, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics and Finance, 1935. 11 pp., mimeographed. Gives in tabular form for each State the principal provisions of its blind-assistance law.

Digest of State and Territorial laws granting aid to dependent children in their own homes, as of November 1, 1935. Washington, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance, 1935. 26 pp., mimeographed.

Tabulates, State by State, the principal provisions of the children's aid acts, with special reference to their acceptability under the Federal Social Security Act.

Final report of Illinois Governor's Commission on the Relief Problem, submitted June 1, 1935. Springfield, 1935. Various paging, mimeographed.

Covers such subjects as methods of relief (public works, direct relief, rehabilitation), social legislation (poor laws, aid for dependent children, old-age security, unemployment compensation), and organization of a welfare program and its financing.

# First annual report, Puerto Rico Emergency Relief Administration, August 19, 1933, to August 31, 1934. San Juan, 1935. 571 pp., charts, folders, illus.

On relief, May 1935. Washington, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance, 1935. 47 pp.

A collection of pictorial charts, based on statistics from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Committee on Economic Security, and Brookings Institution, presenting various aspects of the relief problem.

### Social Insurance

Administration of public employment offices and unemployment insurance, Canada, France, Sweden, and Switzerland. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. 1935. 395 pp., maps. charts.

Inc., 1935. 395 pp., maps, charts. This volume is the third in a series of studies on the administrative aspect of public employment services and unemployment insurance. Emphasis is placed upon the administrative features of public employment services rather than upon their placement services, as was planned when the series was started, because of the interest in the United States in the subject of unemployment insurance and the fact that this form of social insurance is administered in large measure by placing organizations.

Grundriss der Reichsversicherung. By Lutz Richter. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1935. 100 pp.

Reviews the condition of present-day social insurance in Germany, including sickness, invalidity, old-age, accident, and miners' insurance, from the point of view of reforms instituted by the National Socialist regime.

The New York unemployment insurance law. Albany, New York Department of Labor, Division of Unemployment Insurance, 1935. 31 pp.

The workings of the New York unemployment insurance law covering the points most frequently raised by the employers and workers are explained in this pamphlet.

- Railway Retirement Act of 1935. Washington, United States Senate, Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1935. 4 pp. (Report No. 1363, to accompany S. 3151, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)
- Retirement system for employees of carriers. Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate, July 11, 15, and 22, 1935, on S. 3151, a bill to establish a retirement system for employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. Washington, 1935. 236 pp.
- Report presented pursuant to Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1925. London, Government Actuary, 1935. 23 pp.

Thirteenth annual report of the board of trustees of the New Jersey State employees' retirement system, [July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935]. Trenton, 1935. 29 pp.

#### Wages and Hours of Labor

Annual earnings of railroad employees, 1924-33. Washington, Office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Section of Labor Relations, 1935. 198 pp., charts.

Advance data from this survey were published in the July 1935 Monthly Labor Review.

- Average annual wage and salary payments in Ohio, 1916 to 1932. By Fred C. Croxton, Frederick E. Croxton, and Frank C. Croxton. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935. 181 pp., charts. (Bul. No. 613.)
- A psychologist looks at wage-incentive methods. By Richard Stephen Uhrbrock. New York, American Management Association, 20 Vesey Street, 1935.
   32 pp., charts. (Institute of Management Series 15.)

Emphasizes the increasing recognition on the part of efficiency engineers of the problem created by the antagonism of workers to wage-incentive systems, and points out that a technique which vitally affects men's earnings cannot be successful in the long run unless the workers understand and appreciate the procedure.

Earnings and hours of labor in the baking industry, 1933 and 1934. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 17 pp. (Serial No. R. 325, reprint from December 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)

- Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor as to the procedure to be followed in predetermining prevailing rates of wages. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, September 30, 1935. 5 pp.
- To limit hours of service [of certain employees engaged in interstate commerce by railroad]. Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate, June and July 1935, on S. 1562, a bill to amend section 62, chapter 3, title 45, of the Code of Laws of the United States of America. Washington, 1935. 183 pp.

The aim of the proposed legislation was to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon the railroads by limiting the hours of service of railroad employees. The evidence presented at the hearings covered in this report aimed to show the influence of long working hours upon the efficiency and health of train dispatchers. One of the exhibits shows the mortality experience of train dispatchers from 1919 to April 1, 1935, by age, years of experience, and cause of death.

- Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 1934 and 1935. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935. 12 pp. (Serial No. R. 306, reprint from November 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)
- Wages and hours of labor in petroleum refineries. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935. 15 pp. (Serial No. R. 311, reprint from November 1935 Monthly Labor Review.

#### Women in Industry

Report of the departmental committee on the employment of women and young persons on the two-shift system. London, Home Office, 1935. 97 pp. (Cmd. 4914.)

Reviewed in this issue.

#### Workmen's Compensation

Annual report of Workmen's Compensation Department, Kansas Commission of Labor and Industry, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. Topeka, 1935. 41 pp., pasters, charts.

The report shows that 59 fatal and 6,364 nonfatal injuries were reported in Kansas during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. The data are not given by counties and municipalities as in previous years. Compensation in 3,030 cases closed during the year, shown by industry and by extent of disability, amounted to \$514,396.45, and medical costs in 2,428 cases, to \$143,654.18. Tabulations of injuries reported for an 8-year period are given by industries and by causes.

Annual statistical report of Ohio Industrial Commission, 1934. A statistical study of all accident and occupational-disease claims filed with the Industrial Commission of Ohio during the calendar year 1934, with a summary of the years 1926–1934, inclusive. Columbus, 1935. 27 pp. The report shows a total of 159,248 occupational injury claims filed in 1934,

including 956 fatalities, 5 permanent total disabilities, 1,443 permanent partial disabilities, and 156,844 temporary injuries. Of the temporary injuries, 108,229 involved no time loss, 18,514 a time loss of 7 days or under, and 30,101 a time loss of more than 7 days. The year 1934 showed an increase in number of occupational-injury claims over 1933, in which a total of only 130,316 claims were registered.

#### Youth Problems

Youth and leisure: A survey of girls' organizations in England and Wales. By Madeline Rooff. Edinburgh, T. and A. Constable, Ltd., 1935. 264 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Girls' clubs and organizations and the social, recreational, educational, and religious activities of various youth groups are described. There are also included discussions of economic and social conditions and of housing in relation to leisure.

Youth in the depression. By Kingsby Davis. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1935. 47 pp., illus.

Briefly reviews some of the effects of recent adverse industrial and economic conditions upon the young people of this country and also gives information on youth movements in other countries.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF LABOR INTEREST

#### **General Reports**

Annual general report for 1934 on the economic, social, and general conditions of the Island of Ceylon. Colombo, [Registrar General and Director of Com-mercial Intelligence?], 1935. 131 pp., map, diagrams, illus. Data on wages and labor conditions from this report are given in this issue of

the Monthly Labor Review. Among other subjects treated in the volume are population, health, housing, production, and public works.

Annual report of the Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico, 1934-35. San Juan, 1935. 121 pp., charts.

Reviews the activities of the various divisions of the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico during 1934–35, and gives data on wages and working hours, collec-tion of wage claims, industrial disputes, industrial accidents and workmen's compensation, retail prices of food, women and children in industry, and workmen's settlements. Some of the wage figures are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Annual report of the Governor of Puerto Rico, [fiscal year ending June 30, 1935]. San Juan, 1935. 198 pp., maps, charts, folders.

The text of this report reviews various governmental activities. The tables and exhibits include statistics on public works, agriculture, trade and commerce, health and vital statistics, education, wages, working hours, and employment.

Annual report of the director of the Institute for Science of Labor, Kurasiki, Japan, for 1934. Kurasiki, 1935. 40 pp., chart.

In the year under review the research projects completed under the auspices of the Institute included those on the following subjects: The environmental conditions of labor, labor physiology and psychology, qualifications of workers, occupational diseases and accidents, and national nutrition.

Anuario general de estadistica [de Colombia], 1934. Bogotá, Departamento de

Contraloria, 1935. 596 pp., maps, charts. Includes statistics of social welfare; prices of principal foods; daily wages in manufacturing industries, by locality and industry, in 1934; and daily agricul-tural wages, with and without board, by locality, in March 1935.

Concise statistical year book of Poland, 1935. Warsaw, Chief Bureau of Statistics, 1935. 235 pp., map. (In English.)

A general statistical yearbook including data on prices, family budgets, wages, employment, work of employment exchanges, labor turnover, labor organizations, strikes and lock-outs, collective bargaining, vacations with pay, social insurance, and cooperative societies.

Conference of British Commonwealth statisticians, held at Ottawa, Canada, from September 13 to October 9, 1935. Report and resolutions. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, I. S. O., 1935. 49 pp. The discussions and recommendations reported in this publication concern

the securing of greater uniformity in statistics on production, trade, prices, employment and unemployment, wages and hours of labor, cost of living, industrial disputes, industrial accidents, and other subjects.

Economic conditions in Iran (Persia), July 1935. Report by S. Simmonds. London, Department of Overseas Trade, 1935. 55 pp., map.
 A section on social questions discusses briefly cost of living, wages, employment,

education, and health and hygiene.

Estonia—population, cultural and economic life. Tallinn, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1935. 225 pp., map, charts, illus. (In English.) Social insurance, production, and the cooperative movement are among the

topics covered.

Report of the New Zealand Department of Labor, April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935. Wellington, 1935. 24 pp.

Reviews operations under various legislative acts concerning labor and pre-sents data on industrial accidents, minimum wage rates fixed under the conciliation and arbitration act, legal decisions, apprenticeship, and rent restriction, and lists of employers' and workers' organizations.

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