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REPORT
ON
THE
WORKS
PROGRAM

THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

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U.S. Work Projects Administration

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR

REPORT

ON THE

WORKS PROGRAM

MARCH 16, 1936

**DIVISION OF
RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND RECORDS**

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PREFACE

More than 3,800,000 persons were employed under the Works Program by the first of March, 1936. This report, in reviewing developments leading to the attainment of this goal, summarizes the expansion of the Program as a whole, the distribution of the available funds, the experiences of the participating agencies, and the provisions governing the operation of the Program. The major portion of the report reviews the progress of the Works Program through December 1935 while more recent developments are presented in a section of the appendix. Detailed statistics covering the Program conclude the report.

The responsibility of the Works Progress Administration for the presentation of this information was set forth in the Executive Order establishing it on May 6, 1935. The order included the following among the functions outlined for this Administration:

It shall be responsible to the President for the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the Works Program as a whole.

It shall formulate and require uniform periodic reports of progress on all projects.

It shall formulate and administer a system of uniform periodic reports of the employment on projects.

For the data relating to expenditures made and obligations incurred under the Works Program this report is indebted to the records of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of the Treasury Department.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
REPORT ON THE WORKS PROGRAM
MARCH 16, 1936

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GENERAL SUMMARY

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

I - SUMMARY OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

BASIS OF PRESENT RELIEF POLICY

The Works Program, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, marks a new phase in Federal relief policy. The Program is based on the concept that the aid to the destitute unemployed should be given in the form of useful work instead of relief grants. Work provided under the Program has taken the place of Federal grants for direct relief to a large part of the destitute unemployed who are able to work. At the same time dependent persons, unable to work, became the responsibility of State and local governments assisted through grants-in-aid as provided under the Federal Social Security Act.

Relief requirements arising from unemployment are primarily nation-wide in scope. Because the causes of unemployment are not of local origin or within the bounds of local control, and because State and local financial resources are not geared to meet the need resulting from large scale industrial unemployment, Federal assumption of responsibility for aid to the employable destitute becomes imperative.

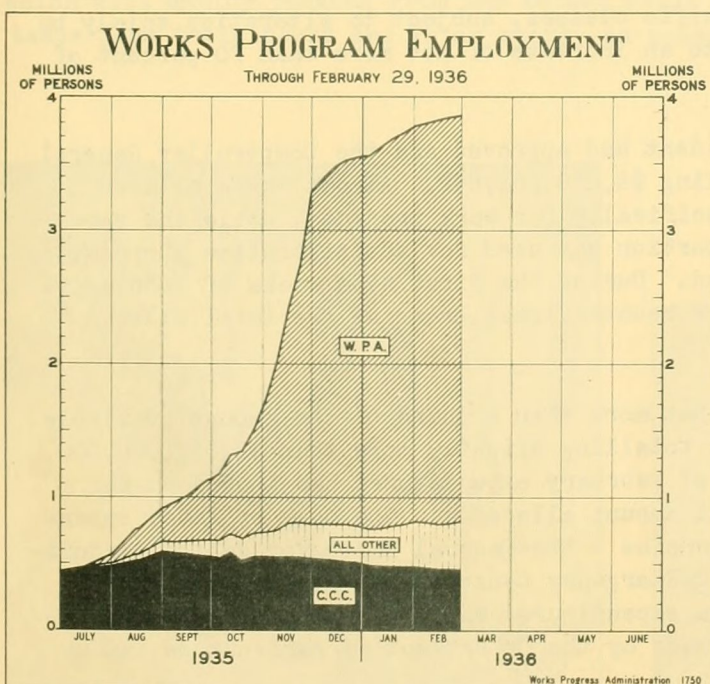
With the cessation of grants to States for direct relief purposes, the present Federal relief problem centers around the 3,800,000 employable members of families and single persons now employed under the new Works Program. This problem is intimately connected with employment opportunities in private industry, and governmental aid will be necessary as long as prolonged mass unemployment persists.

SURVEY AND CURRENT STATUS OF WORKS PROGRAM

Employment

By December 1935 the initial objective of the Works Program had been attained in the employment of about 3,500,000 persons. At the same time final grants for direct relief were made to the States by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. During January and February, employment continued to increase, reaching a total of 3,850,000 by the end of February. Employment under the Program is distributed throughout the country in accordance

with the severity of the relief problem, the size of the program in each State being adjusted to the number of destitute unemployed persons in that State.



The present Works Program represents a combination and coordination of almost all Federal agencies engaged in public work. Agencies supervising the operation of work projects include the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Resettlement Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the regular Departments of the United States Government.

Of the 3,853,000 persons at work by February 29, 1936, 3,039,000 or almost 80 percent of the total were employed by the Works Progress Administration. Another 12 percent, or more than 459,000 persons were engaged in Emergency

Works Program Employment, by Agencies
February 29, 1936

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Total | 3,853,000 |
| Works Progress Administration | 3,039,000 |
| Emergency Conservation Work (CCC) | 459,000 |
| Public Works Administration | 41,000 |
| Resettlement Administration | 47,000 ^{A/} |
| Department of Agriculture | |
| Bureau of Public Roads | 68,000 |
| All other | 60,000 |
| Department of Commerce | 18,000 |
| Department of Interior | |
| Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admin. | 30,000 |
| All other | 6,000 |
| Department of Navy | 17,000 |
| Department of Treasury | 11,000 |
| Department of War | 54,000 |
| All other agencies | 3,000 |

^{A/} Not including families assisted under the Rural Rehabilitation Program.

Conservation Work, largely in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The remaining 355,000 workers were employed on projects under the supervision of 40 other Federal agencies.

It is expected that the February 29 employment will represent the approximate peak of employment for the Works Program as a whole. As seasonal work in agriculture, in private construction, and in other industries opens up in the Spring, the need for employment under the Works Program will decline. During this period, however, the work of the Bureau of Public Roads, the Public Works Administration and most of the other agencies will also expand materially. Many workers now employed by the Works Progress Administration are expected to secure jobs either in private employment or with other agencies operating under the Works Program during the coming months. It is expected that, as

as the result of these factors, employment under the Works Progress Administration will be reduced from over 3,000,000 employees at the end of February to approximately 2,300,000 by the end of June.

Allocations and Expenditures

Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 a total of \$4,880,000,000 was made available for the Works Program. Of this sum, \$4,000,000,000 was appropriated directly by the Act, while a sum not to exceed \$880,000,000 was provided from various unexpended balances of previous appropriations. The Act placed limitations upon the amount to be expended under each of a number of specific classes, subject to alteration solely by the President whose changes were restricted to an increase of not more than 20 percent of the total appropriation.

Through December 31, 1935, the President had approved and the Comptroller General countersigned warrants for allocations totalling \$4,236,981,642. Almost three billion dollars of this amount had been allocated specifically for work projects, while the remainder went largely for relief, although a portion was used for administrative purposes, employee compensation and the purchase of land. During the first nine weeks of 1936 additional warrants amounting to \$169,355,407 were countersigned, bringing the total allocations on February 29 up to \$4,406,337,049.

Reports from the Treasury indicate that more than a third of the amount available had been expended by the end of 1935. Checks totalling slightly more than \$1,672,000,000 had been issued up to that time. By the end of February expenditures had increased to \$2,210,000,000 or approximately half the total amount allocated. The bulk of these expenditures had been made by three independent agencies - the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Works Progress Administration and Emergency Conservation Work (CCC). More than three quarters of the total Works Program expenditures charged against the regular executive departments of the Government were made by the Department of Agriculture and the War Department.

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM

Numerous Federal agencies have cooperated in the successful operation of the Works Program. The work programs of the regular Departments were continued on an expanded basis and the Civilian Conservation Corps (Emergency Conservation Work) and the Public Works Administration were brought within the framework of the general program. The new agencies created with authority to operate work projects were the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Resettlement Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration.

To assist in administering the program, the Advisory Committee on Allotments was organized to advise the President on allocations during the early months of the program. The United States Employment Service was made responsible for the registration and initial assignment of persons to work projects. The determination of eligibility and the certification of persons from the relief rolls for employment on the program was the responsibility of State Relief Administration and Departments of Public Welfare. Accounting for funds, disbursing and the purchasing of materials and supplies became the responsibility of the Department of the Treasury.

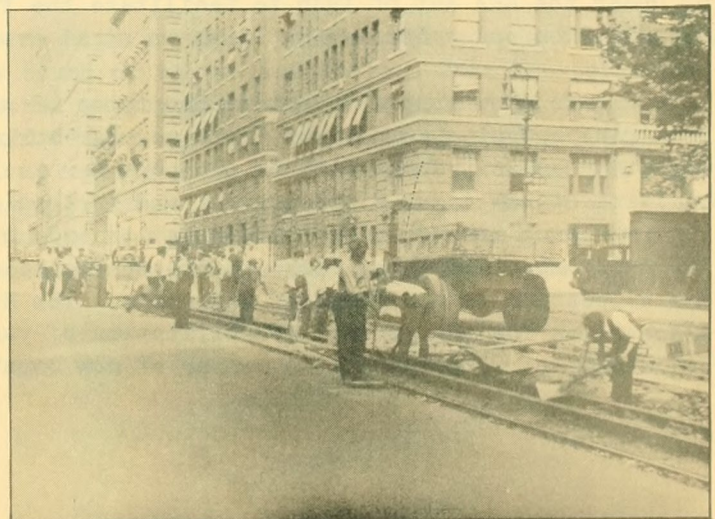
The Works Progress Administration was assigned two major functions by the Executive Order creating it on May 6, 1935. The WPA has responsibility for the "honest, efficient, speedy and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole", as well as authority to carry out an extensive work program under its own direct supervision. The WPA has set up State Administrations in every State, charged with carrying out the Program in the States.

Projects of the WPA are initiated by cities, counties, towns or other public agencies. Applications for projects are submitted by a local governmental agency, called a sponsor, to the District and State offices of the WPA. If approved by the State Works Progress Administration office, the projects are forwarded to Washington for approval or disapproval by the Federal Works Progress Administration and by the President.

Through February 29, 1936 allocations of \$1,234,685,718 had been made to the WPA to carry out its part of the Works Program. In order to allow the greatest leeway to the State Administrations in choosing projects best suited to the employment needs of each State, the President has approved State WPA projects to the value of more than \$5,000,000,000. From this reservoir, State Administrators select projects for operation which will employ persons from the relief rolls on work that is within a reasonable distance from their homes and is as nearly as possible in keeping with their previous



STREET PAVING AND REPAIR PROJECTS
ARE OPERATING IN MANY CITIES



4

occupations and work experience.

The projects actually selected and put into operation by the WPA State Administrations can be divided into two broad classifications - construction and non-construction projects. Construction projects, for new construction, repairs, modernization and improvements, involve the greater number of projects and a predominant percentage of costs (more than 80 percent of the total funds). The most important construction projects are those involving work on highways, roads and streets, and on public buildings, which together account for almost 50 percent of the total funds allotted for the projects which have been selected for operation. Other construction work includes parks and playgrounds, water supply and sewer systems and airports. The remaining fifth of the funds are designated for various kinds of projects such as forestation and erosion control, goods projects, and sanitation and health projects. Into this category also fall the professional and non-manual projects, including the educational program and the projects for artists, musicians, actors, and writers.

Forty-four bureaus or divisions of 14 other major administrative agencies have received allocations for work projects, the largest allocations going to Emergency Conservation Work and the Bureau of Public Roads, which received \$526,584,000 and \$491,000,000, respectively. The Non-Federal Division of PWA with allocations of \$339,380,000 is next, followed by the Resettlement Administration with \$167,169,000 for work projects and rural rehabilitation. The Corps of Engineers, with approximately \$132,000,000 and the Housing Division of PWA are the only other agencies which have received allocations totalling more than \$100,000,000. Other agencies to which sizable allocations have been made include the Bureau of Reclamation with \$82,650,000, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration with \$32,152,000, the Soil Conservation Service with \$21,000,000, the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with more than \$15,000,000, and the Quartermaster Corps and the Forest Service each with a little less than this amount. Four other agencies have allocations ranging from 5 to 10 million dollars.

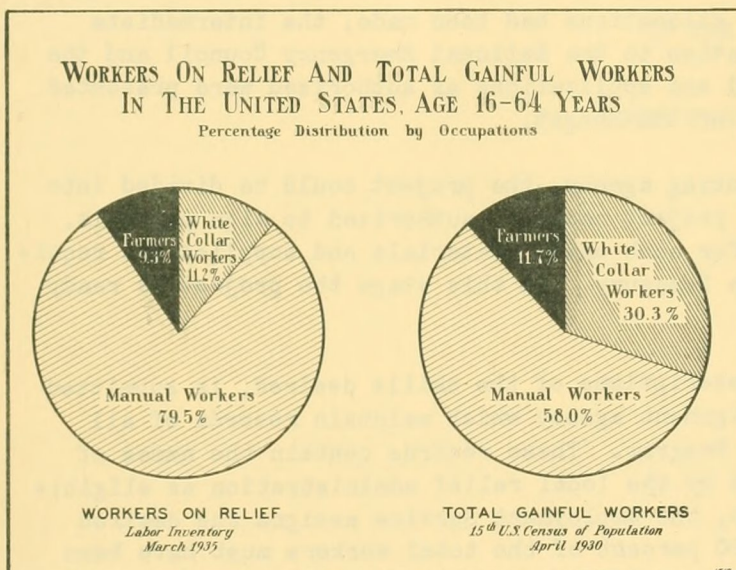
Funds allocated for Emergency Conservation Work are used largely to finance the conservation work done in connection with Civilian Conservation Corps camps. The Bureau of Public Roads is using its \$491,000,000 for the construction of highways, the elimination of grade crossings, and other highway repair and maintenance work. PWA non-Federal funds are allotted to a great number of construction projects for schools, municipal buildings, sewer systems, water works, etc., while the Housing Division of the PWA concentrates on slum clearance and the building of a number of low-cost housing units. The funds allocated to the Resettlement Administration are used primarily for rural rehabilitation and resettlement as well as suburban resettlement. This Administration has taken over the functions of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior, the Land Program and the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the FERA and the Land Policy Section of the AAA. In similar fashion the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration has been using its funds for subsistence homesteads, for resettlement, and for the general reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economic life of the island. While the Rural Electrification Administration does not engage directly in construction, it was set up under the ERA Act of 1935 to facilitate the financing of the construction of electric distribution and transmission lines in rural areas now without electric service.

To a considerable extent the types of work done on projects supervised by the remaining agencies supplement their regular work. The Bureau of Reclamation is expanding its regular program with 30 projects for reclamation of waste lands, including the building of new dams, flood control and irrigation projects. A greatly enlarged program for improving inland water transportation and an expanded program for channel dredging, for hydro-electric power development and for reservoir construction, is provided for under the allocation to the Corps of Engineers. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has received allocations for the general rehabilitation of yards, docks, waterfront grounds, marine buildings, etc., as well as a number of new construction projects.

The Bureaus of Animal Industry and of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have expanded their programs to eradicate animal diseases and to stamp out noxious plants and insects which ravage fields and forests. Fire prevention and similar work is being performed by the Forest Service, while the Soil Conservation Service is carrying forward a program of erosion control (including research work) to demonstrate to farmers the most efficient methods of soil use and conservation. Research and survey projects represent another important type of work being done by some of the agencies. Examples of this work are the Census of Business Enterprise of 1935 operated by the Bureau of Census, and the Study of Income Tax Returns supervised by the Secretary's Office in the Treasury Department. The Survey of Public Health, which includes studies of chronic disease, of occupational mortality and morbidity rates, and of hospital facilities and out-patient clinics, is being carried on by the Bureau of the Public Health Service. These and other research projects are designed to add to public information and to assist the Bureaus in the more efficient handling of their regular work, as well as to point out the need or advisability of new legislation.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON RELIEF

In order to adhere to the policy of adapting work as nearly as possible to the skills of the available labor on the relief rolls, knowledge of the occupations of these workers is essential. An inventory taken in March 1935 indicates that about four-fifths of the employable persons on the relief rolls who possess work experience are manual workers (other



than farmers), almost 10 percent are farmers and 11 percent may be designated as white collar workers. The manual workers who include unskilled laborers in both industry and agriculture, semi-skilled workers, skilled workers and foremen, and domestic and personal service workers, are relatively much more numerous on the relief rolls than in the general population where they compose less than three-fifths of the total number gainfully employed. On the other hand, the white collar workers and farmers who make up the remaining fifth of the employable persons on relief rolls who have work experience are only about half as numerous in the relief population as in the total population. The relative importance of these types of workers among the em-

ployable persons with work experience on the relief rolls and their importance among the total gainfully employed are illustrated by the accompanying chart.

In addition to the employable persons with previous work experience, a large number of inexperienced but employable persons are found on the relief rolls. This inexperienced group which makes up about a sixth of the total employable persons on relief is composed predominantly of young persons between 16 and 25 years of age who have reached working age during the depression and have never found employment. The remainder of the employable persons with no work experience are women - largely housewives forced upon the labor market by economic necessity. More detailed information on the occupational characteristics of employable persons on the relief rolls is presented in another section of this report.

WORKS PROGRAM PROCEDURES

With knowledge of the composition of the labor supply and with funds provided by statute, an operating mechanism becomes imperative, in order to transmute these two elements into an efficiently operating program. The basic regulations to govern the organization of the program by which considerably more than 3,500,000 persons have been put to work were outlined in a series of Executive Orders, subsequently amplified by Administrative Orders issued by the Works Progress Administration. The application of these regulations may be illustrated by tracing chronologically the typical development of projects.

Projects of the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration were initiated by municipalities or other local governmental units through filing an application to WPA or PWA. After approval, these project applications were submitted to the Division of Applications and Information of the National Emergency Council. Projects to be operated by other Federal agencies were initiated by the agencies themselves. The applications in such cases were submitted by the agency concerned to the National Emergency Council. Copies of each application were forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget for review, and in the case of non-WPA projects were then sent to the WPA for investigation as to the availability of relief labor at the location of the project. (WPA projects were reviewed with respect to this prior to submission to the National Emergency Council.) The next step was the submission of the application to the President's Advisory Committee on Allotments, composed of representatives of Government, business, labor, agriculture, and the U. S. Conference of Mayors. The Advisory Committee presented its recommendations to the President. If the President approved the project the Treasury Department was instructed to issue a warrant. Upon approval of the warrant by the Comptroller General, the agency was informed that the funds allocated had been placed to its credit in the Treasury.

By October, 1935, after the bulk of allocations had been made, the intermediate steps involving the submission of the application to the National Emergency Council and the Advisory Committee on Allotments were omitted and applications as authorized were presented directly to the President through the Bureau of the Budget.

Now under the control of the prosecuting agency, the project could be divided into separate operating units if necessary; and a project manager, authorized to sign payrolls, hire workers, etc., appointed by the agency for each unit. Materials and supplies are requisitioned from the Procurement Division of the Treasury. At this stage the project is ready to hire workers.

A requisition for workers, giving descriptions of the skills desired, is submitted to the U. S. Employment Service or other assignment agency which maintain records of all persons eligible for assignment to the Works Program. These records contain the names of all persons on relief who have been certified by the local relief administration as eligible for employment. Upon receiving a requisition, the Employment Service assigns the desired number of workers to the project. At least 90 percent of the total workers must have been taken from the relief rolls except on projects specifically exempted from this provision.

Except for work prosecuted under contract in which prevailing hourly rates are paid, and except for certain other authorized exemptions, the security wage scale specified by the President is applicable. This monthly wage varies in accordance with the skill of the worker, the geographical region and the size of the community.

Responsibility for the coordination of the entire program has been given to the Works Progress Administration. State WPA Administrators review the work schedules and labor requirements of all projects and keep in touch with the development of projects in order to insure a smooth flow of operations.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

OF THE

II - THE BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

The depression, beginning in the last few months of 1929, has been without precedent in the United States. It is true that the country had experienced severe panics and depressions in the course of its history but in none of the previous recessions was the volume of unemployment so great nor was so large a proportion of the working population without jobs as in recent years. Early in 1933 it is estimated that some 15,000,000 persons were out of work. This represented nearly one-third of the labor supply in the country. At no other period had the unemployment problem in this country reached so acute a stage as this. Moreover, the severity of the decline and the length of the depression period are without parallel. Employment and industrial production dropped rapidly in the latter half of 1929 and continued to fall until the low point of 1932 and early 1933 was reached, a decline of nearly four years. This mass unemployment, still serious despite two and a half years of recovery, brought with it a problem of poverty, misery, and human degradation unprecedented in this country.

The economic upheaval which occurred in the autumn of 1929 found the United States unprepared to meet the relief and unemployment problems of a major depression. Owing to the widespread acceptance of the belief that the nation had entered a new era of boundless plenty, the economic storm signals of the 1920's were either ignored or wrongly interpreted. As industrial production climbed steadily month by month, the continued distress of agriculture was overlooked. With manufacturing output the greatest in history, automobile production at five and one half million cars, and stock prices steadily going up, it was easy to ignore the fact that in 1929 nearly two million workers were unable to find employment in private industry.

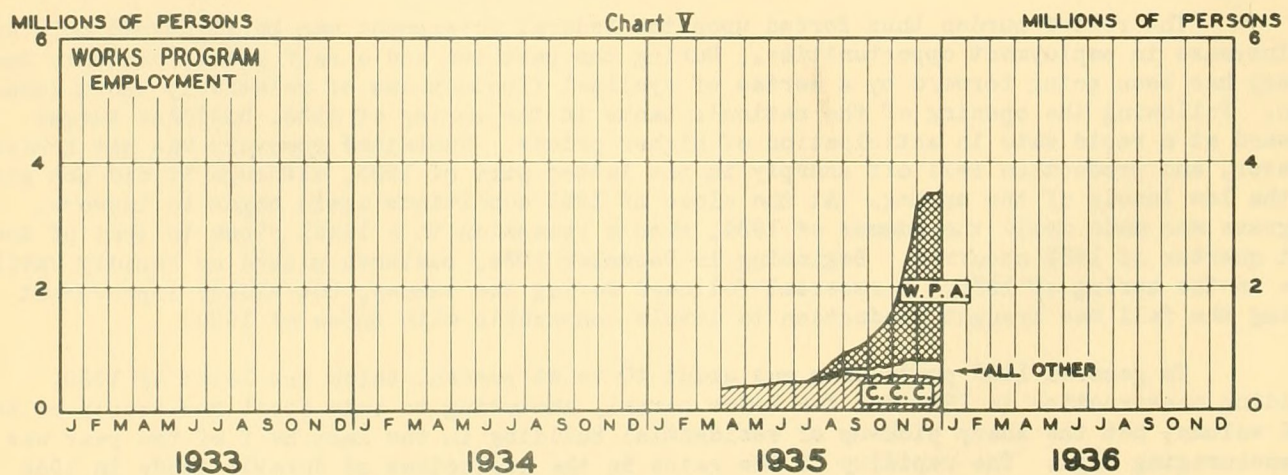
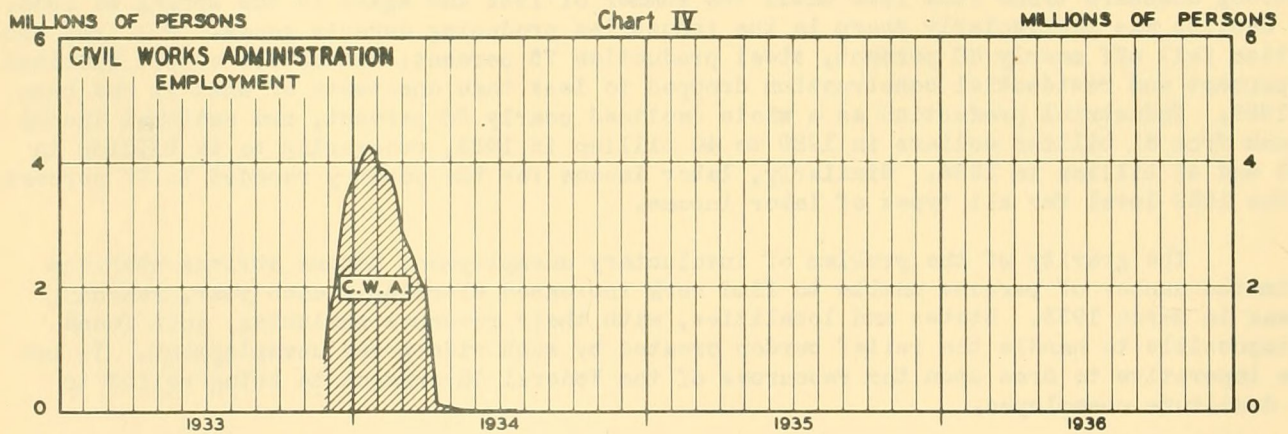
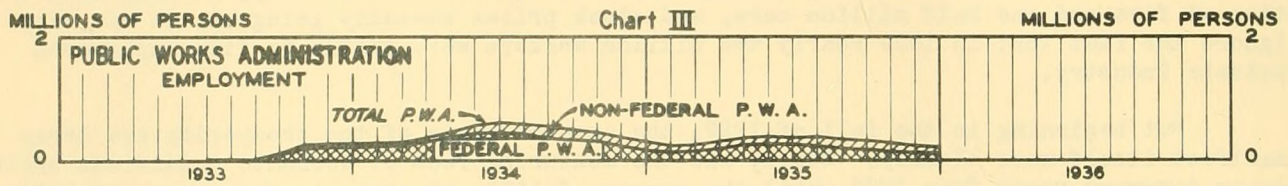
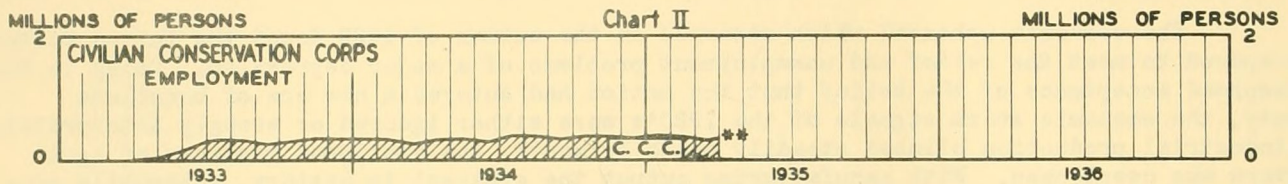
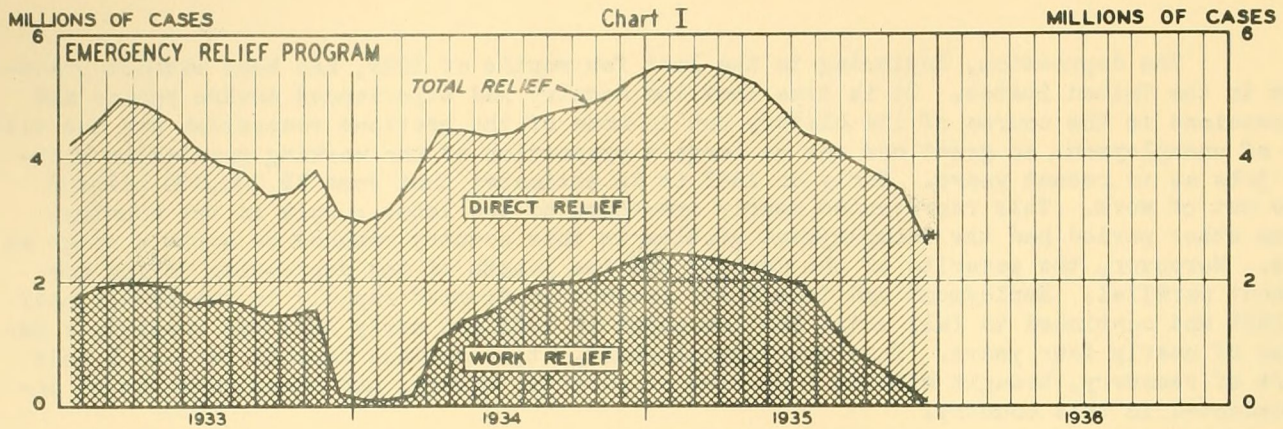
But beginning in the fall of 1929, the unsound basis of the prosperity era began to manifest itself more clearly. Nearly all the measuring rods of economic conditions showed a strong downward trend from 1929 until the summer of 1932 and again in the spring of 1933. The decline was particularly sharp in the industries producing durable goods. Pig iron production fell off nearly 80 percent, steel production 75 percent; automobile output declined 75 percent and residential construction dropped to less than one-tenth of what it had been in 1928. Industrial production as a whole declined nearly 50 percent, and national income shrank from 81 billion dollars in 1929 to 40 billion in 1932, recovering to 42 billion in 1933 and 49 billion in 1934. Similarly, labor income for the country receded to 57 percent of the 1929 level for all types of labor income.

The gravity of the problem of involuntary unemployment became obvious when the estimated number of persons unable to find work increased alarmingly each year, reaching a peak in March 1933. States and localities, with their revenues shrinking, soon found it impossible to handle the relief burden created by such widespread unemployment. It became imperative to draw upon the resources of the Federal Government to bring relief to the destitute unemployed.

The relief burden thus forced upon the Federal Government can be lightened only by an increase in employment opportunities. During the past two and a half years, economic recovery has been going forward by a series of cyclical fluctuations of relatively short duration. Following the opening of the nation's banks in the spring of 1933, business surged forward at a rapid rate in anticipation of higher prices. Sustained recovery was not achieved, however, and production fell off sharply in the latter part of 1933, although it did not sink to the low levels of the spring. At the close of 1933 conditions again began to improve. Progress was made until the summer of 1934, when a recession to a level close to that of the last quarter of 1933 occurred. Beginning in December 1934, business picked up rapidly until late in the spring of 1935. A reversal followed during the summer, but steady improvement during the fall has brought production to levels comparable with those of 1930.

In general 1935 production was about 20 to 35 percent below the level of 1929. Building construction in 1935 was far below normal, amounting to only about one-fourth of the 1928 volume, but the sharp pick-up of residential building in the last half of the year was an encouraging sign. The rapidity of the gains in the production of durable goods in 1935

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS



* INCLUDES HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM WHO ALSO RECEIVED RELIEF DURING DECEMBER, PENDING RECEIPT OF THEIR FIRST FULL PAY CHECK

**C.C.C. CONTINUED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM IN CHART V

was likewise favorable.

During the greater part of this period of industrial recovery the relief problem did not diminish. Only in the summer of 1935 did substantial decreases in relief rolls occur, but relief still remains the most urgent socio-economic problem confronting the nation today. In March 1933 approximately 20,000,000 persons were receiving relief; in March 1935 nearly 5,500,000 families and single persons, representing 21,000,000 persons in all, were receiving assistance. This increase in relief during a period of economic recovery is accounted for in a number of ways. In 1933 considerably less than half of the estimated number of unemployed were receiving aid. The subsequent recovery absorbed many of the unemployed but a large part of the remaining millions were gradually forced on relief as their resources were exhausted. Moreover, the availability of Federal funds and the expansion of emergency relief agencies to virtually every county in the country made it possible to care for a larger proportion of those in need. The drought in 1934 likewise appreciably added to the relief rolls.

To meet the problem of destitution resulting from unemployment the Federal Government inaugurated a number of programs. The relief program, as pointed out above, cared for nearly 5,000,000 families and single persons early in 1933. Under the combined influence of the industrial expansion in the middle of 1933 and the inauguration of the Civil Works Program in the winter of 1933-34, the number of families and single persons declined to less than 3,000,000 in January, 1934. Following the termination of the Civil Works Program in March 1934 the relief rolls advanced to over 4,400,000 families and single persons in April 1934 and by March 1935 to nearly 5,500,000, approximately half of whom received work relief. From this point the number on relief declined to some 3,400,000 in November. This decline was due partly to the withdrawal or reduction of Federal relief funds, partly to the reabsorption of many unemployed in industry and agriculture, and in part to the Works Program financed by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

During this two and a half year period the Government provided from 300,000 to 400,000 young men with employment through the Civilian Conservation Corps. In addition the Public Works Administration projects provided employment for from 200,000 to 600,000 persons. In the winter of 1933-34 the Civil Works Program was launched which employed over 4,100,000 persons during the peak week in January 1934. The trend of relief and of employment on the various work programs are shown on the accompanying charts.

The latest work program, financed by funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, represents a consolidation of the work activities of the Federal Government. Under this program (as shown in the bottom chart of the series) over 3,500,000 persons had been given employment by the end of 1935.

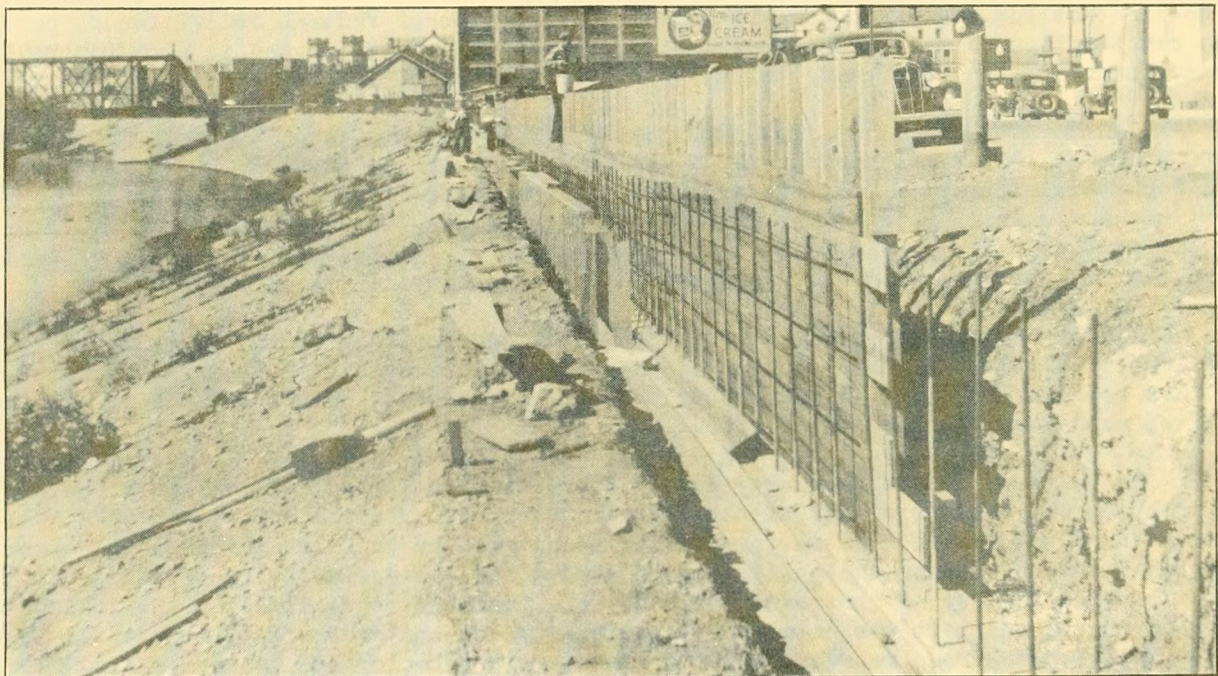
The passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 marked a new phase in delineating the responsibility of the Federal Government for the solution of the relief problem. Under the division of responsibility postulated by this Act the Federal Government recognized and assumed the obligation of caring for a large majority of the great group of persons in need as the result of industrial unemployment, while to the State and local governments was left the primary responsibility for the care of other families in need of aid. This latter group represents for the most part unemployable persons and comprises the types of dependency to which local governments have traditionally provided assistance. To assist the State and local governments in meeting the increasing burden of the latter group, provision was made in the Social Security Act for grants-in-aid for two large groups of persons in need - the aged and women with dependent children.

At the time the Act was introduced into the Congress, it was estimated that 3,500,000 heads of families and single individuals able and willing to work were without employment and in need of aid. Federal responsibility for this group was based upon the nation-wide character of depression unemployment, the basic cause of the present relief problem. Clearly the causes of unemployment are not of local origin nor is it in the power of any State or locality to remove these causes. Furthermore, the States do not have the credit resources necessary to deal with the relief problems arising out of industrial unemployment. The national character of the relief problem caused by unemployment renders imperative national assistance.

The great forward step in relief policy embodied in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was the recognition of the incompatibility of the direct relief with American tradition and the adoption of the policy that aid for the unemployed was to take the form

of useful public work. The object of this program is to give people who have been on relief real work, to pay them a security wage which is not based on their budget deficiency, to drop them from the relief rolls; and by this means to give them once more a normal place in community life on a self-supporting basis. Through work the employable person can maintain and perhaps enhance his skill. He remains a valuable asset to the national economy and stands ready to resume his role in private industry despite a period of unemployment. Even more important is the maintenance of morale, forestalling the degeneration that may develop during enforced idleness. The work habits of the individual are maintained and respect of self within the family group and among fellowmen is retained. In short, the family is maintained as an effective unit in the economic and social structure.

To the gains outlined above must be added the large increment to the national wealth in the form of public improvements created by the employment of more than 3,500,000 persons in every community throughout the country. These accomplishments are described later in this report when discussing various types of projects. After balancing the account, a work program may well prove to be less expensive than direct relief. An adequate evaluation must recognize the individual and group benefits implicit in the substitution of work for idleness. It must appraise the true value of the services rendered and the work produced. Taking these factors into consideration, the net cost of a work program is likely to prove less than would the cost of direct relief, despite the larger gross outlay.



FLOOD CONTROL
CONCRETE RETAINING WALLS PREVENT RIVER BANK EROSION

THE OPERATIONS OF
THE WORKS PROGRAM AS A WHOLE
EMPLOYMENT, FINANCES, AND PROJECTS
THROUGH DECEMBER 1935

III - THE PROGRAM IN OPERATION

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

By the end of November 1935 the Works Program had substantially attained its goal of putting 3,500,000 persons to work. During subsequent weeks employment continued to expand moderately until on December 28 the total had reached over 3,542,000 persons. Almost 2,751,000 of these workers were employed under WPA State Work Programs, about 519,000 were engaged in Emergency Conservation Work, largely in the Civilian Conservation Corps, while the remaining 272,000 were at work on projects operated by 36 other Federal agencies participating in the Works Program.

Building on a foundation of Emergency Conservation Work, a two-year old organization which was employing almost 390,000 men enrolled from all States when it became a part of the Works Program in April 1935, employment expanded slowly during the first months of the Program. By the end of August, when employment on Emergency Conservation Work had reached its peak of about 594,000 workers, this group composed about 65 percent of the total. WPA State Work Programs, after getting under way in July, were operating in 23 States, New York City and the District of Columbia by the end of August. The number of persons employed under them, however, fell a little short of 250,000 or about 27 percent of the total. More than half the WPA workers were located in New York City. Sizable programs were also under way in Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia, which together employed most of the remaining workers. While a few other Federal agencies had projects in operation prior to July, the number of persons employed was small.

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES

(Thousands of Employees)

| Week Ending | | Grand Total | WPA | Emer- gency Conser- vation Work | Total Other Agencies | Agri- culture (Excl. Public Roads) | Other Agencies | | | | | All Other |
|----------------|----|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Navy | Public Roads | PWA | Reset- tlement Adminis- tration A/ | War | |
| July | 31 | 573 | 70 | 487 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 0 <u>B/</u> | - <u>C/</u> | 2 | 6 | - <u>C/</u> |
| August | 17 | 757 | 189 | 529 | 39 | 21 | 3 | 0 <u>B/</u> | - <u>C/</u> | 4 | 11 | - <u>C/</u> |
| | 31 | 910 | 248 | 594 | 68 | 35 | 8 | 0 <u>B/</u> | - <u>C/</u> | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| September | 7 | 958 | 300 | 581 | 77 | 40 | 8 | 0 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 3 | 19 | 6 |
| | 14 | 1,004 | 344 | 573 | 87 | 45 | 9 | 0 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 3 | 22 | 7 |
| | 21 | 1,065 | 398 | 565 | 102 | 47 | 11 | 5 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 4 | 27 | 7 |
| | 28 | 1,126 | 456 | 557 | 113 | 51 | 11 | 7 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| October | 5 | 1,177 | 506 | 548 | 123 | 54 | 12 | 7 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 4 | 36 | 9 |
| | 12 | 1,315 | 594 | 587 | 134 | 57 | 13 | 12 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 4 | 38 | 9 |
| | 19 | 1,347 | 661 | 526 | 160 | 59 | 14 | 27 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 5 | 42 | 12 |
| | 26 | 1,505 | 777 | 555 | 173 | 60 | 15 | 31 <u>B/</u> | 1 | 5 | 48 | 13 |
| November | 2 | 1,720 | 987 | 558 | 175 | 60 | 15 | 32 <u>B/</u> | 2 | 4 | 48 | 14 |
| | 9 | 2,014 | 1,265 | 553 | 196 | 60 | 16 | 48 <u>B/</u> | 2 | 5 | 49 | 16 |
| | 16 | 2,426 | 1,624 | 559 | 243 | 61 | 16 | 90 | 3 | 5 | 50 | 18 |
| | 23 | 2,736 | 1,925 | 552 | 259 | 62 | 16 | 97 | 4 | 5 | 53 | 22 |
| | 30 | 3,284 | 2,484 | 544 | 256 | 62 | 16 | 87 | 4 | 6 | 54 | 27 |
| December | 7 | 3,382 | 2,582 | 538 | 262 | 62 | 17 | 86 | 5 | 7 | 55 | 30 |
| | 14 | 3,469 | 2,675 | 527 | 267 | 62 | 17 | 83 | 6 | 11 | 56 | 32 |
| | 21 | 3,516 | 2,717 | 521 | 278 | 61 | 17 | 86 | 12 | 13 | 56 | 33 |
| | 28 | 3,542 | 2,751 | 519 | 272 | 61 | 17 | 73 | 15 | 17 | 54 | 35 |

A/ Does not include rural rehabilitation cases.

B/ Does not include employment on Public Roads projects previously authorized under the Hayden-Cartwright Act, but financed by \$100,000,000 apportioned to States out of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

C/ Less than 500 persons.

By the end of August, fourteen of the other Federal agencies reported projects in operation, but employment under them totalled only 68,000 persons, or about 8 percent of the total for the Works Program. Most of these persons were working on projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers. Owing to the wide scope of the first two agencies mentioned, some employment of this kind was reported in every State, although the greatest concentration was in Washington, California and Montana.

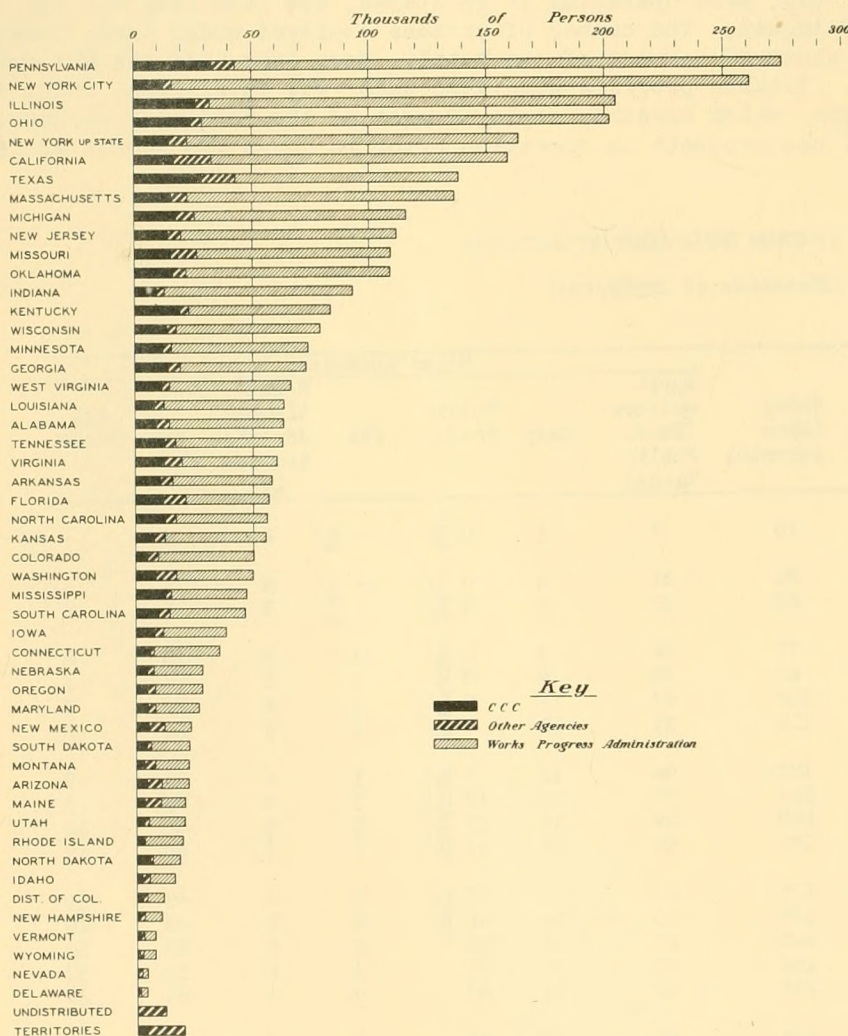
During September and October Works Program employment continued to rise gradually but at an increasing rate, with the number of persons working under WPA forming a growing proportion of the total. By November the rate of increase had become so great that employment practically doubled during the month. This was almost entirely a result of the

expansion of WPA State Work Programs, which were employing less than a million persons on November 2 and almost two and a half million on November 30, when total employment had reached almost 3,300,000. The trend of employment under the major agencies represented in the Works Program to December 28 is presented in the summary tabulation on the preceding page.

With a total of 3,542,000 persons at work on December 28, 1935, the Works Program had completed its first month of operation at the quota level. As indicated in the accompanying chart, employment exceeded 200,000 persons in three States and New York City, and in eight other States ranged between 100,000 and 200,000 persons. In order of total employment, the States followed closely the distribution of the relief population. Pennsylvania headed the list with more than 274,000 persons employed, while a total of over 256,000 workers gave New York City second place. Illinois and Ohio were next in order with about 205,000 and 202,000 persons, respectively, at work. In New York State

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY STATES

December 28, 1935



(exclusive of New York City) about 163,000 persons were employed and in California more than 159,000 workers were reported. Works Program employment also exceeded 100,000 in Texas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Missouri and Oklahoma.

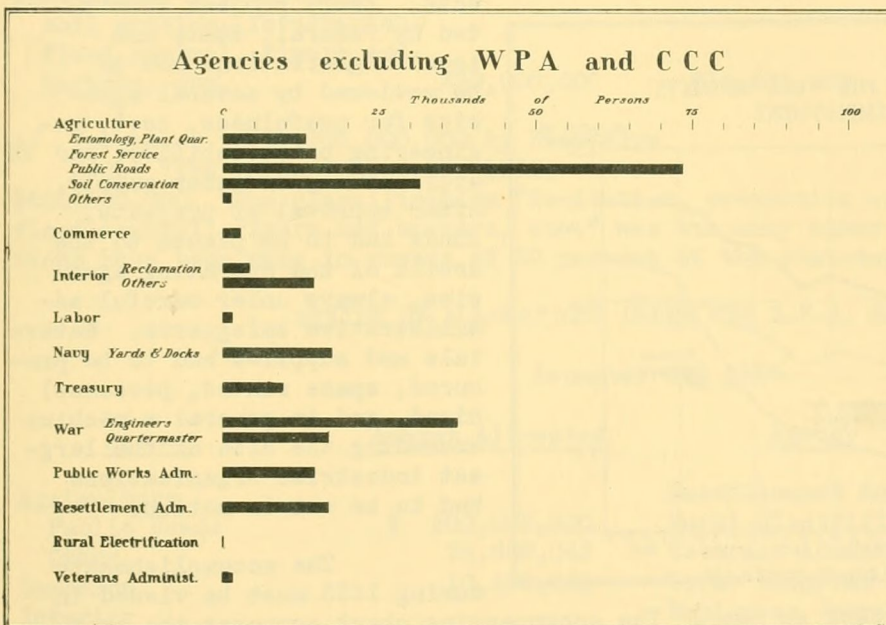
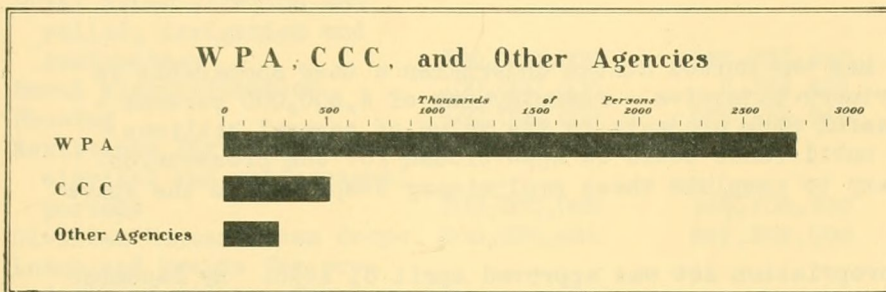
Most of the total employment was reported under the WPA State Work Programs which account for some 77 percent of the grand total for the United States and the four territories, and from 48 to 94 percent of the total in the various individual States. The number of persons employed under WPA State Work Programs represents less than 60 percent of the State total in only four States - New Mexico, Maine, Arizona and Nevada. In these

States the location of major projects of other Federal agencies absorbed a large proportion of the relatively small supply of relief labor available. Owing to the importance of WPA employment in most States, the rank of any State is generally the same whether taken on a WPA basis only or on a total Works Program basis. New York City and the State of Pennsylvania head the list with 240,000 and 232,000 persons, respectively, at work on WPA projects on December 28. WPA employment in excess of 170,000 persons gave Ohio and Illinois the positions next in order, followed by New York State, California and Massachusetts, each of which employed well over 100,000 persons under their WPA State Work Programs.

Almost 15 percent of the total Works Program employment on December 28 was provided under Emergency Conservation Work in which slightly more than 519,000 men were engaged on that date. A large majority of these, about 505,000 workers, were employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps, more than 9,000 were engaged in conservation work on Indian reservations in the United States and more than 4,000 were similarly employed in the four Territories.

EMPLOYMENT *on* WORKS PROJECTS BY AGENCIES

December 28, 1935



Projects under the supervision of 36 other Federal agencies provided the remaining 8 percent of the total Works Program employment. The 272,000 persons at work on these projects on December 28, were distributed among all the States. Individual State totals ranged from 16,000 persons in California and 14,000 in Texas to 370 persons in Rhode Island, while in most instances between five and ten thousand persons were working on such projects. Employment under major agencies is presented in the accompanying chart. About half the total employment under agencies other than the WPA and CCC was reported by bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, chiefly the Bureau of Public Roads and the Soil Conservation Service which employed 73,000 and

32,000 persons, respectively. More than 37,000 persons were working on projects operated by the Corps of Engineers, while almost 17,000 persons were employed on Quartermaster Corps projects, bringing employment under the War Department up to about one-fifth of the total for other Federal agencies. The Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Resettlement Administration each employed about 17,000 persons. More than 10,000 persons were also reported working on projects operated by each of four other agencies, the Forest Service and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

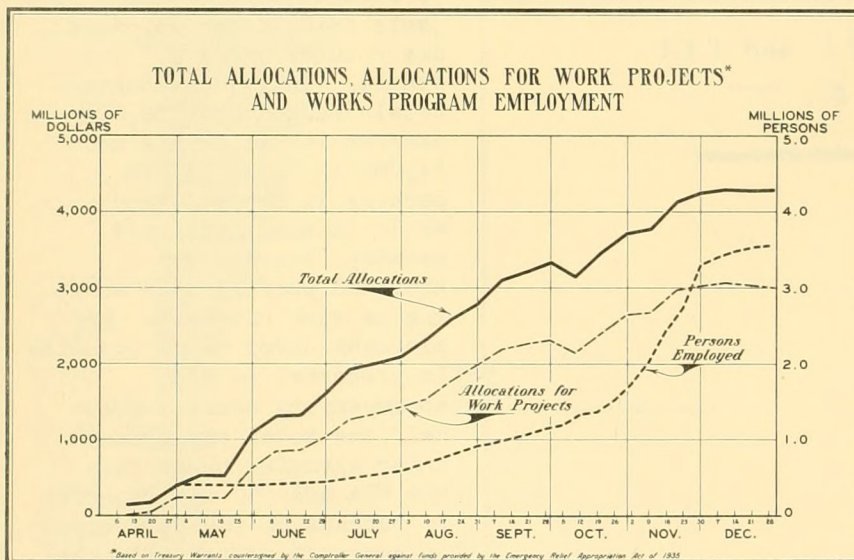
Funds Available

The Works Program is generally considered only in terms of funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This amount, while large in itself, does not represent the total funds which will be expended under the Program. It is estimated that \$250,000,000 will be contributed by local sponsors of projects conducted by the WPA, and a like amount by local sponsors of PWA projects. Further, PWA will provide almost \$150,000,000 from prior appropriations as loans to assist in financing its projects. It is evident that funds provided by the Act will be augmented by an additional two-thirds of a billion dollars from local sources and from previous appropriations. While this additional sum represents only 13 percent of the total appropriation of \$4,880,000,000, a more accurate picture is afforded by comparing the \$650,000,000 of outside funds with the \$3,000,000,000 currently allocated for work projects, as distinct from relief grants and other purposes. If this basis of comparison is used, outside contributions reach almost 22 percent of the currently allocated funds. The financial picture presented in the following paragraphs, however, relates only to funds appropriated specifically by the ERA Act of 1935.

Trend of Allocations

Not since the World War has the United States undertaken a task comparable in size to the Works Program. The primary objective - reemployment of 3,500,000 persons - could not be accomplished until useful work projects to the value of several billions of dollars had been approved, and until funds could be apportioned for the prosecution of these projects. It was necessary to complete these preliminary steps within the space of a few months.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act was approved April 8, 1935. By December of the same year Works Program employment had reached three and a half million persons. The story of the intervening period is one of the designing, review, and approval of projects.



Every project submitted by Federal, State and local organizations had to be reviewed by several agencies for usefulness, cost, engineering practicability, and availability of labor supply. After approval of projects, funds had to be placed to the credit of the operating agencies, always under careful administrative safeguards. Materials and supplies had to be procured, space rented, personnel hired, and in general a machine exceeding the size of the largest industrial organizations had to be set in motion.

The accomplishments during 1935 must be viewed in the light of the magnitude of the task at hand. The accompanying chart compares the progress in the allocation of funds, both in total and for work projects specifically, with the trend of employment. During the early months of the Program, allocations for work projects were made largely to agencies which had been operating previously under other appropriations, such as Emergency Conservation Work. This agency provided practically all the employment recorded until late in July. Allocations for all purposes, including relief and administration, rose from \$125,000,000 on April 10 to \$1,594,000,000 on June 30; \$3,316,000,000 on September 30 and finally \$4,237,000,000 at the end of the year. Allocations for work projects roughly paralleled the total allocations but comprised an increasingly large proportion of the total. On April 20 less than 20 percent of the total allocations represented work projects. By June 30, however, the percentage had increased to 65 and by December 31 more than 70 percent (\$2,994,000,000) of the total allocations had been made specifically for work projects. It is significant that the period of steepest rise in allocations preceded by some time the sharpest increase in employment. This lag in employment was due partly to the time element involved in getting a project under way after the allocation had been made and partly to the necessity (particularly in the case of WPA) of providing

a large reservoir of approved projects from which could be selected those which would most adequately utilize the labor supply available in various parts of the country. By the end of December almost 150,000 projects with a total value of about \$7,000,000,000 had been approved.

Status of Funds

Limitations upon the amounts to be expended under specific classes were established by the Act, subject to alteration only by the President, whose changes are restricted to 20 percent of the total appropriation. As indicated by the accompanying

| <u>Class</u> | <u>Amount of Limitation</u> | <u>Amount Allocated December 31, 1935</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Highways, roads, streets, and grade crossings | \$800,000,000 | \$500,671,500 |
| Rural rehabilitation and relief, irrigation and reclamation | 500,000,000 | 242,833,640 |
| Rural electrification | 100,000,000 | 8,774,231 |
| Housing | 450,000,000 | 105,139,050 |
| Assistance for educational, clerical and professional persons | 300,000,000 | 140,808,960 |
| Civilian Conservation Corps | 600,000,000 | 522,389,000 |
| Loans and grants for projects of States, Territories and Possessions | 900,000,000 A/ | 1,334,269,368 |
| Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, etc. | 350,000,000 | 214,407,809 |

A/ Increased to \$1,700,000,000 by Executive Order 7186 on September 21, 1935.

\$800,000,000. The classification "Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors, etc." was the only other heading under which allocations have been made in excess of 60 percent of the statutory limitation.

tabulation, the President had allocated over \$1,330,000,000 under the limitation "Loans and Grants for Projects of States" by the end of 1935. In order to permit the allocation of this amount, an Executive Order was issued on September 21, 1935, in accordance with the power granted to the President, increasing the original limitation to \$1,700,000,000. The Civilian Conservation Corps has been allocated almost 90 percent of its statutory limitation of \$600,000,000. Next in order of proportion of total is the classification "Highways, roads, streets, and grade crossing elimination" which has been allocated \$500,671,500 from a possible maximum of

STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE E.R.A. ACT OF 1935

December 31, 1935

| <u>Agency</u> | <u>Amount Allocated</u> | <u>Agency</u> | <u>Amount Allocated</u> |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Agriculture | | Resettlement Adm. | \$ 181,070,000 |
| Public Roads | \$ 500,000,000 | Rural Electrification | 11,536,517 |
| Other | 75,399,043 | Veterans Administration | 1,269,120 |
| Commerce | 10,452,944 | Works Progress Adm. | 1,162,688,914 |
| Interior | | Employees Compensation Com. | 28,000,000 |
| Puerto Rico R. Adm. | 35,487,920 | F.E.R.A. | 935,930,085 |
| Reclamation | 84,150,000 | Other Agencies | 9,911,500 |
| Other | 6,432,337 | Total Allocations | \$4,236,981,642 |
| Labor | 9,334,605 | Balance-Unallocated | |
| Navy | 17,554,625 | but Earmarked for | |
| Treasury | 51,241,066 | Work Relief Projects | 322,518,358 |
| War | 146,634,754 | Total Available | |
| C.C.C. | 523,479,450 | for Allocation | \$4,559,500,000 |
| Public Works Adm. | | Previous Deductions | 320,500,000 |
| Housing | 102,739,050 | Total Appropriations | \$4,880,000,000 |
| Non-Federal | 343,669,712 | | |

Through December 31 allocations totalling \$4,236,981,642 had been made. This total included funds provided for relief, employee compensation, administrative uses, and like purposes, in addition to allocations for work projects. Largest allocations were made to the Works Progress Administration which had been granted \$1,162,688,914 by the end of December. Second in amount of allocation was the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which received \$935,930,085 almost exclusively for relief grants to States. Of the \$575,399,043 allocated to the Department of Agriculture, \$500,000,000 went to the Bureau of Public Roads for road and highway work and for grade crossing elimination. Allocations totalling more than \$500,000,000 have also been made for Emergency Conservation Work, in which the Civilian Conservation Corps predominates, while the Public Works Administration has received over \$100,000,000 for housing projects and more than \$340,000,000 to provide Federal aid for construction projects in the various States. The allocations to major agencies are shown in the table on the preceding page.

By the end of 1935 obligations of \$2,341,000,000 had been incurred against total allocations of \$4,237,000,000. Of the total obligations \$902,274,000 were charged to FERA, \$443,000,000 to WPA, \$424,154,000 to Emergency Conservation Work, \$269,235,000 to the Department of Agriculture, \$128,894,000 to FWA, \$88,319,000 to the Department of War, and \$86,980,000 to all other agencies. These obligations represent not only funds actually expended but also actual, accruing and anticipated liabilities such as charges at the beginning of a pay period to cover payrolls presented for payment at the end of the pay period, charges covering contracts awarded, requisitions for the purchase of materials, anticipated travel and other miscellaneous expenses. Consequently, obligations exceed actual expenditures (voucher payments) by a considerable amount.

Expenditures

By December 31, 1935, checks to the amount of \$1,672,394,306 had been issued against Works Program funds. This sum represents well over one-third of the available total. Analysis of the total is made in three ways: by object of expenditures, by type of work performed, and by expending agencies. In the following paragraphs dealing with expenditures, the facts that expenditures are identical with voucher payments (checks issued) and that expenditures relate to Federal ERA Act funds only should be kept in mind.

If grants to the States for relief purposes (representing FERA disbursements and amounting to about \$900,000,000) are excluded from total Works Program expenditures, an analysis by objective classification reflects the relative importance of the various purposes for which the typical project dollar had been spent at the end of the year. Nearly \$475,000,000, or about two-thirds of all expenditures went for payrolls. In addition a large portion of the \$32,000,000 expended for contract payments constituted payments for labor. The total of more than \$125,000,000 spent thus far for materials and supplies represents about 18 percent of all payments exclusive of grants. Contractual services (light, telephone, etc.) comprised 4 percent, equipment purchased 2 percent, and payments on contracts 5 percent of the total expenditures, exclusive of grants.

Analysis of the \$1,672,394,306 expended through the end of 1935 in terms of the general types of work performed indicates that over 85 percent of the total went for four major purposes: roads, streets and highways; public recreational facilities; conservation work; and grants to States for relief. The last two types represent quite closely the activities of two organizations - the FERA and the CCC. Expenditures for grants to States for relief purposes correspond roughly to the amount shown as expended by the FERA in another section of this report; the same is true of expenditures for conservation work which is done by the CCC. These two organizations are not typical of the Works Program as a whole, since both existed prior to it, and their activities were continued without material change under

funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. For this reason, expenditures of these two types now loom relatively large; as the Works Program develops the proportions spent for other purposes will become increasingly important.

Expenditures by Types of Work, through
December 31, 1935

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Roads, streets and highways | \$148,753,540 |
| Public buildings | 33,143,562 |
| Housing projects | 12,553,948 |
| Public recreational facilities | 108,135,613 |
| Conservation work | 298,983,869 |
| Water and sewage systems, etc. | 24,717,188 |
| Transportation facilities | 29,694,720 |
| Educational facilities | 25,441,543 |
| Grants to states for relief | 884,595,443 |
| Rural resettlement projects | 12,334,362 |
| Miscellaneous | 35,818,213 |
| Administrative expenses | 58,222,305 |
| Total | \$1,672,394,306 |

The two other types of work which stand out at present are highways, roads and streets, and public recreational facilities. Both of these totals in large measure represent expenditures for projects conducted by the Works Progress Administration, which has been able to get off to an early start, so that its expenditures represent a comparatively important part of the total at present. As indicated above, however, the proportion which will be spent for each type of work will be materially altered as time goes on. The discussion of allotments by types of work, which appears elsewhere in this report, should more closely

approximate the final distribution of funds by type of work to be performed.

Of the regular executive departments, the War Department and the Department of Agriculture lead in Works Program expenditures through the end of 1935. The Bureau of Public Roads alone accounts for \$66,000,000 of Agriculture's total of \$82,186,712, while the Corps of Engineers represents almost 90 percent of Works Program expenditures made by the War Department. However, the bulk of expenditures thus far have been made by the independent agencies. Three of these are outstanding: the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Works Progress Administration. These three agencies show respective expenditures of (approximately) \$900,000,000, \$330,000,000 and \$257,000,000.

Expenditures by Agencies, through
December 31, 1935

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS | |
| Agriculture | \$82,186,712 |
| Commerce | 424,991 |
| Interior | 5,020,289 |
| Justice | 199,286 |
| Labor | 5,007,752 |
| Navy | 5,074,993 |
| Treasury | 8,942,573 |
| War | 34,161,329 |
| INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS | |
| Advisory Committee on Allotments | 1,153 |
| Emergency Conservation Work | 328,210,640 |
| Employees' Compensation Commission | 111,379 |
| Federal Emergency Relief Administration | 894,047,583 |
| General Accounting Office | 1,328,674 |
| National Emergency Council | 738,928 |
| National Resources Committee | 339,899 |
| Prison Industries Reorganization Administration | 7,569 |
| Public Works Administration | 28,137,319 |
| Resettlement Administration | 21,154,379 |
| Rural Electrification Administration | 310,240 |
| Veterans' Administration | 335,208 |
| Works Progress Administration | 256,653,410 |
| Total | \$1,672,394,306 |

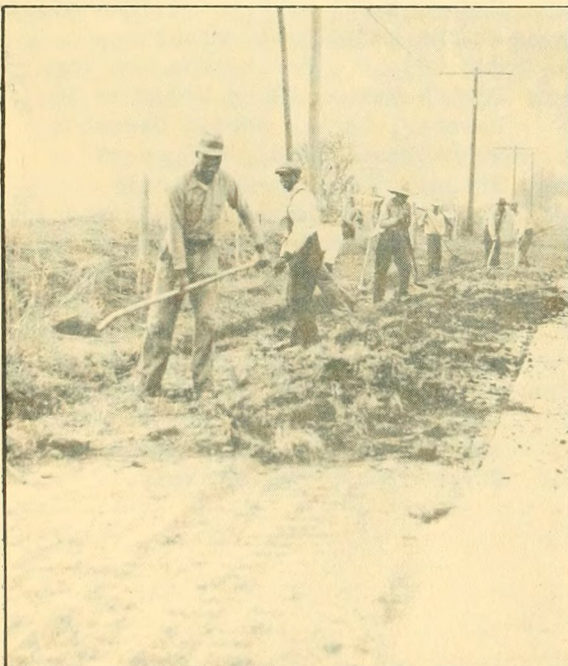
The relative magnitude of these sums, however, is somewhat misleading at the present time. The WPA, which stands below the other two in cumulated expenditures to date, is showing rapidly increasing monthly expenditures, while similar expenditures of the FERA are declining. This trend is indicated by comparison of checks issued during two ten day periods. Expenditures of WPA and FERA stood at the same level, about \$28,000,000, during the ten days from November 20 to November 30. However, in the period December 20 to December 31, WPA spent \$54,000,000 as against only \$10,000,000 for FERA. These opposite trends are expected to continue, since FERA has been liquidated officially, while WPA is at full employment strength. Among other agencies the Public Works Administration and the Resettlement Administration are notable with expenditures of \$28,000,000 and \$21,000,000, respectively.

TYPES OF PROJECTS

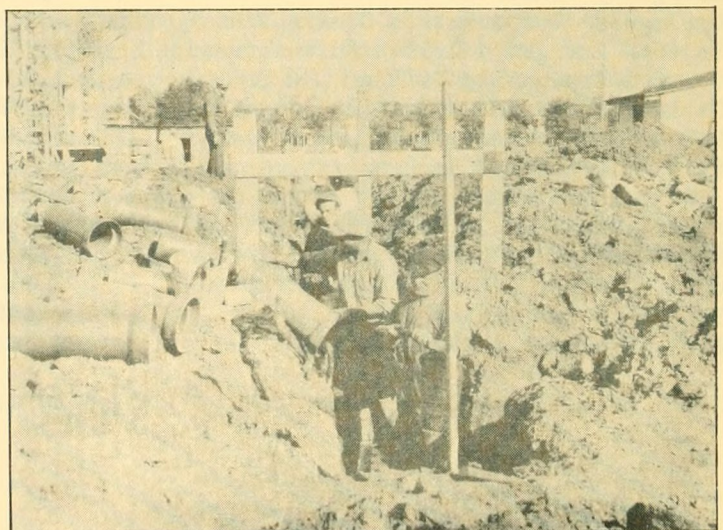
Projects operating with funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 range over a wide field of endeavor. They have been selected carefully in the light of statutory and executive provisions from the much larger group submitted. A staff of engineers scrutinized and made recommendations on each application for construction or related projects, while white collar projects were investigated by persons having experience with this type of work. In all cases particular attention was paid to the benefits that might accrue to the community in which the work was planned. Certain types of projects were clearly ineligible. These included projects which would provide work ordinarily performed by any Governmental agency and which would displace regular employees; projects to be executed on private property, except those unmistakably for public benefit; projects described too vaguely to permit of adequate examination; and statistical survey and research projects not approved by the Coordinating Committee organized for purpose of review. Various other projects were disapproved after thorough investigation because the employment proposed in the application was unduly costly in terms of Federal funds (as for example, where material costs were relatively high and sponsors' contributions were not available to cover them), because the social usefulness of the projects was not sufficiently great, or because the cost was not justified in terms of benefits to be derived by the community. In order to insure a sufficient variety of projects to meet any labor, weather or other conditions which might develop in any community, a much larger group of projects were approved for the State WPA Programs than can actually be put in operation under the funds allocated. In a similar way flexibility was sought for the PWA and Resettlement programs.

Certain projects which received the approval of the Works Progress Administration required in addition the approval of the Federal agency which would normally have jurisdiction over the particular type of work involved. Such projects included work on community sanitation, malaria control, and mine sealing, all cleared with the United States Public Health Service; work on airports, cleared with the Bureau of Air Commerce; and flood control, water navigation, and bank and coastal erosion work, all cleared with the War Department's Corps of Engineers.

In the table on the following page are shown, for various types of work embraced by the Works Program, the funds designated for each type and the amounts under the following agencies: PWA projects as reported on December 26; WPA projects selected for operation through December 31, and total approved projects of all other agencies as of December 31, 1935. Only funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935 and clearly designated for work projects are shown. Supplementary funds, such as Federal loans from other appropriations, and contributions from the State or other agency sponsoring the project, do not appear. It should be noted that the total value of projects shown in this tabulation is considerably less than the total allocations made through December 31 owing chiefly to the fact that the data for PWA and WPA represent projects selected for operation and not total allocations.



PROJECTS INVOLVING ROAD IMPROVEMENT
AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION ARE NUMEROUS
UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM



In considering the projects of all agencies, it is apparent that the largest allocations (over \$882,000,000 or nearly one-third of the total) have been made for highway, road and street projects. A wide variety of work exists in this group, including work on Federal-aid highways, farm-to-market roads, city streets, country byways, grade crossing elimination, culvert construction, surfacing and grading of roads, and roadside improvements. The work is carried on in cities, towns and rural districts of the various States and Territories.

Ranking second are conservation activities. These include the program of Emergency Conservation Work (CCC), although other than strictly conservation work, such as certain structural and road improvements, are also undertaken by this Agency. The aggregate allocation of \$824,784,542 for conservation represents almost 30 percent of the total funds; Emergency Conservation Work alone constitutes about 19 percent of the total.

Projects for public building construction and repair, totalling \$294,137,370, are almost 11 percent of the total. This phase of the Program embraces the construction of schools and various other public and Federal buildings, the repair and improvement of existing public structures, and the conditioning of adjoining grounds and facilities. Closely allied to this kind of project is the water and sewer system group, comprising 6 percent of total project value, or more than \$174,000,000. Housing projects to cost almost \$143,679,834 are next in size of allotment. These projects, representing about 5 percent of the total value, are mostly for low cost housing intended for slum clearance or suburban home development. Projects for improving parks and playgrounds and similar recreational facilities exceed 4 percent of the total.

VALUE OF PROJECTS PROSECUTED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY TYPES

December 1935

| Type of Work | Total Entire Program ^{A/} | | PWA (ERA Funds) | | WPA Projects Selected for Operation | | Other Agencies | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Value | Percent of Total | Value | Percent of Total | Value | Percent of Total | Value | Percent of Total |
| Grand Total | \$2,775,939,578 | 100.0 | \$426,351,220 | 100.0 | \$947,732,727 | 100.0 | \$1,401,855,631 | 100.0 |
| Highways, Roads and Streets | 882,316,078 | 31.8 | 25,418,832 | 6.0 | 362,421,202 | 38.3 | 494,476,044 | 35.3 |
| Public Buildings | 294,137,370 | 10.6 | 171,662,890 | 40.3 | 87,219,588 | 9.2 | 35,254,892 | 2.5 |
| Housing ^{B/} | 143,679,834 | 5.1 | 101,028,000 | 23.7 | 2,009,234 | 0.2 | 40,642,600 | 2.9 |
| Playgrounds, Parks and Other Recreational Facilities | 120,357,308 | 4.3 | 1,610,098 | 0.4 | 118,721,210 | 12.5 | 26,000 | ^{C/} |
| Conservation | 302,200,542 | 10.9 | 7,143,302 | 1.7 | 55,087,025 | 5.8 | 239,970,215 | 17.1 |
| Water and Sewer Systems | 174,279,356 | 6.3 | 87,844,354 | 20.6 | 86,187,741 | 9.1 | 247,261 | ^{C/} |
| Electric Utilities | 47,552,322 | 1.7 | 6,568,346 | 1.5 | 1,568,739 | 0.2 | 39,415,237 | 2.8 |
| Airports and Other Transportation Facilities | 33,133,241 | 1.2 | 6,105,470 | 1.4 | 23,888,285 | 2.5 | 3,139,486 | 0.2 |
| Educational, Professional and Clerical | 102,997,342 | 3.7 | - | - | 76,897,446 | 8.1 | 26,099,896 | 1.9 |
| Sewing and Other Goods | 68,892,447 | 2.5 | - | - | 68,892,447 | 7.3 | - | - |
| Sanitation and Health | 29,624,586 | 1.1 | - | - | 29,624,586 | 3.1 | - | - |
| Emergency Conservation Work | 522,584,000 | 18.8 | - | - | - | - | 522,584,000 | 37.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 54,185,152 | 2.0 | 18,969,928 | 4.4 | 35,215,224 | 3.7 | - | - |

^{A/} Includes PWA grants through December 26, WPA projects selected for operation through December 31 and other agency projects through December 31, 1935.

^{B/} Includes Resettlement Administration Subsistence Homesteads.

^{C/} Less than .05 percent.

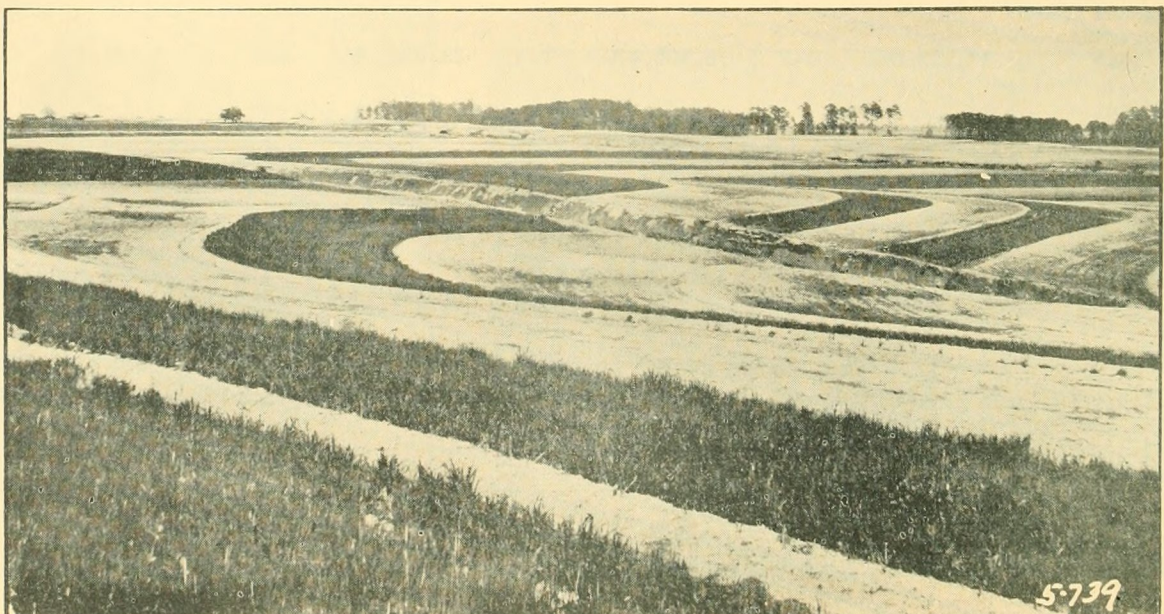
In addition the Works Program includes educational, clerical and professional projects designed to provide jobs for white collar workers. Allocations for this type represent almost 4 percent of the total value of work projects. This group is followed closely by "goods" projects which not only provide work such as sewing for employable women, but also produce clothing, bedding and other products for distribution to relief families. Other types of projects, dealing with electric utilities, transportation facilities, sanitation and similar miscellaneous activities instituted under the Works Program, account for the remaining 6 percent of the total.

The three groups of agencies indicated in the table contribute variously to the total, both as to funds to be expended and as to the particular emphasis to be given to the different kinds of work projects. The projects under WPA are in general smaller undertakings, usually to improve facilities rather than to initiate major construction work which is more likely to be undertaken by PWA and, in many instances, by other agencies. The highway, road and street group makes up a large part of the program for WPA (38 percent) and for other agencies (35 percent), but is relatively small for PWA. The WPA road projects represent road repair work and minor road construction, often on lesser highways and farm-to-market roads, while the road work of other agencies is conducted chiefly under the Bureau of Public Roads' program which includes \$100,000,000 for Federal-aid highways, \$198,000,000 for grade crossing elimination and \$195,000,000 for additional highway work.

In addition to the program of Emergency Conservation Work conservation activities are undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In many instances these projects represent extensions of usual activities conducted to improve soil by irrigation and erosion control, to preserve forests, and to protect animal and plant life. Some conservation work, such as flood control, is being carried on under WPA and to a lesser extent by PWA.

Construction of public buildings involving an expenditure of \$171,662,890 constitutes more than 40 percent of the PWA program while under the WPA more than \$87,000,000 or 9.2 percent of its funds, is devoted to construction chiefly in the forms of repair and improvement work. The relatively unimportant construction operations under the other participating agencies consist chiefly of repairs to regularly maintained field stations of certain bureaus. Work on schools and other educational buildings comprises nearly three-quarters of the total work on buildings done by PWA and a substantial part of the WPA repair program.

The \$86,187,741 WPA allotment for construction or modernization of water and sewer systems forms only 9.1 percent of its entire program, whereas the \$87,844,354 allotted for the same purpose under PWA represents more than 20 percent of this Administration's undertakings. Of the other agencies, only the Navy and War Departments are conducting work of this type and on a comparatively small scale.



STRIP CROPPING FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

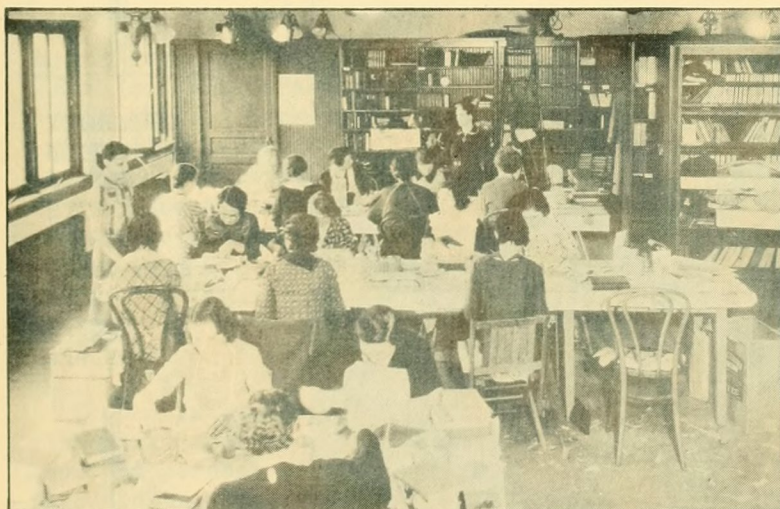
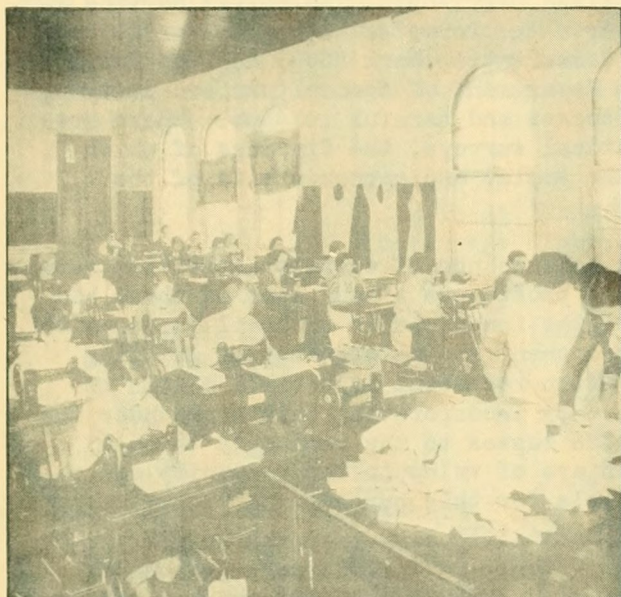
As with public buildings and water and sewer system projects, housing activities under PWA contribute the largest amount to the total devoted to this type of work and hold a relatively important position (nearly 25 percent) in the PWA program. The housing construction under other agencies is found almost wholly under the Resettlement Administration, while such work has a minor role in the WPA program.

Projects for construction and improvement of parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities derive almost all their funds from the WPA group in which this type of work makes up 12.5 percent of the total project value at a cost of \$118,721,210. "Goods" and sanitation projects are prosecuted only under WPA and together comprise more than 10 percent of its activities. Various educational, clerical and professional, and statistical survey projects constitute another 8.1 percent of the WPA program, while similar activities under other agencies, to cost about a third as much, form only 2 percent of the other agencies' program. Funds to be used for electric utilities, such as the construction of generating plants and rural power transmission lines, telephone line repair, and miscellaneous electrical improvements, which total almost \$48,000,000, will be spent chiefly under the supervision of other agencies. Transportation facility projects, chiefly airport work, will expend almost \$24,000,000 under the WPA, \$6,000,000 under the PWA, and a little more than \$3,000,000 under other agencies.

Thus far the discussion of type of project has been limited to funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Approximately \$650,000,000 in additional funds has been made available for the Works Program from other sources. First there are sponsors' contributions for WPA projects, which make up approximately 19 percent of the total cost of all WPA projects selected for operation. Largest contributions have been made for projects involving sanitation and health, and public buildings for which the sponsors are footing about 25 percent of the total cost. Next in order come water supply and sewer system projects for which the sponsors contribute almost 24 percent. For other types of projects the contributions represent a smaller proportion of total cost, though only in the case of educational, clerical and professional work and housing projects do these fall below 10 percent. Funds from sources other than the ERA Act are also provided for PWA non-Federal projects. PWA grants from ERA funds constitute approximately 43 percent of the total project cost, while the remainder is made available partly by PWA loans, which total \$155,000,000, and partly by the use of funds

raised locally, which approximate \$265,000,000. In both the latter instances, funds are actually made available by local bodies though in the case of loans this is effected for the time being by borrowing from PWA funds provided under prior enactments.

Some of the funds spent under the Works Program are recoverable. Projects carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation, for example, come under this category. These projects are chosen only after careful engineering and economic analyses show that the projects can be self-liquidating (One requirement of the Reclamation Law is that there shall be 100 percent repayment for all construction done by the Bureau). The



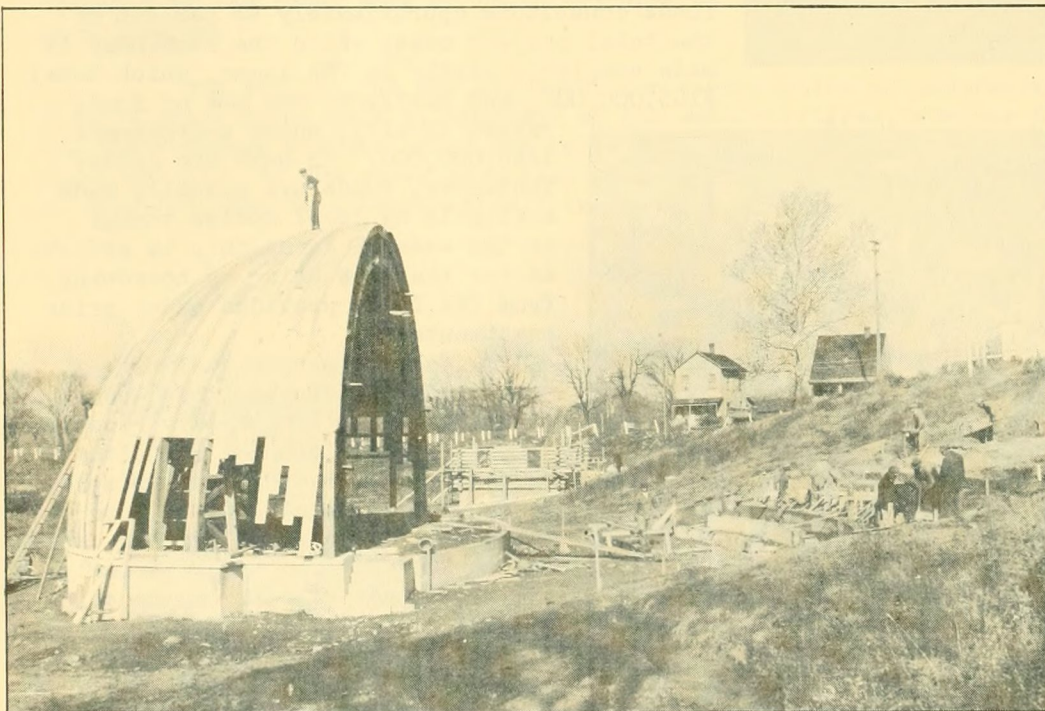
SEWING AND BOOK REPAIR PROJECTS
PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR MANY WOMEN

projects of the Rural Electrification Administration represent secured twenty year loans at three percent interest. The Resettlement Administration also makes rehabilitation loans (though of smaller amounts) to farmers to help them buy new machinery and to provide much needed improvements. In a somewhat different manner the allocations for surveys of nuisance, income and liquor taxes in the Bureau of Internal Revenue are recoverable. In this case it is expected that additional revenue secured as a result of the surveys will more than compensate for the outlay.

While many of the expenditures under the Works Program are not directly recoverable, the increase in the publicly owned wealth resulting therefrom is notable. New highways, roads and streets, new buildings of all sorts have been and are being constructed and old ones repaired. Slums are being eliminated and replaced with modern low cost housing units. Parks and playgrounds, airports and other transportation facilities, electric utilities, water supplies and sewer systems are being developed and improved. Conservation work including erosion control, flood control, forestation and reforestation, preserves and builds up the national wealth.

Evidence of this increment to the national wealth may be found on closer examination of almost any of the outstanding projects or programs. The Bureau of Reclamation has allocations of \$20,000,000 for the construction of a dam and power plant at Grand Coulee, Washington, \$15,000,000 for reservoir structure and dam construction at Sacramento, California, \$13,000,000 for work on the All-American Canal in California as well as funds for many other important projects. The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration will spend about \$32,000,000 in an effort to rehabilitate the island territory. The Forest Service is carrying on work to prevent fires and otherwise preserve the forests. Other Conservation work is going on under the supervision of Emergency Conservation Work (CCC) and the Soil Conservation Service. Several of the bureaus in the Department of Agriculture are carrying on the work of eradicating plant diseases, cattle diseases and harmful insects. There are in addition projects calling for research and statistical surveys, the findings of which will increase the factual knowledge descriptive of the social and economic life of the country.

Another factor not to be overlooked is the maintenance of certain activities carried on by State and local Governmental bodies in more prosperous times; some of these had been neglected during the depression years because of the inadequacies of local funds, with considerable loss to the communities concerned. Improvement and maintenance of existing facilities and the construction of new public works often represent impossible claims on the reduced financial resources of local Governments. By incorporating this work under the Works Program it becomes possible not only to avoid the losses to the community through such neglect, but also to contribute facilities which are of value to the community and would be provided by the community, were funds available for this purpose.



COMMUNITY
RECREATION
CENTER
WITH
OUTDOOR
BAND SHELL
BEING
BUILT
BY WPA

OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS ON RELIEF

Unemployed workers on relief who possess work experience come predominantly from the manual occupations. As shown by the March 1935 relief labor inventory, four-fifths of the total workers on relief fall in this category. That these manual workers are greatly over-represented on the relief rolls is evident from the fact that less than three-fifths of the gainful workers in the general population normally are engaged at manual occupations. Unskilled laborers comprise 31 percent of the relief workers and only 21 percent of the workers in the general population; semi-skilled workers are 22 percent of relief as against 15 percent of the total workers; skilled workers and foremen are 15 percent of the relief and 13 percent of the total workers; and domestic and personal service workers constitute 12 percent of the relief workers and only 9 percent of the total gainfully employed.

The remaining fifth of the persons on relief who possess work experience are white collar workers or farmers. Relief workers in the white collar occupations are greatly under-represented when compared with workers in the general population. Only 11 percent of the workers on relief as against 30 percent of the total gainful workers normally engage in non-manual occupations. Professional and technical, or proprietary and managerial workers make up only 3 percent of the relief workers as against almost 14 percent of the workers in general population, while office workers represent only 4 percent of the relief as against 10 percent of the total workers. Only 4 percent of the relief as against 7 percent of the total gainful workers normally work as salesmen or at allied occupations. Farm operators are also under-represented on the relief rolls, comprising only 9 percent of all the workers on relief as against 12 percent of the gainful workers in the general population. These data in greater detail, as well as the proportions of men and women in each category, are given in the tabulation below.

WORKERS ON RELIEF AND TOTAL GAINFUL WORKERS
16-64 YEARS OF AGE, UNITED STATES
Percentage Distribution by Usual Occupation

| Occupational Classification | Workers on Relief (Labor Inventory, March, 1935) | | | Gainful Workers U. S. Census, April, 1930 | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White Collar Workers | 11.2 | 9.4 | 19.3 | 30.2 | 25.9 | 45.5 |
| Professional and Technical | 1.7 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 14.1 |
| Proprietors, Managers, and Officials (non-agricultural) | 1.6 | 1.9 | .5 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 2.2 |
| Office Workers | 4.3 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 6.2 | 21.7 |
| Salesmen and Kindred Workers | 3.6 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.5 |
| Manual Workers | 79.5 | 79.4 | 79.9 | 58.0 | 59.6 | 52.4 |
| Skilled Workers and Foremen | 14.7 | 18.1 | .4 | 13.1 | 16.7 | .8 |
| Semi-skilled Workers | 21.6 | 20.6 | 25.7 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 18.2 |
| Unskilled laborers | | | | | | |
| (a) Agricultural | 10.7 | 11.9 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 5.0 |
| (b) Non-agricultural | 20.1 | 24.6 | 1.0 | 12.7 | 16.0 | 1.4 |
| Domestic and Personal Service Workers | 12.4 | 4.2 | 47.6 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 27.0 |
| Farmers | 9.3 | 11.2 | .8 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 2.1 |

In summary, it is evident that about four-fifths of the total relief labor supply with work experience possesses skills which can be directly utilized on work projects. About 34 percent of the total relief workers normally work at occupations of the type found in building and construction projects. An additional 5 percent are skilled workers and

USUAL OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS FROM RELIEF ROLLS 16 - 64 YEARS OF AGE

UNITED STATES A/

| USUAL OCCUPATION (1) | TOTAL (2) | MALE (3) | FEMALE (4) | USUAL OCCUPATION (5) | TOTAL (6) | MALE (7) | FEMALE (8) |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS | 6,112,529 | 4,427,141 | 1,685,388 | | | | |
| PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS | 82,440 | 49,057 | 33,383 | SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | 310,401 | 310,401 | - |
| ACTORS | 3,803 | 2,185 | 1,618 | APPRENTICES IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION | 1,566 | 1,566 | - |
| ARCHITECTS | 650 | 642 | 8 | ASPHALT WORKERS | 1,187 | 1,187 | - |
| ARTISTS, SCULPTORS, AND TEACHERS OF ART | 2,941 | 2,145 | 796 | CLASTER | 2,487 | 2,487 | - |
| CHEMISTS, ASSAYERS, METALLURGISTS | 806 | 788 | 18 | CAISSON WORKERS | 314 | 314 | - |
| CLERGYMEN AND RELIGIOUS WORKERS | 3,016 | 2,842 | 174 | CALKERS | 886 | 886 | - |
| DESIGNERS | 963 | 995 | 368 | FIREMEN (STATIONARY) | 25,931 | 25,931 | - |
| DRAFTSMEN | 4,535 | 4,496 | 39 | OPERATORS OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT | 16,031 | 16,031 | - |
| ENGINEERS (TECHNICAL) | 6,264 | 6,257 | 7 | PIPE LAYERS | 2,894 | 2,894 | - |
| LAWYERS, JUDGES AND JUSTICES | 857 | 832 | 25 | ROOMEN AND CHAINMEN (SURVEYING) | 2,401 | 2,401 | - |
| LIBRARIANS AND LIBRARIANS' ASSISTANTS | 865 | 127 | 738 | TRUCK AND TRACTOR DRIVERS | 204,994 | 204,994 | - |
| MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC | 15,089 | 11,253 | 3,806 | WELDERS | 8,900 | 8,900 | - |
| NURSES, TRAINED OR REGISTERED | 6,797 | 262 | 6,535 | OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN BLDG. AND CONSTR. | 42,810 | 42,810 | - |
| PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND DENTISTS | 675 | 625 | 50 | | | | |
| PLAYGROUND AND RECREATIONAL WORKERS | 2,271 | 1,478 | 793 | SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN MFG. AND OTHER INDUSTRIES | 870,574 | 628,799 | 241,775 |
| REPORTERS, EDITORS AND JOURNALISTS | 1,378 | 1,072 | 306 | BAKERS | 12,507 | 11,832 | 675 |
| TEACHERS | 20,454 | 4,659 | 15,795 | BRACKMEN (RAILROAD) | 9,836 | 9,836 | - |
| COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS AND PROFESSORS | 284 | 194 | 90 | DELIVERYMEN | 33,117 | 33,117 | - |
| SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHER TEACHERS (N.E.C.) | 20,170 | 4,465 | 15,705 | DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS | 47,664 | 592 | 47,072 |
| OTHER PROFESSIONAL PERSONS | 2,944 | 1,770 | 1,174 | FILERS, GRINDERS, BUFFERS AND POLISHERS (METAL) | 13,903 | 13,620 | 283 |
| SEMI-PROFESSIONAL WORKERS | 8,162 | 7,029 | 1,133 | FURNACEMEN, HEATERS, SHELTERMEN | 5,885 | 5,885 | - |
| ABSTRACTORS, NOTARIES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE | 194 | 151 | 33 | GUARDS, WATCHMEN AND DOORKEEPERS | 12,663 | 12,645 | 18 |
| TECHNICIANS AND LABORATORY ASSISTANTS | 1,300 | 1,021 | 279 | HANDICRAFT WORKERS; TEXTILE, WOOD, LEATHER, CERAMIC, ETC. | 807 | 399 | 408 |
| OTHER SEMI-PROFESSIONAL WORKERS | 6,678 | 5,857 | 821 | INSIDE WORKERS, WINES | 105,093 | 105,093 | - |
| PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS | 80,251 | 75,726 | 4,525 | OPERATIVES (N.E.C.) IN MFG. AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 499,242 | 313,186 | 186,056 |
| BUILDING CONTRACTORS | 9,172 | 9,164 | 8 | CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 9,991 | 7,054 | 2,937 |
| FORESTERS, FOREST-RANGERS, AND TIMBER CRUISERS | 579 | 579 | - | CIGAR, CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FACTORIES | 14,140 | 5,161 | 8,979 |
| HUCKSTERS, PEDDLERS, JUNK AND RAG DEALERS | 12,305 | 12,069 | 236 | CLAY, GLASS AND STONE INDUSTRIES | 15,740 | 14,337 | 1,403 |
| PROP'S; MOTO'S; AND OFF'S; TRUCK, TRANSFER COB. | | | | CLOTHING INDUSTRIES | 59,914 | 17,875 | 42,039 |
| AND GARAGES | 2,515 | 2,487 | 28 | SHIRT, COLLAR AND CUFF FACTORIES | 6,586 | 1,104 | 5,482 |
| RETAIL DEALERS AND MANAGERS (N.E.C.) | 24,227 | 22,796 | 1,431 | SUIT AND COAT AND DRESS FACTORIES (MEN'S AND WOMEN'S) | 25,905 | 8,587 | 17,318 |
| OTHER PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS | 31,453 | 28,631 | 2,822 | CLOTHING INDUSTRIES (N.E.C.) | 27,423 | 8,184 | 19,239 |
| | | | | ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS | 1,072 | 1,046 | 26 |
| OFFICE WORKERS | 216,098 | 128,228 | 87,870 | FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES | 48,694 | 24,495 | 24,199 |
| BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS | 25,231 | 16,687 | 8,544 | BAKERS | 4,752 | 2,840 | 1,912 |
| CASHIERS (EXCEPT IN BANKS) | 6,081 | 1,224 | 4,857 | SLAUGHTER AND MEAT PACKING HOUSES | 10,527 | 7,188 | 3,339 |
| CLERKS (N.E.C.) | 108,611 | 80,821 | 27,790 | FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES (N.E.C.) | 33,415 | 14,467 | 18,948 |
| MESSENGERS AND OFFICE BOYS | 10,985 | 10,692 | 293 | IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY AND VEHICLE INDUSTRIES | 86,579 | 82,074 | 4,505 |
| OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS | 2,324 | 841 | 1,483 | AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES | 24,277 | 22,635 | 1,642 |
| OFFICE MANAGERS, BANK TELLERS | 2,901 | 2,549 | 352 | AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOPS | 1,788 | 1,767 | 21 |
| STENOGRAPHERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND DICTAPHONE OPERATORS | 23,667 | 1,955 | 21,712 | BLAST FURNACES AND STEEL ROLLING MILLS | 10,797 | 10,534 | 263 |
| TELEGRAPH AND RADIO OPERATORS | 3,363 | 2,981 | 382 | CAR AND RAILROAD SHOPS | 10,948 | 10,923 | 25 |
| TELEPHONE OPERATORS | 10,772 | 628 | 10,144 | IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY AND VEHICLE IND'S. (N.E.C.) | 38,769 | 36,215 | 2,554 |
| TYPISTS | 13,596 | 1,769 | 11,827 | LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS | 34,518 | 10,642 | 23,876 |
| OTHER OFFICE WORKERS | 8,567 | 8,081 | 486 | LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES | 32,296 | 30,183 | 2,113 |
| | | | | METAL INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT IRON AND STEEL) | 14,657 | 11,245 | 3,412 |
| SALESMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS | 181,342 | 124,607 | 56,735 | PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 19,444 | 13,048 | 6,396 |
| CANVASSERS (SOLICITORS, ANY) | 5,654 | 4,285 | 1,369 | SHOE FACTORIES | 21,110 | 14,448 | 6,662 |
| COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS | 5,851 | 5,705 | 146 | TEXTILE INDUSTRIES | 83,781 | 42,202 | 41,579 |
| NEWSBOYS | 3,783 | 3,721 | 62 | COTTON MILLS | 31,336 | 16,381 | 14,955 |
| REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS | 13,757 | 12,353 | 1,404 | WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MILLS | 9,626 | 5,306 | 4,320 |
| SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN (RETAIL STORES) | 115,935 | 65,841 | 50,094 | TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (N.E.C.) | 42,819 | 20,515 | 22,304 |
| OTHER SALE PERSONS AND KINDRED WORKERS | 36,362 | 32,722 | 3,640 | MISCELLANEOUS AND NOT SPECIFIED MFG. INDUSTRIES | 57,306 | 39,376 | 17,930 |
| | | | | PAINTERS, VARNISHERS, ENAMELERS, ETC. (FACTORY) | 14,052 | 13,423 | 629 |
| SKILLED WORKERS AND FOREMEN IN BLDG. AND CONSTR. | 492,575 | 492,575 | - | SWITCHMEN, FLAGMEN, AND YARDMEN (RAILROAD) | 7,435 | 7,435 | - |
| BLACKSMITHS | 15,979 | 15,979 | - | TAXICAB DRIVERS, BUS DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS | 28,203 | 27,942 | 261 |
| BOILERMAKERS | 6,497 | 6,497 | - | OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN MFG. AND OTHER INDUSTRIES | 80,167 | 73,794 | 6,373 |
| BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS | 33,849 | 33,849 | - | | | | |
| CARPENTERS | 135,011 | 135,011 | - | UNSKILLED LABORERS | 897,664 | 888,342 | 9,322 |
| CEMENT FINISHERS | 22,014 | 22,014 | - | LABORERS IN MANUFACTURING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 195,740 | 189,337 | 6,403 |
| ELECTRICIANS | 22,217 | 22,217 | - | LABORERS IN CLAY, GLASS AND STONE INDUSTRIES | 19,910 | 19,655 | 255 |
| FOREMEN, CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT ROAD) | 11,773 | 11,773 | - | LABORERS IN IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY AND VEHICLE INDUSTRIES | 59,356 | 58,991 | 365 |
| FOREMEN, ROAD AND STREET CONSTRUCTION | 8,307 | 8,307 | - | LABORERS IN LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES | 29,568 | 29,189 | 379 |
| OPERATORS OR ENGINEERS, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE | | | | LABORERS IN OTHER MFG. AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 86,906 | 81,502 | 5,404 |
| CONSTR. EQUIPMENT | 32,141 | 32,141 | - | LABORERS EXCEPT IN MFG. AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 701,924 | 699,005 | 2,919 |
| PAINTERS (NOT IN FACTORY) | 111,461 | 111,461 | - | LABORERS IN MINES AND QUARRIES, OIL AND GAS WELLS | 42,386 | 42,386 | - |
| PAPER HANGERS | 3,917 | 3,917 | - | LABORERS ON ODD JOBS (GENERAL) | 134,332 | 132,332 | 2,000 |
| PLASTERERS | 18,106 | 18,106 | - | LABORERS ON RAILROADS (STEAM AND STREET) | 68,181 | 68,179 | 2 |
| PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS | 32,893 | 32,893 | - | LABORERS ON ROADS, STREETS AND SEWERS | 112,455 | 112,454 | 1 |
| ROOFERS | 7,629 | 7,629 | - | LABORERS IN STORES (INCLUDING PORTERS) | 35,954 | 35,589 | 365 |
| SHEET METAL WORKERS | 3,143 | 3,143 | - | LABORERS AND HELPERS (N.E.C.) BLDG. AND CONSTR. | 157,838 | 157,835 | 3 |
| STONE CUTTERS AND CARVERS | 3,836 | 3,836 | - | LONGHORSEMAN AND STEVEDORES | 13,198 | 13,198 | - |
| STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL WORKERS | 9,559 | 9,559 | - | LUMBERMEN, RAFTERS AND WOODCHOPPERS | 38,367 | 38,363 | 4 |
| SETTERS, MARBLE, STONE AND TILE | 4,124 | 4,124 | - | STREET CLEANERS, GARBAGE MEN AND SCAVENGERS | 3,000 | 3,000 | - |
| OTHER SKILLED WORKERS IN BLDG. AND CONSTR. | 10,119 | 10,119 | - | TEAMSTERS AND DRAYMEN | 26,067 | 26,067 | - |
| | | | | OTHER LABORERS, EXCEPT IN MFG. AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES (N.E.C.) | 70,143 | 69,602 | 541 |
| SKILLED WORKERS AND FOREMEN IN MFG. AND OTHER INDUSTRIES | 244,739 | 241,239 | 3,500 | | | | |
| CABINET MAKERS | 6,836 | 6,836 | - | DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS | 617,673 | 170,060 | 447,613 |
| COBBLERS AND SHOE REPAIRMEN | 7,607 | 7,563 | 44 | BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP WORKERS | 21,301 | 16,451 | 4,850 |
| CONDUCTORS, STEAM AND STREET RAILROADS AND BUSES | 3,518 | 3,509 | 9 | BOOTBLACKS | 3,361 | 3,327 | 34 |
| FOREMEN (IN FACTORIES) | 14,400 | 13,185 | 1,215 | CLEANERS AND CHARTWOMEN | 32,875 | 2,779 | 30,096 |
| FOREMEN AND INSPECTORS (EXCEPT IN FACTORIES) | 17,340 | 16,540 | 800 | COOKS AND CHEFS (EXCEPT IN PRIVATE FAMILY) | 42,949 | 28,544 | 14,405 |
| LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN | 13,427 | 13,427 | - | ELEVATOR OPERATORS | 9,463 | 8,121 | 1,342 |
| MACHINISTS, MILLWRIGHTS, TOOLMAKERS | 36,239 | 36,239 | - | JANITORS, CARETAKERS, SEXTONS | 32,087 | 28,373 | 3,714 |
| MECHANICS (N.E.C.) | 68,246 | 68,246 | - | LAUNDRESSES (NOT IN LAUNDRY) | 53,681 | 513 | 53,168 |
| MOLDERS, FOUNDERS, AND CASTERS (METAL) | 17,052 | 17,052 | - | PORTERS (EXCEPT IN STORES) | 20,708 | 20,544 | 164 |
| SAVERS | 9,715 | 9,715 | - | PRACTICAL NURSES, HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS AND ORDERLIES | 20,899 | 3,103 | 17,796 |
| SKILLED WORKERS IN PRINTING AND ENGRAVING | 10,596 | 10,203 | 393 | SERVANTS (HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, ETC.) (N.E.C.) | 38,061 | 16,083 | 21,978 |
| TAILORS AND FURRIERS | 6,750 | 6,096 | 654 | SERVANTS (PRIVATE FAMILY) | 238,130 | 4,792 | 233,338 |
| TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS | 6,217 | 6,217 | - | WAITERS, WAITRESSES AND BARTENDERS | 45,751 | 15,344 | 30,407 |
| METAL WORKERS (EXCEPT GOLD AND SILVER) (N.E.C.) | 7,130 | 7,130 | 2 | OTHER DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS | 58,407 | 21,186 | 37,221 |
| SKILLED WORKERS IN MFG. AND OTHER INDUSTRIES (N.E.C.) | 19,664 | 19,281 | 383 | | | | |
| | | | | FARM OPERATORS AND LABORERS | 993,038 | 936,643 | 56,395 |
| | | | | FARM FOREMEN, MANAGERS, AND OVERSEERS | 2,885 | 2,828 | 57 |
| | | | | FARM LABORERS | 531,616 | 482,923 | 48,693 |
| | | | | FARMERS | 458,537 | 450,892 | 7,645 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | INEXPERIENCED PERSONS | 956,309 | 282,551 | 673,758 |
| | | | | PERSONS 16-24 YEARS OF AGE (INCLUSIVE) | 600,094 | 264,198 | 335,896 |
| | | | | PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER | 356,215 | 18,353 | 337,862 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | UNKNOWN OCCUPATION | 169,425 | 98,913 | 70,512 |

A/ BASED ON CENSUS OF ELIGIBLE WORKERS ON RELIEF IN MARCH 1935.

(N.E.C.) NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

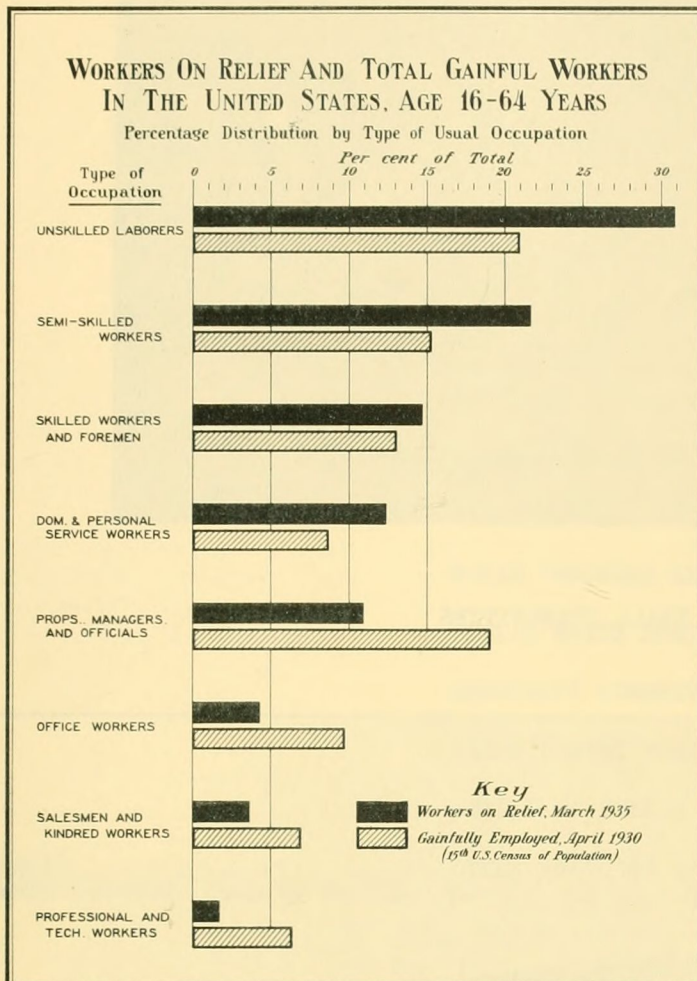
foremen in manufacturing and other industries (cabinet-makers, foremen, machinists, mechanics, tinsmiths, etc.) with skills readily convertible to Works Program employment. Another 9 percent, or about half of the semi-skilled workers in manufacturing and allied industries (who comprise 18 percent of the total workers on relief), also possess skills which are fairly easily adapted to Works Program employment. This group includes such workers as delivery men, miners, dressmakers, seamstresses, taxicab drivers, etc. Farm operators and laborers, whose skills can be used for rural construction, reclamation, conservation and soil erosion projects, comprise 20 percent of the total number of relief workers. The re-

maining 11 percent of all relief workers normally work at white collar occupations. This group includes persons in the professions - engineers, teachers, musicians, artists, clergymen, nurses, etc. - as well as proprietors, managers and officials, and office and sales workers.

It should be noted that in comparing the major occupational groups mentioned above the description of the occupational background of persons on relief has been much simplified. In reality, within each major group are included persons who possess previous work experience representing a wide range of skills. This may be observed in the table on the preceding page which relates to employable persons on relief during March, 1935.

In addition to the experienced workers discussed above, the relief rolls include employable persons with no previous work experience who represent about 16 percent of the total number of employable persons on relief. They are mainly young persons who have reached working age during the depression years and who have never found employment, and housewives who have been forced upon the labor market by economic necessity. About two-thirds of these

inexperienced persons are youths between 16 and 25 years of age. The inexperienced persons above this age group are almost all women. Only 18 percent of the inexperienced persons are the economic heads of their families. The remainder are members of families which contain experienced workers. A number of projects designed to provide useful employment and increase morale, are being planned and executed by the National Youth Administration for inexperienced youths as well as for young persons with work experience.





SEWERS FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES



CONSTRUCTING FORMS FOR CONCRETE PAVING
TO IMPROVE A RIVERSIDE ESPLANADE

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM

EXPERIENCES AND DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH DECEMBER 1935

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

OTHER AGENCIES

IV - WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

By Executive Order 7034 the President on May 6, 1935 established the Works Progress Administration, with responsibility for the "honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole, and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in private employment, the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible." To discharge this responsibility the WPA was given, in addition to its general coordinating powers with respect to the entire program, the authority to carry on small, useful projects to provide a maximum of employment, insofar as this is not provided on projects operated by other agencies.

To carry out the program State Administrations have been set up. These State Administrations are charged with the execution of policies within the States, and with direct supervision of projects of a State-wide nature. Actual supervision of projects of more localized scope is delegated to more than 300 work district administrations which have been set up as a major units of operation within the States. Further details regarding the operating procedure of the WPA are given in a later section of this report.

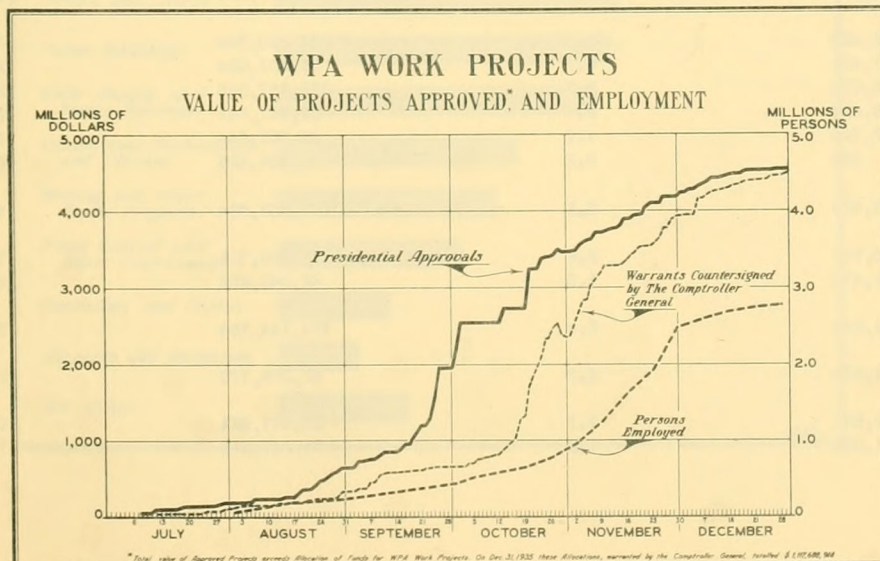
Through December 31, 1935 allocations of \$1,162,688,914 to the WPA had been approved by the Comptroller General. Of this total \$1,070,532,646 covers work projects operated under the State Work Programs and WPA Sponsored Federal Projects. The total also includes \$47,156,268 for the National Youth Administration, set up within the WPA by Executive Order, and \$45,000,000 for administrative purposes.

TYPES OF PROJECTS ON THE WPA PROGRAM

Nearly 163,000 projects were available by January 15, 1936 for operation under the various State organizations of the WPA, a panel that would require about \$4,580,000,000 of Federal funds if all were to be prosecuted. The distribution of these projects, by type, is shown in the table on the following page. As indicated in the accompanying chart, projects totalling almost \$4,500,000,000 had been approved for operation by December 31, 1935, while at the same time only \$1,117,688,914 had been allocated for work projects and NYA activities. The excess of the value of approved projects over allocations is intended to permit flexibility in the selection of projects for operation, in accordance with the available labor supply, cost, weather conditions, and other factors associated with the needs of the various communities.

Highway, road and street projects comprise about 40 percent in value and 32 percent in number of all approvals. This category, consisting primarily of work on farm-to-

market roads, numbered road systems (exclusive of Federal highways) and city streets, also includes construction and repair of bridges, viaducts, culverts, roadside ditches, drains, retaining walls and other roadside improvements. The preponderance of this type of project may be explained in terms of the constant pressure from the public for construction of new, and repair of existing roads and the relative facility with which project applications for such work could be submitted, since the experience of public administrative bodies with street and road projects could readily be drawn upon.



NUMBER AND VALUE OF WPA PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT BY TYPES

JANUARY 15, 1936

| TYPE OF PROJECT | PROJECTS | | NET PROJECT VALUE | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | NUMBER | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT |
| GRAND TOTAL | 162,847 | 100.0 | \$4,579,359,147 | 100.0 |
| HIGHWAYS ROADS AND STREETS | 51,579 | 31.7 | 1,810,118,848 | 39.5 |
| HIGHWAYS AND ROADS | 27,410 | 16.8 | 1,060,086,839 | 23.1 |
| STREETS AND ALLEYS | 13,205 | 8.1 | 443,392,030 | 9.7 |
| SIDEWALKS CURBS AND GUTTERS | 4,472 | 2.8 | 121,421,844 | 2.6 |
| ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS | 995 | 0.6 | 25,321,450 | 0.6 |
| BRIDGES VIADUCTS AND CULVERTS | 3,513 | 2.2 | 49,209,047 | 1.1 |
| OTHER | 1,984 | 1.2 | 110,687,638 | 2.4 |
| PUBLIC BUILDINGS | 36,848 | 22.6 | 487,146,993 | 10.6 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE | 2,829 | 1.7 | 34,738,426 | 0.8 |
| CHARITABLE MEDICAL AND MENTAL | 2,045 | 1.3 | 80,100,147 | 1.7 |
| EDUCATIONAL | 18,897 | 11.6 | 147,762,246 | 3.2 |
| SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL | 3,900 | 2.4 | 91,096,028 | 2.0 |
| PENAL AND CORRECTIVE | 405 | 0.2 | 4,217,805 | 0.1 |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS | 484 | 0.3 | 20,600,897 | 0.4 |
| IMPROVEMENT TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS | 5,314 | 3.3 | 50,696,873 | 1.1 |
| HOUSING | 13 | - | 196,997 | - |
| DEMOLITION | 298 | 0.2 | 8,951,221 | 0.2 |
| OTHER | 2,663 | 1.6 | 48,786,353 | 1.1 |
| PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS | 9,477 | 5.8 | 399,211,378 | 8.7 |
| ATHLETIC FIELDS | 659 | 0.4 | 11,923,174 | 0.3 |
| PARKS | 7,583 | 4.7 | 354,529,028 | 7.7 |
| BEACHES AND SWIMMING POOLS | 732 | 0.4 | 12,510,530 | 0.3 |
| OTHER | 503 | 0.3 | 20,248,646 | 0.4 |
| FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER CONSERVATION | 7,305 | 4.5 | 293,807,134 | 6.4 |
| FORESTATION | 704 | 0.4 | 55,396,133 | 1.2 |
| EROSION AND LAND UTILIZATION CONTROL | 743 | 0.5 | 25,069,875 | 0.6 |
| IRRIGATION AND WATER | 2,715 | 1.7 | 125,923,144 | 2.7 |
| OTHER | 3,143 | 1.9 | 87,417,982 | 1.9 |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,575 | 8.3 | 482,443,701 | 10.5 |
| WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY | 4,495 | 2.7 | 100,920,017 | 2.2 |
| SEWERS AND DISPOSAL PLANTS | 8,125 | 5.0 | 361,259,040 | 7.9 |
| ELECTRIFICATION | 474 | 0.3 | 9,050,901 | 0.2 |
| OTHER | 481 | 0.3 | 11,213,743 | 0.2 |
| AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION | 2,071 | 1.3 | 152,706,428 | 3.3 |
| NAVIGATION | 444 | 0.3 | 38,137,428 | 0.8 |
| AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS | 1,568 | 1.0 | 108,199,669 | 2.4 |
| OTHER | 59 | - | 6,369,331 | 0.1 |
| EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL | 24,686 | 15.2 | 441,927,727 | 9.7 |
| EDUCATIONAL | 2,429 | 1.5 | 66,860,744 | 1.5 |
| CLERICAL | 7,601 | 4.7 | 93,307,024 | 2.0 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | 6,070 | 3.7 | 122,357,546 | 2.7 |
| RESEARCH STATISTICAL AND NON-STATISTICAL SURVEYS | 5,484 | 3.4 | 89,947,141 | 2.0 |
| RECREATION DRAMA ART AND MUSIC | 2,720 | 1.7 | 66,703,844 | 1.4 |
| OTHER | 382 | 0.2 | 2,751,428 | 0.1 |
| SEWING AND OTHER GOODS | 8,629 | 5.3 | 295,553,584 | 6.5 |
| SEWING | 6,153 | 3.8 | 253,209,728 | 5.6 |
| OTHER | 2,476 | 1.5 | 42,343,856 | 0.9 |
| SANITATION AND HEALTH | 3,868 | 2.4 | 124,144,184 | 2.7 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 4,809 | 2.9 | 92,299,170 | 2.1 |
| DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES | 2,841 | 1.7 | 20,871,921 | 0.5 |
| PROJECTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED | 1,968 | 1.2 | 71,427,249 | 1.6 |

Projects involving work on public buildings are the next largest group, closely followed by sewer and water systems and other public utilities. Each of these constitutes almost 11 percent of the total value of WPA projects. In the public buildings group, the construction and repair of schoolhouses and other educational buildings predominate. Within the public utilities group about three-quarters of the value is represented by projects involving the repair and new construction of sewers, sewage systems and disposal plants.

White collar projects of an educational, clerical, professional and social nature make up approximately 10 percent of the total value of approved projects. Among these educational projects providing vocational training classes, general adult education, nursery schools, literacy classes, and domestic instruction will give work to many unemployed teachers. Projects such as making inventories of public property, renovating and recopying public records, coding, indexing, and filing are to provide work for persons of clerical training. Along lines of public health and welfare are projects for nursing, and also for the preparation of lunches for undernourished school children. Projects for research and surveys include studies of farm labor conditions, building construction permits, real property inventories, imports, consumption of goods and services by urban and rural families, rural realty, statistics of crime, and other studies of a similar nature.

Park and playground projects, largely for the improvement of local, State and Federal parks, represent almost 9 percent of the value of all approved projects, while goods projects are next in order with about 7 percent of the total value. The latter not only provide work for unskilled women workers, but also supply clothes, bed linen, mattresses, and the like for needy families. Conservation projects, the only other type representing more than five percent of the total value of approvals, airport and other transportation projects, sanitation and health projects, and miscellaneous activities complete the register of approved WPA projects.

It is fundamental to the Program that projects originate in applications of local governments, submitted by them to the WPA. Review by WPA prior to approval is provided to insure compatibility with the needs and policies of the Works Program.

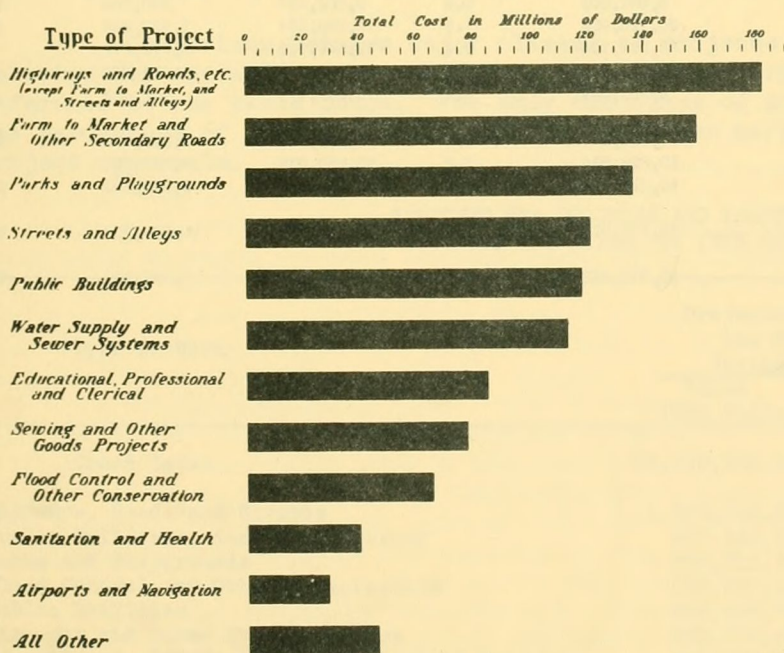
PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION

The projects discussed above are those which have received Presidential approval. From this reservoir, State Works Progress Administrators have made selections for actual operation. In making selections the administrators have had to recognize such limiting

factors as the residence and skill of eligible workers, the funds available (both sponsors' contributions and Federal money), weather conditions and the necessity of completing jobs or units of jobs once begun.

WPA PROJECTS SELECTED *for* OPERATION

Through December 31, 1935



Although developments were more rapid in certain States than in others, by December 31 more than 69,000 work projects had already been selected for operation at a total estimated cost of almost \$1,170,000,000. Of this amount, sponsoring State and local Governmental bodies will contribute 222 million dollars or about 19 percent of the total cost. Four major types of public improvements - those for highway, road and street projects, public buildings, water supply and sewer systems, and parks and playgrounds - account for about 71 percent of the total cost of the projects selected for prosecution.

WPA PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION BY TYPES

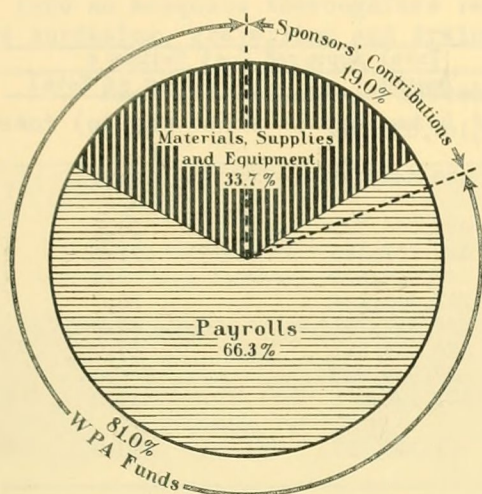
DECEMBER 31, 1935

| TYPE OF PROJECT | NUMBER OF PROJECTS | TOTAL APPROVED COST ESTIMATE | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | TOTAL COST | | W P A | SPONSORS* | PERCENT |
| | | DOLLARS | PERCENT | FUNDS DOLLARS | CONTRIBUTION DOLLARS | CONTRIBUTED BY SPONSORS |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| GRAND TOTAL | 69,152 | 1,169,650,880 | 100.0 | 947,732,727 | 221,918,153 | 19.0 |
| HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS - TOTAL | 23,105 | 461,033,337 | 39.5 | 362,421,202 | 99,212,135 | 21.5 |
| HIGHWAYS | 330 | 9,233,784 | 0.8 | 6,476,712 | 2,757,072 | 29.9 |
| FARM TO MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS | 9,920 | 158,753,730 | 13.6 | 116,417,063 | 42,336,667 | 26.7 |
| STREETS AND ALLEYS | 4,955 | 121,358,621 | 10.4 | 99,509,335 | 21,849,286 | 18.0 |
| BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS | 997 | 11,171,466 | 1.0 | 8,310,461 | 2,861,005 | 25.6 |
| GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION | 28 | 245,628 | 0.0 | 204,676 | 40,952 | 16.7 |
| OTHER A/ | 6,975 | 160,870,108 | 13.7 | 131,502,955 | 29,367,153 | 18.3 |
| PUBLIC BUILDINGS - TOTAL | 9,508 | 115,824,103 | 9.9 | 87,219,588 | 28,604,515 | 24.7 |
| EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS | 5,266 | 43,489,182 | 4.2 | 34,767,775 | 13,720,407 | 28.3 |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS | 222 | 6,123,770 | 0.5 | 5,566,907 | 556,863 | 9.1 |
| OTHER A/ | 4,020 | 61,212,151 | 5.2 | 46,884,906 | 14,327,245 | 23.4 |
| HOUSING | 56 | 2,162,938 | 0.2 | 2,009,234 | 153,704 | 7.1 |
| PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS | 4,892 | 136,208,282 | 11.6 | 118,721,210 | 17,487,072 | 12.8 |
| FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER CONSERVATION - TOTAL | 2,989 | 65,031,905 | 5.6 | 55,087,025 | 9,994,880 | 15.4 |
| FORESTATION | 252 | 2,883,562 | 0.3 | 2,627,461 | 256,101 | 8.9 |
| EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION | 293 | 6,002,192 | 0.5 | 3,447,174 | 2,555,018 | 42.6 |
| IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION | 1,725 | 42,307,428 | 3.6 | 36,986,809 | 5,320,619 | 12.5 |
| OTHER A/ | 729 | 13,888,723 | 1.2 | 12,025,581 | 1,863,142 | 13.4 |
| WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEMS - TOTAL | 6,256 | 112,878,138 | 9.6 | 86,187,741 | 26,690,397 | 23.6 |
| WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY | 1,990 | 30,336,148 | 2.6 | 21,015,104 | 9,321,044 | 30.7 |
| SEWER SYSTEMS | 3,986 | 77,591,107 | 6.6 | 61,526,236 | 16,064,871 | 20.7 |
| OTHER A/ | 278 | 4,950,883 | .4 | 3,646,401 | 1,304,482 | 26.3 |
| ELECTRIC UTILITIES - TOTAL | 130 | 2,035,701 | 0.2 | 1,563,739 | 466,962 | 22.9 |
| GENERATING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT | 16 | 112,417 | 0.0 | 72,617 | 39,800 | 35.4 |
| TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LINES | 52 | 1,060,222 | 0.1 | 825,707 | 234,515 | 22.1 |
| OTHER A/ | 62 | 863,062 | 0.1 | 670,415 | 192,647 | 22.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION - TOTAL | 470 | 28,196,405 | 2.4 | 23,889,235 | 4,306,120 | 15.3 |
| AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS | 326 | 22,570,150 | 1.9 | 19,323,401 | 3,246,749 | 14.4 |
| OTHER A/ | 142 | 5,626,255 | 0.5 | 4,566,834 | 1,061,371 | 18.9 |
| EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND CLERICAL - TOTAL | 10,109 | 84,629,306 | 7.3 | 76,597,446 | 7,931,860 | 9.4 |
| EDUCATIONAL | 2,201 | 15,437,509 | 1.3 | 13,138,421 | 2,299,088 | 14.9 |
| CLERICAL | 1,731 | 6,842,002 | 0.6 | 6,002,434 | 840,368 | 12.3 |
| PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL | 3,037 | 20,725,928 | 1.8 | 18,298,094 | 2,427,834 | 11.7 |
| RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SURVEYS | 1,068 | 13,931,194 | 1.2 | 12,849,122 | 1,082,072 | 7.8 |
| ART, LITERARY, AND RECREATIONAL | 1,672 | 23,628,830 | 2.0 | 22,712,200 | 916,630 | 3.9 |
| OTHER A/ | 400 | 4,263,043 | 0.4 | 3,897,175 | 365,868 | 8.6 |
| GOODS PROJECTS - TOTAL | 4,628 | 77,256,241 | 6.6 | 68,892,447 | 8,363,794 | 10.8 |
| SEWING | 3,592 | 60,828,536 | 5.2 | 55,859,035 | 4,969,501 | 8.2 |
| OTHER A/ | 1,236 | 16,427,705 | 1.4 | 13,033,412 | 3,394,293 | 20.7 |
| SANITATION AND HEALTH | 2,309 | 39,831,552 | 3.4 | 29,624,596 | 10,206,956 | 25.6 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 4,500 | 43,712,972 | 3.7 | 35,215,224 | 8,497,748 | 19.4 |

A/ INCLUDES PROJECTS CLASSIFIABLE UNDER MORE THAN ONE OF THE HEADINGS ABOVE

Most important are projects for the construction and repair of highways, roads, bridges and streets. This group constitutes 39.5 percent of the total cost of all projects selected for operation through December 31, 1935. For this section of the program approximately 22 percent of the funds are being contributed by sponsors. About one-third of all funds to be expended on the entire road and street program will be devoted to extensions and improvements of farm-to-market roads.

VALUE OF WPA PROJECTS
SELECTED FOR OPERATION
Through December 31, 1935



Improvements to community recreational facilities, which consist largely of parks and playgrounds, constitute 11.6 percent of the total cost. Repair and construction of public buildings such as schools, hospitals, children's homes, libraries, city halls and courthouses will require 9.9 percent of the total expenditures. Sponsors are contributing about one-fourth of the total cost of these work projects. Construction and modernization of water supply and sewer systems will involve expenditures amounting to 9.6 percent of the total.

Other important items in the program include flood control and conservation projects vital to the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of property damage and loss of life, which amount to 5.6 percent of the total. Also included are sewing, canning and other projects for the production of simple necessities for distribution among the needy, which account for 6.6 percent of the total cost. These projects will provide employment for women from relief rolls.

Transportation projects, nearly all of which relate to airports and airway facilities, amount to 2.4 percent of the total cost of the program, while sanitation and health projects, housing, electric utilities and miscellaneous projects respectively constitute 3.4, 0.2, 0.2, and 3.7 percent of the total cost. Employment for educational, professional and clerical persons is to be provided on projects calling for the expenditure of 7.3 percent of the total funds, based on selections for operation through December 31.

Comparison between major classes of projects approved by the President and those selected for operation with respect to the cost in terms of Federal funds can be made by reference to the table below. For only one class of projects, park and playground work, is the percentage of the total selected for operation markedly different from the corresponding project approvals.

APPROVED WPA PROJECTS AND PROJECTS SELECTED
FOR OPERATION, BY TYPE OF WORK

| Type of Work | Projects Approved by the President January 15, 1936 | | Projects Selected for Operation December 31, 1935 | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Value (WPA Funds) | Percent of total | Value (WPA Funds) | Percent of Total |
| Grand Total | \$4,579,359,147 | 100.0 | \$947,732,727 | 100.0 |
| Highways, Roads and Streets | 1,810,118,848 | 39.6 | 362,421,202 | 38.3 |
| Public Buildings, including Housing | 487,146,993 | 10.6 | 89,228,822 | 9.4 |
| Parks and Playgrounds | 399,211,378 | 8.7 | 118,721,210 | 12.5 |
| Flood Control and Other Conservation | 293,807,134 | 6.4 | 55,087,025 | 5.8 |
| Public Utilities | 482,443,701 | 10.5 | 87,756,480 | 9.3 |
| Airports and Other Transportation | 152,706,428 | 3.3 | 23,888,285 | 2.5 |
| Educational, Professional and Clerical Projects | 441,927,727 | 9.7 | 76,897,446 | 8.1 |
| Sewing and Other Goods Projects | 295,553,584 | 6.5 | 68,892,447 | 7.3 |
| Sanitation and Health | 124,144,184 | 2.7 | 29,624,586 | 3.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 92,299,170 | 2.0 | 35,215,224 | 3.7 |

A classification of WPA projects based on construction as contrasted with non-construction types reveals that construction projects account for 81.1 percent of the total cost of projects selected for operation through December 31, 1935; non-construction types including professional and clerical projects, goods projects, forestation, erosion control, improvements to grounds around public buildings, etc. account for the remaining 18.9 percent of the total cost. When construction projects are further subdivided, distinguishing new construction from repairs, modernization and improvements, it is found that the former represents 36.2 percent of the total cost of all projects and the latter 44.9 percent. These data are presented in the tabulation below.

WPA CONSTRUCTION AND NON-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION
CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1935

| Type of Work | Number of Projects | Total Approved Cost Estimate | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Amount | Percent of Total |
| Grand Total | 69,152 | \$1,169,650,880 | 100.0 |
| Construction projects - total | 49,065 | 948,544,645 | 81.1 |
| A. New construction | 22,384 | 424,066,893 | 36.2 |
| Highways, roads, and streets | 9,046 | 135,157,126 | 11.6 |
| Public buildings | 3,109 | 46,014,603 | 3.9 |
| Other new construction | 10,229 | 242,895,164 | 20.7 |
| B. Repairs, Modernization and Improvements | 26,681 | 524,477,752 | 44.9 |
| Highways, roads and streets | 14,059 | 326,476,211 | 27.9 |
| Public buildings | 6,399 | 69,809,500 | 6.0 |
| Other repairs | 6,223 | 128,192,041 | 11.0 |
| Non-construction projects - total A/ | 20,087 | 221,106,235 | 18.9 |

A/ Includes forestation and erosion control, educational, professional and clerical projects, goods projects, health projects, etc.

From the table on page 30 the total estimated cost of projects selected for operation through December 31, 1935, is seen to be \$1,169,650,880, of which sponsors' contributions amount to \$221,918,153 or 19.0 percent of the total. Sponsors' contributions generally represent pledges of materials, supplies, and equipment as indicated by the following summary.

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percent Distribution</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Total amount pledged by sponsors | \$221,918,153 | 100.0 |
| Direct labor | 30,144,504 | 13.6 |
| Materials, supplies and equipment | 191,773,649 | 86.4 |

In contrast, 4 out of every 5 dollars to be expended on these projects from WPA funds go directly to the workers in the form of wages. That WPA funds are used chiefly for the employment of labor is indicated below.

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Percent Distribution</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Total cost in WPA funds | \$947,732,727 | 100.0 |
| Direct labor | 745,412,607 | 78.7 |
| Materials, supplies and equipment | 202,320,120 | 21.3 |

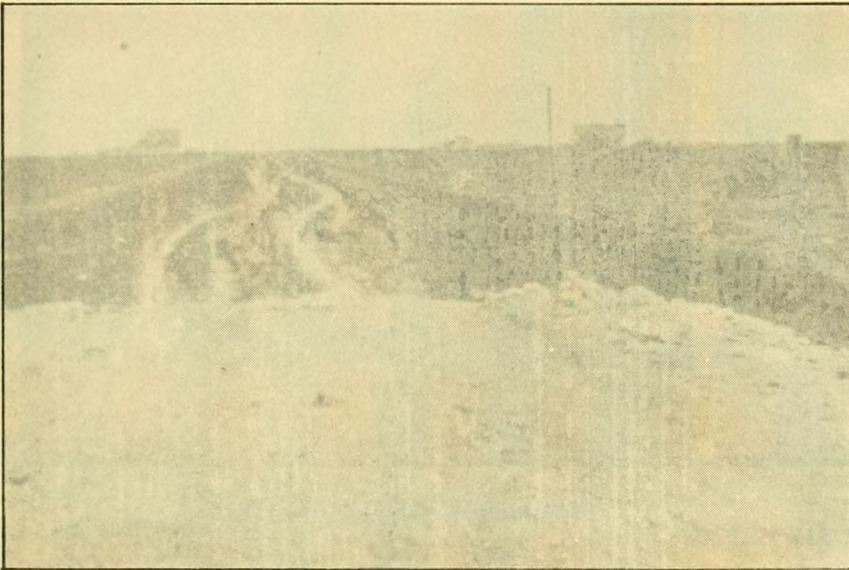
The fact that sponsors' contributions are large and consist chiefly of materials permits the development of substantial projects without diverting a large proportion of Federal funds from the major purpose of providing for the wages of relief workers. The chart on page 31 illustrates the great difference between the purposes for which WPA funds and sponsors' contributions are utilized.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Among the types of projects included under WPA State Work Programs, farm-to-market road work is outstanding both in its relative scope and in resultant economic and social benefits. It is estimated that about 65 percent of the nation's farms are situated on unimproved dirt roads. Consequently a large portion of the 20,000,000 people who reside on these farms are periodically subject to being marooned in bad weather, unable to get their children to school and their produce to market or loading points, or to secure supplies and medical aid, or even to receive their mail.

The Farm-to-market road work undertaken as part of the WPA State Work Programs is directed toward providing adequate transportation facilities in rural areas. It contemplates not the construction of hard finished highways, but general improvement of the less frequented but more extensive dirt roads and trails. The work of converting a roadway into an adequate thoroughfare ranges from the construction of new culverts and extensive surfacing, gravelling and drainage to the filling in of hollows and ditches.

Projects definitely classifiable as farm-to-market roads formed more than 14 percent (on the basis of estimated total cost) of all WPA projects selected for operation by State Administrators through December 31. The total cost of such road projects either started or ready to get under way by this date amounted to about \$159,000,000 of which almost 27 percent will be contributed by the sponsors. In only five other types of projects, all much less important in terms of estimated cost, do the sponsors put up a larger proportion of the total cost of the projects selected for operation under the various State Work Programs. The reports from 48 States which yielded the above information also indicate that more than three-quarters of the WPA funds used on farm-to-market road projects will be spent for wages. The bulk of sponsors'



STONE SURFACING FOR RURAL ROADS

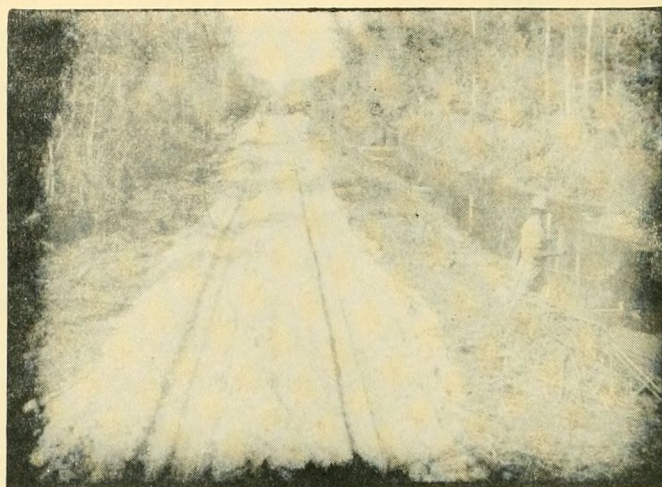
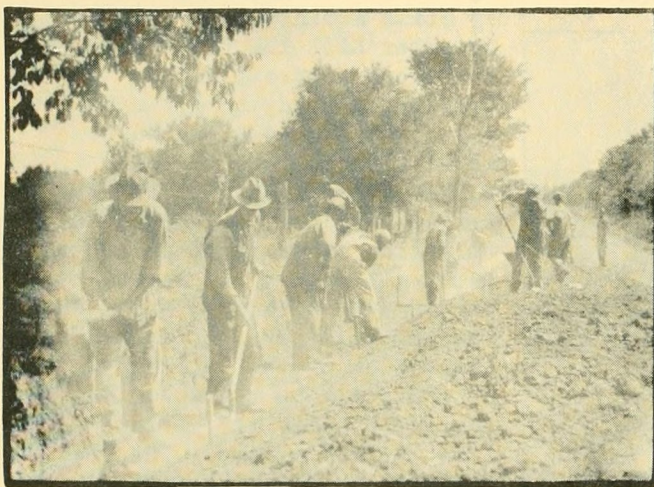
contributions will be used for material purchases and other costs with under 15 percent going for wages. Of the total estimated cost of farm-to-market road work initiated during the period covered by these reports, about 60 percent will be spent for payrolls. In addition to work definitely classifiable as farm-to-market roads, an indeterminate portion or bridge, viaduct, and miscellaneous road projects also contribute to the improvement of rural roads. The construction of a bridge to replace a ford which made an otherwise adequate road impassable during some seasons may actually belong under the farm-to-market category. It is evident, at least, that the data covering farm-to-market road work, as such, presented here and in the table on page 32 of this report understate to a considerable degree the actual scope of the work undertaken to improve rural road systems.

Outstanding among States with farm-to-market road programs are Texas, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, in which projects with an estimated total cost of between 10 and 17 million dollars are being undertaken, and which together have about a third of the total farm-to-market road work within their boundaries. California, New York, Michigan, Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas, and Georgia also report between 5 and 10 million dollars in projects of this type underway or ready to start.

Another aspect of the relative importance of farm-to-market road work is brought out by the relationship of projects of this type to the entire work programs of individual States. Texas occupies the foremost position on this basis also, with 46 percent of its projects involving work on farm-to-market roads, while West Virginia and Arkansas are next in order with 37 percent. More than 25 percent of the value of all projects selected for operation in Vermont, Maine, South Dakota, Iowa, and Tennessee represent this type of work.

The number of persons employed on WPA projects, as represented by the payrolls ending within the month of December, indicate that about 360,000 men were working on farm-to-market road projects in 47 States (Delaware has no projects of this sort). In terms of the total employment on farm-to-market road projects Ohio headed the list, followed by Illinois, West Virginia, Missouri, and Texas. However, owing to the wide variation in the size of the State Work Programs and in the speed with which they got under way, a more accurate gauge of the importance of this work in providing employment is the ratio of the number of persons engaged in farm-to-market road work to total State employment on WPA projects. On this basis West Virginia is outstanding, with 56 percent of its workers employed on this work. In Vermont about 37 percent and in Tennessee and Arkansas about 33 percent of all WPA workers were so employed. Only slightly smaller ratios to total employment were noted in most of the other States which had sizable farm-to-market road programs, despite the hampering effect of winter weather on some of the work involved in these projects in the northern States.

FILLING IN A SWAMP ROADBED AND IMPROVING
DRAINAGE BY DITCH WORK AND REVETMENTS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE RURAL TRANSPORTATION



WPA AIRPORT PROJECTS AND AIDS TO AIR NAVIGATION

In recognition of the increasing importance of air travel in the United States, WPA State Work Programs provide for the construction and repair of airports and aids to air navigation on an extensive scale. Work is under way in many parts of the country. Landing fields are being drained, filled in and levelled, new runways added and old runways paved. Hangars are being constructed and administration buildings remodeled and renovated. Additional beacon lights are being installed and markers provided along the airways in some parts of the country.

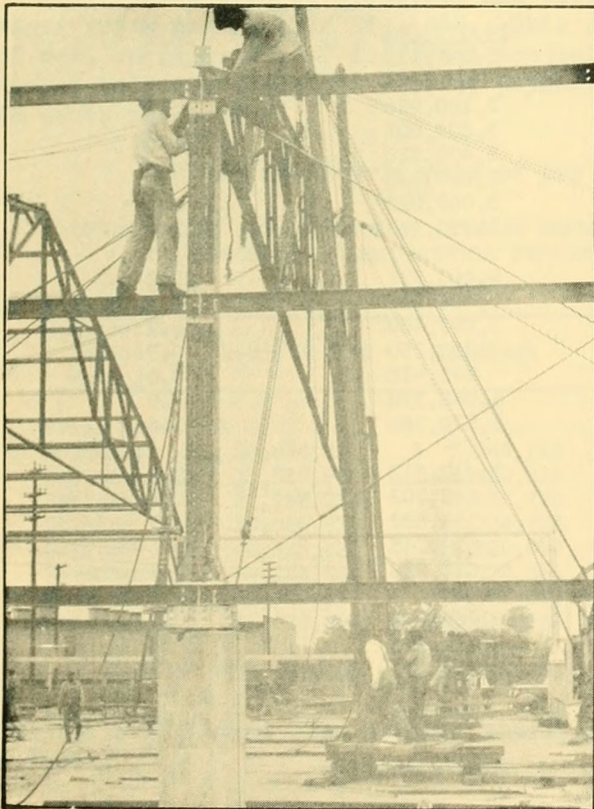
All airport and airway projects are subject to the approval of the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce. It was originally provided that this approval should be secured from representatives of the Bureau in the States before projects were submitted to the President. However, in order to expedite approval by the President of such projects for inclusion in State Work Programs an alternative procedure was authorized. This permitted State Administrators to submit airport and airway projects which the President might approve contingent upon their being found acceptable to the Bureau of Air Commerce. As a result of extensive adoption of this alternative procedure, the total value of projects approved by the President (almost \$108,000,000) at the end of 1935 was more than twice as great as the value of projects which the Bureau of Air Commerce had investigated and found suitable up to that date.

The airport projects approved by the President are located in 47 States, New York City and the District of Columbia, no projects having been authorized for Delaware. In terms

of the total value of the airport projects approved, Pennsylvania headed the list with projects amounting to \$17,871,568. Following closely was New York State (excluding New York City) whose projects totalled \$15,307,869, while California with \$9,789,292 approved was next in order. The State of Massachusetts and New York City were the only other administrative areas which had received authorization for airport projects amounting to more than \$5,000,000.

Presidential approvals of airport and airway projects represent only the limit which State WPA Administrators may not exceed on projects of this type. Actually only a portion of the projects so approved may be chosen for operation depending, among other things, on the employment needs of the various State programs. Through December 31, WPA Administrators of 42 States, New York City and the District of Columbia, had selected for operation airport and airway projects with an estimated total cost of \$22,570,150. Sponsors' contributions had been pledged to cover slightly more than 14 percent of this amount. It is estimated that this sum will provide about 21,000 man-years of employment. More than a quarter of the airport and airway work selected is reported in California where projects estimated to cost \$6,547,854 have been incorporated in the State's work program. The scope of airport and airway work in California far exceeded that of the States next in order, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York State, New York City, Florida and Tennessee in each of which more than \$1,000,000 of projects had been selected for operation. New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Georgia and Massachusetts also reported a sizable amount of work of this type.

Reports covering payrolls ending during December indicate that airport and air navigation projects were in operation in 41 States, New York City and the District of Columbia during that month. Almost 34,000 persons were working on projects of this type. (This figure, however, considerably understates the number of persons actually working at some time during December because persons newly employed during the latter part of the month are included in payrolls ending during the early part of January.) Employment on airport and airway projects was outstanding in Ohio where more than 5,800 persons were at work. New York State reported more than 3,200 persons, New York City and Florida each more than 2,500 and California about 2,100 persons employed on such projects. Almost half the total number of persons working on airport projects were employed in these five administrative areas. In addition Michigan and New Jersey each reported more than 1,500 persons and three other States reported more than 1,000 persons engaged on projects of this type during December.



HANGAR CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF RUNWAYS ARE IMPORTANT TYPES
OF AIRPORT WORK



PURCHASES OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT FOR USE ON WPA PROJECTS

Purchases and contributions of materials, supplies, and equipment for use on projects had amounted to \$46,042,303 by the end of December, 1935. Approximately 85 percent of these purchases were for use on the four major types of public improvements which constitute the bulk of the WPA Program; highway, road, and street projects; public buildings; water supply and sewer systems; and parks and playgrounds. Forty percent of the total purchases was for use on highway, road, and street projects. Other materials purchased were for use chiefly on projects to extend or improve recreational facilities such as parks and playgrounds, for use on public building projects, and on projects to build or modernize water supply and sewer systems. Such purchases represented 15.7, 14.7, and 14.5 percent respectively of the total purchases and contributions made for WPA projects through December 31. A distribution of this total by type of projects is given in the table on the following page.

Analysis of the types of materials purchased for use on WPA projects through December 31, 1935 reveals a wide variety of products over 52 percent of which were construction materials exclusive of iron and steel. As indicated in the tabulation below, the more important items within this group in the order of their importance are cement which amounts to 11.7 percent of all purchases; lumber and its products, which represent 11.3 percent; crushed stone, 7.1 percent; sand and gravel, 6.9 percent; and brick and related

PURCHASES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
FOR WPA PROJECTS BY TYPE OF MATERIALS

Through December 31, 1935

| Type of Material | Total Value | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Amount | Percent of Total |
| Grand Total | \$46,042,303 | 100.0 |
| Construction materials, exclusive of iron and steel | <u>24,375,245</u> | <u>52.9</u> |
| Lumber and its products (excluding furniture) | 5,211,115 | 11.3 |
| Paints and varnishes | 775,321 | 1.7 |
| Sand and gravel | 3,180,936 | 6.9 |
| Crushed stone | 3,254,601 | 7.1 |
| Cement | 5,405,228 | 11.7 |
| Concrete products | 2,228,845 | 4.8 |
| Brick, hollow tile and other clay products | 3,069,026 | 6.7 |
| Stone and glass products, etc. | 1,250,173 | 2.7 |
| Iron and steel products, exclusive of machinery | <u>9,609,332</u> | <u>20.8</u> |
| Structural and reinforcing steel | 2,466,062 | 5.4 |
| Cast iron and pipe fittings | 3,097,469 | 6.7 |
| Plumbing equipment and supplies | 331,250 | 0.7 |
| Heating and ventilating equipment and supplies | 295,815 | 0.6 |
| Tools (excluding machine tools) | 1,848,376 | 4.0 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1,570,360 | 3.4 |
| Machinery and equipment | <u>1,417,318</u> | <u>3.1</u> |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies | 643,303 | 1.4 |
| Paving machinery, apparatus and supplies | 131,632 | 0.3 |
| Motor trucks | 19,145 | - A/ |
| Other machinery and equipment | 623,238 | 1.4 |
| Petroleum products | <u>6,963,032</u> | <u>15.2</u> |
| Paving materials and mixtures, bituminous | 6,011,793 | 13.1 |
| Other petroleum products | 951,239 | 2.1 |
| Office supplies and equipment (including furniture) | 320,162 | 0.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,357,214 | 7.3 |

A/ Less than .05 percent.

products, 6.7 percent. Petroleum products, which are chiefly paving materials and mixtures, account for 15.2 percent of all purchases. Iron and steel products, exclusive of machinery, represent 20.8 percent of all purchases. Within this latter group, the most important items are cast iron pipe and fittings which make up 6.7 percent; structural and reinforcing steel, 5.4 percent; and tools, 4.0 percent of all materials, supplies and equipment either purchased or contributed for use on WPA projects.

PURCHASES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT
FOR WPA PROJECTS BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Through December 31, 1935

| Type of Project | Total Value | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Amount | Percent of Total |
| Grand Total | \$ 46,042,303 | 100.0 |
| Highways, roads and streets | 18,411,632 | 40.0 |
| Public buildings | 6,783,372 | 14.7 |
| Housing | 35,966 | 0.1 |
| Parks and playgrounds | 7,246,722 | 15.7 |
| Flood control and other conservation | 2,902,022 | 6.3 |
| Water supply and sewer systems | 6,688,434 | 14.5 |
| Electric utilities | 159,033 | 0.4 |
| Airports and other transportation | 1,319,795 | 2.9 |
| Professional and clerical | 426,415 | 0.9 |
| Sewing, canning, and other goods projects | 604,512 | 1.3 |
| Sanitation and health | 378,473 | 0.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,085,927 | 2.4 |

EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS

More than \$170,000,000 had been paid to workers on WPA projects in the form of wages prior to December 16, 1935. This sum represented payment for over 370,000,000 hours of work on thousands of different projects. A comparison of the total earnings and hours worked indicates that the rate of payment for work on the WPA program is averaging about 46 cents per hour.

The average hourly rate of pay on WPA projects has remained relatively constant

HOURS WORKED AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON
WPA PROJECTS BY SEMI-MONTHLY PERIODS

| Semimonthly Period Ending | Hours Worked | Earnings | Average Hourly Rate |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Prior to | | | |
| September 1 | 10,844,521 | \$ 5,044,113 | \$.465 |
| September 15 | 13,527,894 | 6,459,314 | .477 |
| September 30 | 21,232,934 | 9,658,270 | .455 |
| October 15 | 29,586,814 | 13,724,796 | .464 |
| October 31 | 40,335,429 | 18,720,964 | .464 |
| November 15 | 54,224,860 | 25,724,666 | .474 |
| November 30 | 85,919,152 | 39,082,081 | .455 |
| December 15 | 115,879,899 | 52,470,264 | .453 |
| Total | 371,551,503 | \$170,834,468 | \$.460 |

despite the rapid increase in employment and payrolls which has occurred since the initiation of the program. Earnings, hours worked, and average hourly rates of pay by semi-monthly periods are presented in the accompanying tabulation.

During the fiscal month ending December 15, 1935, the last period for which detailed data are available, the total earnings of WPA workers amounted to \$91,552,545. This amount was earned at an average rate of 45 cents per hour. The distribution of hours worked and earnings by type of project during this period is presented in the table on

the following page. The average hourly rate of pay for each type of project is also indicated.

Over 41 percent of the total hours worked and over 38 percent of the total earnings were associated with projects for construction or repair of highways, roads and streets.

The average hourly rate for this type of work, 42 cents per hour, was slightly less than the average for all WPA projects. Although housing projects represented a very small proportion of the total employment and earnings, such work received the highest hourly rate - 70 cents per hour. This is explained by the fact that the bulk of this work is located in New York City where relatively high hourly rates are in effect. Comparatively high average hourly rates also were paid on professional and clerical projects and on projects involving work on public buildings and on parks and playgrounds. Projects of the last mentioned type, a considerable portion of which also are located in New York City, were second only to road projects in the proportion of hours of work and total earnings which they provided.

HOURS WORKED AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON
WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

Fiscal Month Ending December 15, 1935

| Type of Project | Hours Worked | | Earnings | | Average Hourly Rate |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | Number | Percent of Total | Amount | Percent of Total | |
| Grand Total | 201,799,051 | 100.0 | \$91,552,345 | 100.0 | \$.454 |
| Highways, roads & streets | 83,117,682 | 41.2 | 34,963,017 | 38.2 | .421 |
| Public buildings | 14,077,140 | 7.0 | 8,155,969 | 8.9 | .579 |
| Housing | 384,274 | 0.2 | 269,340 | 0.3 | .701 |
| Parks and Playgrounds | 28,548,726 | 14.1 | 14,991,536 | 16.4 | .525 |
| Flood control & other conservation | 11,432,308 | 5.7 | 5,099,249 | 5.6 | .446 |
| Water supplies & sewer systems | 15,967,935 | 7.9 | 7,545,088 | 8.2 | .473 |
| Electric utilities | 240,826 | 0.1 | 127,622 | 0.1 | .530 |
| Airports & other transportation | 3,502,457 | 1.7 | 1,725,590 | 1.9 | .493 |
| Professional and clerical | 9,594,915 | 4.8 | 6,019,488 | 6.6 | .627 |
| Sewing, canning & other goods projects | 18,663,172 | 9.2 | 6,347,801 | 6.9 | .340 |
| Sanitation and health | 8,392,425 | 4.2 | 3,052,044 | 3.3 | .364 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,877,191 | 3.9 | 3,255,601 | 3.6 | .413 |

ART, MUSIC, THEATRE AND WRITERS' PROGRAM

Employable persons on the emergency relief rolls for whom appropriate jobs must be provided under the Works Program include representatives of every group in the general population - artists, actors, musicians and writers, as well as factory hands, farm laborers, and others more frequently alluded to. To handle the complexity of problems involved in providing employment for the former group, a nation-wide cultural program employing artists, musicians, theatre workers and writers has been made an essential part of the Works Program.

As early as August 27, 1935, the President allocated a total of \$25,315,217 for this work, designated as WPA Sponsored Federal Project No. 1. Given approval by the Comptroller General on September 10, 1935, the allocation included \$11,284,036 for the theatre project; \$1,152,663 for the art project; \$3,236,704 for the writers' project; and \$9,641,814 for music projects. A second allocation provided an additional \$2,000,000 for art work on non-Federal public buildings and institutions. The products on the work financed by the latter grant belong to the sponsoring States and localities, whereas the products of the work financed by funds allocated earlier are the property of the Federal Government. Subsequent rescissions reduced the total amount actually available for the cultural programs to \$21,811,017. This is distributed as follows: art, \$2,952,663; music, \$7,641,814; theatre, \$6,784,036 and writers, \$4,432,504. All the money, with the exception of the \$2,000,000 in the art funds made available directly to the States by Presidential letter, is subject to allotment and rescission by the Division of Professional and Service Projects of the Works Progress Administration in Washington, D. C., which has final authority for the whole program. Authority to approve project units has been delegated to properly qualified field officers and operations are already under way in all parts of the country.

The selection of project units to be carried on in the localities has been guided by two considerations: the abilities of the available personnel, and the needs and

desires of the community in question. Analysis of workers' qualifications is made by a technically qualified individual or committee which determines the proper classification of each person to be placed on a project unit. Not only must the qualifications of prospective workers be passed upon, but the individual or committee must also determine the exact nature of the project unit on which each person who demonstrates his ability is to be employed. This has resulted in using some professionals as leaders in recreational and leisure time programs.

Under the art project, the work varies from mural painting, sculpture and the establishment of a museum of textile design, to art teaching, poster making and working in various crafts. Under the music project, activities from opera, symphony, vocal and instrumental ensembles to dance orchestras, bands and music library work have been in-



MURAL PAINTING
UNDER THE WPA ART PROJECT

cluded. The theatre project includes work with drama companies, marionette and children's theatres, vaudeville, variety and circus projects, as well as research in many phases of theatre activity. The writer's project has been confined chiefly to the specific task of gathering and editing material for a comprehensive American Guide, to be published in five volumes each covering a major region of the country. However, some writers have been at work on current narrative reports relating to Works Program activities, and plans have been made to initiate a nation-wide survey of State and Local Historical Records which contemplates compiling lists of records and manuscripts in the possession of State, County and local Governmental units.

Through December 30, 1935, a total of \$18,202,440 has been distributed to the States for the four programs and this is expected to carry most of the operating projects until May 15, 1936. Of the total, \$2,692,100 has been allotted for art projects; \$6,604,700 for music projects; \$6,320,490 for theatre; and \$2,585,150 for writers' projects. Art funds and writers' funds have been forwarded to every State, music funds to 43 States, and theatre funds to 27 States. Complete data on employment under these programs (which are included in the total WPA employment reported) are not yet available. It is estimated that as of January 1, 1936, art projects were employing about 3,300 persons; music projects, 12,000; theatre pro-

jects, 7,000; and writers' projects, 4,300 persons. This yields a total of 26,500 persons at work.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Also a part of the Works Progress Administration is the National Youth Administration, created by Executive Order on June 26, 1935, with a National Advisory Committee and Executive Committee to assist in carrying out its program. In accordance with the President's determination to aid the unemployed youth of the nation, the NYA was charged with responsibility for initiating and administering approved projects to provide employment for persons between the ages of 16 and 25 years who are not in regular, full time attendance at school or regularly engaged in remunerative employment. It was estimated that about 2,875,000 persons in this age group were on relief or members of relief families in May 1935. Another Executive Order two months later placed the student aid program, previously operated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration under the supervision of the National Youth Administration, bringing educational aid as well as youth work relief, job guidance and placement, apprentice training and youth community activities within the program.

The NYA program is under the direct supervision of the Executive Director appointed by the President. State Youth Directors immediately responsible to the Executive Director conduct the work in the various States. In addition, State Advisory Committees have been appointed to assist in organizing and operating the program. Negroes are represented on the Advisory Committees of a number of States while Texas has a separate committee composed entirely of Negroes to facilitate the solving of problems of Negro youth.

On August 15, the President made the first allocation to the National Youth Administration, totalling \$27,056,268. It was distributed as follows: \$11,463,768 for high school aid, \$14,512,500 for college aid, and \$1,080,000 for graduate aid. The next allotment, made on November 6, provided \$10,000,000 for work projects to give jobs to youths, between the ages of 16 and 25, from relief families, certified as eligible for employment. Expenditures were authorized as follows: community development and recreational leadership \$6,090,000; rural youth development \$2,084,000; public service training \$1,324,000; and research \$502,000. On December 8 an additional allocation of \$10,000,000 was made for these four types of projects. Another allocation, made on December 11, and providing \$100,000 for a survey and analysis of the conditions of American youth, brings the total amount made available to NYA up to \$47,156,268.

Funds allocated to the NYA will be used to conduct youth work projects in the 48 States and the District of Columbia. To date only the first \$10,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 received has been allotted to the States. The remaining \$10,000,000 will be distributed on about the same basis to continue the program.

Another phase of NYA work relief involves placing youths at part-time jobs on WPA projects and work projects being conducted by other Federal agencies. This work will provide some additional income to a limited number of relief families. Therefore, in choosing young persons for these jobs, preference is given to members of relief families with several dependents. Wages to be paid the youth are set at approximately one-third the regular monthly earnings schedule, for about a third of the total working hours authorized for other workers. It is also provided that such employment of a young member of a family group shall not be prevented by the employment of another member of the family on the regular basis.

The Student Aid program of the NYA is designed to assist young persons, who, without this aid, could not continue in school. It offers to high school, college, and graduate students the opportunity to earn a small sum monthly. The Secondary School Aid program is expected to provide about 200,000 students with not more than \$6.00 per month. Monthly allotments approximating \$1,200,000 have been made to the States for this purpose. It is estimated that approximately 106,000 college students will be given a chance to earn an average of \$15.00 and not more than \$20.00 a month under the College Aid program. Monthly allotments for college students approximate \$1,570,000. In addition approximately 4,700 graduate students, 2,900 of whom are candidates for masters' degrees and 1,800 candidates for doctors' degrees, are expected to be aided under the Graduate Aid program. They receive an average of from \$25.00 to \$30.00 a month, but not more than \$40.00 a month.

Other important phases of National Youth Administration activities are the provision of job guidance and placement, apprentice training and community activities for

young persons. Job placement is being conducted through existing State Employment Services and the National Reemployment Service, except in a few communities where it is handled by the schools. NYA State officials refer young persons to these agencies. In nine major communities, junior employment counselors have been placed on the staff of the employment offices to facilitate the placement of young persons.

A Federal Committee on Apprentice Training had been established in 1934 under the NRA. In the interests of economy and efficiency the NYA delegated to this committee and its affiliated State Committees the task of conducting the apprentice training feature of the NYA program. The Federal and State Committees are directing their efforts toward bringing together youths who wish to learn trades and employers who will provide the opportunities for learning. An apprentice must be at least 16 years of age and must enter into a written agreement with an employer or an association of employers for an approved program of training. It is expected that under these apprentice agreements an increased number of young persons can equip themselves for trades and useful occupations.

Another function of the NYA is to encourage the extension of educational and recreational facilities and to formulate independent projects creating new facilities for young persons in undeveloped areas. Up to the present time the NYA has been contacting community organizations in order to promote the planning and initiation of local projects. Through the cooperation of these agencies contributions of equipment, space and leadership have been obtained. At the same time the NYA has been encouraging local, county and State committees to plan constructive and coordinated programs for youth.

The NYA program is now well under way, although specific data on the work projects phase are at present incomplete. Some 289,000 students are now participating in the student aid program, of whom 165,000 are secondary school students, 119,000 college students, and 4,700 graduate students. The college aid quota has been exceeded due to the fact that college heads have taken advantage of their right to spread their allotment out by giving students less than \$15 a month. Work projects involving the employment of more than 100,000 young persons have been approved by the State Directors, and youths are being assigned to projects of the WPA and other agencies, but complete data on their numbers are not yet available.

THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

In the section concerned with technical and procedural aspects of the Works Program and at other points in this report mention has been made of the Coordinating Committee. This committee, termed in full, the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration, was set up in June 1935 to insure that, in regard to statistical, survey and research projects financed from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the duties of these two agencies were properly discharged. The duties of the Central Statistical Board and the WPA in this respect had been defined, respectively, as "promoting the improvement, development and coordination of the statistical service of the Federal Government" and "providing for the coordination of such data-compiling projects as form part of the work relief program."

To carry out the functions of the Coordinating Committee, State Coordinators of Statistical Projects were appointed in each State. All statistical, survey and research projects, in addition to receiving the same type of examination and approval as other projects in the State WPA Office, are submitted to the State Coordinator for technical review and recommendation. Projects to be included in the State Program are subsequently forwarded by the Coordinator directly to the Coordinating Committee in Washington with his recommendations. In addition to WPA projects the Coordinating Committee reviews and passes upon statistical, survey and research projects proposed by other Federal agencies for operation under the Works Program. NYA projects of this type are also subject to review by the Committee.

A total of 3,147 statistical, survey and research projects have been submitted to the Coordinating Committee since its inception. These projects called for a total expenditure amounting to more than \$320,000,000. In addition to these statistical projects, the Committee has examined between 900 and 1,000 projects which it ruled non-statistical. Final action has been taken upon more than 2,500 projects. These include Federal projects sponsored by other Federal agencies directly or in cooperation with the WPA, as well as projects sponsored locally.

Of the 34 Federal projects which had received the Coordinating Committee's approval by the end of 1935, only 18, calling for expenditures of \$24,394,883, were approved by the President and put into operation. Six of these were approved for prosecution directly by the sponsoring agencies. These projects, with their operating sponsors, are listed below:

The Alphabetical Index of 1900 Census Records

Census of Business Enterprise, 1935

Development of Occupational Specifications

Perpetual Inventory of Unemployed

Statistical Compilation and Analysis of Income Tax Returns

Health Survey of Representative Communities

Bureau of the Census

Bureau of the Census

U. S. Employment Service

U. S. Employment Service

Treasury Department

U. S. Public Health Service

In addition the President approved 12 projects for operation under the WPA, with various Federal agencies as co-sponsors.

SUMMARY OF COORDINATING COMMITTEE ACTION ON LOCAL PROJECTS, BY STATES

| State | Applications Received | | Applications Approved | | State | Applications Received | | Applications Approved | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Number | Value | Number | Value | | Number | Value | Number | Value |
| United States | 3,048 | \$198,677,997 | 643 | \$29,089,027 | | | | | |
| Alabama | 95 | 1,807,854 | 11 | 283,504 | Nebraska | 39 | \$1,731,972 | 4 | \$216,942 |
| Arizona | 18 | 408,563 | 4 | 101,406 | Nevada | 5 | 23,396 | - | - |
| Arkansas | 30 | 370,535 | 6 | 104,469 | New Hampshire | 34 | 1,276,373 | 8 | 82,929 |
| California | 139 | 7,228,603 | 41 | 872,594 | New Jersey | 220 | 15,267,881 | 23 | 1,133,460 |
| Colorado | 47 | 592,132 | 21 | 182,618 | New Mexico | 14 | 255,640 | 3 | 28,572 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 5,574,349 | 15 | 188,183 | New York | 200 | 18,853,056 | 27 | 456,461 |
| Delaware | 7 | 161,756 | 1 | 53,111 | New York City | 196 | 20,175,106 | 52 | 5,708,639 |
| D. C. | 3 | 44,589 | 1 | 23,991 | North Carolina | 28 | 1,168,806 | 3 | 35,103 |
| Florida | 34 | 1,198,217 | 9 | 212,753 | North Dakota | 46 | 1,596,572 | 8 | 121,853 |
| Georgia | 28 | 2,136,047 | 9 | 341,934 | Ohio | 197 | 16,264,665 | 44 | 1,073,597 |
| Idaho | 6 | 279,119 | 2 | 92,927 | Oklahoma | 34 | 1,798,962 | 7 | 151,886 |
| Illinois | 172 | 10,783,454 | 38 | 2,443,555 | Oregon | 33 | 344,643 | 12 | 104,358 |
| Indiana | 48 | 8,562,718 | 9 | 80,430 | Pennsylvania | 202 | 9,987,760 | 46 | 1,575,512 |
| Iowa | 44 | 1,564,808 | 8 | 401,097 | Rhode Island | 31 | 2,633,745 | 8 | 149,296 |
| Kansas | 49 | 1,567,259 | 20 | 563,885 | South Carolina | 17 | 1,068,737 | 2 | 4,911 |
| Kentucky | 65 | 3,414,533 | 10 | 158,873 | South Dakota | 15 | 268,482 | 5 | 107,772 |
| Louisiana | 17 | 544,721 | 4 | 32,679 | Tennessee | 18 | 1,730,957 | 2 | 145,077 |
| Maine | 26 | 921,881 | - | - | Texas | 12 | 5,028,322 | 3 | 3,313,407 |
| Maryland | 16 | 363,719 | 7 | 71,957 | Utah | 49 | 882,538 | 17 | 314,999 |
| Massachusetts | 220 | 18,964,560 | 19 | 217,216 | Vermont | 6 | 29,112 | 2 | 8,499 |
| Michigan | 84 | 7,003,951 | 20 | 3,686,663 | Virginia | 69 | 2,213,637 | 20 | 556,039 |
| Minnesota | 94 | 4,886,480 | 37 | 1,409,290 | Washington | 68 | 3,000,074 | 11 | 663,789 |
| Mississippi | 26 | 1,074,301 | 1 | 1,668 | West Virginia | 47 | 3,493,476 | 3 | 552,760 |
| Missouri | 29 | 1,686,303 | 10 | 425,992 | Wisconsin | 55 | 7,348,081 | 16 | 417,665 |
| Montana | 36 | 712,712 | 5 | 114,821 | Wyoming | 19 | 382,840 | 9 | 99,985 |

Of approximately 3,000 local projects which have been received, 643 calling for expenditures of \$29,089,027 have been approved, and 1,890 calling for expenditures of \$149,000,000 have been disapproved. There are now pending before the Coordinating Committee 515 projects, calling for expenditures of \$20,588,526. In the tabulation above are shown the distributions, by States, of the total number of local projects received and approved by the Coordinating Committee, and the amounts involved for projects in each of these categories. Project proposals were received from all States and to date projects have been approved for all States except Maine and Nevada. In respect to type these projects exhibit considerable variety, as is indicated in the tabulation on the following page.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTION ON LOCAL PROJECTS, BY TYPES

| Types of Projects | Applications Received by Committee | | Applications Approved by Committee | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Value | Number | Value |
| United States - Total | 3048 | \$198,677,997 | 643 | \$29,089,027 |
| Agriculture | 148 | 4,079,159 | 58 | 1,278,209 |
| Banking, Credit, Securities | 12 | 403,794 | 4 | 54,653 |
| Business and Industrial | 255 | 9,471,257 | 28 | 1,094,908 |
| Consumption and Price | 67 | 1,431,357 | 27 | 586,024 |
| Education and Schools | 326 | 6,315,673 | 58 | 1,096,662 |
| Employment, Unemployment, Occupations | 106 | 22,508,612 | 17 | 420,447 |
| Government | 528 | 55,801,046 | 113 | 9,265,187 |
| Health | 159 | 6,699,172 | 42 | 978,153 |
| Historical and Research Projects | 56 | 4,456,271 | 4 | 853,065 |
| Mapping | 89 | 3,623,289 | 13 | 1,021,733 |
| Natural Resources | 67 | 2,244,355 | 22 | 857,279 |
| Planning Studies | 146 | 21,963,153 | 32 | 1,956,975 |
| Population and Vital Statistics | 175 | 8,395,339 | 23 | 438,413 |
| Real Property, Land Utilization, Construction | 322 | 23,334,358 | 86 | 4,771,018 |
| Recreation | 19 | 739,437 | - | - |
| Social Problems and Welfare | 309 | 12,040,936 | 63 | 1,488,261 |
| Traffic and Motor Accident Surveys | 259 | 15,121,146 | 51 | 2,918,527 |
| Wages and Income | 5 | 49,643 | 2 | 9,513 |

The Coordinating Committee believes that an analysis of the reasons for disapproval of projects is of major importance, particularly in planning for future projects to be conducted under mass production methods. Accordingly, a brief analysis of the reasons for disapproval has been made. One-third of the projects have been disapproved because the sponsor failed to supply information required to make an adequate evaluation. In each of the cases included under this category disapproval was given only after repeated efforts to secure required information. More than 36 percent of the disapproved projects were rejected for the reason that they were canvass type projects calling for visits to private individuals, business concerns, or both. Nearly 11 percent of the disapprovals were made because of major duplications of subject matter. About 3 percent were blanket type projects; approximately 5 percent were judged to be technically inadequate, statistically unsound or likely to arouse resentment. Another 5 percent were cancelled by the sponsors usually as a result of the Committee's criticism of the subject matter. Nearly 4 percent of the disapprovals were made because the results would be of questionable value rather than because the techniques to be employed were unsatisfactory. The remaining disapprovals were the ineligibility of the projects, because sponsors were unsatisfactory, or because personnel was not available.

V - PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, established under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and continued by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, has been authorized to make loans and grants for non-Federal construction projects of States, counties, cities, Territories and possessions, and to conduct Federal demonstrations of slum clearance and low rent housing. Projects in the non-Federal classification are financed by PWA grants from ERA funds for a portion of the project cost with the remaining funds provided either by PWA loans, largely from funds made available prior to the ERA Act, or directly by the local bodies sponsoring the projects. Housing projects are under direct Federal supervision and are to be prosecuted entirely by direct expenditure of Federal funds.

NON-FEDERAL

The non-Federal program under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act as of December 26, 1935 consisted of 4,149 projects, the estimated total cost of which is \$743,656,896. For this program \$343,681,748 has been allocated from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (The amount warranted by the Comptroller General through December 31 is \$343,669,712). This sum is being used primarily for grants on a basis of 45 percent of the total estimated cost of a project. The remaining 55 percent of the funds required is to be provided either directly by the local bodies sponsoring the project or by PWA loans from monies derived from the sale of securities under prior appropriations. The sources of Federal funds used for PWA projects under the Works Program are presented below.

| <u>Source of Funds</u> | <u>Grants</u> | <u>Loans</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Emergency Relief Appropriation Act | \$333,181,748 | \$ 10,500,000 A/ | \$343,681,748 |
| PWA Revolving Fund | | 144,147,148 | 144,147,148 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total Federal Funds | \$333,181,748 | \$154,647,148 | \$487,828,896 |

A/ Loan made from ERA funds, accompanied by grant of \$4,500,000, for one project.

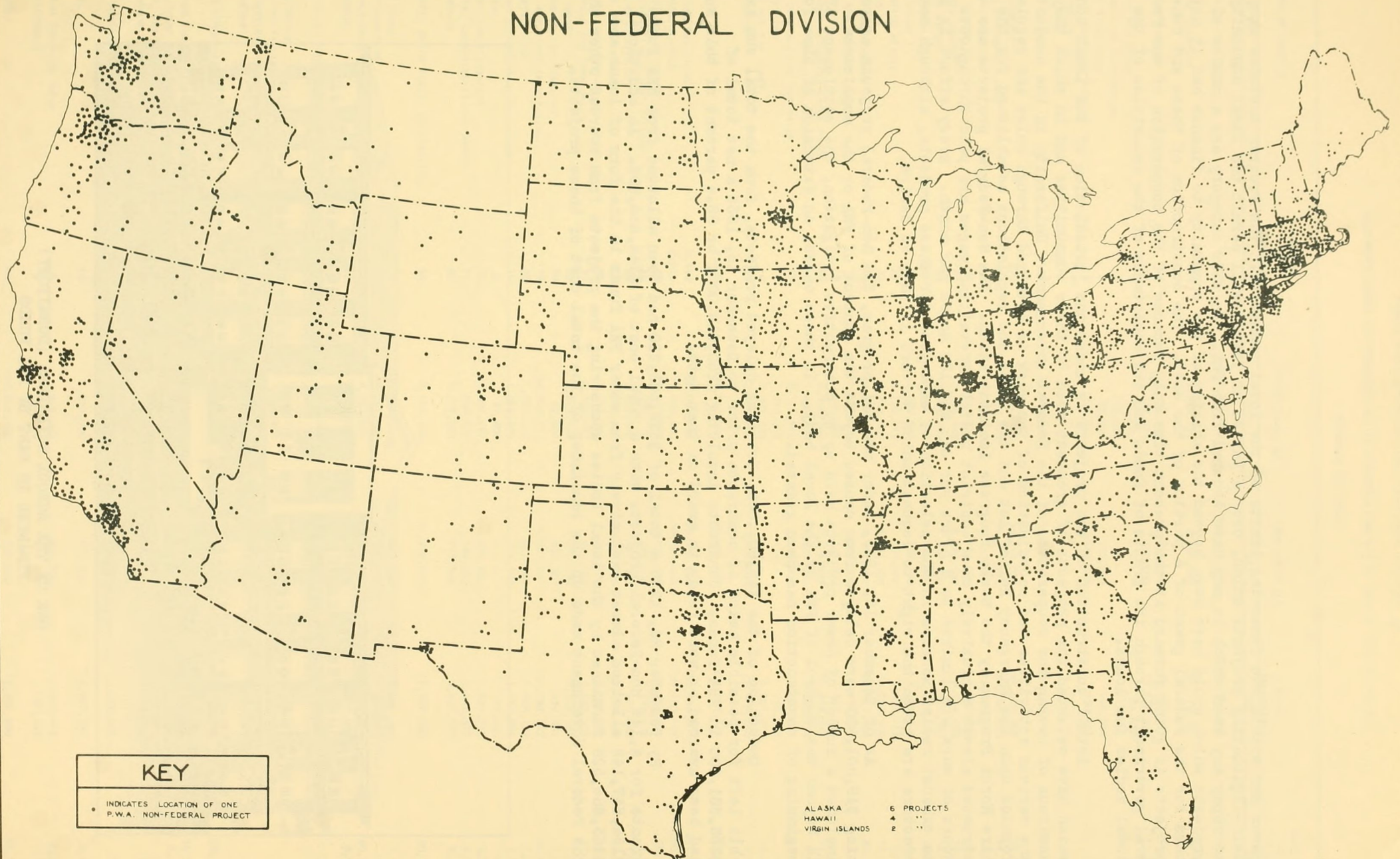
The projects making up this program, as indicated by the locations shown on the accompanying map, are widely distributed throughout the nation. These projects involve the following types of construction: waterworks; sewage and sewage disposal systems; schools; hospitals; courthouses and jails; streets, highways, bridges and tunnels; power plants and distribution systems; recreation facilities; and other similar public works. They provide a broad range of construction activity creating useful employment for skilled, unskilled, and other workers on the sites of the projects, in mines, plants and factories, and along transportation lines. At the same time, these projects represent capital investments which will add definitely to community wealth and contribute in a substantial way to the advancement of the health, education, recreation, safety, and convenience of the citizens in every part of the nation.

The individual projects for the ERA program have been selected from applications received, as provided by the Act, from States, territories, possessions, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities and the District of Columbia, and from applications for self-liquidating projects of public bodies. They have been examined to determine their eligibility from legal, financial and engineering standpoints in accord with the established policy of the Public Works Administration. Thorough review has assisted the local bodies to develop projects economically sound and socially desirable - suited to the

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

NON-FEDERAL DIVISION



needs and within the financial limits of the local community. The Program includes many self-liquidating projects which, over a period of years, will permit the local community to repay any loan which it may have secured from PWA. In this category are a number of projects which would have been beyond the ability of the community to finance had it not been for the Federal grant of a portion of the cost. The construction of these and other projects is going forward at the present time only because of the cooperation of the Federal government through its grants of funds and its acceptance of the securities of the local bodies for loans.

Actual construction on the projects is under the jurisdiction of the local bodies, which have selected the projects of greatest need to their communities and in which they are desirous of having the cooperation of the Federal government. Uniformity in the conduct of the various activities and coordination of the work is obtained through rules and regulations founded upon the Emergency Relief Act and the rules and regulations established for the entire Works Program by the Works Progress Administration. The Non-Federal projects are constructed almost exclusively on a contract basis. Prevailing wages are paid throughout. Hours of work are limited to 8 hours per day and 130 hours per month. Every effort is made to exhaust relief sources in the selection of employees for these projects, although contractors are given the right to request union workers if they so desire.

As of December 15, 1935, under the ERA program, 398 non-Federal projects aggregating \$49,801,000 were delayed from causes beyond the control of PWA or the applicants. These included a number of power projects held up by obstructive litigation, the settlement of which is beyond the control of PWA or the local body. In these cases, an extension of time for the beginning of construction has been granted.

Deduction of the \$49,801,000, covering delayed projects, from the total sum available left for possible award of contracts prior to December 15, 1935 a net total of \$293,881,000 in ERA funds. Contracts involving \$260,616,000, or 88.4 percent of this sum, had been awarded or were ready to award on that date.

By December 26, 1935 a total of \$325,323,220 had been allotted from ERA funds as grants for 4,149 non-Federal projects with a total cost of \$743,656,896. An additional \$154,647,148 allotted almost exclusively from other PWA funds in the form of loans and \$263,686,528 furnished by the local bodies sponsoring the projects from sources other than the Federal Government made up the remainder of the total cost of these projects.



ONE OF THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS (DORMITORY)
FINANCED IN PART BY PWA FUNDS

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, NON-FEDERAL DIVISION A/

ALLOTMENTS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935 BY TYPE OF PROJECT

DECEMBER 26, 1935

| TYPE OF PROJECT | NUMBER OF PROJECTS | GRANT VALUE B/ | LOAN VALUE C/ | TOTAL ALLOTMENT | ESTIMATED TOTAL COST D/ |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| GRAND TOTAL - ALL TYPES | 4,149 | \$ 325,323,220 | \$ 154,647,148 | \$ 479,970,368 | \$ 743,656,896 |
| STREETS AND HIGHWAYS | 234 | 17,313,721 | 2,462,000 | 19,775,721 | 38,763,650 |
| ROADS AND HIGHWAYS | 86 | 9,582,474 | 1,339,000 | 10,921,474 | 21,293,846 |
| STREETS | 135 | 7,037,634 | 830,000 | 7,867,634 | 15,928,439 |
| SIDEWALKS AND CURBS | 2 | 57,272 | - - - | 57,272 | 127,272 |
| GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION | 3 | 273,036 | - - - | 273,036 | 606,749 |
| DRAINAGE STRUCTURES | 2 | 88,364 | 108,000 | 196,364 | 196,364 |
| LIGHTS, SIGNALS AND MARKERS | 6 | 274,941 | 185,000 | 459,941 | 610,980 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| UTILITIES | 1,109 | 99,946,807 | 55,522,177 | 155,468,984 | 227,877,341 |
| SEWER PROJECTS | 370 | 54,339,902 | 30,310,037 | 84,649,939 | 123,968,353 |
| SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS | 196 | 36,535,016 | 17,571,932 | 54,106,948 | 84,233,058 |
| SANITARY SEWERS | 132 | 9,582,868 | 3,752,605 | 13,335,473 | 21,461,957 |
| STORM SEWERS | 25 | 915,875 | 157,000 | 1,072,875 | 2,037,311 |
| COMBINED SEWERS | 17 | 7,306,143 | 8,828,500 | 16,134,643 | 16,236,027 |
| SEWER AND WATER | 41 | 2,002,935 | 1,462,800 | 3,465,735 | 4,451,824 |
| WATER SYSTEMS | 567 | 31,501,517 | 16,116,340 | 47,617,857 | 70,763,231 |
| WATER MAINS | 51 | 2,592,846 | 708,100 | 3,300,946 | 5,763,789 |
| FILTRATION PLANTS | 25 | 1,128,116 | 701,000 | 1,829,116 | 2,477,613 |
| RESERVOIRS | 43 | 8,274,809 | 5,761,300 | 14,036,109 | 19,085,823 |
| COMPLETE WATERWORKS | 448 | 19,505,746 | 8,945,940 | 28,451,686 | 43,436,006 |
| GARBAGE AND RUBBISH DISPOSAL | 12 | 1,157,608 | 993,000 | 2,150,608 | 2,561,000 |
| GAS PLANTS | 9 | 240,081 | 101,000 | 341,081 | 533,571 |
| ELEC. POWER EXCLUDING WATER POWER | 66 | 6,568,346 | 5,076,500 | 11,644,846 | 15,828,108 |
| ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS | 13 | 1,456,454 | 1,524,500 | 2,980,954 | 3,496,659 |
| POWER CONSTRUCTION NOT WATER | 53 | 5,111,892 | 3,552,000 | 8,663,892 | 12,331,449 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 3 | 218,023 | - - - | 218,023 | 483,887 |
| RAILROAD AND CAR LINES | 6 | 1,891,655 | - - - | 1,891,655 | 4,212,544 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 35 | 2,026,740 | 1,462,500 | 3,489,240 | 5,074,823 |
| BUILDINGS | 2,600 | 171,662,890 | 78,451,221 | 250,114,111 | 385,012,659 |
| EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS | 2,148 | 126,083,036 | 63,853,570 | 189,936,606 | 283,968,194 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOLS | 2,014 | 111,639,300 | 54,525,845 | 166,165,145 | 250,643,750 |
| COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES | 98 | 11,527,575 | 8,926,225 | 20,453,800 | 26,842,620 |
| OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS | 16 | 2,093,179 | 299,000 | 2,392,179 | 4,652,911 |
| PUBLIC LIBRARIES | 20 | 822,982 | 102,500 | 925,482 | 1,828,913 |
| MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS | 133 | 12,068,076 | 2,528,790 | 14,596,866 | 27,110,354 |
| MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUMS AND ARMORIES | 25 | 2,333,740 | 719,290 | 3,053,030 | 5,201,038 |
| CITY HALLS AND TOWN HALLS | 39 | 5,353,927 | 472,000 | 5,825,927 | 12,160,576 |
| COURT HOUSES | 50 | 3,523,108 | 1,275,000 | 4,798,108 | 7,830,939 |
| FIRE AND POLICE STATIONS | 19 | 62,500 | 857,301 | 919,801 | 1,917,801 |
| HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS | 179 | 24,836,111 | 9,947,261 | 34,783,372 | 54,904,574 |
| PENAL INSTITUTIONS | 22 | 1,283,023 | 221,100 | 1,504,123 | 2,864,364 |
| SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL BUILDINGS | 16 | 1,013,483 | 754,500 | 1,767,983 | 2,009,966 |
| RESIDENTIAL | 2 | 67,400 | - - - | 67,400 | 149,900 |
| OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE | 23 | 1,639,717 | 321,500 | 1,961,217 | 3,594,411 |
| WAREHOUSES, LABORATORIES AND SHOPS | 17 | 896,377 | 149,000 | 1,045,377 | 2,016,033 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 60 | 3,775,667 | 675,500 | 4,451,167 | 8,394,863 |
| FLOOD CONTROL, WATER POWER, RECLAMATION | 34 | 7,143,302 | 12,478,000 | 19,621,302 | 25,778,634 |
| DAMS AND CANALS | 7 | 529,260 | 502,000 | 1,031,260 | 1,175,749 |
| STORAGE RESERVOIRS | 3 | 241,000 | 294,000 | 535,000 | 535,000 |
| WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT | 2 | 4,725,000 | 10,775,000 | 15,500,000 | 20,500,000 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 22 | 1,648,042 | 907,000 | 2,555,042 | 3,567,885 |
| WATER NAVIGATION AIDS | 5 | 373,908 | 47,000 | 420,908 | 825,633 |
| DAMS AND CANALS | 1 | 21,272 | - - - | 21,272 | 47,224 |
| DREDGING AND FILLING | 1 | 128,454 | - - - | 128,454 | 280,454 |
| CHANNEL RECTIFICATION, LEVEES ETC. | 1 | 25,364 | 31,000 | 56,364 | 56,364 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 2 | 198,818 | 16,000 | 214,818 | 441,591 |
| ENGINEERING STRUCTURES | 83 | 12,355,258 | 4,042,500 | 16,397,758 | 28,192,232 |
| BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS | 56 | 8,105,111 | 431,500 | 8,536,611 | 18,747,393 |
| WHARVES, PIERS AND DOCKS | 17 | 3,783,157 | 3,590,000 | 7,373,157 | 8,407,187 |
| MONUMENTS, AND MEMORIAL SHRINES | 9 | 392,965 | 21,000 | 413,965 | 873,152 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 1 | 74,025 | - - - | 74,025 | 164,500 |
| AVIATION - PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS | 1 | 56,750 | 69,250 | 126,000 | 126,000 |
| RECREATIONAL | 16 | 1,610,098 | 977,500 | 2,587,598 | 3,840,030 |
| BEACHES AND SWIMMING POOLS | 8 | 928,943 | 977,500 | 1,906,443 | 2,315,950 |
| PARK DEVELOPMENTS | 8 | 681,155 | - - - | 681,155 | 1,524,080 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 67 | 14,860,486 | 597,500 | 15,457,986 | 33,240,717 |

A/ SOURCE: PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION, DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

B/ 1935 ERA FUNDS ONLY

C/ FUNDS FROM PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS, EXCEPT ONE LOAN OF \$10,500,000 FROM 1935 ERA FUNDS

D/ INCLUDES FUNDS PROVIDED LOCALLY

Of the 4,149 non-Federal projects financed in part by grants from ERA funds, about 62 percent involve the construction of buildings, and 5 out of every 6 of these are school buildings. More than half the total grants as well as of the total amount loaned by PWA from other funds are for projects of this type. As indicated by the tabulation below, projects involving the construction of water systems and sewer systems are also of major importance in the non-Federal program, with water system projects more numerous and sewer systems involving

TYPES OF NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS RECEIVING GRANTS FROM ERA FUNDS
December 26, 1935

| Type of Construction | Projects | | Grants | | Loans | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Num- ber | Percent of Total | Amount | Percent of Total | Amount | Percent of Total |
| Total Projects | 4,149 | 100 | \$325,323,220 | 100 | \$154,647,148A/ | 100 |
| Streets and Highways | 234 | 6 | 17,313,721 | 5 | 2,462,000 | 2 |
| Sewer Systems | 370 | 9 | 54,339,902 | 17 | 30,310,039 | 20 |
| Water Systems | 567 | 14 | 31,501,517 | 10 | 16,116,340 | 10 |
| Buildings (other than schools) | 452 | 11 | 45,579,854 | 14 | 14,597,651 | 10 |
| Schools and other Educational Buildings | 2,148 | 51 | 126,083,036 | 39 | 63,853,570 | 41 |
| Flood Control, Water Power and Reclamation | 34 | 1 | 7,143,302 | 2 | 12,478,000 | 8 |
| Bridges, Viaducts (Subways and Tunnels) | 56 | 1 | 8,105,111 | 2 | 431,500 | -B/ |
| Various other Types | 288 | 7 | 35,256,777 | 11 | 14,398,050 | 9 |

A/ Includes loan of \$10,500,000 made from ERA funds.

B/ Less than one-half of one percent.

a larger proportion of the total cost of the program. Street and highway projects, flood control facilities and bridges and viaducts are also outstanding types of construction being undertaken by the Non-Federal Division with funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. Greater detail regarding types of projects under the non-Federal program is given in the table on the preceding page.

Non-Federal PWA employment, which had increased gradually to about 4,900 persons in the early part of December, rose at a rapid rate throughout that month until on December 28 a total of 14,000 persons were at work. Of these more than 1,300 persons were working in Colorado and Iowa. Virginia was next in volume of employment with 1,170 persons working. Six other States reported employment in excess of 500 persons. It is estimated that employment on non-Federal projects will expand rapidly during the spring of 1936, reaching a peak of about 290,000 persons employed directly at construction sites in July.

HOUSING

The Housing Division of the Public Works Administration was created in June, 1933, pursuant to Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Its purpose is to provide a demonstration of slum clearance and low rent housing to benefit persons who have never before been able to find decent urban housing at a price within their means.

At the beginning of its operations, the Housing Division concentrated on a policy of loans to private limited dividend corporations. For a number of reasons this proved impractical in operation, and in January, 1934, due to the fact that there were no existing established public housing agencies, the Division was compelled to adopt for the time being a policy of constructing such projects directly. Approximately \$140,000,000 had been allotted from the National Industrial Recovery Act funds. In December, 1934, \$110,000,000 of this amount was impounded. The Housing Division was therefore unable to enter into contractual obligations on a large scale until after the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935; and the final allocations from this source were not made until October, 1935. Furthermore, a decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, ruling that the Federal Government could not exercise the right of eminent domain for housing purposes, greatly hindered acquisition of necessary land.

Through December 31, 1935 Presidential allocations from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for housing projects totalled \$101,373,050. Warrants countersigned by the Comptroller General at the end of the year amounted to \$102,739,050, a total which included pend-

ing rescissions. These funds are allocated for 38 projects, one of which will be financed partly from money made available under the NIRA Act. They also include \$465,050 allocated for the purchase of two sites, provision for construction on which has not been made from ERA funds, and for the liquidation of commitments on projects which became inactive when the program was curtailed.

The 38 housing projects to be operated under the Works Program are located in 29 cities of the continental United States and in the two territories, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. All construction will be undertaken under a fixed price contract system with the exception of the Virgin Islands project, where the work will be done on a force account basis. It is estimated that the 37 projects to be constructed entirely with Emergency Relief Appropriation funds will provide a total of 17,759 dwelling units to house approximately 74,588 persons, and will furnish employment at the sites for approximately 36,927 men. There have been or will be acquired for such projects a total of 39,500,000 square feet of land, involving 2,111 parcels.

Contracts on one or more phases of construction have been awarded on all but one of the contract projects. The contract for the project in Detroit, Michigan, is expected to be awarded shortly. To date, there have been awarded 13 contracts for demolition of buildings existing on the acquired sites. Demolition for the Ten Eyck Houses in New York City is being performed by the Works Progress Administration. Five general construction contracts and 22 foundation construction contracts have been awarded, aggregating a total of \$12,603,094 for construction. Commitments total \$22,801,872 and \$11,135,209.93 has been expended. Work had started on 18 projects by the end of 1935 and it is stated that operations on 9 other projects will begin shortly thereafter. A distribution of allotments for housing projects by States is shown in the table below, together with estimates of the units to be constructed, persons to be housed and numbers to be employed.

ALLOTMENTS FOR PWA HOUSING PROJECTS FROM ERA FUNDS, BY STATES

December 31, 1935

| State | Amount of Allotments | Number of Projects | Estimated Units to be Constructed | Estimated Persons To Be Housed | Estimated Number To Be Employed |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total | \$100,908,000 <u>A/</u> | 38 | 17,759 | 74,588 | 36,927 |
| Alabama | 2,500,000 | 1 | 664 | 2,789 | 1,189 |
| Connecticut | 800,000 | 1 | 154 | 647 | 270 |
| District of Columbia | 1,600,000 | 1 | 321 | 1,348 | 678 |
| Florida | 2,000,000 | 2 | 484 | 2,033 | 950 |
| Illinois | 10,750,000 | 3 | 1,749 | 7,346 | 3,623 |
| Kentucky | 3,400,000 | 3 | 619 | 2,600 | 1,442 |
| Massachusetts | 8,500,000 | 2 | 1,328 | 5,577 | 2,864 |
| Michigan | 4,500,000 | 1 | 779 | 3,272 | 1,517 |
| Minnesota | 3,500,000 | 1 | 613 | 2,575 | 1,180 |
| Nebraska | 2,000,000 | 1 | 395 | 1,659 | 674 |
| New Jersey | 4,700,000 | 2 | 869 | 3,650 | 1,584 |
| New York | 21,983,000 | 3 | 2,856 | 11,995 | 7,408 |
| Ohio | 14,800,000 <u>B/</u> | 4 | 2,637 | 11,075 | 4,988 |
| Oklahoma | 2,000,000 | 1 | 397 | 1,667 | 951 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,100,000 | 2 | 379 | 1,592 | 707 |
| South Carolina | 1,650,000 | 2 | 421 | 1,768 | 785 |
| Tennessee | 9,400,000 | 4 | 1,936 | 8,131 | 3,987 |
| Texas | 900,000 | 1 | 196 | 823 | 428 |
| Wisconsin | 2,800,000 | 1 | 518 | 2,176 | 1,001 |
| Puerto Rico | 775,000 | 1 | 298 | 1,252 | 530 |
| Virgin Islands | 250,000 | 1 | 146 | 613 | 171 |

A/ In addition to the total of \$100,908,000 allotted for active projects, the sum of \$345,050 was provided for the liquidation of commitments on projects which became inactive when the program was curtailed, and \$120,000 for the purchase of two sites on which ERA funds are not being used for construction.

B/ Includes \$850,000 from ERA funds for one project for which \$1,150,000 is being provided from NIRA funds.

VI - EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Three major activities are grouped under this title: first, and by far the largest, is the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps; second, Emergency Conservation Work performed by Indians on Indian Reservations; third, Emergency Conservation Work in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. All activities are under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, appointed by the President.

Emergency Conservation Work was created by Act of Congress, approved March 31, 1933, and was put into immediate operation through the provisions of Executive Order 6101, April 5, 1933. Original funds were provided from unallocated balances appropriated in an Act to relieve destitution, approved July 21, 1932. From this Act a total of approximately \$92,875,200 was ultimately made available. In addition, \$9,000,000 was made available from the Rivers and Harbors Act of May 15, 1933; \$323,362,315 from Public 67, 73rd Congress (June 16, 1933); \$289,450,000 under Public 412 (approved June 19, 1934); and from the loans and relief for stricken agricultural areas provisions of the above Act, \$48,390,000. A total of \$763,077,515, was thus provided prior to the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Of the amount made available, a total of approximately \$746,173,500 had been obligated for Emergency Conservation Work prior to April, 1935. After March 31, 1935, this work was financed from funds made available under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This Act (Section 14) continued the authority given the President by the original Act of March 31, 1933.

Allocations made between April 8 and October 7, 1935, for Emergency Conservation Work under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act totalled \$523,479,450. Of this amount, \$522,584,000 was for work projects and expenses incurred in carrying these projects forward and in operating the CCC camps: \$190,450 was for administrative expenses, and allocations totalling \$705,000 (chargeable to sub-section G, Section 1, instead of sub-section F, Section 1, ERA, 1935) were made for land purchases.

Emergency Conservation Work is directed from a central office in Washington which coordinates the work of the other agencies involved in the program. The Director, who has occupied his position since his appointment at the beginning of the work, is assisted by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, Interior and Labor. These four departments cooperate in carrying on the major functions of Emergency Conservation Work.

To the War Department is delegated the responsibility for enrollment, physical examination, equipping and conditioning of enrollees, transportation of enrollees, camp construction, command, administration, supply, sanitation, medical care, fiscal affairs, welfare and education at the camps, and discharge of enrollees. The War Department also supervises a relatively small number of work projects on certain military reservations and certain flood control projects. The Office of Education (Department of the Interior) acts in an advisory capacity to the War Department in connection with the camp educational program.

To the Departments of Agriculture and Interior are delegated the responsibilities of selecting, planning, and executing the majority of the work projects. The major agencies under the Department of Agriculture engaged in supervising work projects are (1) the Forest Service, (2) the Soil Conservation Service, (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, (4) the Bureau of Biological Survey, (5) the Bureau of Plant Industry, (6) the Bureau of Animal Industry. The major agencies under the Department of the Interior engaged in supervising work projects are (1) the National Park Service, (a) national parks and monuments, national military parks, (b) state parks; (2) Division of Grazing; (3) the Bureau of Reclamation; (4) General Land Office; (5) Bureau of Indian Affairs (in charge of administration as well as technical supervision for Indians on Indian Reservations).

From April 1 to September 30, 1935 men have been at work in every state in the United States, the District of Columbia, the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, engaged in more than 150 different types of work which have been classified under ten major headings as follows: (1) structural improvements; (2) transportation

improvements;(3) erosion control;(4) flood control, irrigation, and drainage;(5) forest culture;(6) forest protection;(7) landscape and recreation;(8) range;(9) wild life;(10) other activities. Among the major specific jobs which have been completed during that time may be enumerated the following:

Types of Work

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Vehicle bridges | 2,457 |
| Lookout houses and towers | 236 |
| Impounding and large diversion dams | 301 |
| Fences (rods) | 1,059,684 |
| New truck trails (miles) | 7,988 |
| Truck trails maintained (miles) | 43,582 |
| Soil erosion check dams | 492,188 |
| Forest trees planted | 114,635,500 |
| Fighting forest fires (man-days of work) | 442,275 |
| Fire presuppression (man-days of work) | 463,166 |
| Roadside and trailside fire hazard reduction (miles) | 10,016 |
| Fire breaks (miles) | 5,332 |
| Tree and plant diseases control (acres) | 885,996 |
| Tree insect pest control (acres) | 710,461 |
| Rodent control (acres) | 5,035,615 |

The Department of Labor is charged with selecting prospective enrollees in the age group, 17 to 28. Through its delegated representatives in every State, it receives applications, determines qualifications of applicants, the need of their prospective allottees (who receive about \$25.00 of the \$30.00 basic monthly cash allowance earned by enrolled men), makes final selections and instructs selected persons to appear for acceptance and enrollment by the War Department. The delegated representatives of the Department of Labor in each State, termed State Directors of Selection, are the active heads of the relief administrations in the several States. State quotas, based on relief loads and on the population of the several States, are used by the Department of Labor in initially determining the number of selectees. Prior to the beginning of each new enrollment period, the War Department furnishes the Labor Department with an estimate of the number of new enrollees required to bring each State up to its full quota strength. Local quotas within the State are allocated by the several State Directors of Selection.

In order to be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps (junior group), a man must be between the ages of 17 and 28, inclusive, a citizen of the United States, unmarried, unemployed, physically fit, and a member of a family on the public relief rolls. Enrollment is voluntary. The enrollee must be willing to allot a substantial portion of his \$30.00 basic monthly cash allowance to his dependents. Enrollment in the CCC by one member of a family does not preclude the employment of another member of the same family on some Works Program project. Men enroll for a period of six months. This enrollment is a contract with the Government and may be broken, with honor, only in extraordinary circumstances or when the enrollee is offered permanent employment elsewhere.

War veterans, without regard to age or marital status, are also permitted to enroll in the CCC. The veterans' contingent is selected by the Veterans' Administration. Each veteran selected having dependents is required to allot to them not less than three-quarters of his pay.

The third major group of enrollees in the CCC are local experienced men, not more than 16 of whom are attached to each junior company. These men are selected by the technical agencies at the camps without regard to age or marital condition - although the relief roll provision is in effect. Such men are primarily selected to afford additional opportunities for local employment and to permit skilled woodsmen to obtain employment which would not otherwise be available.

After enrollment, but before being assigned duties on work projects, enrollees are given physical training for a period of approximately two weeks, either in conditioning camps or at work camps. Conditioning consists of comparatively light duties, possibly calisthenics and other exercise which will fit the enrollees for the hard physical work at the camps.

In addition to the enrolled personnel, a large number of other workers are essential in conducting Emergency Conservation Work. These include the non-enrolled personnel, engaged in supervisory, technical, professional, clerical, and scientific capacities, and also the officers who command the camps and a large body of skilled and unskilled workmen who are necessary in camp construction and in certain phases of the work projects.

As indicated in the tabulation below, total employment in Emergency Conservation Work from April through December, 1935, (the period during which it has been financed under the ERA Act), fluctuated from 389,000 to 593,000 persons. On April 30 a total of 391,955 persons were engaged in this work; a slight decline in May brought this figure down to 388,873. Subsequently, employment rose until it reached its peak on August 31, when 593,499 persons were at work. Since that date the trend had been downward except during October when an enrollment period produced a temporary increase in the total employment.

It is estimated that on December 28 about 519,000 persons were engaged in the work carried on by this agency. The total was composed of 459,485 enrollees and 59,443 non-enrolled persons (exclusive of administrative personnel in the office of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work). Enrollees, of whom approximately 10 percent are war veterans, consist of approximately 447,000 in barrack camps in the continental United States, 8,449 Indians on Indian reservations, and 4,036 in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Non-enrolled personnel includes 393 territorials, 1,050 in Indian Conservation Work, and 58,000 connected with the CCC camps who were engaged in supervisory, technical, clerical, professional, or similar capacities, or who were engaged in the construction and maintenance of camps and in other work requiring special kinds of labor qualifications.

EMPLOYMENT IN EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, BY MONTHS ^{A/}

April 30 to December 28, 1935

| Date | Total | Enrollees | | | Non-enrolled Personnel | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|
| | | CCC | Indians | Territorials | CCC | Indians | Territorials |
| April 30 | 391,955 | 341,891 | 3,903 | 3,440 | 41,512 | 860 | 349 |
| May 31 | 388,873 | 329,362 | 6,413 | 3,496 | 48,102 | 1,122 | 378 |
| June 30 | 431,595 | 358,558 | 9,574 | 3,562 | 58,049 | 1,464 | 388 |
| July 31 | 486,710 | 404,425 | 9,408 | 3,897 | 67,082 | 1,452 | 446 |
| Aug. 31 | 593,499 | 505,782 | 10,115 | 4,022 | 71,914 | 1,307 | 359 |
| Sept. 30 | 536,483 | 449,580 | 9,161 | 3,922 | 72,240 | 1,196 | 384 |
| Oct. 31 | 559,033 | 474,390 | 9,474 | 4,590 | 69,008 | 1,162 | 409 |
| Nov. 30 | 544,265 | 470,121 | 8,868 | 4,036 | 59,748 | 1,079 | 393 |
| Dec. 28 | 519,928 | 447,000 | 8,449 | 4,036 | 58,000 | 1,050 | 393 |

^{A/} Does not include administrative personnel in the Office of the Director of ECW.

Obligations incurred for Emergency Conservation Work as reported by the Office of the Director totalled almost \$44,180,000 during December. This brought the total amount obligated between April and December 31, 1935 to about \$391,057,000. Approximately \$381,381,000 of this total represents obligations incurred in the continental United States (excluding work on Indian Reservations). In addition \$7,747,000 was used for Indian Emergency Conservation Work while the remaining \$1,929,000 went for similar operation in the Territories.

VII - RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Resettlement Administration was created by Executive Order on April 30, 1935 to assist destitute farm families by means of loans or grants; to aid destitute farm families in moving to better areas, if they so desire; to administer a program of land utilization projects; and to develop housing projects in the vicinity of large cities. This Administration absorbed the functions of four previously existing agencies: The Land Program of the FERA, the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of Interior, the Land Policy Section of the AAA, and the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the FERA.

It is planned to assist 525,000 destitute farm families in all parts of the country under the Rural Rehabilitation program. This assistance includes readjustment of the families' indebtedness, development of farm and home management plans, loans for purchase or lease of necessary capital goods, with supervision to make the Rehabilitation Plan effective, and grants for subsistence goods. On November 30 there were 333,193 cases under care. Of these 85,687 were standard rehabilitation cases, and 247,506 were emergency cases. Standard rehabilitation cases are defined by the Administration as those for whom rehabilitation loans based on regular farm and home management plans have been approved. All other cases which receive assistance under the program are classified as emergency rehabilitation cases. In selecting emergency cases, preference is to be given to those who offer some prospect of ultimately becoming standard rehabilitation cases. Between July 1 and December 15 loans and grants from all funds, including Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds, totalled approximately \$15,268,000, of which about \$7,531,000 came from Works Program funds.

In addition to the farm families who are to be given assistance at the place where they are now residing, it is proposed to assist 20,000 farm families in moving from their present locations to places better suited to agriculture. Approximately one-half of these families are now residing on land which is to be purchased for the land utilization projects. The majority of the families who will be assisted in moving to new locations are to be settled in new communities which will be constructed by the Resettlement Administration.

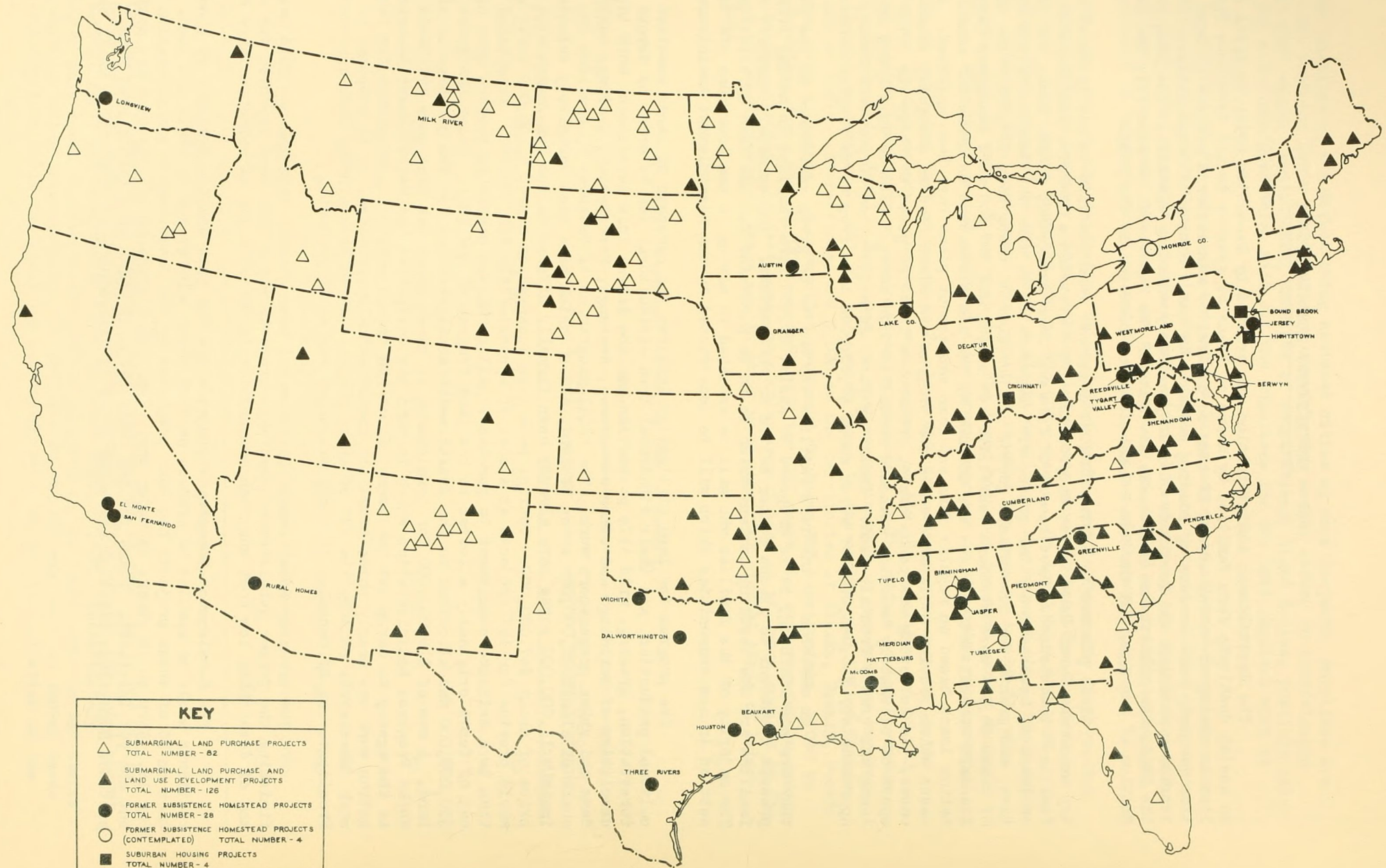
The program for land utilization involves the purchase of lands unsuited to agricultural production, and their withdrawal from agricultural use in order to devote them to forestation, grazing, wild life protection and the like. This development work involves the demolition of buildings and other structures, drainage, forestation, grading, building of dams and other preparatory work. The total program as of December 5, provides for the purchase of almost 10,000,000 acres of land, all of which have been definitely selected. Approximately 11,000,000 acres have already been formally offered to the Government at a total price of about \$47,000,000. Options have been accepted on almost 6,000,000 acres which would provide for 187 projects at a cost of approximately \$26,500,000. Acceptance of an option is a definite commitment to purchase. All purchases completed to date have been made out of funds originally allotted to the Land Program of the FERA. Under the Works Program \$20,000,000 was allocated to the Resettlement Administration for the purchase of similar land. A sum of \$15,000,000 for development of these lands has been made available to the Works Progress Administration which in turn has designated the Resettlement Administration as the agency to carry out the work. Since the amount originally requested for land utilization work was nearly three times the amount actually provided, it is proposed to begin work immediately on only the 137 of these projects which have already been approved by the President. As of December 15, work was under way on 90 projects.

The Suburban Resettlement Division has been charged with the two-fold task of finishing the former Subsistence Homesteads projects which have been approved for completion, and of developing low cost suburban communities in the vicinity of selected large cities.

The Subsistence Homesteads projects are low cost housing projects so located that residents would be enabled to produce part of their subsistence on their own land. Construction on 16 of these projects had been completed by the Resettlement Administration by December 15. Work on 12 others is under way. Four other projects of this type are contemplated but not yet initiated. Plans for the other projects which were transferred from the Subsistence Homesteads Division are under study to determine what disposition shall be made.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION



The selection of homesteaders has already been started for these projects, which are planned to provide 3,318 homes. Of these 1,522 have been completed and 1,261, or more than 80 percent, were occupied as of November 16. It is stated that 6,327 persons were living in these homes. More than 25,000 applications have been received.

Projects to provide low cost communities in the suburban areas of nine large cities have been approved by the President. The total cost of these projects was estimated at \$68,500,000. Thirty-one million dollars has been allotted for the work, and it is planned to develop five of the projects: Hightstown, and Bound Brook, New Jersey, near New York City; Berwyn, Maryland, near Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and one other site which has not yet been announced. Work on the four projects mentioned has been started, and options on the land for the other one are being secured. About 5,000 housing units will be included in these five projects. The location of these and the other projects mentioned in preceding paragraphs is indicated in the accompanying map.

In order to assure uniformity in the conduct of the community projects established by the various divisions of the Resettlement Administration, the Management Division is to become responsible for the care and maintenance of property, selection of occupants, and the leasing or selling of houses on community projects after completion. It will also assist in the organization of community or cooperative associations, and in the adjustment of school, tax, and economic relations of the projects to surrounding counties and States, and in making provisions for educational, health, recreational, industrial and marketing facilities, and will act for the Resettlement Administration in working out details of the procedure whereby these communities can become autonomous units.

By December 15 a total of \$196,070,000 had been allotted to the Administration, of which nearly \$100,000,000 will be used for work projects: \$7,000,000 for completion of homesteads; \$31,000,000 for suburban developments; \$15,000,000 for land development (made available by WPA); and \$47,000,000 for construction on Resettlement projects. Of the remainder, \$44,000,000 was allotted for rehabilitation; \$7,420,000 for relief in stricken agricultural areas; \$22,000,000 for purchase of land; \$2,000,000 for farm debt adjustment; and \$20,650,000 for administration.

Resettlement Administration has received three exemptions from the regulation that at least 90 percent of all persons working on a project must be taken from the relief rolls. These exempt the following: persons employed on former Subsistence Homesteads projects before July 30, and those who are to occupy homes on these projects; Resettlement Administration clients when employed on Resettlement Administration projects; and persons resident on land to be used for land utilization projects, not exceeding 15 percent of all persons employed on these projects.

Resettlement Administration projects on December 28 employed 16,861 persons, the greater part of whom were at work on land utilization projects, and on the projects for suburban developments. A marked spurt in employment occurred in mid-November. This coincided with the initiation of land utilization projects.

VIII - BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

On May 16, the Advisory Committee on Allotments recommended to the President the allocation to the Bureau of Public Roads of \$200,000,000 for construction on highways, roads, and streets; \$200,000,000 for grade crossings elimination; and \$100,000,000 to cover highway work previously provided for and begun under the Hayden-Cartwright Act of June 18, 1934 which had authorized the spending of \$200,000,000 on Public Works highway construction under the 1935 program. The first \$100,000,000 had been appropriated for this program in the Emergency Appropriation Act, passed on June 19, 1934.

In accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the President on July 12, funds are not available for expenditure on new work projects until a program of proposed projects has been submitted by the State Highway Department to the District Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, and with his approval, to the State Administrator of the Works Progress Administration and the State Director of the National Emergency Council. Having received their concurrence on the basis of the availability of relief labor, the projects are submitted for approval by the District Engineer to the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington. Subsequent to Presidential approval of projects, the State must file complete plans and specifications with the District Engineer of the Bureau. The District Engineer, at his discretion, may authorize advertisement of a project, but cannot agree to the award of any contract until after the project has been approved by the Washington office of the Bureau. Contracts can be let after bids have been advertised for not less than two weeks. The contractor is obliged to employ unskilled and intermediate workers through the U. S. Employment Service, and must give preference to qualified relief labor on all jobs. The rules and regulations specify that "Whenever feasible and practical the contract method shall be used for undertaking work under the Act. Where a State highway department, however, is organized and equipped to undertake projects on a day labor or force account basis,--approval may be given to this latter method of undertaking the work on any project." Another exception to the regular procedure is made for "projects of a high order of priority with respect to providing employment on desirable improvements--" which may be approved for construction by the District Engineer prior to formal action, provided clearance is obtained from the State Director of the NEC and the State WPA Administrator.

The \$200,000,000 allocation for highways, roads and streets was apportioned among the States, the District of Columbia and Hawaii on June 3 by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with a statutory formula whereby 7/24 is distributed on the basis of area, 7/24 on the basis of post road mileage and 10/24 on the basis of population. On the same date the \$200,000,000 appropriation for grade crossings elimination was similarly distributed, half on the basis of population, a quarter on the mileage of the Federal-aid highway system and a quarter on the railroad mileage. For necessary engineering and administrative expenses, \$5,000,000 was first deducted from the highways and \$4,000,000 from the grade crossings funds. The table on the following page shows the apportionments to each State under these two headings.

Specifications concerning the types of highway projects to be undertaken with funds provided under the \$200,000,000 allocation were included in the rules and regulations outlined by the President. The percentage distribution of allotments for projects approved by the Bureau through December 31 and of total mileage among these types of projects is given below.

| <u>Type of Highway</u> | <u>Percent of Total Approvals</u> | <u>Percent of Total Mileage</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| On the Federal-aid highway system outside municipalities and metropolitan areas | 27.9 | 26.1 |
| On the Federal-aid highway system or its extensions within municipalities and metropolitan areas | 20.7 | 8.5 |
| On the State highway system outside of municipalities and metropolitan areas | 16.2 | 16.9 |
| On secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities and metropolitan areas, but not on the State or Federal-aid system | 25.2 | 43.7 |
| In municipalities or metropolitan areas, but not on the Federal-aid highway system | 10.0 | 4.8 |

STATUS OF WORKS PROGRAM HIGHWAY AND GRADE CROSSING PROJECTS

December 31, 1935

| State | HIGHWAY PROJECTS | | | GRADE CROSSING PROJECTS | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Appor- tionment | Value of Plans Approved by Bureau | Value of Contracts Awarded | Appor- tionment | Value of Plans Approved by Bureau | Value of Contracts Awarded |
| Total | \$195,000,000 | \$85,818,370 | \$53,657,761 | \$196,000,000 | \$51,157,633 | \$28,474,929 |
| Alabama | 4,151,115 | 3,347,514 | 910,372 | 4,034,617 | 2,709,849 | 1,139,172 |
| Arizona | 2,569,841 | 1,521,510 | 1,235,188 | 1,256,099 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Arkansas | 3,352,061 | 1,851,620 | 1,154,831 | 3,574,060 | 1,166,640 | 363,864 |
| California | 7,747,928 | 4,936,687 | 2,614,944 | 7,486,362 | 5,747,763 | 3,693,160 |
| Colorado | 3,395,263 | 1,080,568 | 941,270 | 2,631,567 | 920,767 | 331,131 |
| Connecticut | 1,418,709 | - | - | 1,712,684 | - | - |
| Delaware | 900,310 | 445,616 | 250,416 | 418,239 | - | - |
| Dist. of Col. | 949,496 | 719,881 | 719,881 | 410,804 | 166,697 | - |
| Florida | 2,597,144 | 1,151,387 | 577,536 | 2,827,883 | 1,125,474 | 644,152 |
| Georgia | 4,988,967 | 483,241 | - | 4,895,949 | - | - |
| Idaho | 2,222,747 | 1,019,609 | 754,609 | 1,674,479 | 637,415 | 585,369 |
| Illinois | 8,694,009 | 4,678,543 | 2,172,237 | 10,307,184 | 1,828,211 | 272,599 |
| Indiana | 4,941,255 | 2,798,228 | 1,934,077 | 5,111,096 | 2,658,540 | 2,083,072 |
| Iowa | 4,991,664 | 1,313,826 | 695,615 | 5,600,679 | 1,189,150 | 846,350 |
| Kansas | 4,994,975 | 2,538,746 | 1,743,206 | 5,246,258 | 1,266,565 | 78,694 |
| Kentucky | 3,726,271 | 2,258,689 | 1,446,564 | 3,672,387 | 2,050,829 | 885,814 |
| Louisiana | 2,890,429 | 1,085,311 | 157,548 | 3,213,467 | 931,000 | - |
| Maine | 1,676,799 | 1,218,264 | 1,140,767 | 1,426,861 | 369,193 | 175,043 |
| Maryland | 1,750,738 | 155,922 | 23,251 | 2,061,751 | 505,309 | - |
| Massachusetts | 3,262,885 | - | - | 4,210,833 | 756,997 | 756,997 |
| Michigan | 6,301,414 | 6,057,961 | 4,869,661 | 6,765,197 | 4,728,652 | 2,669,602 |
| Minnesota | 5,277,145 | 2,026,808 | 822,664 | 5,395,441 | 928,569 | 458,968 |
| Mississippi | 3,457,552 | 2,018,453 | 896,630 | 3,241,475 | 997,003 | 273,844 |
| Missouri | 6,012,652 | 3,286,265 | 1,953,129 | 6,142,153 | 840,630 | 203,387 |
| Montana | 3,676,416 | 2,576,683 | 2,149,893 | 2,722,327 | 1,682,842 | 1,648,446 |
| Nebraska | 3,870,739 | 2,273,905 | 993,217 | 3,556,441 | 1,764,469 | 970,181 |
| Nevada | 2,243,074 | 1,345,137 | 1,345,137 | 887,260 | 319,404 | 319,404 |
| New Hampshire | 945,225 | 265,255 | 257,687 | 822,484 | 140,766 | - |
| New Jersey | 3,129,805 | 1,697,975 | 514,689 | 3,983,826 | - | - |
| New Mexico | 2,871,397 | 1,001,589 | 979,158 | 1,725,286 | 557,215 | 513,010 |
| New York | 11,046,377 | 5,046,617 | 4,670,067 | 13,577,189 | 3,528,310 | 3,356,010 |
| North Carolina | 4,720,173 | 1,402,894 | 788,691 | 4,823,958 | 792,383 | 366,510 |
| North Dakota | 2,867,245 | 477,701 | 416,021 | 3,207,473 | 173,237 | 147,361 |
| Ohio | 7,670,815 | 2,130,612 | 980,612 | 8,439,897 | 126,599 | 126,599 |
| Oklahoma | 4,580,670 | 2,205,972 | 529,228 | 5,004,711 | 1,604,387 | 863,517 |
| Oregon | 3,038,642 | 1,896,804 | 1,277,876 | 2,334,204 | 794,446 | 594,173 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,347,797 | 633,366 | 170,656 | 11,483,613 | 577,427 | 203,527 |
| Rhode Island | 989,208 | 211,192 | 93,054 | 699,691 | 236,879 | 236,879 |
| South Carolina | 2,702,012 | 441,841 | 296,459 | 3,059,956 | 533,928 | 129,616 |
| South Dakota | 2,976,454 | 823,203 | 700,405 | 3,249,086 | 175,596 | 123,822 |
| Tennessee | 4,192,460 | 897,646 | 358,956 | 3,903,979 | 351,896 | 183,506 |
| Texas | 11,989,350 | 6,074,079 | 4,617,043 | 10,855,982 | 2,161,860 | 339,787 |
| Utah | 2,667,154 | 746,370 | 575,743 | 1,230,763 | 347,274 | 158,359 |
| Vermont | 924,306 | 467,523 | 199,770 | 729,857 | 474,226 | 306,617 |
| Virginia | 3,652,667 | 1,330,590 | 1,035,094 | 3,774,287 | 209,501 | 209,501 |
| Washington | 3,026,161 | 1,945,156 | 1,403,685 | 3,095,041 | 1,505,885 | 1,426,048 |
| West Virginia | 2,231,412 | 771,175 | 577,056 | 2,677,937 | - | - |
| Wisconsin | 4,823,884 | 1,993,569 | 1,246,576 | 5,022,683 | 1,354,716 | 685,473 |
| Wyoming | 2,219,155 | 971,390 | 466,592 | 1,360,841 | 55,365 | 55,365 |
| Hawaii | 926,033 | 195,477 | - | 453,703 | 113,769 | - |

Highway projects under the above classifications were approved on the basis of providing a man-year of employment for each \$1,400 allotted. The inability to build intermediate or high type highways involving considerable material expenditures within this limitation led to the adoption of an alternate plan. Under this plan the States agreed to secure through the U. S. Employment Service (giving preference to relief labor) one man for each \$1,400 of its apportionment. The State is then permitted to use such individuals on any work being done under its direction, including State maintenance and repair work as well as State construction projects, Federal-aid projects and Works Program highway projects. This procedure insures the provision of one man-year of employment for each \$1,400 of the State's apportionment, regardless of type of highway project on which it occurs.

No specific limitation on man-year cost was imposed on expenditures for grade crossing projects which were authorized by the rules and regulations for three types of highways. These types, together with the percentage distribution of allotments for projects approved by the Bureau, under the \$200,000,000 allocation for this work, are given below:

| <u>Type of Highway</u> | <u>Percent of Total Approvals</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| On the Federal-aid highway system outside municipalities | 37.9 |
| On highways within or into municipalities, whether or not on extensions of the Federal-aid highway system | 46.2 |
| On Secondary or feeder roads outside municipalities | 15.9 |

By December 31, 1935 applications from every State, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, totalling \$153,235,138, for highway projects had been submitted while the President had approved \$146,110,998 of these applications. The Bureau of Public Roads had approved plans and specifications for bids totalling \$85,818,370; and contracts totalling \$53,657,761 had been awarded. On the same date, grade crossings project applications submitted by the District of Columbia, Hawaii and all States except Louisiana amounted to \$154,362,035, Presidential approvals of these projects amounted to \$143,011,407, Bureau of Public Roads approvals of plans and specifications to \$51,157,633 and contracts awarded to \$28,474,929. Plans approved and contracts awarded, together with the amounts apportioned, for the two types of work are presented by States in the tabulation on the preceding page.

In addition to the Works Program highway and grade crossing projects, the Public Works highway construction program provided for under the Hayden-Cartwright Act is being financed partly by ERA funds. The \$200,000,000 program for the fiscal year 1935 authorized by this Act included work on the following types of highways:

| <u>Type of Highway</u> | <u>Percent of Total Approvals</u> | <u>Percent of Mileage</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| On the Federal-aid highway system outside of municipalities. (Not more than 50 percent of the funds could be applied.) | 48.6 | 51.8 |
| On extensions of the Federal-aid highway system into and through municipalities. (Not less than 25 percent of the funds could be applied.) | 26.4 | 7.5 |
| On secondary or feeder roads. (Not less than 25 percent of the funds could be applied.) | 25.0 | 40.7 |

The \$100,000,000 appropriated for this purpose by the Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934 financed the work until August 1935, when employment on the 1935 program had reached a peak of about 112,000 persons. Subsequent to that date the \$100,000,000 provided under the ERA Act of 1935 has been used for this work. Employment on the 1935 program tapered off gradually to 65,000 persons in October. However, the number of persons working on projects under this program financed from funds provided under the ERA Act of 1935 did not become available weekly until November 16. Prior to that date, therefore, this employment was not included in the total Works Program employment provided under the Bureau of Public Roads.

Employment under the \$400,000,000 allocation for Works Program highway and grade crossing projects began in August when Michigan got its highway construction program under way. Alabama initiated the grade crossing program a few weeks later. By December 28, a total of 73,353 persons were at work, including workers engaged on Works Program highway and grade crossing projects, on projects operating under the 1935 Public Works highway program financed out of the \$100,000,000 appropriation from ERA funds, and under the alternate plan.

IX - OTHER AGENCIESDEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUREAgricultural Engineering

The President has approved allocations of \$3,195 for improvements to grounds and buildings at the Bureau's Soils Laboratory at Auburn, Alabama, and \$3,956 for the construction of an unloading platform and the rat-proofing of warehouses at the Cotton Ginning Laboratory in Stoneville, Mississippi. With only slight variations, employment on these projects has been maintained at the level of December 28 when 24 workers secured from relief rolls and 2 non-relief persons were at work.

Animal Industry

In order to remove the cause of a cattle disease which had been costing the United States at least \$40,000,000 annually, Congress in 1906 initiated the work of eradicating the cattle tick. Under the Bureau of Animal Industry, with the cooperation of state and County officials and cattle owners, great progress has been made toward the elimination of this costly pest. However, affected areas still remain in certain counties of Texas, Florida and Louisiana. To eradicate the cattle tick in these three States, the President approved an allocation of \$1,454,000 to the Bureau. Another allocation of \$200,000 was made for liver fluke control in Oregon, Washington, Utah and Nevada. Because of the limited amount allocated for liver fluke control it will be possible for the Bureau only to demonstrate the means of eradicating this parasite and perhaps educate farmers to continue the work on their own initiative. The work which the Bureau is now carrying on consists of the drainage and clearing of stagnant pools and swamp lands. The remaining \$28,900 of the Bureau's \$1,682,900 total allocation is to be used for improvements on its field station at Brooksville, Florida.

Employment on these three projects has increased steadily since work began, keeping within the requirement that 90 percent of the workers be taken from relief rolls. However, on December 28, with a total of 714 persons at work, only about one-fourth of the estimated daily average employment had been attained. The low level of employment is attributed to delays in securing supplies, difficulty in securing qualified personnel from the relief rolls in Louisiana and Florida, wage rate and jurisdictional problems, and unfavorable weather conditions.

Biological Survey

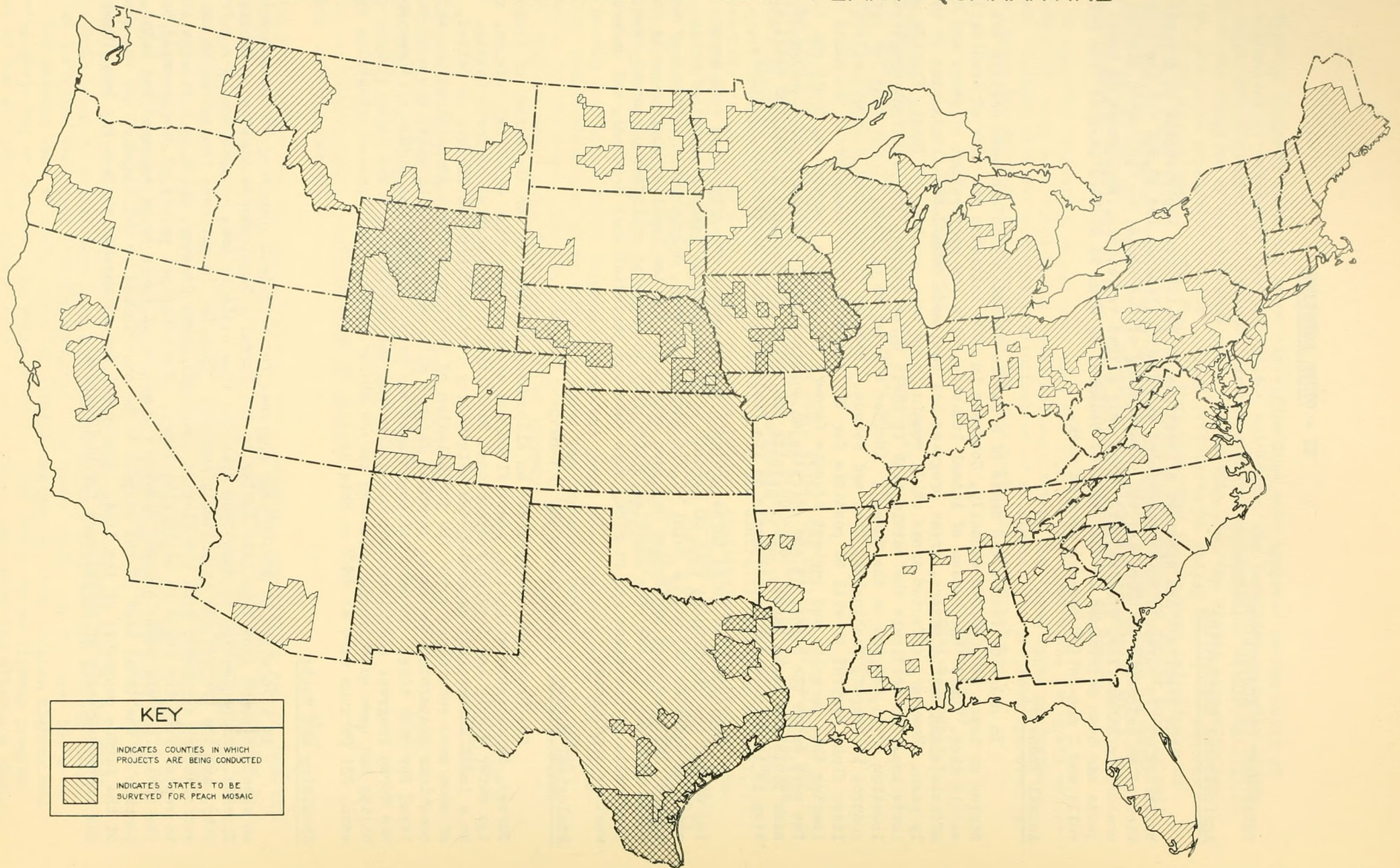
The President has approved an allocation of \$266,289 for the Bureau of Biological Survey, to conserve wild life, check flood and erosion, establish waterfowl refuges, stabilize water supply and develop recreational facilities in 21 counties of North Dakota. Owing to a local uncertainty regarding the eligibility for employment of farmers on relief, most of whom were considered under the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration, and to questions concerning the rates at which farmers with teams should be paid, the work was delayed for some time. No material employment was reported until the middle of November after the Works Progress Administration had authorized the employment of the farmers whose eligibility had been questioned. Although severe winter weather is at present retarding employment, 331 persons were at work on this project on December 28.

Chemistry and Soils

An allocation of \$20,000 was approved for a project involving the construction of an electric power line from Lake Butler to the Bureau's Naval Stores Station at Olustee, Florida. Subsequently, it developed that the line could be more advantageously run from Lake City, and the project was accordingly amended. Thus far it has been impossible to conclude a satisfactory agreement with the Florida Power and Light Company, which by a Florida statute is vested with the right to build such lines. The principal points of disagreement between the Bureau and the power company involve the amount of funds to be expended for labor, the portion of the total cost of the project to be contributed by the Company, and the question of the future ownership of the line. A proposal for an amended project has been forwarded to the Under-Secretary of Agriculture for his approval.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE



Dairy Industry

This Bureau has received approval for one \$3,000 project for repairing of roads, terracing and fencing at one of its field stations located at Lewisburg, Tennessee. Work was started on September 16 and is expected to be completed late in January, 1936. All but one of the 15 persons employed on December 28 had been taken from relief rolls.

Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Allocations totalling \$16,559,817 have been made to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for projects which are primarily concerned with the extension of its regular work in control or eradication of insect pests and noxious plants in all states except Nebraska and Oklahoma. Less than one percent of these funds are being used for buildings and miscellaneous small repairs at field stations maintained by the Bureau in North Carolina, Texas and Louisiana. The locations in which the Works Program activities of this Bureau are being carried on, are indicated in the map on the preceding page.

Through the use of the regular field staff, most of whom are still being paid by the Bureau, it was possible to begin work soon after funds were made available. On June 10 the \$2,730,000 project for eradicating Dutch Elm disease got under way in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. An exemption from the requirement that 90 percent of the workers be taken from public relief rolls was secured for the initial, scouting phase of this project, which required trained personnel. Another exemption facilitated the purchase of supplies needed for this project.

The Bureau's most important project for which \$6,328,735 had been allotted, started on July 30. This project, to protect white pine forests involves the systematic eradication of currant and gooseberry bushes which carry the blister rust disease. The work is entirely outside the boundaries of the National Forests in which the Forest Service is carrying on similar work.

Two other projects, each of which had been allotted over \$2,000,000, began operations early in August. One involves the destruction of the gypsy moth which is harmful to fruit and other trees, and the other the eradication of the common barberry bush which serves as the intermediate host of black stem rust. Small grains such as wheat, oats, barley and rye are destroyed by the rust. Other projects operating under this Bureau involve the control or eradication of plant diseases and harmful insects. A survey in 19 states to determine the spread of the European corn borer is also being conducted with funds allocated to this Bureau.

In beginning work on some projects, the Bureau was hampered by difficulties in securing supplies and trucks which were needed to transport workers to isolated job locations and to remove the diseased or noxious plants which were to be destroyed. After the Bureau received permission (August 28) to purchase directly supplies costing \$300 or less, work progressed more rapidly.

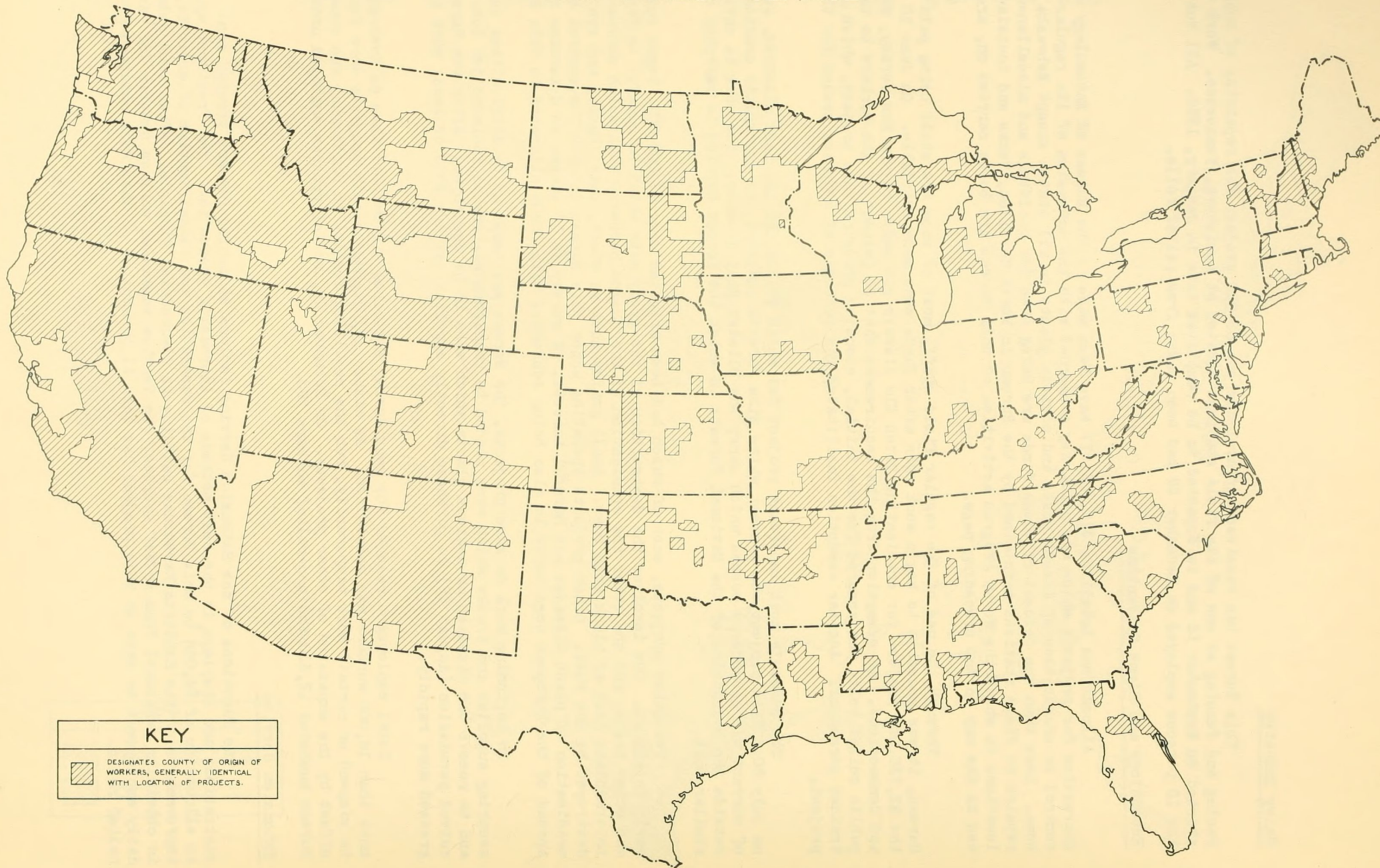
Total employment reached its peak during September and October when an average of more than 18,000 workers was maintained. As winter approached certain projects were forced to suspend or curtail work temporarily, but the resulting decline in employment was somewhat offset by the expansion of other projects. On December 28, relief persons employed under this Bureau numbered 12,330 and non-relief workers 790.

Extension Service

The functions of the Extension Service include educating farmers through demonstrations and displays, in the best methods of increasing production. The President approved an allocation of \$4,066 to this Bureau for the renovation and classification of exhibits, and improvements of the Exhibits Warehouse building in Alexandria, Virginia. After some delay in obtaining personnel from relief sources, the Service commenced work on October 16. Average daily employment to date on this project has been 11 persons, 9 of whom were obtained from the relief rolls.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

U. S. FOREST SERVICE



KEY

DESIGNATES COUNTY OF ORIGIN OF
WORKERS, GENERALLY IDENTICAL
WITH LOCATION OF PROJECTS.

Forest Service

The basic objective of all activities planned and supervised by the U. S. Forest Service is to so rebuild, develop and manage forest lands that they may adequately contribute to the permanent support of the nation's population. Under the Works Program the Service has received allocations totalling \$13,827,500 to carry on activities projected along the same lines as its regular work, which includes the construction and maintenance of fire-breaks, lookout houses and towers, landing fields, telephone lines, roads and trails, range fences, shelterbelt and forest planting and tree nurseries, thinning of forest stands, fire prevention and control, control of destructive animals and vegetation, surveys of forest resources, and the development of fish and game preserves. The map on the preceding page indicates where this work is being carried on.

A land acquisition program providing for the expenditure of \$12,000,000 for purchase of lands within or contiguous to the National Forests has also been approved. Of the \$12,000,000 total, \$500,000 has been tentatively set aside to make surveys and appraisals in connection with land purchase and \$250,000 reallocated to the Legal Division of the Department of Agriculture for the administrative expenses of necessary legal investigations relative to the land acquisition, while the balance (\$11,250,000) is to be utilized for the purchase of approximately 3,000,000 acres of land for the National Forests. The National Forest Reservation Commission, which must pass on all land acquisitions for the above purpose, has already approved purchases to the value of \$9,565,624.

Work started on the Forest Service project on June 25. Employment increased rapidly, exceeding the estimated daily average of 14,584 by early September. After reaching a peak of almost 20,000 persons in October, employment dropped off with the onset of winter weather to a total of 14,824 persons on December 28.

Plant Industry

In practically all major agricultural areas in the United States, the Bureau of Plant Industry operates field stations and laboratories to conduct research in the development and selection of crops. The Bureau has received 11 Presidential allocations totalling \$43,500 for miscellaneous repairs and improvements to buildings located at nine of these field stations. Total employment on December 28 was estimated as 98 persons, of whom 96 percent had been taken from relief rolls. Due to a local shortage of labor, the \$3,700 project at Willard, North Carolina, has not yet commenced operations.

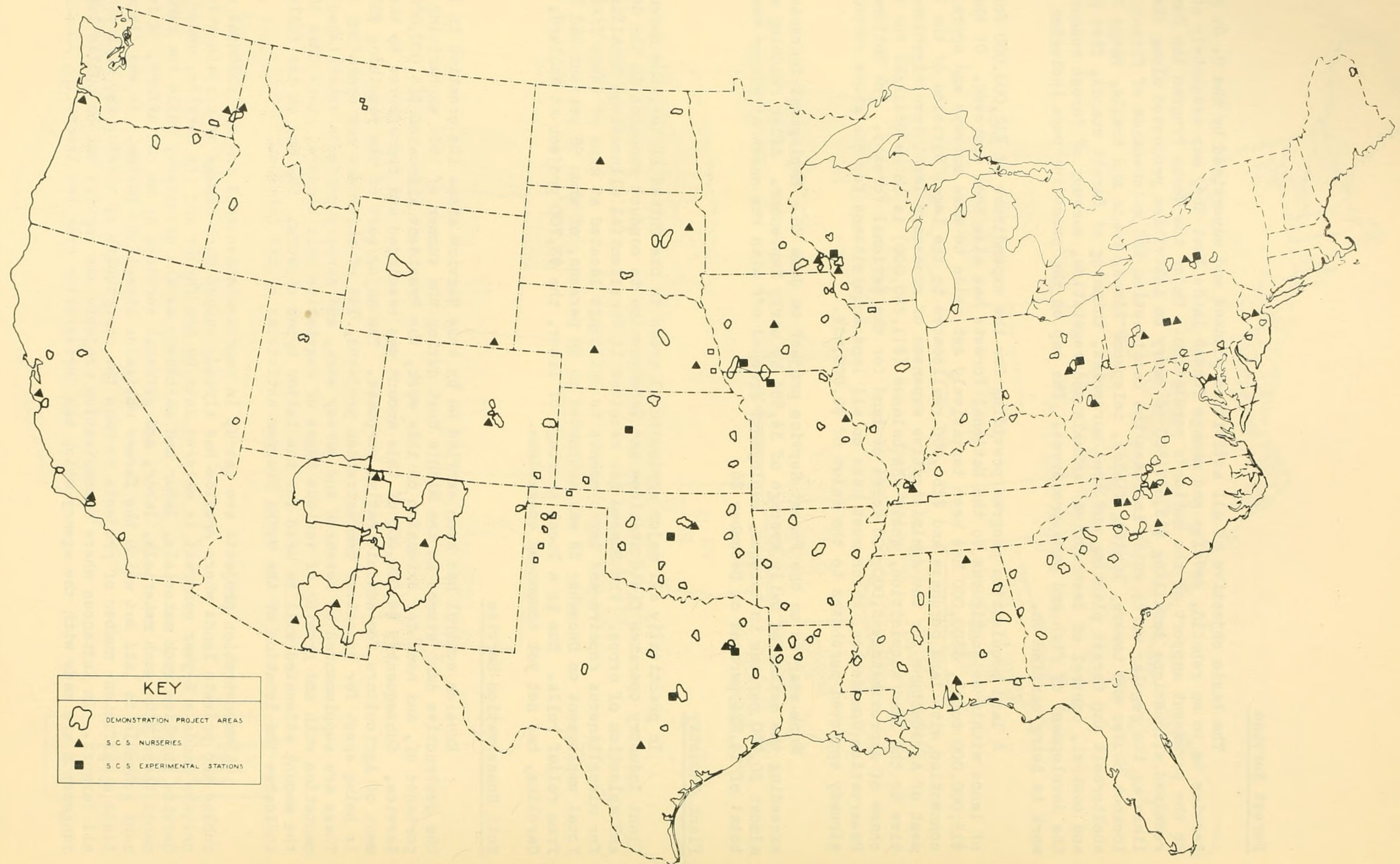
Soil Conservation Service

Erosion control has been carried on by this Service since its creation in 1933. With the destructive dust storms in the Middle West during the summer of 1934 emphasizing the importance of, and need for extension of this work, the President allocated \$25,000,000 to the Service. Subsequently \$4,000,000 of this amount was rescinded and transferred to the Department of Agriculture for administrative purposes. The major part of the remaining \$21,000,000 is being spent for practical demonstration projects, 144 of which are now operating in 41 States. These are supplemented by research and survey work, and nursery projects established for experimentation with and growing of various types of vegetative soil binders. Less than 10 percent of the amount allocated will be used for the latter types of work. The map on the following page indicates the location of the Works Program activities of the Service.

Demonstration projects are set up in representative soil and agricultural areas on both public and private lands where erosion has already caused much damage or threatens to do so. On private lands a 5-year contract is entered into by the farmer and the Service, under which the Service supplies such materials, labor and machinery as are necessary, while the farmer supplements these with such materials, labor, and personal services as he can afford. A farm management schedule is laid out which the farmer obligates himself to follow. It was planned to initiate a sufficient number of projects to make the opportunity of viewing the work available to all farmers. In instances where demonstration projects are carried out on public lands, all arrangements are made with the agency which has jurisdiction over the lands.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



On nursery projects, trees, shrubs, legumes, and various types of vegetation are grown for transplanting to demonstration projects. The research projects operate in various parts of the country to determine the relationship between various conditions of soil, slope, climate and methods of land use. Hydrologic studies and studies of siltation and the behavior of silt-laden streams are carried on, as well as survey work to provide an inventory of the physical condition of the land, as a basis of a planned program.

The Soil Conservation Service has received several exemptions from the ruling that at least 90 percent of all persons working shall have been taken from the public relief rolls. The first provided that a portion of the funds allotted for materials might be spent for additional supervision, incidentally permitting the number of non-relief employees to exceed 10 percent of the total, although not reducing the actual number of relief persons to be employed. Another exemption from the 90 percent relief provision was granted to prevent the discharge of 710 workers who had previously been employed by the Service and had been paid out of PWA funds. Permission was also secured to hire tractor and terracer operators from non-relief sources, provided that the relief rolls were exhausted of such labor. Indians who are the only workers available in certain parts of the Southwest are numerically the most important type of labor exempted from the relief provision. Permission has been granted by the Service to hire Indians, most of whom are wards of the Federal Government, without regard to their relief status. Indian labor is estimated at more than 80 percent of the total number exempted.

Starting on August 16 when about 1,000 persons were at work, employment increased steadily, reaching the estimated daily average of 21,600 before the end of October. By December 28 almost 32,000 persons were at work.

Weather Bureau

On August 30 the Weather Bureau received an allocation of \$17,700 for a study to develop a method of long range weather forecasting, to be carried on at three of its stations. The beginning of the study was delayed until October 28, pending the development of a machine which was ultimately found to be of insufficient value to warrant its use on the project. The estimated daily average employment of 18 persons was reached on December 7 and has been maintained to date.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census

Total allocations of \$9,881,948 have been made to the Bureau of the Census, whose program includes three projects: the Alphabetical Index of the Census of 1900, with an allocation of \$1,804,948; the Census of Business Enterprise of 1935, \$7,784,000; and the Survey of Retail Trade, \$293,000.

Because of the changes in monthly earnings schedules in St. Louis and Philadelphia where these projects are located, labor costs have increased and further allotments have been requested to supplement the funds already provided. These have been refused. Certain savings, however, will be effected by the combination of the Survey of Retail Trade with the Census of Business Enterprise of 1935.

Need for the Alphabetical Index of the Census of 1900 is a result of recent security legislation on the part of several States and the Federal Government. In lieu of direct information, the Bureau of Census will be called upon to furnish the ages of individuals as shown by census records. During the first year of operation under the Social Security Act (effective from July 1, 1935), it is estimated that the Bureau will receive from 350,000 to 500,000 such requests, and probably 100,000 per year thereafter. The constant physical handling of the Census records would result in great wear, presenting an immediate need for transcribing the records to cards, as contemplated by the project. These cards are to be indexed by family, a system which it is estimated will effect a saving of two-thirds of future handling cost. This project will have an estimated average daily employment of 2,573 persons, about one-fourth of whom will be women.

The Census of Business Enterprise, which will begin actual scheduling soon after the close of the calendar year 1935, will provide for the first time a reasonably complete inventory of the essential and comparable items of information concerning all lines of business in the United States, and will extend in important directions the information already existing with respect to some of these items. An integral part of the project will obtain new information concerning small scale production activities not included in the Census of Manufacturers. It is estimated that the average daily employment on this project will exceed 20,000 persons.

Operated in conjunction with the Census of Business Enterprise, the Survey of Retail Trade is of particular interest because of the completeness with which it is planned to obtain data for this form of commercial enterprise. By Administrative Order the Census of Business Enterprise in combination with the Survey of Retail Trade has been exempted from the monthly earnings schedule. Payment will be made on a piece work basis except in the case of tabulating work. The entire census will not be completed for two years, although most of the work will be finished by the summer of 1936.

While the estimated number of man-years of employment to be provided by the Bureau's program which started on September 16 totals 12,354 persons, the number actually employed during the week ending December 28, was 3,094. A marked rise is expected after scheduling for the Census of Business Enterprise is begun.

Fisheries

To the Bureau of Fisheries, which is primarily concerned with the protection and conservation of aquatic life, the President allocated \$175,000 for the construction of fish hatcheries and necessary fish culture facilities, such as artificial ponds. For the improvement of salmon spawning streams in southeast and central Alaska, repairs to the Bureau's marine railway, and destruction of predatory enemies of salmon in Bristol Bay, another allocation of \$55,996 was made.

The fish hatcheries are located in four States, Montana, Texas, New Mexico and North Carolina. Preliminary work was to be done under contract and the first part of the project started in Texas on October 3. In Glacier Park, Montana, the arrival of cold weather necessitated the postponement of work until spring. In New Mexico and North Carolina, construction is progressing according to schedule. Work on the Alaska project started on October 1 and is now employing about 129 persons. Total employment under this Bureau was maintained above or near the estimated daily average of 340 persons until recent declines brought the number at work on December 28 down to 176 persons.

Lighthouses

An allocation of \$20,000 was made to this Bureau to construct roads and make minor repairs on lighthouse reservations in Michigan, Oregon, Washington and California. The work got under way on October 19. Employment increased rapidly to a peak of 81 persons on December 14, dropping to 52 on December 28 due to the completion of work in Washington. Because of a shortage of relief labor near Point Sur, California, a temporary camp is to be established to take care of relief labor obtained from other localities.

Standards

At the suggestion of the National Resources Committee and most of the Federal agencies dealing with various aspects of housing, the Bureau of Standards in July requested \$850,000 for the purpose of testing building materials, particularly in relation to low cost housing programs. On November 16 an allocation of \$75,000 was approved, necessitating considerable contraction of the program originally planned. In addition to actual testing, the program will include the inspection of buildings in various parts of the country to determine the effect of time and weather upon them.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Alaska Road Commission

Allocations totalling \$426,500 were made by the President for the completion of a road between the farming community at Matanuska Valley and the market town at Anchorage, Alaska, providing funds for the preparation of the road bed, gravel surfacing, and the construction of necessary bridges. To provide funds for the clearing of rights of way, grading, and surfacing on about 30 miles of roads which are feeders to this main highway, further allocations of \$245,000 were made.

Administrative Orders exempt the Commission from the regulation providing that only persons certified for assignment to work by the U. S. Employment Service shall be employed upon projects, and from payment of the regular monthly earnings schedule.

Since the projects had been started under PWA funds, it was possible to begin work immediately after the first allocation, and to maintain an employment level of approximately 80 percent of the estimated daily average from the middle of July until October 12. Thereafter adverse weather conditions necessitated a gradual reduction of personnel which totalled 79 relief and 47 non-relief workers on December 28.

Bituminous Coal Commission

The Bituminous Coal Commission was created by an Act of Congress on August 30, 1935. On November 8, Presidential approval was given for an allocation of \$90,000 providing funds to supplement the regular work of the Commission by assembling the facts necessary for a study of the bituminous coal industry, and the industries dependent thereon, and to present a plan to provide for miners now on relief.

Geological Survey

The President has allocated \$10,000 to the Geological Survey for miscellaneous improvements to the U. S. Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 in the Elk Hills oil fields at Kern County, California. While the administrative details are being handled by the Geological Survey, actual supervision of the work is being undertaken by the Navy Department. On December 28, the workers on this project numbered 24.

National Park Service

On November 20, the President approved an allocation of \$150,000 to the National Park Service for a preliminary survey of approximately 150 miles of the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi. This project will include the drawing of maps, the locating of historic places, and the preparation of plans and specifications for the Parkway Development Project for which \$1,350,000 was allocated on the same date. The development project will consist of grading work, construction of drainage facilities, and marking and developing of historic sites along approximately 40 miles of the Natchez Trace Parkway between Natchez and Tupelo. The survey is to be conducted under force account, while the actual development work will be let out by contract.

Under an inter-bureau agreement in effect for road projects under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Public Roads will supervise the actual work on this project. The National Park Service has therefore recently requested that the rules and regulations in force for Public Roads projects be applied to this project also.

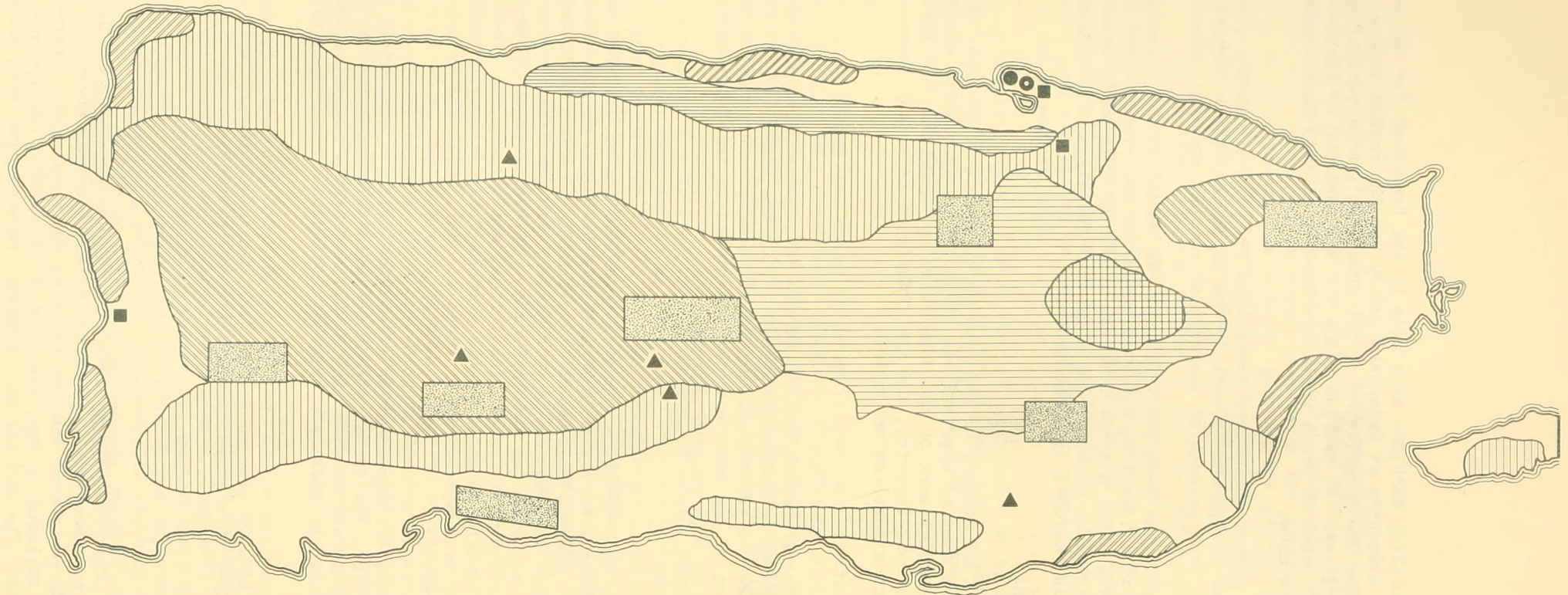
The remaining portion of the Service's \$1,510,000 allocation is explained by the pending rescission of a \$10,000 tree survey project (Sequoia National Park) which at the end of the year had not yet been acted upon by the Comptroller General.

Office of Education

On October 14, the President approved allocations totalling \$2,025,219 for five projects for assistance to educational, professional and clerical persons to be conducted by this Bureau. Treasury Warrants were countersigned by the Comptroller General on November 8. Rescissions of \$959,965 followed by reallocations of \$919,602 of this amount reduced the total allocations to \$1,984,856. The rescissions, however, have not yet been acted upon by the Comptroller General.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION



KEY

- P.W.A. - HOUSING UNIT
- SLUM CLEARANCE
- ▲ UNITS OF UNIVERSITY BUILDING PROGRAM
- ▲ UNITS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM
- ▨ REFORESTATION
- RURAL REHABILITATION:
- ▤ RESETTLEMENT
- ▧ COCOANUT BUD-ROT ERADICATION
- ▦ TOBACCO PROGRAM
- ▩ COFFEE PROGRAM
- ▧ CITRUS PROGRAM

The purpose of the Survey of School Problems Project for which \$844,602 has been allotted, is to make a study of the administration of 127,000 local school units with a view toward reorganizing school districts. An allocation of \$500,000 has been made for vocational research work which contemplates a study of the relation of certain abilities, aptitudes and interests of students and their later achievements. A nation wide survey of the needs and opportunities for the vocational and educational guidance of Negroes is planned under an allocation of \$234,934. Another allocation of \$75,000 has been set aside for a radio educational program which involves the preparation and presentation of radio programs to clarify the activities and purposes of Government relief and other activities. The fifth project for which \$330,320 has been allocated involves the establishment of civic education centers to facilitate debates and open forum discussions of current problems, government, economics, and cultural subjects.

Office of Indian Affairs

To the Office of Indian Affairs is delegated the management of all activities involved in relations with the Indians. Under the Works Program an allocation of \$2,000,000 was approved for this agency. In accordance with the provision that a portion of the amount available may be expended for direct relief to the unemployable Indian wards on the various reservations, \$500,000 has been tentatively set aside for this purpose. The remaining \$1,500,000 will be used for work projects involving the construction and repair of houses, barns, and outbuildings; improvement of wells and springs for domestic water supply; the making of furniture and other handicraft products; and the clearance of land for gardens and small farms. Preliminary plans for prosecuting the direct relief feature of this project have been completed, while tentative plans for the construction work are awaiting the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Comptroller General has not yet countersigned the warrant covering this project.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was created by Executive Order on May 21, 1935, to take the place of the Puerto Rico Emergency Relief Administration which had operated from August 1933. The functions of the new Administration are "to initiate, formulate, administer and supervise a program of approved projects for relief and work relief and for increasing employment in Puerto Rico."

Allocations totalling \$32,152,380 have been approved by the President for six types of projects, rehabilitation, forestation, slum clearance, rural electrification, school building and other construction. Rescissions of \$2,960,540 and an allocation of \$850,000 have not yet been approved by the Comptroller General.

The diversified program made up by these projects is designed to contribute to the agricultural, industrial and social welfare of the island. The rehabilitation program provides for the resettlement of destitute agriculture workers on subsistence farms. Processing plants, work shops and marketing facilities are being developed and a program to eradicate cattle ticks and the bud rot which is destroying cocoanut trees is being worked out. Workers will be taught new methods of farming, intended to help them become self-supporting. Erosion control and rebuilding the forests which have been devastated by hurricanes are the outstanding features of the forestation program. Forestation is important because without trees to shade the coffee plants, the production of coffee is greatly reduced.

The elimination of the badly crowded living quarters which are partly responsible for the high mortality rates in Puerto Rico, and their replacement with modern dwellings, is the object of the slum clearance projects. In connection with this program a cement factory is being constructed in order that this building material may be obtained locally. Since Puerto Rico has no local coal or oil supply, construction of five hydroelectric power plants is included under the rural electrification program of the PRRA. The power produced in these plants (which will be turned over to the Insular Government on their completion) will be used to operate industry throughout the island. The University of Puerto Rico will also benefit under the Works Program to the extent of several new buildings.



Employment on the Administration projects started in October when the forestation program got under way. As other projects or sections of projects started operations, employment expanded rapidly until about 14,000 persons were employed on December 28. It is expected that employment will increase at an even more rapid rate after January 1 when the rehabilitation program expands.

Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation is charged with the construction and operation of irrigation developments, and the supervision of the settlement and improvement of irrigated lands. The regular program of the Bureau is being continued and expanded under the Works Program. Thirty projects, involving allocations amounting to \$82,650,000 have been approved. These projects may be summarized as follows:

| | <u>Number of Projects</u> | <u>Value of Allocation</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Continuation of reclamation projects formerly financed by PWA funds | 12 | \$45,815,000 |
| Expansion of existing reclamation projects financed by Reclamation funds | 10 | 13,085,000 |
| New reclamation projects | 4 | 18,000,000 |
| Flood control portion of PWA project (Colorado River, Texas) | 1 | 5,000,000 |
| Economic and engineering investigations of reclamation projects | 3 | 750,000 |

Details concerning individual projects may be found in the table on the page following, while their location is indicated in the map on the preceding page.

Typical of projects in the first group is the All-American Canal, in California. The old PWA allotment of \$9,000,000 is practically exhausted, and the new allotment of \$13,000,000 will enable the Bureau to complete this irrigation canal, located in arid desert land in the southeast corner of California. Other notable projects in this classification include the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington (\$20,000,000 ERA allotment), which had been given \$15,000,000 under a prior PWA allotment. Contracts for the entire project, including construction of a power plant, totalled almost \$30,000,000, and most of the \$20,000,000 of ERA funds will go for these contracts; the balance is necessary for a supervisory force. The cofferdams on the project are already nearly completed.

The Central Valley, California, project is the largest of the new projects which are completely financed by Works Program funds. The total cost of dams, reservoirs and related structures will run up to \$15,000,000. Its purpose is to store and conserve the flood and waste waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries so that the entire flow can be used for flood control, irrigation, improvement of navigation, and protection against injury of the delta at the junction of the two rivers.

Work under the Bureau of Reclamation is in general conducted under contract, with materials furnished by the Procurement Division of the Bureau. Regular employees of the Bureau perform all inspection and supervision. Installation of machinery is usually carried on under force account.

Exemptions from the 90 percent relief labor requirement have been granted to the Bureau in several cases, due mainly to two special circumstances. Because of the remote location of many projects, it was evident that a considerable number of skilled workers would not be available from relief rolls. In addition many projects involve the continuation of previously existing contracts, and exemption became necessary in order to continue or renew the contracts on the same basis.

Five major stages of operation describe the progress of any of these projects. They are: initial survey work; preliminary force account work; advertising specifications for bidding and awarding of contracts; assembling of materials, supplies and equipment on the

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
STATUS OF PROJECTS

December 31, 1935

| State | Locality | Type of Work | Amount of Allocation | Date Work Started or is Expected to Start |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Arizona | Gila | Canal Construction | \$ 2,000,000 | 11-18-35 |
| " | Salt River | Dam Reservoir Spillway Imp. | 3,500,000 | 9- 1-35 |
| Calif. | All Am. Canal | Diversion Dam Canals, Structures | 13,000,000 | 10- 1-35 |
| " | Sacramento | Dams, Reservoirs and Structures | 15,000,000 | 10-22-35 |
| Idaho | Arrow Rock | Dam Improvement | 600,000 | 9- 2-35 |
| " | Boise Payette | Canal Construction | 1,000,000 | 10-15-35 |
| Montana | Frenchtown | Canals and Laterals | 60,000 | 2- 1-36 |
| " | Sun River | Drainage | 715,000 | 1-15-36 |
| " | Bitter Root | Reclamation | 200,000 | 1-15-36 |
| N. M. | Carlsbad | Dam and Reservoir | 1,000,000 | 10-14-35 |
| Oregon | Burnt River | " " | 500,000 | 9-19-35 |
| " | Deschutes | " " | 500,000 | 10- 1-35 |
| " | Owyhee | Canals, Laterals & Structures | 500,000 | 3- 1-36 |
| " | Vale | Reclamation | 340,000 | 10- 1-35 |
| S. Dakota | Belle Fourche | Reclamation | 70,000 | |
| Texas | Colorado River | Flood Control | 5,000,000 | 10- 9-35 |
| Utah | Moon Lake | Dam Reservoir | 240,000 | 3- 1-36 |
| " | Ogden | Dam Construction | 500,000 | 1-25-36 |
| " | Provo River | Reclamation | 660,000 | 4- 1-36 |
| " | " " | " | 1,600,000 | 4- 1-36 |
| Wash. | Columbia Basin | Mapping | 250,000 | 9- 1-35 |
| " | Grand Coulee | Power Plant | 20,000,000 | 8- 1-35 |
| " | Yakima | Reservoir Spillways | 280,000 | 9-15-35 |
| " | Yakima Roza | Canals, Dams | 4,000,000 | 10-16-35 |
| Wyoming | Casper | Reservoir Construction | 8,000,000 | 9- 3-35 |
| " | Powell | Canals | 1,500,000 | 10- 7-35 |
| " | Riverton | Reservoir | 1,000,000 | 10- 1-35 |
| Various | Colo. R. Drain B. | River Survey | 250,000 | 11-16-35 |
| " | Various | Water Resources Investigation | 250,000 | 10- 5-35 |
| " | Klamatin Falls | Irrigation | 135,000 | 1-15-36 |

site by the contractor; and active construction. It has been the Bureau's practice to have all survey work completed before the Government construction crew moves in. For this reason employment on the Central Valley, Carlsbad, Salt River, Boise Payette, Burnt River, and Riverton projects, which are in the first stage, is at a minimum. Slightly more than 100 men were at work in this group on December 28.

After completion of the survey work the Government construction forces build laboratories, roads, houses, and power and telephone lines. The Colorado River, Texas, project is in this second stage, and employed 205 men on December 28. In the fourth and fifth stages of completion may be cited Grand Coulee, Washington; Vale, Oregon; Casper-Alcova, Wyoming. These three projects had 3,900 persons at work on December 28. Total employment on that date was 4,353 persons, 4,186 of whom were non-relief and 167 relief workers.

St. Elizabeths Hospital

On August 22, the President allocated \$9,500 for improvements and repairs on St. Elizabeths Hospital, an institution for the treatment of mental diseases, in Washington, D. C. It is estimated that 60 percent of the total amount will be spent for labor. Due to the scarcity of relief labor in the District of Columbia, the commencement of work was delayed until November 7. The duration of this project has been extended from four to seven months for the same reason.

Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands

Presidential approval was recently given for three projects to operate under the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands. The total allocation of \$434,600 includes \$192,000 for road construction, \$151,200 for the development of six island communities, \$91,400 for the development of a Government-owned hotel and cottage group at St. Thomas.

These projects in common with those of other agencies operating in the Territories have been exempted from the monthly earnings schedule and from the rule requiring the services of the U. S. Employment Service. Preliminary work such as the drafting of plans and specifications, and classification of personnel has already started while the land acquisition program was expected to get under way about January 1, 1936.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Immigration and Naturalization

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has received a Presidential allocation of \$179,895 for miscellaneous repairs to four of its immigration stations located at Boston, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Ellis Island, N. Y.; and Gloucester City, New Jersey. The expected employment quota of 200 had almost been reached on December 28, when 166 persons were at work. The projects, prosecuted under force account, are expected to last until the end of June, 1936.

United States Employment Service

Apart from its function as employment agency for the Works Program, the U. S. Employment Service has undertaken two research projects. One, for which \$350,100 was allocated by the President, is a study to determine those skills which are common to several occupations. The need of such information has long been felt. The second project, amounting to \$550,000, involves an inventory of such characteristics as occupation, sex, and age of workers seeking employment. This inventory is to be performed by tabulating the records (estimated to represent between eight and nine million persons) of the various U. S. Employment Offices throughout the country. A large temporary staff is now being employed for this project to take information from the records, while at a later date a relatively small number of persons will be used for the machine tabulation.

The Occupational Analysis Survey was employing 285 persons by December 28, while the Labor Inventory project had 1,103 persons at work on the same date. The total number of 1,388 employed on both projects was 19 percent above the estimated daily average.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Yards and Docks

One of the nine bureaus in the Navy Department, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has assigned to it all activities connected with the design and construction of buildings, utilities, ways, and other structures intimately connected with marine activities. Its projects, operated under the Works Program, deal with general rehabilitation and improvement of yards and docks, water front grounds, marine barracks, buildings, transit and storage projects, as well as with a number of construction projects on buildings, quays, dry docks, etc. The President approved allocations totalling \$17,378,470 for the Bureau. Three rescissions totalling \$33,000 subsequently reduced the amount to \$17,345,470.

The program got under way early in August and by December 15 operations had started on all but one of the 227 approved projects. One project with an allotment of \$5,700 for work at the Norfolk (Virginia) Navy Yard has already been completed.

Employment expanded as projects commenced operations until on December 28 there were 17,369 persons at work on the 225 active projects. Of these, 16,168 or 93 percent had been taken from the relief rolls. This ratio of relief to non-relief workers has been maintained throughout in the face of shortages of skilled labor on the relief rolls at Pensacola, Fla.; Annapolis and Indian Head, Md.; Mare Island, Calif.; Parris Island, S. C.; and Washington, D. C. In order to expand employment, the Bureau was obliged to provide transportation to and from the place of work in a number of instances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard

Forty-eight Coast Guard projects totalling \$5,263,995 have been approved by the President. These projects fall into three main categories, which fit in with the usual work of the Bureau: first, repair of Coast Guard stations; second, repair of the Bureau's coast-wise telephone lines; third, the construction of Coast Guard boats. The telephone repair projects are conducted under force account, while the two other types are generally handled under contract.

A few projects are not yet in operation. Delay until now has been due in part to the technical difficulties involved in letting boat-building contracts. On December 28, persons at work on Coast Guard projects numbered 609.

Internal Revenue

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has instituted three surveys in connection with the collection of income taxes, miscellaneous or "nuisance" taxes, and alcohol taxes. This work is being conducted in greater detail than would have been possible under the Bureau's regular appropriation. For this purpose the President allocated \$5,083,487. It is stated that the amount of taxes which will be collected as a result of these projects will considerably exceed their cost. A total of 3,423 persons were engaged in this work on December 28.

Procurement

The Procurement Division, which includes the Office of the Supervising Architect, has been granted \$530,784 for a project for the decoration of public buildings. Since considerable difficulty was encountered in finding a sufficient number of qualified artists on relief to fill the employment quota, the required proportion of workers to be drawn from relief rolls was reduced from 90 to 75 percent. Employment expanded after the granting of this exemption, and 218 persons were at work on December 28. A second project involving miscellaneous improvements, for which \$12,800 was allocated, has been turned over to the Iowa State WPA for prosecution.

Public Health

An allocation of \$3,450,000 has been made to this Bureau for a survey of public health. Three main lines of investigation are to be followed: a study of chronic disease, information for which is being obtained by a house-to-house canvass in selected cities; a study of occupational mortality and morbidity, based on the records of sick-benefit associations; and a study of hospital facilities and out-patient clinics. On December 28, a total of 4,343 persons were at work.

Secretary's Office

The Office of the Secretary of the Treasury has received an allocation of \$1,200,000 for a study of income tax returns, which is to supplement the annual report on "Statistics of Income." Information is being assembled at various local Internal Revenue Offices and sent to Baltimore, Maryland, for tabulation.

On December 28 there were 941 regular workers employed in addition to 46 young persons, working one-third the regulation hours and receiving one-third the usual pay, who were supplied through the National Youth Administration.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Corps of Engineers

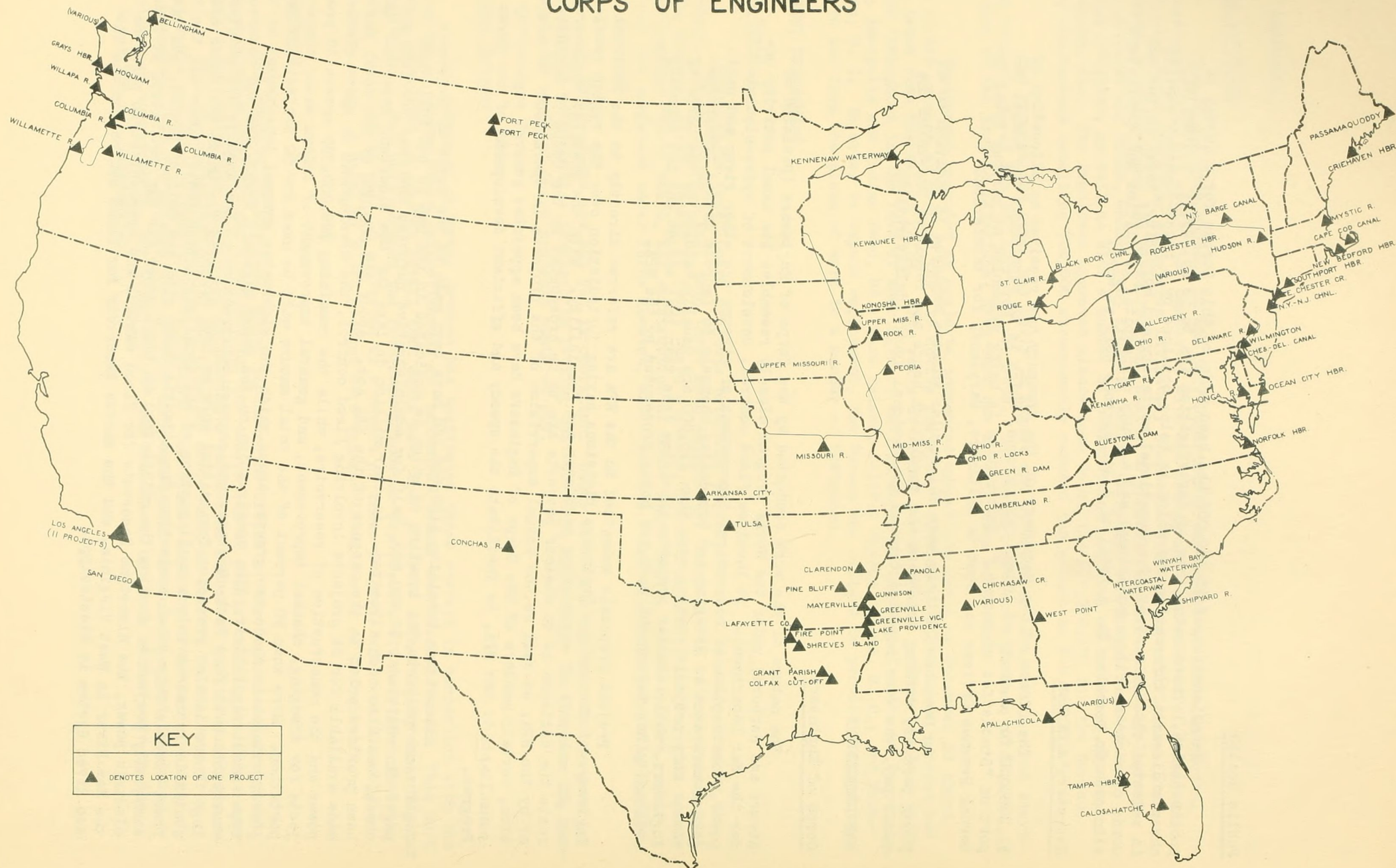
The nature of the work conducted by the Corps of Engineers (Division of Rivers and Harbors) under the Works Program closely resembles its usual activity under the War Department. It involves flood control, development of hydro-electric power, construction of reservoirs, improvement of streams and other river and navigation work such as dredging and broadening channels to improve inland transportation. Only projects costing more than \$25,000 are usually handled by the Corps of Engineers, while similar projects involving less than that amount and not directly related to War Department work are being prosecuted by the WPA.

Project proposals submitted to the WPA are referred directly to the District Engineers of the various Engineers Divisions having jurisdiction over the region involved for analysis of engineering soundness and feasibility. With the District Engineers rests the decision as to whether projects are to be prosecuted by the Corps of Engineers or by the WPA, as well as the actual supervision of the projects in operation. In addition, certain members of the Corps of Engineers have been appointed general engineering consultants to the WPA, to facilitate the speedy and efficient development of the Works Program.

Allocations totalling \$129,686,169 have been made to the Corps of Engineers for 90 work projects, the location of which is indicated in the map on the following page. An additional \$2,000,000, half for administrative purposes and half for land purchase, has also been allocated. Another million dollars for the Bluestone Reservoir had been provided prior to the passage of the ERA Act. About \$42,000,000 of the total was made available for 34 projects involving flood control, the development of hydro-electric power and the construction of reservoirs, while the remaining \$88,000,000 covers 56 projects for dredging, channel improvement, and general improvement of inland water transportation. More than 90 percent of the total amount will be used for 30 projects of major importance in these two groups, among which the slackwater channel improvement on the Upper Mississippi River, dike construction on the Upper Missouri River, dam and reservoir construction at Fort Peck, Montana, and channel construction at Los Angeles are outstanding. There is also provision for initial work on four projects for which the funds made available represent only a small portion of the total completion cost. These are the Trans-Florida Ship Canal connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico, the Passamaquoddy project to develop the utilization of tidal power for the generation of hydro-electric power, the Bluestone Reservoir for flood control and hydro-electric power on the New River in West Virginia, and the Sardis Reservoir for flood control on the Yazoo River System in Mississippi.

LOCATION OF PROJECTS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS



Of the 90 approved projects all but three have started work. The allocation on one of these (\$1,000,000) was not received until December 19, and the warrant was signed on December 27. The project at Ocean Harbor, Maryland, has already had its contract awarded, while the Sardis River project is awaiting the purchase of land. By the end of December, 13 projects, for which \$687,000 had been allocated, were reported as complete. These are listed below.

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Allocation</u> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bellingham, Washington | \$ 16,000 |
| Green River, Kentucky | 2,000 |
| Rock River, Illinois | 25,000 |
| Crie Haven Harbor, Maine | 40,000 |
| Honga River, Maryland | 40,000 |
| Rouge River, Michigan | 30,000 |
| Rochester Harbor, New York | 67,000 |
| Shipyard River, South Carolina | 35,000 |
| Chickasaw Creek, Alabama | 42,000 |
| St. Clair River, Michigan | 50,000 |
| Norfolk Harbor, Virginia | 100,000 |
| Columbia River (near Vancouver), Washington | 140,000 |
| Columbia River, Oregon | 100,000 |

Employment on Corps of Engineers projects has increased gradually to a total of 37,288 persons on December 28. This figure represented about 41 percent of the estimated daily average for the projects in operation. About 74 percent of the total persons working had been taken from the relief rolls, a ratio which has remained practically constant since the commencement of the program.

Certain difficulties delayed the expansion of employment before December 1. A shortage of labor in certain areas resulted in the suspension and subsequent rescission (\$3,205,000) of 7 projects and the partial rescission of 13 others (\$12,825,000). Loss of time prior to the granting of exemptions, the reluctance of workers to accept employment at projects too distant from their homes, and problems arising from the transportation of these workers and others to projects in more remote places hampered progress. Difficulties involved in the purchase or condemnation of land also delayed the program, as well as adverse weather which has caused the suspension of two projects for the duration of the winter.

Quartermaster Corps

The Quartermaster Corps has supervision over work projects for construction, improvements and repairs at Army forts, posts, National Guard Camps and National Cemeteries. Allocations totalling \$14,672,766 have been made for these purposes.

By December 15, all but 7 of the 227 projects approved for the Corps had started work. Of these, two, with allocations recently received totalling \$700,000 for work in the Panama Canal Zone, were not countersigned by the Comptroller General until December 27. Four other projects amounting to \$17,900 were suspended and the one remaining project is expected to start after January 1, 1936. In addition to the seven inactive projects mentioned above, nine others have been temporarily suspended because of winter weather, but will start again as soon as work is possible. With three exceptions all the projects of the Quartermaster Corps are being prosecuted entirely on a force account basis. The other three are only partly contract work. Work has begun or bids have already been advertised on all the contract jobs.

Employment under the Corps expanded rapidly until the first week in October. More recently, the pace of expansion has been slackened considerably due largely to the lack of qualified labor on the relief rolls. On December 28, employment totalled 16,982 persons of whom 15,810 or 93 percent had been taken from the relief rolls. This total constituted about 76 percent of the estimated average daily employment on the projects which had been started. The required ratio of 90 percent relief and 10 percent non-relief workers has been maintained by the Corps since the inception of its program, despite the difficulties resulting from a shortage of relief labor in many instances.

ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

This Authority was created by Act of Congress in June, 1934 with its purpose the elimination of alley slums in the District of Columbia. To accomplish this end, \$200,000 was allocated to the Authority by the President on November 16.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission have been authorized by the Act to pass on all plans and specifications as well as to decide on methods of condemnation of land when necessary. At present, land acquisition is being completed preparatory to drawing up plans and specifications. Some of the properties to be included are already under contract for purchase. It is expected that work on each site will be carried on separately, in order that contracts may be let irrespective of the progress of land acquisition on other sites.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

An allocation of \$211,500 was made by the President on September 19 to the Library of Congress to be used in the construction of talking book machines for the blind. The project is located in New York City.

No labor shortage is anticipated because an experienced director has been secured from the New York Foundation for the Blind, in order that, with the supervision of a small staff of competent workmen, the construction of the machines can be accomplished under force account by unskilled laborers or by white collar workers. Work started December 22, and it is expected that by the middle of January the full staff of 189 men will be employed.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive Order on May 11, 1935, to "initiate, formulate, administer and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas." While the Administration has taken steps to advertise to the farm population the advantages of having electricity available, as well as to interest local bodies in the construction of rural distributing systems and lines, its most important activities have to do with the loaning of funds either to private corporations and cooperative associations or to States and local public bodies. Such loans are intended to facilitate the financing of electric distribution lines. Loans, but no grants in aid, may be made by the Administration up to the entire cost of the project, on a 20 year basis with interest at 3 percent. Usually a mortgage is taken as security. Free engineering and legal advice are provided for those negotiating loans. Applications for loans are examined to determine if the proposed construction would be self-liquidating and to see if the new consumers are likely to receive adequate service at reasonable prices. If an allotment is to be made, certain general regulations must be observed in prosecuting the project. The Administration must approve construction contracts entered into by the borrower; not less than 25 percent of the loan must be spent for work on the project; wages determined by the Administration in accord with local conditions must be paid; and hours of work must not exceed 8 per day or 40 per week.

Presidential rescissions of \$2,543,005 and approvals of \$33,500, not yet countersigned by the Comptroller General, bring the total allocations from the fund provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation of 1935 to \$8,577,012, to provide 6327 miles of distribution line. In the total is included \$1,600,000 to finance wiring of homes. Eighteen loan contracts aggregating \$3,052,562 in value and providing for 2,732 miles of line have been executed. It is estimated that the 18 loan contracts will bring electricity to approximately 10,500 rural families.

Construction work has been started on three projects, providing \$298,158 for 234.5 miles of line. In Dallas County, Iowa a line of 2.6 miles was completed on December 18, while Tennessee Valley Authority crews have completed and energized 30 miles of line in Rhea County, Tennessee. Employment on December 28 on work projects under this Administration totalled 31 persons.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The President between July 12 and August 30 approved 16 force account projects for the Veterans' Administration. These projects, for which \$1,234,120 was allocated, involve the construction and repair of veterans' hospitals in 14 States. The labor required is mainly skilled construction labor, although a considerable proportion of unskilled building labor is needed.

The Veterans' Administration has been able to stay well within the requirement that at least 90 percent of all workers come from the relief rolls. Because of cold weather in several States, employment has fluctuated between 1,400 and 1,600 during the past month. On December 28 there were 1,411 workers on the payroll. Of these, 1,335 were relief persons.



BUILDING CONCRETE ROADS THROUGH AN ARMY POST

APPENDICES

A - STATUTORY AND TECHNICAL

ASPECTS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

B - RECENT DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE

WORKS PROGRAM

C - STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAM

THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

Appropriation

The President on April 8, 1935 approved the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (Public Resolution Number 11 - 74th Congress - H. J. Res. 117 - Making Appropriations for Relief Purposes). The Act appropriated \$4,000,000,000 and authorized the transfer of \$880,000,000 from other funds, in order to provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects. The Act further provided that this fund was to be used "in the discretion and under the direction of the President, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1937---". It was the purpose of the legislation to furnish employment on useful projects and thus to effect a substantial reduction in the emergency relief rolls.

Project Limitation

The Act specified general categories of projects, and in addition, placed limits on the expenditure of funds for each group. It provided that "this appropriation shall be available for the following classes of projects, and the amounts to be used for each class shall not, except as hereinafter provided, exceed the respective amounts stated, namely: (a) highways, roads, streets, and grade crossing elimination, \$800,000,000; (b) rural rehabilitation and relief of stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, trans-mountain water diversion and irrigation and reclamation, \$500,000,000; (c) rural electrification, \$100,000,000; (d) housing, \$450,000,000; (e) assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$300,000,000; (f) Civilian Conservation Corps. \$600,000,000; (g) loans or grants, or both, for projects of States, Territories, Possessions, including subdivisions and agencies, thereof, municipalities, and the District of Columbia, and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof, where in the determination of the President, not less than twenty-five per centum of the loan or the grant, or the aggregate thereof, is to be expended for work under each particular project, \$900,000,000; (h) Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, prevention of stream pollution, sea coast erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous projects, \$350,000,000; Provided further that not to exceed 20 per centum of the amount herein appropriated may be used by the President to increase any one or more of the foregoing limitations if he finds it necessary to do so in order to effectuate the purpose of this joint resolution ---".

Wage Policy

In Section 7 of the resolution the general wage policy was set forth as follows: "The President shall require to be paid such rates of pay for all persons engaged upon any project financed in whole or in part, through loans or otherwise, by funds appropriated by this joint resolution, as will in the discretion of the President accomplish the purposes of this joint resolution, and not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature.

"The President may fix different rates of wages for various types of work on any project, which rates need not be uniform throughout the United States; Provided, however, that whenever permanent buildings for the use of any department of the Government of the United States, or the District of Columbia, are to be constructed by funds appropriated by this joint resolution, the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931 (U.S.C., Supp. VII, title 40, sec. 276a), shall apply but the rates of wages shall be determined in advance of any bidding thereon".

Miscellaneous Provisions

The resolution permitted the use of funds, in the discretion of the President, "for the purpose of making loans to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and

necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers". The President was also authorized "to acquire, by purchase or by the power of eminent domain, any real property or any interest therein", and to dispose of such property in his discretion. The resolution further authorized the President to sell any securities acquired under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act or under the present joint resolution and funds realized from such sales "shall be available to the President, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated under this joint resolution, for the making of further loans under said Act (the National Industrial Recovery Act) or under this joint resolution".

Extension of FWA and FERA

Other provisions of the resolution extended the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works until June 30, 1937, and in Section 10, specified that "Until June 30, 1936, or such earlier date as the President by proclamation may fix, the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, as amended, is continued in full force and effect".

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The President was authorized by Section 6 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out" the joint resolution.

Thirty-six Executive Orders had been issued by the President up to November 15, 1935 which directly and indirectly affected the operation of the Act. Many of these Orders were of minor importance and others amended in some manner prior Executive Orders.

The Orders roughly group themselves into three divisions: (a) those creating new organizations or accomplishing the transfer of certain functions previously performed by other independent agencies to agencies operating under this program; (b) those pertaining to the general policy in regard to conditions of employment and project procedure under the program; (c) those concerned with the operation of other agencies of the Government that are participating.

Group (a) Executive Orders Relating to Administrative Organizations

The administrative organization designed to carry out the purposes of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was established by Executive Order No. 7034, issued May 6, 1935. This Order created three major Governmental agencies: namely, the Division of Applications and Information of the National Emergency Council; the Advisory Committee on Allotments; and the Works Progress Administration.

Division of Applications and Information:

The functions of the Division of Applications and Information, as set forth in the Order were to receive "applications for projects, cause the applications to be examined and reviewed - - - and transmit such applications to the Advisory Committee on Allotments -". In addition, the Division "shall furnish information to the public on allotments made and on the progress of all projects as they are initiated and carried forward".

Advisory Committee on Allotments:

To the Advisory Committee on Allotments was assigned the function of making "recommendations to the President with respect to allotments of funds for such projects covered by the applications submitted by the Division of Applications and Information as will constitute a coordinated and balanced program of work - - -".

Works Progress Administration:

The Works Progress Administration, established by the Order, has as its function the responsibility for the "honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole, and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in private employment the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible".

To achieve the purpose of providing the maximum of work for persons now on relief rolls, the Works Progress Administration was authorized to establish and operate "a division

of progress investigation - - - so as to insure the honest execution of the work relief program;" to require periodic reports on the progress of projects and employment, and to recommend the termination of projects which do not afford the desired amount of employment. With the approval of the President, the Works Progress Administration was authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to assure the maximum of employment under the new works program for persons on relief and to govern the selection of these persons for employment. Furthermore, it was required that investigations of wages and working conditions be conducted and such findings reported - - - "as will aid the President in prescribing working conditions and rates of pay on projects."

The important function of organizing and executing an extensive works program was given to the Works Progress Administration. In the words of the Executive Order, this agency shall "recommend and carry on small, useful projects designed to assure a maximum of employment in all localities." The coordination of statistical or other fact finding projects under the works program, as well as the prosecution of other necessary research activities, were among the functions granted to the Works Progress Administration.

Treasury Department:

By the same Executive Order the functions of disbursing and accounting of funds and procurement of materials, supplies and equipment for the program were placed in the Treasury Department.

Resettlement Administration:

Executive Order 7027 issued April 30, 1935 and Executive Order No. 7200 issued on September 26, 1935 amending Executive Order 7027, established the Resettlement Administration and prescribed its functions and duties. These two orders provided that the Resettlement Administration was "to administer approved projects involving rural rehabilitation, relief in stricken agricultural areas, and resettlement of destitute or low income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation, in such connection, of communities in rural and suburban areas." They further provided that it shall "initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, and other useful projects." Authorization for making loans under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, "in whole or in part, for the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers or farm laborers" is contained in the same executive Order.

The Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, together with all the real and personal property or any interest therein, all contracts, options, rights and interests, books, papers, memoranda, records, balances of funds and personnel, was transferred to the Resettlement Administration by the terms of Executive Order 7028 issued on April 30, 1935. This Executive Order authorized the Administrator of the Resettlement Administration to administer the property transferred to him and to exercise all powers and functions given to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator and the Director of the Land Program by several previous Executive Orders. A similar transfer of the Subsistence Homesteads Program of the Department of the Interior was authorized by Executive Order 7041, issued on May 15, 1935.

Rural Electrification Administration:

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive Order 7037 dated May 11, 1935, "to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas." The Order contained the usual instructions (and authorizations) regarding supplies, equipment and administrative personnel but "Provided, That in so far as practicable, the persons employed under the authority of this Executive Order shall be selected from those receiving relief." It also authorized the Administrator "to acquire by purchase or by the power of eminent domain, any real property or any interest therein and improve, grant, sell, lease (with or without the privilege of purchasing) or otherwise dispose of any such property or interest therein," and stated that "For administrative expenses - - there is hereby allocated - - from the appropriation made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 the sum of \$75,000. Allocations will be made hereafter for authorized projects."

Virgin Islands:

Executive Order 7152 dated August 21, 1935 prescribed additional functions and duties for the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands. These duties pertain to the initiation, formulation, administration and supervision of a program of approved projects for providing relief and work relief and for increasing employment within the Virgin Islands. All assets and records of the Resettlement Administration acquired from the Vir-

gin Islands Subsistence Homesteads Authority were transferred to the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands. The Executive Order provided for the allocation of funds for authorized projects and for administrative expenses.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration:

By Executive Order 7057, dated May 28, 1935, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was established for the purpose of initiating, formulating, administering and supervising a program of approved projects for providing relief and work and for increasing employment within Puerto Rico. To the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of this Executive Order the Administrator was authorized to acquire property by purchase or power of eminent domain. The Order also authorized the allocation of funds for administrative purposes and prosecution of authorized projects.

National Youth Administration:

The National Youth Administration was established within the Works Progress Administration by Executive Order 7086 dated June 26, 1935. This Executive Order provided for a National Advisory Committee and an Executive Committee for the National Youth Administration composed of representatives of labor, business, agriculture, education and youth to be appointed by the President. The National Youth Administration, by the terms of this Order, is under the general supervision of the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration and the immediate supervision of an Executive Director. The following functions and duties were established "to initiate and administer a program of approved projects which shall provide relief, work relief and employment for persons within the ages of 16 and 25 years who are not in regular attendance at school requiring full time and who are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment". The Order provided "that in so far as practicable the persons employed under authority of this Executive Order shall be selected from those receiving relief." It also authorized allocations for administrative expenses and for approved projects.

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration:

Executive Order 7194 dated September 26, 1935 established the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration. This Administration was instructed in the Order to conduct surveys and investigations of the industrial operations of penal and correctional institutions, in cooperation with State and local agencies concerned with such institutions, and to study the markets for the products of such activities. The Administration was instructed to make recommendations for a program of reorganizing productive operations in prisons, and to recommend the allocation of funds to the several States for carrying out the purposes of the Order.

National Resources Committee:

The President created the National Resources Committee by the terms of Executive Order 7065 dated June 7, 1935. This Committee which will function in place of the National Resources Board was established to provide a means of obtaining information essential to a wise employment of the emergency appropriation made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The President prescribed the following functions and duties for this Committee: (a) to collect, prepare and make available to the President with recommendations such plans, data and information as may be helpful to a planned development and use of land, water and other national resources and such related subjects as may be referred to it by the President; (b) to consult and cooperate with Federal, State and Municipal Governments and agencies and with any public or private planning or research agencies or institutions; and (c) to receive and record all proposed Federal projects involving the acquisition of land. The expenses of the National Resources Committee are to be defrayed by appropriations made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

National Emergency Council:

The President reestablished the National Emergency Council by Executive Order 7073 dated June 13, 1935 by virtue of the authority vested in him under the said Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Public Works Administration:

By the terms of Executive Order 7064 dated June 7, 1935 the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was authorized to continue to perform functions under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and to perform functions under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This Executive Order authorized the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works to perform all the functions which he was authorized to perform prior to June 16, 1935 under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Administrator of

the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was also authorized to "make loans or grants or both for projects of States, Territories, Possessions, including subdivision and agencies thereof, municipalities and the District of Columbia and selfliquidating projects of public bodies thereof, where, in the determination of the President, not less than 25 percentum of the loan or the grant, or the aggregate thereof, is to be expended for the work under each particular project;" and to "carry out projects for slum clearance or low cost housing, or both". Executive Order 7064 authorized the sale of securities acquired under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act and under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and stated that all monies realized from such sales shall be available for making further loans and in the performance of functions authorized. In addition, it reallocated funds made available pursuant to Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act for the purposes for which originally allocated, provided that upon completion of the project or work any unexpended balances of the aforesaid reallocation shall be reported by the departments or agencies concerned to the Secretary of the Treasury who would cause such balances to be placed to the credit of the appropriation from which said allotments were made.

Group (b) Executive Orders Pertaining to General Policy

Wages:

As an important step toward the inauguration of the Works Program, the President prescribed by the terms of Executive Order 7046 on May 20, 1935, rules and regulations relating to wages, hours of work and conditions of employment. Workers on projects, except certain types exempted under the Order, are to receive earnings on a monthly basis. Workers will receive earnings regularly despite temporary interruptions in work due to weather conditions or other factors beyond their control. The monthly earnings for the most part by the terms of the Order are designed to be substantially higher than relief benefits.

The schedule of monthly earnings established was based on differentials in the degree of skill and the density of population in four regions of the country. Thus, payments for unskilled work vary from \$19 per month in counties of Wage Region IV in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was under 5,000, to \$55 per month in counties in Region I in which there are cities with a 1930 population of 100,000 or over. Similarly, payments for intermediate work vary from \$27 to \$65 per month; for skilled work, from \$35 to \$85 per month; and for professional and technical, \$39 to \$94 per month.

Subsequent amendments modified certain provisions of Executive Order 7046. One of these, Executive Order 7203, issued on October 1, 1935, provided that "the schedule of monthly earnings applicable to any county, or, in the discretion of the Works Progress Administrator or representatives designated by him, to any township, shall be based upon the 1930 population of the largest municipality within such county, or township, in accordance with" the schedule attached to the original Executive Order (No. 7046).

Another amendment to Executive Order 7046, contained in Executive Order 7117, provided that monthly earnings schedules shown in the first Executive Order be subject to the following adjustments:

"(a) The Works Progress Administrator, or representatives designated by him, may redefine any of the regions defined in the foregoing schedule whenever he or they find that it is necessary to do so in order to avoid undue inequality among workers accustomed to similarity of wage rates.

"(b) Monthly earnings applicable to an urban area within a county shall, in general, apply to contiguous urban areas in adjacent counties in the same region.

"(c) If the territory covered by the operation of any individual project involves the application of more than one schedule of monthly earnings, the schedule of monthly earnings for any class of work on the project shall be the highest applicable schedule.

"(d) In order to adjust the monthly rate of earnings to local conditions and to avoid inequality among workers or classes of workers in the same region the Works Progress Administrator, or representatives designated by him, may adjust the rate of earnings for any class of work on any project by not more than ten percent above or below the monthly earnings shown in" the schedule attached to Executive Order 7046.

Executive Order 7046 provided that the rates established be applicable to the workers on all projects financed in whole or in part from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 except for: (a) Emergency Conservation Work; (b) Projects under the supervision of Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works; (c) Highway and grade crossing elimination work under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Departments; (d) Permanent buildings for the use of Executive Departments; (e) Such projects, portions of projects, or workers on projects or activities as the WPA Administrator or his designated agent shall from time to time exempt; (f) Supervisory and Administrative employees; (g) Work relief projects pending the transfer of persons working on such projects to the new program.

Hours:

Part II of Executive Order 7046 allowed latitude to the Works Progress Administrator in regard to the working hours of employees on the various projects. The Administrator was authorized to determine the hours for all persons employed on a salary basis, within a maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. Hours thus can be established according to the requirements of various types of projects in different localities.

For persons employed on projects under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, or projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Departments, and on projects exempted by the Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, the maximum hours of work for manual labor shall be 8 hours per day and 130 hours per month, and the maximum hours of work for clerical and other non-manual employees shall be 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. Persons employed on remote and inaccessible projects may work the maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. The terms of the Bacon-Davis Act govern the hours of work on permanent buildings for use of the Executive Departments, while for Emergency Conservation Work and work relief under the supervision of State and local Emergency Relief Administrations existing rules and regulations in regard to hours of work remain in force.

Conditions of Employment:

Executive Order 7046 further prescribes that "no person under the age of 16 years shall be employed." It prohibits employment of the aged and physically handicapped where such employment would be dangerous to their own and others' health and safety on any work project. The Order states that preference shall be given to workers who are on relief. At least 90 percent of all persons working on a work project are to be taken from public relief rolls, except on the specific authorization of the Works Progress Administration. Only one member of a family group may be employed under the Works Program, except in authorized instances. The Order further states that wages to be paid by the Federal Government may not be pledged or assigned and any purported pledge or assignment shall be null and void.

Eligibility:

Executive Order 7060 dated June 5, 1935 prescribed rules and regulations relating to the procedure for the employment of workers under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. This Order prescribed that all persons shall be eligible for employment who (a) are registered with employment offices designated by the U. S. Employment Service and (b) were receiving relief in May, 1935 provided, however, that as the various occupational classes in such group are exhausted in employment, other persons who became eligible for public relief subsequent to May, 1935 and are certified, may be added to the list. Persons who once become eligible for employment on projects do not have their eligibility affected by employment elsewhere. The Employment Service is instructed to notify the WPA of all persons who are employed on projects and who have complied with the eligibility requirements and have been placed in public or private employment. Section 7 of this Order stated that persons assigned to work on projects be accepted or rejected by those having responsibility for the management of projects. However, they shall not be discriminated against for any other cause than their fitness to perform assigned tasks.

Contract Provisions:

Rules and regulations relating to the methods of prosecuting projects are prescribed by Executive Order 7083 dated June 24, 1935 which stated that all projects or portion of projects shall be prosecuted by means of one of the following methods: (a) force account; (b) fixed price contract; (c) limited fixed price contract; and (d) management contract; delineating the detailed provisions of each method. Section 7 of the same Order stated that every employer of labor on the project shall have a right, subject to the review of the supervisory agency, to dismiss any employee. Section 8 provided that estimates of the quantities of materials, supplies and equipment, required for projects be submitted to the Director of Procurement of the Treasury, who shall indicate to the operating agency what part of

the material, supplies and equipment the Government will furnish. The Director also "will issue instructions as to the manner and method of the requisition". Section 9 of Executive Order 7083 provided that all contracts shall have incorporated in them provisions relating to payrolls, purchases and requisitions, and also that a contractor shall submit monthly payroll figures and that authorized Government agents shall inspect the work as it progresses and shall have access to the payrolls, records of personnel, invoices of materials and any and all other data relevant to the performance of the contract. Other rules and regulations prescribed under the terms of Executive Orders and the law itself must be incorporated into the contracts.

Group (c) Executive Orders Relating to Operating Procedure

Revolving Fund for Materials and Supplies:

Executive Order 7151 on August 21, 1935 established a revolving fund for the centralized purchase of materials, supplies and equipment. The Order allotted to the Secretary of the Treasury from the appropriations made by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 the sum of \$3,000,000 to be set aside in a special fund for use in the purchase and distribution of materials, supplies and equipment. Materials, supplies and equipment purchased through the use of the general supply fund may be requisitioned by the Procurement Division for the purposes of the work relief supply fund and reimbursement therefor shall be made out of that fund to the general supply fund. Each department, independent establishment, or other agency, requisitioning materials, supplies or equipment from the Procurement Division shall make reimbursement for such material, supplies and equipment.

Rules and Regulations: Resettlement Administration

Executive Order 7143 dated August 19, 1935 prescribed rules and regulations governing the making of loans by the Resettlement Administration. The Order stated that loans may be made either to individuals or bona fide agencies or cooperative associations approved by the Resettlement Administrator. Interest shall be charged on all loans at the rate fixed by the Administration - not greater than 5 percent or less than 3 percent.

Rules and Regulations: Rural Electrification Administration

The rules and regulations relating to approved projects administered and supervised by the Rural Electrification Administration were prescribed in Executive Order 7130 dated August 7, 1935. This order stated that funds shall be available for loans to private corporations, associations and cooperative associations existing under and by virtue of the laws of the several States, for the purpose of financing the construction of projects and for loans for projects of States, Territories and Possessions including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities and the District of Columbia and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof where, in the determination of the President, not less than 25 percentum of the loan is to be expended for work under each particular project. The Executive Order authorized the establishment of wage and hour rates under the direction of the Rural Electrification Administration but in accordance with local conditions. Preference in employment of workers was to be given persons on public relief rolls and except with the specific authorization of the Rural Electrification Administration, at least 90 percent of all persons working on a work project were to be taken from the public relief rolls. The Order stated that only persons certified for assignment to work by the U. S. Employment Service or persons specifically authorized by the Rural Electrification Administration shall be employed on projects. The Administrator was given exclusive authority to approve and to execute with a borrowing agency a loan contract under the terms of which the borrowing agency agrees to construct or cause to be constructed the project according to REA specifications. Section 7 of Executive Order 7130 modified all previous Executive Orders inconsistent with the several provisions of Executive Order 7130.

Rules and Regulations: National Youth Administration

Executive Order 7164 dated August 29, 1935 prescribed rules and regulations relating to Student Aid Projects and to employment of youth on other projects. The Order defined Student Aid Projects as projects financed in whole or part by funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 which provide financial assistance to needy young people in amounts which will permit them to continue their education at high schools, colleges or graduate schools in exchange for part-time work upon useful projects. The projects are under the supervision of the National Youth Administration. The amount of aid was prescribed in the Order. High school students are not to receive in excess of \$6.00 per month for the school year, while college students are to average not more than \$15.00 and graduate students not more than \$30.00 per month during the school year. The Executive Director of the National Youth Administration shall determine the method of selection, character of work to be performed, and the conditions of employment. Other young persons eligible for benefits may be employed on WPA projects.

Rules and Regulations: Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

In Executive Order 7180 dated September 6, 1935 were outlined the rules and regulations to govern the making of loans by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. Loans may be made to farmers, farm tenants, croppers and farm laborers for the purpose of financing the purchase of farm lands and the necessary equipment for the production and preservation of farm and rural community products. Interest shall be charged on all loans at rates not greater than 5 percent and not less than 3 percent per annum. The loans shall be for a period not exceeding 40 years. All loans shall be repaid in equal annual installments which may include interest in the discretion of the Administrator.

PROJECT APPROVAL PROCEDURE

In accordance with its designated function of receiving, reviewing, and transmitting applications for allotments to the Advisory Committee on Allotments, the Division of Applications and Information, on May 10, 1935, issued a statement of the procedure for filing the applications and their routing to the Advisory Committee, which was followed from that time until the Division of Applications and Information and the Advisory Committee ceased to function in September.

Applications for Federal projects were filed with the Division of Applications and Information only by the Federal departments or agencies which supervise the contemplated project. Applications submitted by other Governmental agencies or by individuals were referred by the Division to the proper Federal agency having supervision over the project. Upon receipt of an application for an allotment the Division transmitted copies to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Works Progress Administration for review and recommendations-- or comments, if no recommendations were made. Such recommendations and comments were transmitted with the allotment applications to the Advisory Committee for recommendation to the President.

It was the responsibility of the WPA to review all proposed projects in order to evaluate the extent to which they would reduce the relief problem and aid in accomplishing the aim of the Works Program to put 3,500,000 persons from public relief rolls to work with the funds available. Because of the limited funds, it was necessary to recommend the disapproval of many desirable projects, in some cases because of the high cost per person to be employed and in other cases because sufficient labor was not available from relief rolls to execute the project properly.

WPA projects, as well as projects of other Federal departments or agencies, were judged primarily on the basis of the availability of workers from the local relief rolls and the cost per man year of employment, the usefulness of the project and the engineering and technical aspects of its construction. Each project application was reviewed by the WPA on the basis of location, volume and type of employment with respect to the size and nature of the relief load at the proposed site, to determine whether or not the work, if undertaken, would materially and efficiently relieve the local relief rolls.

The WPA recommended the disapproval of a number of projects which were situated at points too remote to permit daily commuting or in localities without suitable transportation facilities. Other projects which would benefit small communities by utilizing all the available relief labor of neighboring cities and towns, thus preventing the initiation of projects in these centers, were not considered desirable. In many instances the size of the project was out of line with the relief problem at the site. Single projects which would utilize all available relief labor for a long period of time were considered unsound since they permitted no flexibility according to changes in economic conditions. Federal sponsors were in many cases unaware of local relief labor conditions, especially in localities for which other Federal projects had been approved. In many cities and counties, the employables from the relief rolls have been provided for by approved projects and disapproval had to be recommended for subsequent applications for projects to be carried on in these same localities.

It was found that numerous applications were for projects requiring highly specialized labor, such as is less frequently found on relief rolls. It was necessary also to examine carefully projects which called for large numbers of unskilled workers in communities where other projects requiring more varied skills were under review, as it was deemed desirable to place as many persons as possible at their accustomed work.

A staff of engineers examined all applications to determine whether they were properly computed and to check the cost estimates in relation to the type of work proposed. In questionable cases the sponsor was consulted as to the makeup of the items appearing on the application forms. At times, projects were withdrawn to be revised and resubmitted by the sponsors.

Certain projects which met the basic requirements of the WPA and were desirable from both a social and engineering standpoint, required the approval of various other Federal agencies because of the jurisdiction of such Agencies over the types of work covered by these projects. The WPA approved such projects conditional upon the approval of the respective agencies. Projects covering community sanitation, malaria control and mine sealing are cleared with the United States Public Health Service; those for terracing of rural rehabilitation farms are cleared with the Resettlement Administration; those for work on airports are cleared with the Bureau of Air Commerce; while those involving flood control, water conservation, aids to navigation, and bank and coastal erosion are cleared with the Army Corps of Engineers. Referral was made to the agencies mentioned, in order to avoid duplicating work already being carried on by them and to secure additional expert opinion as to the soundness of these projects.

A Joint Committee composed of one representative each of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, The National Emergency Council and Works Progress Administration was appointed to determine which of the construction projects estimated to cost in excess of \$25,000 should be carried on under the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and which should be carried on under the Works Progress Administration. All construction projects in excess of \$25,000 were submitted directly to representatives of the PWA for review, upon receipt of such projects from the States. Only those projects which involved some question of jurisdiction based on the principles set forth in the President's Executive Order of July 2, 1935, were referred to the Joint Committee, while projects which were not agreed upon by the representatives of the PWA and the WPA were referred directly to the representative of the National Emergency Council for final decision.

The WPA approved a sufficient number of the desirable projects received from the several States to insure a reservoir of projects providing the flexibility necessary to meet the various local relief situations. By having a reserve of approved projects, from which State Administrators can make selections for operation, it will be possible to maintain the objective of the Works Program by keeping employable persons from the relief rolls at work in accordance with changing conditions in various localities.

In order that the greatest value may be secured from the hundreds of "white-collar" research and statistical projects of the WPA, a central board of review was set up, representing jointly the Central Statistical Board and the WPA, to pass upon surveys proposed by Federal, State, and local Governmental agencies and other public bodies. This board of review, which operates as a central clearing house, is known as the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration.

The work of the Coordinating Committee is two-fold. It passes upon and coordinates statistical surveys and other research projects, technically appraising the plans and evaluating the statistical feasibility of those included in the new Works Program, and makes recommendations to the Advisory Committee on Allotments. After the projects have been approved and are in operation, the Committee and its staff supervise the progress in the field, giving expert guidance and technical assistance to the sponsors of the projects. The Committee is assisted by a number of experts from the staff of the Central Statistical Board.

OPERATING PROCEDURES RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT

Eligibility

In order to insure attainment of the objective of providing employment for relief workers, provision was made in Part III (c) of Regulation No. 1, (Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935) that except with the specific authorization of the Works Progress

Administrator, at least 90 percent of the persons at work on a project shall have been taken from the public relief rolls. In some instances where unusual circumstances affected the operation of specific projects, making it impracticable to adhere to the 90 percent regulation, administrative modifications of the original provision have been made. General exemptions from the requirement have also been found necessary to meet some of the situations outlined below.

The authority to exempt workers from the relief labor requirement has been delegated to the operating agency in a few instances. In delegating this authority, however, the provision has always been made that preference in any employment of workers shall be given those from the relief rolls.

A few projects which were already under way at the time the Works Program was inaugurated, and which were transferred to this program when the funds from other sources became exhausted, have been exempted in order that the persons who were already at work and who had acquired skill and experience in their jobs, should not be discharged. In this connection it has been uniformly stipulated that new workers hired after the transfer of the project to this program should be taken from relief sources.

A third type of modification has been made to cover projects for which a substantial share of the cost has been contributed by the locality in which the project is carried out, when all qualified workers on the local relief rolls have been absorbed.

In other instances it has been found that projects operated by certain agencies require highly skilled workers and technicians of a specified type, who are not generally available on relief. Such workers have been exempted up to a limited number, in some cases with a provision that they shall train relief workers.

Assignment of workers to projects

In order to be eligible for employment on any projects carried out under the Works Program workers must be registered with the employment offices designated by the United States Employment Service and must have been certified by the Emergency Relief Administrations as having received relief during May, 1935. As the various occupational classes on these rolls are exhausted the Emergency Relief Administrations may certify workers who have been accepted for relief subsequent to May, 1935.

Under the supervision of State Emergency Relief Administrations, local relief administrations supply to the WPA and to the U. S. Employment Service the names of all persons who are eligible for employment. These identical lists are kept up to date currently and the WPA maintains a current occupational inventory of such workers. Persons not from the public relief rolls may be employed on work projects only up to 10 percent of the total number of workers on a project.

Requisition for workers is made by the agency sponsoring a project. Such requisition is submitted, first to the District Works Progress Administration, which forwards it to the U. S. Employment Service or an employment office designated by them. The Employment Service then assigns, to the project, workers of the required skills who are registered with them and who have been certified as eligible.

The U. S. Employment Service performs the function of placement for all workers except those once assigned to WPA projects, and except those who are directly transferred with their projects from the Emergency Works Program of the FERA to the WPA. The WPA undertakes to assure continuous employment by reassigning all workers from completed WPA projects to other WPA jobs. If, when new WPA projects are initiated no workers are available from completed WPA projects, workers are requisitioned from the U. S. Employment Service in the usual manner,

Wages and Hours

The schedule of monthly earnings to be paid to workers as salary was established by Executive Order No. 7046 on May 20, 1935. This schedule was designed to apply to workers on all projects other than CCC, PWA, and Bureau of Public Roads projects, work on permanent public buildings, and administrative and supervisory work. Administrative Order No. 2, June 12,

1935, provided exemption also in the case of persons employed on projects being prosecuted under contract. The schedule was based on differentials in the rates paid to labor of various skills, on variations between counties in accordance with the size of the largest municipality of a county, and on general differentials in the wage levels in four regions of the country.

In order to avoid inequalities which might result from the application of an inflexible schedule State Works Progress Administrators were authorized to adjust the rate for any class of worker by not more than 10 percent, above or below the basic schedule, and by an amendment, in Executive Order 7117 of July 29, 1935, the Works Progress Administrator was authorized to redefine any of the wage regions whenever that became necessary, to avoid such inequalities.

On November 9, State Works Progress Administrators were authorized to exempt up to 10 percent of the total number of persons employed on WPA projects from the monthly earnings schedule, the wages for this 10 percent group to be determined by the State Administrator in accordance with local wage conditions. This modification was made in order to make it possible to obtain from non-relief sources the necessary skilled key workers whom Administrators were authorized to employ under the provision of Executive Order 7046.

As a standard for the payment of full monthly earnings the hours of work on all WPA projects other than those involving white collar work were established at a minimum of 120 hours and a maximum of 140 hours in any two consecutive semi-monthly periods. On September 19 the minimum hours provision was revoked, allowing State Administrators further latitude in adjusting hourly rates of pay in accordance with local conditions. This authorization does not affect the total amount of monthly earnings to be paid to the workers.

In only a few instances, however, have modifications been made in the established hours of work. By December 1, four States (Nevada, Montana, Wisconsin and Connecticut) and New York City had reduced hours in all classifications. In four other States (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Ohio) reductions had been made in the hours of skilled workers. This reduction applied only to the building trades in Pennsylvania. In addition, California and Alabama have made reductions in hours of work in a few selected localities. Projects in the remaining states and the District of Columbia are at present working at hours ranging from 120 to 140 per month. Two of these States are reported to be contemplating changes in hours in the near future. Ten others are uncertain as to future course of action, while twenty-seven States have definitely stated that no changes in hours are contemplated.

Hours of work for the projects of Federal agencies were not set, except by the Executive Order limitations of 8 hours per day and 40 per week. In most instances, however, these agencies have modified hours of work on their projects to conform to the standards established for WPA projects in the same States.

Coordinating and Scheduling of Projects

State WPA Administrators are responsible for coordinating the execution of all projects under the program, in order to provide a maximum of useful employment from the relief rolls. All operating agencies supply State Administrators with statements of the work schedule and labor requirements of each project. With this information, and records of projects already in operation, State Administrators determine the date upon which work may be commenced on each project, in such a manner that in each locality labor requirements on operating projects will coincide with the need for employment in that locality. If a project can not be executed within a reasonable length of time because of a lack of eligible labor, the State Administrator reports this fact to Washington.

APPENDIX B

THE WORKS PROGRAM - JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1936

Employment

Works Program employment continued to expand gradually during the first nine weeks of 1936. From a total of 3,542,000 on December 28, 1935 the number of persons at work rose to 3,735,000 on January 25, 1936 and to 3,853,000 on February 29. The increase of 311,000 persons, or almost 9 percent between December 28 and February 29, was due largely to the expansion of employment on WPA Work Programs which were employing 288,000 more persons on February 29 than at the end of 1935. While the gain in the number of persons working on projects under the supervision of other Federal agencies was relatively much greater (30 percent as compared with 10 percent on WPA), it was offset to a large extent by the decline of 60,000 in the total number of persons engaged in Emergency Conservation Work. The trend and distribution of Works Program employment, by major agencies, are indicated in the tabulation below.

EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES

(Thousands of Employees)

| Week Ending | | Grand Total | WPA | Emergency Conservation Work | Total Other Agencies | Agriculture (Excl. Public Roads) | Navy | Public Roads | Other Agencies | | | All Other |
|-------------|----|-------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | PWA | Resettlement Administration A/ | War | |
| July | 31 | 573 | 70 | 487 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 0 B/ | C/ | 2 | 6 | C/ |
| August | 17 | 757 | 189 | 529 | 39 | 21 | 3 | 0 B/ | C/ | 4 | 11 | C/ |
| | 31 | 910 | 248 | 594 | 68 | 35 | 8 | 0 B/ | C/ | 3 | 16 | C/ |
| September | 7 | 958 | 300 | 581 | 77 | 40 | 8 | 0 B/ | 1 | 3 | 19 | 6 |
| | 14 | 1,004 | 344 | 573 | 87 | 45 | 9 | 0 B/ | 1 | 3 | 22 | 7 |
| | 21 | 1,065 | 398 | 565 | 102 | 47 | 11 | 5 B/ | 1 | 4 | 27 | 7 |
| | 28 | 1,126 | 456 | 557 | 113 | 51 | 11 | 7 B/ | 1 | 4 | 31 | 8 |
| October | 5 | 1,177 | 506 | 548 | 123 | 54 | 12 | 7 B/ | 1 | 4 | 36 | 9 |
| | 12 | 1,315 | 594 | 587 | 134 | 57 | 13 | 12 B/ | 1 | 4 | 38 | 9 |
| | 19 | 1,347 | 661 | 526 | 160 | 59 | 14 | 27 B/ | 1 | 5 | 42 | 12 |
| | 26 | 1,505 | 777 | 555 | 173 | 60 | 15 | 31 B/ | 1 | 5 | 48 | 13 |
| November | 2 | 1,720 | 987 | 558 | 175 | 60 | 15 | 32 B/ | 2 | 4 | 48 | 14 |
| | 9 | 2,014 | 1,265 | 553 | 196 | 60 | 16 | 48 B/ | 2 | 5 | 49 | 16 |
| | 16 | 2,426 | 1,624 | 559 | 243 | 61 | 16 | 90 | 3 | 5 | 50 | 18 |
| | 23 | 2,736 | 1,925 | 552 | 259 | 62 | 16 | 97 | 4 | 5 | 53 | 22 |
| | 30 | 3,284 | 2,484 | 544 | 256 | 62 | 16 | 87 | 4 | 6 | 54 | 27 |
| December | 7 | 3,382 | 2,582 | 538 | 262 | 62 | 17 | 86 | 5 | 7 | 55 | 30 |
| | 14 | 3,469 | 2,675 | 527 | 267 | 62 | 17 | 83 | 6 | 11 | 56 | 32 |
| | 21 | 3,516 | 2,717 | 521 | 278 | 61 | 17 | 86 | 12 | 13 | 56 | 33 |
| | 28 | 3,542 | 2,751 | 519 | 272 | 61 | 17 | 73 | 15 | 17 | 54 | 35 |
| January | 4 | 3,571 | 2,793 | 512 | 266 | 56 | 17 | 69 | 18 | 16 | 52 | 38 |
| | 11 | 3,621 | 2,848 | 496 | 277 | 58 | 18 | 65 | 21 | 21 | 54 | 40 |
| | 18 | 3,689 | 2,896 | 492 | 301 | 58 | 17 | 72 | 28 | 28 | 55 | 43 |
| | 25 | 3,735 | 2,930 | 487 | 318 | 58 | 18 | 73 | 34 | 32 | 54 | 49 |
| February | 1 | 3,779 | 2,965 | 482 | 332 | 57 | 17 | 73 | 44 | 34 | 54 | 53 |
| | 8 | 3,801 | 2,991 | 478 | 332 | 58 | 17 | 68 | 39 | 40 | 53 | 57 |
| | 15 | 3,822 | 3,020 | 467 | 335 | 59 | 17 | 64 | 39 | 41 | 53 | 62 |
| | 22 | 3,839 | 3,037 | 464 | 338 | 59 | 17 | 63 | 36 | 45 | 53 | 65 |
| | 29 | 3,853 | 3,039 | 459 | 355 | 60 | 17 | 68 | 41 | 47 | 54 | 68 |

A/ Does not include rural rehabilitation cases.

B/ Does not include employment on Public Roads Projects previously authorized under the Hayden-Cartwright Act, but financed by \$100,000,000 apportioned to States out of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

C/ Less than 500 persons.

Outstanding advances in the number of persons working under WPA were made by Pennsylvania, California, Texas and Illinois, which together accounted for almost half the total rise of 288,000 in WPA employment between December 28, 1935 and February 29, 1936. In Pennsylvania the number of persons working increased by more than 47,000 and in California by 30,000, while on the State Work Programs of Illinois and Texas employment rose 26,000 and 25,000, respectively. Washington and Tennessee each reported increases of more than 10,000 in the number of persons working. The remainder of the increase was distributed fairly evenly among the other States, with only five States showing slight declines in the number of persons employed under their programs.

To the increased activities of the Resettlement Administration and the PWA (chiefly the Non-Federal Division) was due in large part the net rise of 83,000 during this period in the employment provided on projects under the supervision of 40 other Federal agencies (exclusive of WPA and CCC). Employment under the Resettlement Administration program expanded about 30,000 persons while the Non-Federal Division of PWA furnished work for almost 26,000 more persons on February 29 than on December 28. In the former agency, the increase was mainly in soil conservation and soil improvement work; in the latter, a general increase occurred due to the starting of numerous new projects and increased activity on projects which were already under way at the turn of the year. The Bureau of the Census reported an increase in employment of about 15,000 persons, due principally to the commencement of field work on the Census of Business Enterprise and Survey of Retail Trade project. Employment on projects of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration increased by approximately 16,000 persons, most of whom were engaged in the reforestation and prevention of soil erosion, and the rural rehabilitation programs of that agency. In addition four agencies which had not started work by the end of 1935 - the Alley Dwelling Authority, Bureau of Standards (Commerce Department), Office of Education and the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands (both Interior Department) - reported projects under way on February 29 with the number at work ranging from a few persons in the first mentioned to 569 persons in the case of the last mentioned agency. Employment in the Virgin Islands was concentrated chiefly on projects involving the establishment, maintenance and operation of business and social centers on the Isle of St. Croix.

The rising trend of employment under most of the participating agencies was offset to some extent by the decreases reported in the number of persons working under the Bureau of Public Roads, the Quartermaster Corps, and a few other agencies. Public Roads projects lost more than 5,000 workers and the Quartermaster Corps lost more than 1,600 workers, largely as a result of adverse weather conditions. Other declines reported were relatively unimportant.

Employment on Emergency Conservation Work, which has been dropping off gradually since early in November, continued to decline during the first weeks of 1936. On February 29 more than 459,000 persons were engaged in this work as compared with about 519,000 on December 28, 1935. Most of the decline occurred in the number of CCC enrollees which was reduced by about 54,000 men during this period. The total employment on February 29 included 446,000 men in CCC camps (53,000 of whom were non-enrolled personnel engaged in supervisory, professional, technical and similar capacities), about 9,500 on Indian Reservations, and 4,200 in the four Territories.

Status of Funds

Additional allocations and rescissions of funds during the first nine weeks of 1936 made only minor changes in the status of allocations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. As is indicated in the accompanying summary tabulation the amount of funds earmarked but not formally allocated was reduced approximately \$169,000,000 by allocations made between December 31, 1935 and February 29, 1936. On the latter date over \$153,000,000 remained undistributed, out of the \$4,559,500,000 available for allocation.

The increase in the amount allocated resulted from allocations totalling \$234,429,278 and rescissions amounting to \$65,073,871. The bulk of the funds allocated between December 31, 1935 and February 29, 1936 went to the WPA, which received a net addition of \$136,096,804. Allocations of \$184,783,198 to this Administration were partly offset by rescissions of \$48,686,394, including \$1,500,000 rescinded from previous allocations to the NYA and reallo-

cated for administrative purposes. Next in size of net allocations during this period was the Department of the Treasury which received \$12,000,000 for administrative purposes and

Status of Allocations
Under the E.R.A. Act of 1935
Based on Warrants Countersigned

| Agency | Amount Allocated | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | December 31, 1935 | February 29, 1936 |
| Agriculture | | |
| Public Roads | \$ 500,000,000 | \$ 500,000,000 |
| Other | 75,399,043 | 75,754,043 |
| Commerce | 10,452,944 | 9,302,944 |
| Interior | | |
| Puerto Rico R. A. | 35,487,920 | 33,377,380 |
| Reclamation | 84,150,000 | 84,150,000 |
| Other | 6,432,337 | 14,212,372 |
| Labor | 9,334,605 | 10,134,605 |
| Navy | 17,554,625 | 17,542,716 |
| Treasury | 51,241,066 | 64,241,066 |
| War | 146,634,754 | 149,078,386 |
| C.C.C. | 523,479,450 | 527,479,450 |
| Public Works Admin. | | |
| Housing | 102,739,050 | 101,373,050 |
| Non-Federal | 343,669,712 | 339,379,748 |
| Resettlement Admin. | 181,070,000 | 192,819,354 |
| Rural Electrification | 11,536,517 | 10,425,512 |
| Veterans Administration | 1,269,120 | 1,269,120 |
| Works Progress Admin. | 1,162,688,914 | 1,298,785,718 |
| Employees Compensation | 28,000,000 | 28,000,000 |
| F. E. P. A. | 935,930,085 | 938,530,085 |
| Other Agencies | 9,911,500 | 10,481,500 |
| Total | \$ 4,236,981,642 | \$ 4,406,337,049 |
| Balance - Unallocated but Earmarked for Work Relief Projects | 322,518,358 | 153,162,951 |
| Total available for allocation | \$ 4,559,500,000 | \$ 4,599,500,000 |
| Previous deductions | 320,500,000 | 320,500,000 |
| Total Appropriation | \$ 4,880,000,000 | \$ 4,880,000,000 |

\$1,000,000 for the Revolving Fund for the Purchase of Materials. Allocations made to the Resettlement Administration amounting to about \$11,749,000 were largely for direct relief in stricken rural areas and for prevention of soil erosion and stream pollution, and for the purpose of forestation, and reforestation work. The National Park Service of the Department of Interior received \$6,740,000 for the acquisition and development of a site near St. Louis, Missouri. For Emergency Conservation Work \$4,000,000 was made available to carry on the program within Indian reservations. An additional \$2,600,000 of administrative funds was allocated to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Allocations amounting to \$2,252,723 were made to the Corps of Engineers for carrying on its projects. The Office of Indian Affairs received \$1,985,000. Of this amount, \$500,000 will be used for direct relief among the Indians and the remainder for projects designed to improve the general welfare of Indians through the establishment of community centers, the construction and repair of homes, and the clearing and improving of land. Allocations to several other agencies were slightly increased. Six agencies had their funds reduced by rescissions during this period. The status of allocations, on both December 31, 1935 and February 29, 1936 is shown in the accompanying tabulation.

APPENDIX C - STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

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APPENDIX C - STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

To interpret properly the financial tables presented in this supplement, the following definitions are important.

Allocations by the President (Warrants Approved):

The amounts shown in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 represent allocations made by the President for which Treasury warrants have been approved. Upon the receipt in the Treasury Department of an order or letter of the President making an allocation, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants issues an appropriation warrant against the proper limitations contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Appropriation warrants are issued as a basis for charging the Emergency Relief Appropriation and setting aside the amounts of allocations in separate appropriation accounts on the Books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition and expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the allocations. These warrants are transmitted to the Comptroller General of the United States for countersignature before the monies therein are made available for expenditure.

Expenditure Authorizations (Allotments):

In order to maintain administrative control over the funds allocated by the President, the administrative officer responsible for the administration of the allocation issues to subordinate administrative officers what are known as expenditure authorizations or allotments. Allotments are usually issued to project managers for the purpose of authorizing them to commence work through the hiring of employees and the purchase of supplies, materials, equipment, etc., following the authorized Treasury procurement procedure, or to incur other obligations within the limitations contained in the allotments. Obligations may not be incurred except upon authority of an allotment issued pursuant to a Presidential allocation. Expenditure authorizations are given in Tables 9, 10 and 11.

Obligations Incurred:

Obligations consist of actual and accruing liabilities or commitments incurred by project managers or other authorized administrative officers. Obligations, as shown in Tables 9, 10 and 11, do not necessarily represent in all cases an immediate legal liability, but occur when a definite step has been taken with a view to incurring a liability on the part of the Government. For example, when a requisition for supplies, materials, or equipment has been submitted to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, an amount is set up as an obligation in the allotment account affected, even though legal liability is not incurred until a purchase order is issued. In this connection, it may be noted that work performed under the Works Program is generally done through the employment of labor on force account, and in order that sufficient funds may be reserved in the particular project account to meet payrolls, the Treasury Department has adopted the practice of charging as an obligation at the beginning of each pay period (usually covering two weeks) an amount to cover the payrolls when presented at the end of the pay period. In like manner anticipated obligations covering travel expenses and similar items are charged by the Treasury Department as obligations in advance of the actual receipt of vouchers. This procedure is necessary for two reasons: first, to insure that the accounts reflect as nearly as practicable the accruing liability of the Government on account of each project, and, secondly, to insure that administrative agencies do not incur commitments in excess of funds available for projects or limitations thereunder.

Voucher Payments (Checks Issued):

Voucher payments represent expenditures on the basis of checks issued in payment of payrolls and other vouchers certified by authorized administrative officers. Payrolls and other vouchers are carefully examined in the Treasury Accounts Office as to legality and propriety of payment, before they are transmitted to the Treasury Disbursing Clerk for payment. The expenditures as shown in Tables 9, 10 and 11 of this Supplement are on the basis of checks issued to employees and public creditors. In this respect the figures differ from expenditures as reflected in Daily Statements of the United States Treasury, which are on the basis of checks paid by Federal Reserve Banks and Cleared through the Treasurer's Accounts in Washington.

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES BY STATESEXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES
SEPTEMBER 28, 1935 THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 29 | | | | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25 | | | | LINE No. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | TOTAL ALL AGENCIES A/ | WPA PROJECTS | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES A/ | TOTAL AGENCIES A/ | WPA PROJECTS | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES A/ | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | |
| (1) | ALABAMA | 63,111 | 45,728 | 7,568 | 9,815 | 63,391 | 47,701 | 7,912 | 7,778 | (1) |
| (2) | ARIZONA | 26,377 | 14,773 | 5,115 | 6,489 | 24,617 | 13,733 | 5,221 | 5,663 | (2) |
| (3) | ARKANSAS | 59,698 | 42,178 | 9,800 | 7,720 | 60,662 | 43,867 | 10,430 | 6,365 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 195,823 | 155,838 | 14,937 | 25,048 | 180,962 | 144,652 | 16,020 | 20,290 | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 52,080 | 42,764 | 4,630 | 4,686 | 52,012 | 42,186 | 4,872 | 4,954 | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 35,177 | 27,597 | 5,074 | 2,506 | 36,505 | 28,774 | 5,448 | 2,283 | (6) |
| (7) | DELAWARE | 5,427 | 3,696 | 593 | 1,138 | 5,169 | 3,172 | 632 | 1,365 | (7) |
| (8) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 13,965 | 9,094 | 2,750 | 2,121 | 13,708 | 8,985 | 2,703 | 2,020 | (8) |
| (9) | FLORIDA | 61,587 | 37,265 | 8,768 | 15,554 | 60,162 | 35,914 | 9,510 | 14,738 | (9) |
| (10) | GEORGIA | 76,697 | 52,822 | 11,943 | 11,932 | 74,586 | 53,804 | 12,601 | 8,181 | (10) |
| (11) | IDAHO | 19,585 | 13,657 | 3,343 | 2,585 | 19,196 | 13,158 | 3,468 | 2,570 | (11) |
| (12) | ILLINOIS | 228,736 | 199,226 | 23,206 | 6,304 | 219,848 | 188,058 | 24,310 | 7,480 | (12) |
| (13) | INDIANA | 97,341 | 86,087 | 8,063 | 3,191 | 95,859 | 83,829 | 8,598 | 3,432 | (13) |
| (14) | IOWA | 45,172 | 35,198 | 7,173 | 2,801 | 44,580 | 33,679 | 7,473 | 3,428 | (14) |
| (15) | KANSAS | 59,740 | 47,398 | 6,584 | 5,358 | 55,974 | 43,863 | 7,186 | 4,925 | (15) |
| (16) | KENTUCKY | 88,592 | 69,092 | 16,766 | 2,734 | 83,587 | 63,128 | 17,588 | 2,871 | (16) |
| (17) | LOUISIANA | 69,848 | 57,035 | 7,686 | 5,127 | 72,341 | 59,449 | 8,000 | 4,892 | (17) |
| (18) | MAINE | 19,209 | 10,865 | 3,341 | 5,003 | 19,206 | 10,580 | 3,450 | 5,176 | (18) |
| (19) | MARYLAND | 29,298 | 20,657 | 4,506 | 4,135 | 31,704 | 21,316 | 6,949 | 3,439 | (19) |
| (20) | MASSACHUSETTS | 137,729 | 117,830 | 13,802 | 6,097 | 129,461 | 108,330 | 15,018 | 6,113 | (20) |
| (21) | MICHIGAN | 121,451 | 98,841 | 15,998 | 6,612 | 120,058 | 95,504 | 17,029 | 7,525 | (21) |
| (22) | MINNESOTA | 79,677 | 64,345 | 11,470 | 3,862 | 80,329 | 64,260 | 12,005 | 4,064 | (22) |
| (23) | MISSISSIPPI | 56,942 | 40,359 | 10,770 | 5,813 | 51,188 | 35,473 | 11,341 | 4,374 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSOURI | 116,293 | 91,709 | 15,446 | 9,138 | 113,018 | 85,977 | 16,112 | 10,929 | (24) |
| (25) | MONTANA | 26,527 | 18,522 | 3,451 | 4,554 | 25,305 | 16,296 | 3,654 | 5,355 | (25) |
| (26) | NEBRASKA | 31,928 | 23,945 | 4,774 | 3,209 | 28,159 | 20,424 | 4,904 | 2,831 | (26) |
| (27) | NEVADA | 5,894 | 3,067 | 1,072 | 1,755 | 5,489 | 2,857 | 1,046 | 1,586 | (27) |
| (28) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 13,536 | 9,974 | 1,959 | 1,603 | 12,789 | 9,053 | 2,128 | 1,608 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW JERSEY | 114,036 | 95,991 | 11,483 | 6,562 | 115,138 | 96,312 | 12,610 | 6,216 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW MEXICO | 25,768 | 13,393 | 5,173 | 7,202 | 24,767 | 12,385 | 5,479 | 6,903 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW YORK CITY | 259,803 | 242,547 | 10,572 | 6,684 | 256,896 | 241,075 | 11,423 | 4,398 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 154,215 | 133,633 | 12,555 | 8,027 | 154,404 B/ | 131,505 | 13,353 | 9,546 B/ | (32) |
| (33) | NORTH CAROLINA | 67,750 | 47,495 | 10,466 | 9,789 | 63,813 | 45,015 | 11,177 | 7,621 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH DAKOTA | 19,794 | 12,980 | 5,590 | 1,224 | 20,498 | 13,476 | 5,696 | 1,326 | (34) |
| (35) | OHIO | 209,366 | 182,634 | 20,510 | 6,222 | 209,483 | 180,449 | 21,929 | 7,105 | (35) |
| (36) | OKLAHOMA | 113,348 | 90,593 | 14,580 | 8,175 | 114,646 | 93,051 | 14,949 | 6,646 | (36) |
| (37) | OREGON | 31,621 | 22,180 | 5,224 | 4,217 | 31,317 | 21,987 | 5,462 | 3,868 | (37) |
| (38) | PENNSYLVANIA | 318,753 | 279,473 | 27,964 | 11,316 | 299,815 | 258,379 | 30,170 | 11,266 | (38) |
| (39) | RHODE ISLAND | 19,767 | 15,874 | 2,676 | 1,217 | 19,557 | 16,099 | 2,833 | 625 | (39) |
| (40) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 54,191 | 35,828 | 8,660 | 9,703 | 51,275 | 35,431 | 9,037 | 6,807 | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 20,912 | 15,591 | 4,644 | 677 | 23,578 | 16,935 | 5,024 | 1,619 | (41) |
| (42) | TENNESSEE | 72,982 | 55,483 | 10,588 | 6,911 | 67,868 | 51,261 | 11,078 | 5,529 | (42) |
| (43) | TEXAS | 169,941 | 119,602 | 24,194 | 26,145 | 156,457 | 111,886 | 25,869 | 18,702 | (43) |
| (44) | UTAH | 20,716 | 15,653 | 3,445 | 1,618 | 20,578 | 15,276 | 3,599 | 1,703 | (44) |
| (45) | VERMONT | 9,674 | 6,186 | 2,276 | 1,212 | 8,752 | 5,264 | 2,313 | 1,175 | (45) |
| (46) | VIRGINIA | 60,735 | 40,407 | 11,647 | 8,681 | 60,020 | 40,452 | 10,343 | 9,225 | (46) |
| (47) | WASHINGTON | 61,433 | 45,820 | 7,223 | 8,390 | 57,871 | 40,060 | 7,965 | 9,846 | (47) |
| (48) | WEST VIRGINIA | 68,094 | 56,138 | 9,627 | 2,329 | 66,731 | 54,161 | 10,163 | 2,407 | (48) |
| (49) | WISCONSIN | 85,151 | 66,190 | 13,861 | 5,100 | 85,663 | 65,425 | 14,754 | 5,484 | (49) |
| (50) | WYOMING | 8,718 | 5,720 | 1,504 | 1,494 | 9,162 | 5,852 | 1,516 | 1,794 | (50) |
| (51) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 3,804,208 | 3,038,973 | 455,450 | 309,785 | 3,698,154 | 2,929,758 | 482,350 | 286,046 | (51) |
| (52) | ALASKA | 732 | | 357 | 375 | 788 | | 352 | 436 | (52) |
| (53) | HAWAII | 3,636 | | 1,577 | 2,059 | 3,476 | | 1,504 | 1,972 | (53) |
| (54) | PANAMA CANAL ZONE | 502 | | | 502 | | | | | (54) |
| (55) | PUERTO RICO | 32,676 | | 2,076 | 30,600 | 21,486 | | 2,159 | 19,327 | (55) |
| (56) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 855 | | 240 | 615 | 410 | | 229 | 181 | (56) |
| (57) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY | | | | | | | | | (57) |
| (58) | STATES AND TERRITORIES | 10,768 | | | 10,768 | 10,463 | | | 10,463 | (58) |
| (59) | GRAND TOTAL | 3,853,377 | 3,038,973 | 459,700 | 354,704 | 3,734,777 | 2,929,758 | 486,594 | 318,425 | (59) |

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

B/ INCLUDES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER THE NON-FEDERAL DIVISION OF PWA

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES BY STATESEXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES
SEPTEMBER 28, 1935 THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28 | | | | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30 | | | | LINE No. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | | TOTAL ALL AGENCIES A/ | WPA PROJECTS | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES A/ | TOTAL ALL AGENCIES A/ | WPA PROJECTS | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES A/ | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | |
| (11) | ALABAMA | 62,847 | 48,821 | 8,356 | 5,670 | 54,981 | 41,940 | 8,766 | 4,275 | (1) |
| (2) | ARIZONA | 23,375 | 11,672 | 5,569 | 6,134 | 18,351 | 6,885 | 5,817 | 5,649 | (2) |
| (3) | ARKANSAS | 58,067 | 41,775 | 10,868 | 5,424 | 53,770 | 37,300 | 11,404 | 5,066 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 159,402 | 125,787 | 17,596 | 16,019 | 140,093 | 107,701 | 16,470 | 13,922 | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 50,166 | 40,365 | 5,219 | 4,582 | 46,132 | 37,220 | 5,469 | 3,443 | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 34,947 | 27,466 | 5,888 | 1,593 | 26,972 | 21,454 | 6,182 | 1,336 | (6) |
| (7) | DELAWARE | 4,359 | 2,926 | 679 | 684 | 2,850 | 1,775 | 712 | 363 | (7) |
| (8) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 11,281 | 6,915 | 2,776 | 1,590 | 10,407 | 5,479 | 2,690 | 2,038 | (8) |
| (9) | FLORIDA | 55,338 | 35,428 | 10,482 | 9,428 | 54,604 | 35,599 | 11,009 | 7,996 | (9) |
| (10) | GEORGIA | 71,790 | 53,434 | 13,364 | 4,992 | 72,545 | 53,493 | 14,026 | 5,026 | (10) |
| (11) | IDAHO | 17,596 | 10,645 | 3,711 | 3,240 | 14,943 | 7,070 | 3,832 | 4,041 | (11) |
| (12) | ILLINOIS | 205,091 | 172,880 | 26,059 | 6,152 | 211,936 | 179,000 | 27,364 | 5,572 | (12) |
| (13) | INDIANA | 92,640 | 80,279 | 9,165 | 3,196 | 92,049 | 79,050 | 9,614 | 3,385 | (13) |
| (14) | IOWA | 38,213 | 26,372 | 7,912 | 3,929 | 31,258 | 18,775 | 8,301 | 4,182 | (14) |
| (15) | KANSAS | 54,786 | 42,680 | 7,567 | 4,539 | 50,219 | 38,963 | 7,957 | 3,299 | (15) |
| (16) | KENTUCKY | 83,035 | 60,685 | 18,759 | 3,591 | 78,016 | 55,402 | 19,699 | 2,915 | (16) |
| (17) | LOUISIANA | 63,305 | 50,722 | 8,421 | 4,162 | 60,277 | 47,831 | 8,831 | 3,608 | (17) |
| (18) | MAINE | 20,615 | 10,054 | 3,657 | 6,904 | 19,827 | 8,345 | 3,638 | 7,644 | (18) |
| (19) | MARYLAND | 27,768 | 18,568 | 6,018 | 3,182 | 21,506 | 11,917 | 6,312 | 3,277 | (19) |
| (20) | MASSACHUSETTS | 136,860 | 113,968 | 16,163 | 6,729 | 125,112 | 100,864 | 16,972 | 7,276 | (20) |
| (21) | MICHIGAN | 116,409 | 90,463 | 18,037 | 7,909 | 119,733 | 91,000 | 18,927 | 9,806 | (21) |
| (22) | MINNESOTA | 74,034 | 57,600 | 12,637 | 3,797 | 72,206 | 55,205 | 13,255 | 3,746 | (22) |
| (23) | MISSISSIPPI | 46,660 | 32,149 | 11,947 | 2,564 | 42,478 | 26,803 | 12,455 | 3,220 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSOURI | 110,390 | 82,422 | 17,020 | 10,948 | 107,542 | 80,000 | 17,868 | 9,674 | (24) |
| (25) | MONTANA | 22,900 | 14,114 | 3,807 | 4,979 | 19,555 | 10,836 | 4,003 | 4,716 | (25) |
| (26) | NEBRASKA | 28,316 | 20,461 | 5,109 | 2,746 | 25,980 | 17,525 | 5,370 | 3,085 | (26) |
| (27) | NEVADA | 5,026 | 2,385 | 1,086 | 1,555 | 4,583 | 2,293 | 1,120 | 1,170 | (27) |
| (28) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 10,937 | 7,081 | 2,252 | 1,604 | 9,992 | 6,223 | 2,359 | 1,410 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW JERSEY | 111,371 | 92,010 | 13,565 | 5,796 | 104,160 | 83,641 | 14,241 | 6,298 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW MEXICO | 23,669 | 11,291 | 5,890 | 6,488 | 21,032 | 9,674 | 6,409 | 4,949 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW YORK CITY | 256,305 | 240,208 | 12,506 | 3,591 | 244,692 | 228,191 | 13,146 | 3,355 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 163,286 B/ | 141,722 | 14,564 | 6,980 B/ | 151,129 B/ | 126,946 | 15,221 | 8,962 B/ | (32) |
| (33) | NORTH CAROLINA | 55,189 | 38,298 | 12,027 | 4,864 | 53,936 | 35,602 | 12,619 | 5,715 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH DAKOTA | 18,718 | 11,674 | 6,003 | 1,041 | 20,007 | 12,373 | 6,295 | 1,339 | (34) |
| (35) | OHIO | 202,065 | 173,170 | 23,808 | 5,087 | 179,089 | 149,970 | 25,008 | 4,111 | (35) |
| (36) | OKLAHOMA | 108,277 | 86,962 | 15,745 | 5,570 | 102,581 | 81,819 | 16,332 | 4,430 | (36) |
| (37) | OREGON | 29,165 | 20,067 | 5,763 | 3,335 | 23,279 | 14,174 | 5,993 | 3,112 | (37) |
| (38) | PENNSYLVANIA | 274,440 | 232,375 | 32,416 | 9,649 | 240,493 | 197,744 | 34,035 | 8,714 | (38) |
| (39) | RHODE ISLAND | 19,722 | 16,348 | 3,000 | 374 | 19,580 | 16,037 | 3,152 | 391 | (39) |
| (40) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 46,479 | 32,530 | 9,597 | 4,352 | 42,414 | 27,349 | 10,070 | 4,995 | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 22,753 | 16,060 | 5,085 | 1,608 | 21,822 | 14,000 | 5,378 | 2,444 | (41) |
| (42) | TENNESSEE | 62,321 | 45,390 | 11,790 | 5,141 | 63,664 | 48,010 | 12,367 | 3,287 | (42) |
| (43) | TEXAS | 136,598 | 94,889 | 27,536 | 14,173 | 110,571 | 70,512 | 28,888 | 11,171 | (43) |
| (44) | UTAH | 20,556 | 14,997 | 3,839 | 1,720 | 16,893 | 11,406 | 4,017 | 1,470 | (44) |
| (45) | VERMONT | 8,677 | 4,927 | 2,448 | 1,302 | 8,304 | 4,255 | 2,557 | 1,492 | (45) |
| (46) | VIRGINIA | 60,472 | 39,948 | 12,657 | 7,867 | 54,703 | 35,289 | 13,266 | 6,148 | (46) |
| (47) | WASHINGTON | 49,741 | 32,205 | 8,545 | 8,991 | 38,245 | 20,010 | 9,112 | 9,123 | (47) |
| (48) | WEST VIRGINIA | 65,332 | 51,445 | 10,838 | 3,049 | 60,361 | 45,755 | 11,374 | 3,232 | (48) |
| (49) | WISCONSIN | 80,174 | 61,021 | 15,109 | 4,044 | 80,847 | 61,300 | 15,831 | 3,716 | (49) |
| (50) | WYOMING | 8,334 | 5,180 | 1,624 | 1,530 | 7,427 | 4,316 | 1,702 | 1,409 | (50) |
| (51) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 3,509,797 | 2,750,904 | 514,499 | 244,394 | 3,255,166 | 2,484,328 | 539,835 | 231,003 | (51) |
| (52) | ALASKA | 710 | | 352 | 358 | 802 | | 352 | 450 | (52) |
| (53) | HAWAII | 2,716 | | 1,535 | 1,181 | 2,608 | | 1,535 | 1,073 | (53) |
| (54) | PUERTO RICO | 16,651 | | 2,309 | 14,342 | 11,969 | | 2,310 | 9,659 | (54) |
| (55) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 233 | | 233 | | 233 | | 233 | | (55) |
| (56) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY | | | | | | | | | (56) |
| (57) | STATES AND TERRITORIES | 12,233 | | | 12,233 | 13,580 | | | 13,580 | (57) |
| (58) | GRAND TOTAL | 3,542,340 | 2,750,904 | 518,928 | 272,508 | 3,268,358 | 2,484,328 | 544,265 | 255,765 | (58) |

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

B/ INCLUDES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER THE NON-FEDERAL DIVISION OF PWA.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 1 (CONCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES BY STATESEXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES
SEPTEMBER 28, 1935 THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936

| LINE No. | STATE | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26 | | | | NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DURING WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28 | | | | LINE No. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | TOTAL ALL AGENCIES ^{A/} | WPA PROJECTS | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES ^{A/} | TOTAL ALL AGENCIES ^{A/} | WPA PROJECTS | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | OTHER AGENCIES ^{A/} | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | |
| (1) | ALABAMA | 46,231 | 34,548 | 10,007 | 1,676 | 35,201 | 24,098 | 9,645 | 1,458 | (1) |
| (2) | ARIZONA | 9,029 | — | 6,338 | 2,691 | 7,553 | — | 6,159 | 1,394 | (2) |
| (3) | ARKANSAS | 36,270 | 21,665 | 12,542 | 2,063 | 30,752 | 17,281 | 12,317 | 1,154 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 41,593 | 11,403 | 20,727 | 9,463 | 28,924 | — | 21,039 | 7,885 | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 15,133 | 6,018 | 5,962 | 3,153 | 9,659 | 565 | 6,180 | 2,914 | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 10,377 | 4,192 | 5,310 | 875 | 9,533 | 2,193 | 6,521 | 819 | (6) |
| (7) | DELAWARE | 1,610 | 765 | 689 | 156 | 1,101 | 328 | 677 | 96 | (7) |
| (8) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 8,417 | 4,705 | 2,990 | 722 | 7,551 | 3,939 | 2,853 | 709 | (8) |
| (9) | FLORIDA | 36,230 | 17,430 | 11,020 | 7,780 | 31,469 | 15,053 | 12,296 | 4,120 | (9) |
| (10) | GEORGIA | 37,675 | 18,198 | 16,043 | 3,434 | 38,085 | 19,600 | 16,215 | 2,270 | (10) |
| (11) | IDAHO | 8,537 | 972 | 4,112 | 3,453 | 9,053 | 364 | 4,772 | 3,917 | (11) |
| (12) | ILLINOIS | 44,517 | 12,739 | 29,064 | 2,714 | 36,659 | 7,264 | 27,232 | 2,163 | (12) |
| (13) | INDIANA | 64,896 | 54,150 | 10,297 | 449 | 68,686 | 57,169 | 11,220 | 297 | (13) |
| (14) | IOWA | 10,274 | — | 9,011 | 1,263 | 9,664 | — | 8,793 | 871 | (14) |
| (15) | KANSAS | 13,424 | 4,179 | 7,786 | 1,459 | 9,392 | 926 | 7,704 | 762 | (15) |
| (16) | KENTUCKY | 29,722 | 10,621 | 18,385 | 716 | 23,957 | 5,439 | 18,009 | 509 | (16) |
| (17) | LOUISIANA | 19,291 | 8,235 | 9,824 | 1,232 | 10,855 | 919 | 9,180 | 756 | (17) |
| (18) | MAINE | 7,202 | — | 3,139 | 4,063 | 6,331 | — | 3,500 | 2,331 | (18) |
| (19) | MARYLAND | 10,006 | 3,499 | 4,560 | 1,947 | 5,244 | 22 | 4,315 | 907 | (19) |
| (20) | MASSACHUSETTS | 21,509 | 3,474 | 14,652 | 3,383 | 19,407 | — | 17,359 | 2,048 | (20) |
| (21) | MICHIGAN | 41,463 | 20,444 | 18,789 | 2,230 | 31,587 | 12,115 | 17,914 | 1,558 | (21) |
| (22) | MINNESOTA | 30,102 | 16,135 | 12,320 | 1,647 | 22,504 | 7,746 | 13,122 | 1,635 | (22) |
| (23) | MISSISSIPPI | 16,796 | 2,220 | 13,897 | 679 | 14,378 | 1,000 | 12,915 | 463 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSOURI | 26,217 | 4,044 | 19,135 | 3,038 | 22,038 | 1,254 | 18,996 | 1,788 | (24) |
| (25) | MONTANA | 9,796 | 483 | 4,443 | 4,870 | 9,334 | — | 4,763 | 4,571 | (25) |
| (26) | NEBRASKA | 9,449 | 2,465 | 6,195 | 789 | 7,503 | 790 | 6,203 | 590 | (26) |
| (27) | NEVADA | 1,966 | 978 | 831 | 157 | 1,017 | — | 812 | 205 | (27) |
| (28) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 4,200 | 1,904 | 1,702 | 594 | 3,974 | 1,386 | 1,795 | 793 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW JERSEY | 36,941 | 16,943 | 15,095 | 4,903 | 28,025 | 9,467 | 14,376 | 4,182 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW MEXICO | 12,046 | 2,883 | 7,302 | 1,861 | 9,321 | 998 | 6,684 | 1,639 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW YORK CITY | 238,308 | 220,171 | 14,881 | 3,256 | 186,988 | 169,204 | 15,273 | 2,511 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 29,916 ^{B/} | 8,140 | 17,094 | 4,682 ^{B/} | 22,195 ^{B/} | 3,011 | 15,273 | 3,911 ^{B/} | (32) |
| (33) | NORTH CAROLINA | 21,916 | 5,224 | 13,443 | 3,249 | 17,225 | 770 | 14,222 | 2,233 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH DAKOTA | 6,955 | 640 | 5,867 | 448 | 6,013 | 17 | 5,926 | 70 | (34) |
| (35) | OHIO | 71,891 | 48,407 | 21,491 | 1,993 | 53,353 | 29,925 | 21,983 | 1,445 | (35) |
| (36) | OKLAHOMA | 42,727 | 22,688 | 18,395 | 1,644 | 30,109 | 12,627 | 16,940 | 542 | (36) |
| (37) | OREGON | 10,126 | 1,873 | 5,818 | 2,435 | 8,492 | 460 | 5,985 | 2,047 | (37) |
| (38) | PENNSYLVANIA | 145,429 | 108,566 | 29,727 | 7,136 | 58,683 | 20,370 | 32,773 | 5,540 | (38) |
| (39) | RHODE ISLAND | 4,989 | 2,271 | 2,462 | 256 | 4,992 | 1,958 | 2,812 | 222 | (39) |
| (40) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 24,368 | 9,337 | 11,235 | 3,746 | 16,348 | 2,209 | 10,744 | 3,395 | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 8,375 | 2,015 | 5,526 | 834 | 6,313 | — | 5,743 | 570 | (41) |
| (42) | TENNESSEE | 27,601 | 12,058 | 13,852 | 1,691 | 22,151 | 6,373 | 14,182 | 1,596 | (42) |
| (43) | TEXAS | 43,086 | 7,301 | 31,935 | 3,850 | 34,102 | 1,948 | 29,468 | 2,686 | (43) |
| (44) | UTAH | 7,620 | 2,233 | 4,491 | 896 | 6,101 | 639 | 4,472 | 990 | (44) |
| (45) | VERMONT | 5,583 | 2,472 | 2,423 | 688 | 5,749 | 2,564 | 2,559 | 626 | (45) |
| (46) | VIRGINIA | 24,113 | 8,306 | 13,058 | 2,749 | 15,562 | 1,520 | 11,706 | 2,336 | (46) |
| (47) | WASHINGTON | 18,708 | 1,616 | 9,745 | 7,347 | 18,299 | 706 | 11,000 | 6,593 | (47) |
| (48) | WEST VIRGINIA | 19,276 | 6,838 | 10,966 | 1,472 | 16,772 | 3,717 | 11,636 | 1,419 | (48) |
| (49) | WISCONSIN | 35,528 | 18,565 | 14,805 | 2,158 | 22,763 | 6,452 | 14,273 | 2,038 | (49) |
| (50) | WYOMING | 5,809 | 3,231 | 1,956 | 622 | 3,635 | 1,577 | 1,797 | 261 | (50) |
| (51) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 1,453,243 | 777,294 | 551,337 | 124,612 | 1,104,682 | 456,013 | 552,333 | 96,336 | (51) |
| (52) | ALASKA | 879 | — | 263 | 596 | 499 | — | 241 | 258 | (52) |
| (53) | HAWAII | 1,947 | — | 1,360 | 587 | 1,851 | — | 1,356 | 495 | (53) |
| (54) | PUERTO RICO | 4,642 | — | 2,431 | 2,211 | 2,581 | — | 2,581 | — | (54) |
| (55) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 232 | — | 232 | — | 203 | — | 203 | — | (55) |
| (56) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY | | | | | | | | | (56) |
| (57) | STATES AND TERRITORIES | 44,525 | — | — | 44,525 | 16,091 | — | 3 | 16,088 | (57) |
| (58) | GRAND TOTAL | 1,505,468 | 777,294 | 555,643 | 172,531 | 1,125,907 | 456,013 | 556,717 | 113,177 | (58) |

^{A/} DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT ON PUBLIC ROADS PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED UNDER THE HAYDEN-CARTWRIGHT ACT BUT FINANCED BY \$100,000,000 APPORTIONED TO STATES OUT OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 1935; AND DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

^{B/} INCLUDES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER THE NON-FEDERAL DIVISION OF PWA.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT BY STATES AND BY AGENCIES
NOT INCLUDING WPA AND CCC

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

DECEMBER 28, 1935

| LINE NO. | STATE | GRAND TOTAL | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | | | | LINE NO. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | | | ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | FOREST SERVICE | PUBLIC ROADS | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | OTHER BUREAUS | PUERTO RICO RECONST. ADM. | BUREAU OF RECLAMATION | | OTHER BUREAUS | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | TOTAL | TOTAL | |
| (1) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | |
| (1) | ALABAMA | 5,670 | 3,126 | 157 | 213 | 2,131 | 615 | 10 | 25 | | | | | (1) | |
| (2) | ARIZONA | 6,134 | 5,661 | 244 | 609 | 1,765 | 3,043 | | | 2 | | 2 | | (2) | |
| (3) | ARKANSAS | 5,424 | 4,107 | 203 | 479 | 2,400 | 1,025 | | 26 | | | | | (3) | |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 16,019 | 5,248 | 31 | 1,710 | 2,290 | 1,187 | 30 | 22 | 48 | | 24 | 24 | (4) | |
| (5) | COLORADO | 4,582 | | 69 | 745 | 1,090 | 902 | 19 | 8 | | | | | (5) | |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 1,593 | 918 | 787 | 7 | 124 | | | 17 | | | | | (6) | |
| (7) | DELAWARE | 684 | 9 | | | 9 | | | 1 | | | | | (7) | |
| (8) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 1,590 | 342 | | 26 | 316 | | | | 59 | | | 59 | (8) | |
| (9) | FLORIDA | 9,428 | 1,884 | 123 | 16 | 1,420 | 104 | 221 | 12 | | | | | (9) | |
| (10) | GEORGIA | 4,992 | 2,801 | 813 | 404 | 406 | 1,172 | 6 | | | | | | (10) | |
| (11) | IDAHO | 3,240 | 2,891 | 43 | 1,644 | 970 | 234 | | 5 | 27 | | 27 | | (11) | |
| (12) | ILLINOIS | 6,152 | 2,875 | 218 | 113 | 2,115 | 429 | | | | | | | (12) | |
| (13) | INDIANA | 3,196 | 2,265 | 118 | 85 | 1,768 | 294 | | 15 | | | | | (13) | |
| (14) | IOWA | 3,929 | 2,236 | 210 | 78 | 946 | 996 | 6 | 13 | | | | | (14) | |
| (15) | KANSAS | 4,539 | 3,243 | | 350 | 2,278 | 615 | | 13 | | | | | (15) | |
| (16) | KENTUCKY | 3,591 | 2,713 | | 256 | 1,921 | 536 | | | | | | | (16) | |
| (17) | LOUISIANA | 4,162 | 2,592 | 70 | 66 | 1,600 | 772 | 84 | | | | | | (17) | |
| (18) | MAINE | 6,904 | 1,652 | 531 | 1 | 1,120 | | | | | | | | (18) | |
| (19) | MARYLAND | 3,182 | 373 | 4 | 2 | 61 | 306 | | 5 | | | | | (19) | |
| (20) | MASSACHUSETTS | 6,729 | 2,945 | 1,098 | 3 | 1,844 | | | | | | | | (20) | |
| (21) | MICHIGAN | 7,909 | 6,564 | 292 | 492 | 5,549 | 231 | | 77 | | | | | (21) | |
| (22) | MINNESOTA | 3,797 | 2,123 | 390 | 305 | 1,075 | 353 | | 34 | | | | | (22) | |
| (23) | MISSISSIPPI | 2,564 | 2,221 | 64 | 74 | 1,067 | 973 | 43 | | | | | | (23) | |
| (24) | MISSOURI | 10,948 | 6,238 | 150 | 338 | 4,736 | 1,014 | | 2,268 | | | | | (24) | |
| (25) | MONTANA | 4,979 | 2,454 | 1 | 495 | 1,714 | 244 | | 14 | | | | | (25) | |
| (26) | NEBRASKA | 2,746 | 2,388 | 110 | 330 | 1,644 | 296 | 6 | | | | | | (26) | |
| (27) | NEVADA | 1,555 | 1,547 | | 62 | 1,480 | 5 | | | | | | | (27) | |
| (28) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 1,604 | 1,202 | 607 | 245 | 350 | | | | | | | | (28) | |
| (29) | NEW JERSEY | 5,796 | 3,146 | 1,993 | 1 | 612 | 540 | | 14 | | | | | (29) | |
| (30) | NEW MEXICO | 6,488 | 5,140 | | 405 | 1,348 | 3,378 | 9 | 30 | 59 | | 59 | | (30) | |
| (31) | NEW YORK CITY | 3,591 | | | | | | | 35 | | | | | (31) | |
| (32) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 6,960 ^{B/} | 3,517 | 962 | 2 | 1,951 | 602 | | 29 | | | | | (32) | |
| (33) | NORTH CAROLINA | 4,864 | 3,161 | 125 | 593 | 689 | 1,754 | | 31 | | | | | (33) | |
| (34) | NORTH DAKOTA | 1,041 | 969 | | 198 | 202 | 238 | 331 | 9 | | | | | (34) | |
| (35) | OHIO | 5,087 | 2,371 | 277 | 164 | 1,126 | 804 | | 61 | | | | | (35) | |
| (36) | OKLAHOMA | 5,570 | 3,529 | | 268 | 1,800 | 1,461 | | 23 | | | | | (36) | |
| (37) | OREGON | 3,335 | 2,724 | 8 | 749 | 1,663 | 212 | 92 | 17 | 11 | | 11 | | (37) | |
| (38) | PENNSYLVANIA | 9,649 | 2,734 | 1,057 | 183 | 843 | 651 | | 258 | | | | | (38) | |
| (39) | RHODE ISLAND | 374 | 212 | 47 | | 165 | | | 4 | | | | | (39) | |
| (40) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 4,352 | 1,694 | 165 | 112 | 220 | 1,197 | | 20 | | | | | (40) | |
| (41) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 1,608 | 1,534 | 13 | 209 | 686 | 626 | | 3 | | | | | (41) | |
| (42) | TENNESSEE | 5,141 | 1,035 | 175 | 295 | 550 | | 15 | 26 | | | | | (42) | |
| (43) | TEXAS | 14,173 | 11,654 | 516 | 223 | 8,600 | 2,056 | 259 | | 205 | | 205 | | (43) | |
| (44) | UTAH | 1,720 | 1,173 | | 193 | 855 | 125 | | 9 | | | | | (44) | |
| (45) | VERMONT | 1,302 | 1,151 | 565 | 64 | 522 | | | 3 | | | | | (45) | |
| (46) | VIRGINIA | 7,867 | 4,107 | 245 | 301 | 2,952 | 598 | 11 | 12 | | | | | (46) | |
| (47) | WASHINGTON | 8,991 | 2,298 | 24 | 764 | 1,247 | 192 | 71 | 23 | 3,641 | | 3,641 | | (47) | |
| (48) | WEST VIRGINIA | 3,049 | 1,772 | 177 | 252 | 952 | 391 | | 8 | | | | | (48) | |
| (49) | WISCONSIN | 4,044 | 2,439 | 438 | 339 | 1,360 | 302 | | 20 | | | | | (49) | |
| (50) | WYOMING | 1,530 | 1,157 | | 275 | 599 | 283 | | 3 | 317 | | 317 | | (50) | |
| (51) | TOTAL DISTR. BY STATES | 244,394 | 132,960 | 13,120 | 14,738 | 73,131 | 30,758 | 1,213 | 3,193 | 4,369 | | 4,286 | 83 | (51) | |
| (52) | ALASKA | 358 | 83 | | 83 | | | | 129 | 126 | | | 126 | (52) | |
| (53) | HAWAII | 1,181 | 222 | | | 222 | | | | | | | | (53) | |
| (54) | PUERTO RICO | 14,342 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 14,339 | 14,339 | | | (54) | |
| (55) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | (55) | |
| (56) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES & TERRITORIES | 12,233 | 876 | | | 876 | | | | 67 | | 67 | | (56) | |
| (57) | GRAND TOTAL | 272,508 | 134,144 | 13,120 | 14,824 | 73,353 | 31,634 | 1,213 | 3,322 | 18,901 | 14,339 | 4,353 | 209 | (57) | |

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

B/ INCLUDES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER THE NON-FEDERAL DIVISION OF PWA

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 2 (CONCLUDED)

EMPLOYMENT BY STATES AND BY AGENCIES
NOT INCLUDING WPA AND CCC

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

DECEMBER 28, 1935

| LINE NO. | | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | NAVY DEPARTMENT | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | | REBETTL- MENT ADM. A/ | RURAL | | LINE NO. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | TOTAL | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | QUARTER- MASTERS CORPS | | TOTAL | HOUSING | NON-FEDERAL | | ELECTRI- FICATION ADM. | VETERANS ADM. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | | |
| (1) | ALABAMA | 36 | | 167 | 1,143 | 142 | 1,001 | | 403 | 33 | 370 | 714 | | 56 | (1) |
| (2) | ARIZONA | 2 | | | 469 | | 469 | | | | | | | | (2) |
| (3) | ARKANSAS | 42 | | 10 | 501 | 253 | 248 | | 45 | | 45 | 526 | | 167 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 16 | 2,098 | 622 | 7,386 | 5,794 | 1,592 | | 570 | | 570 | 9 | | | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 10 | | 20 | 300 | | 300 | | 1,310 | | 1,310 | 109 | | | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 10 | 202 | 56 | 33 | 33 | | | 310 | 10 | 300 | 47 | | | (6) |
| (7) | DELAWARE | 4 | | 8 | 102 | 78 | 24 | | 550 | | 550 | 10 | | | (7) |
| (8) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 149 | 426 | 79 | 535 | | 535 | | | | | | | | (8) |
| (9) | FLORIDA | 49 | 505 | 93 | 5,334 | 5,294 | 40 | | 30 | | 30 | 1,376 | | 145 | (9) |
| (10) | GEORGIA | 44 | | 201 | 917 | 437 | 480 | | 370 | | 370 | 505 | | 154 | (10) |
| (11) | IDAHO | 5 | | | 12 | | 12 | | 300 | | 300 | | | | (11) |
| (12) | ILLINOIS | 46 | 331 | 693 | 1,187 | 178 | 1,009 | | 787 | 72 | 715 | 233 | | | (12) |
| (13) | INDIANA | 26 | | 35 | 144 | 20 | 124 | | 320 | | 320 | 391 | | | (13) |
| (14) | IOWA | 32 | | 10 | 84 | | 84 | | 1,320 | | 1,320 | 177 | | 57 | (14) |
| (15) | KANSAS | 28 | | 16 | 615 | 183 | 432 | | 530 | | 530 | | | 94 | (15) |
| (16) | KENTUCKY | 74 | | 24 | 204 | 54 | 150 | | 155 | | 155 | 339 | | 82 | (16) |
| (17) | LOUISIANA | | 50 | 210 | 1,224 | 476 | 748 | | | | | 86 | | | (17) |
| (18) | MAINE | | 122 | 34 | 4,798 | 4,798 | | | 230 | | 230 | 68 | | | (18) |
| (19) | MARYLAND | 43 | 129 | 1,058 | 201 | 2 | 199 | | 225 | | 225 | 1,148 | | | (19) |
| (20) | MASSACHUSETTS | 97 | 1,674 | 497 | 1,196 | 1,013 | 183 | | 320 | 110 | 210 | | | | (20) |
| (21) | MICHIGAN | 109 | 42 | 562 | 136 | 5 | 131 | | 90 | | 90 | 329 | | | (21) |
| (22) | MINNESOTA | 12 | 45 | 255 | 260 | | 260 | | 610 | | 610 | 350 | | 108 | (22) |
| (23) | MISSISSIPPI | 56 | | | 165 | 115 | 50 | | 75 | | 75 | 47 | | | (23) |
| (24) | MISSOURI | 24 | | 448 | 1,246 | 914 | 332 | | 360 | | 360 | 364 | | | (24) |
| (25) | MONTANA | 2 | | | 2,290 | 2,290 | | | 90 | | 90 | 129 | | | (25) |
| (26) | NEBRASKA | 6 | | 8 | 101 | | 101 | | 120 | | 120 | 42 | | 81 | (26) |
| (27) | NEVADA | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | (27) |
| (28) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 2 | | | | | | | 400 | | 400 | | | | (28) |
| (29) | NEW JERSEY | 42 | 375 | 352 | 1,342 | | 1,342 | | 355 | 130 | 225 | 170 | | | (29) |
| (30) | NEW MEXICO | | | 7 | 1,040 | 990 | 50 | | | | | 212 | | | (30) |
| (31) | NEW YORK CITY | 69 | 2,325 | 894 | 263 | | 263 | 5 | | | | | | | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | | 259 | 602 | 1,715 | 508 | 1,207 | | 840 B/ | | 840 B/ | 18 | | | (32) |
| (33) | NORTH CAROLINA | 48 | | 26 | 118 | | 118 | | 280 | | 280 | 1,099 | | 101 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH DAKOTA | 2 | | | 11 | | 11 | | 10 | | 10 | 32 | | 8 | (34) |
| (35) | OHIO | 107 | | 736 | 138 | | 138 | | 826 | 526 | 300 | 848 | | | (35) |
| (36) | OKLAHOMA | 54 | | 26 | 1,231 | 210 | 1,021 | | 295 | 35 | 260 | 330 | | 82 | (36) |
| (37) | OREGON | 20 | | 124 | 359 | 350 | 9 | | 80 | | 80 | | | | (37) |
| (38) | PENNSYLVANIA | 73 | 4,229 | 769 | 979 | 371 | 608 | | 40 | | 40 | 567 | | | (38) |
| (39) | RHODE ISLAND | 11 | 93 | 12 | 34 | | 34 | | | | | 8 | | | (39) |
| (40) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 10 | 1,893 | 20 | 191 | 61 | 130 | | 150 | 30 | 120 | 374 | | | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 15 | | | 26 | | 26 | | | | | 30 | | | (41) |
| (42) | TENNESSEE | 26 | | 24 | 201 | 115 | 86 | | 340 | 160 | 180 | 3,458 | 31 | | (42) |
| (43) | TEXAS | 32 | | 262 | 1,566 | | 1,566 | | 200 | | 200 | 211 | | 43 | (43) |
| (44) | UTAH | 6 | | 76 | 5 | | 5 | | 300 | | 300 | 151 | | | (44) |
| (45) | VERMONT | 1 | | 1 | 46 | | 46 | | 100 | | 100 | | | | (45) |
| (46) | VIRGINIA | 27 | 1,194 | 199 | 567 | 2 | 565 | | 1,170 | | 1,170 | 591 | | | (46) |
| (47) | WASHINGTON | 14 | 1,340 | 198 | 991 | 696 | 295 | | 120 | | 120 | 366 | | | (47) |
| (48) | WEST VIRGINIA | 22 | 37 | | 635 | 616 | 19 | | 80 | | 80 | 495 | | | (48) |
| (49) | WISCONSIN | 41 | | 100 | | | | | 350 | | 350 | 861 | | 233 | (49) |
| (50) | WYOMING | 2 | | | | | | | 10 | | 10 | 41 | | | (50) |
| (51) | TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES | 1,554 | 17,369 | 9,534 | 42,041 | 25,998 | 16,043 | 5 | 15,066 | 1,106 | 13,960 | 16,861 | 31 | 1,411 | (51) |
| (52) | ALASKA | | | | | | | | 20 | | 20 | | | | (52) |
| (53) | HAWAII | | | | 939 | | 939 | | 20 | | 20 | | | | (53) |
| (54) | PUERTO RICO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (54) |
| (55) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (55) |
| (56) | TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (56) |
| (57) | BY STATES AND TERRITORIES | | | | 11,290 | 11,290 | | | | | | | | | (57) |
| (58) | GRAND TOTAL | 1,554 | 17,369 | 9,534 | 54,270 | 37,288 | 16,982 | 5 | 15,106 | 1,106 | 14,000 | 16,861 | 31 | 1,411 | (58) |

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES OF THE REBETLEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

B/ INCLUDES EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER THE NON-FEDERAL DIVISION OF PWA.

TABLE 3

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES A/

FEBRUARY 29, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY | TOTAL (DOLLARS) | RELOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS (DOLLARS) | LINE No. |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | | |
| (1) | TOTAL ALLOCATED THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936 | 4,406,337,049 | 3,106,743,317 | (1) |
| (2) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | (2) |
| (3) | PUBLIC ROADS | 500,000,000 | 491,000,000 | (3) |
| (4) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 75,754,043 | 53,411,923 | (4) |
| (5) | ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS | 25,000 | | (5) |
| (6) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 200,000 | 200,000 | (6) |
| (7) | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | 325,000 | | (7) |
| (8) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 9,302,944 | 9,057,944 | (8) |
| (9) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 527,479,450 | 526,584,000 | (9) |
| (10) | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION | 938,530,085 | | (10) |
| (11) | FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION | 28,000,000 | | (11) |
| (12) | GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE | 6,000,000 | | (12) |
| (13) | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | | | (13) |
| (14) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 33,377,380 | 32,152,380 | (14) |
| (15) | RECLAMATION | 84,150,000 | 82,650,000 | (15) |
| (16) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 14,212,372 | 6,149,233 | (16) |
| (17) | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | 900,000 | | (17) |
| (18) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 10,134,605 | 1,379,995 | (18) |
| (19) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 211,500 | 211,500 | (19) |
| (20) | NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL | 1,720,000 | | (20) |
| (21) | NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE | 1,000,000 | | (21) |
| (22) | NAVY DEPARTMENT - YARDS AND DOCKS | 17,542,716 | 17,318,561 | (22) |
| (23) | PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION | 100,000 | | (23) |
| (24) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | | (24) |
| (25) | HOUSING | 101,373,050 | 101,373,050 | (25) |
| (26) | NON-FEDERAL | 339,379,748 | 339,379,748 | (26) |
| (27) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 192,819,354 | 38,000,000 | (27) |
| (28) | REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES | 4,000,000 | | (28) |
| (29) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 10,425,512 | 9,775,512 | (29) |
| (30) | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | 60,241,066 | 15,541,066 | (30) |
| (31) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,269,120 | 1,234,120 | (31) |
| (32) | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | (32) |
| (33) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 133,938,892 | 131,938,892 | (33) |
| (34) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,831,056 | 14,699,675 | (34) |
| (35) | GENERAL | 308,438 | | (35) |
| (36) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | | | (36) |
| (37) | NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION | 47,156,268 | 45,656,268 | (37) |
| (38) | STATE WORK PROGRAMS | 1,251,629,450 | 1,189,029,450 | (38) |
| (39) | BALANCE UNALLOCATED BUT EARMARKED FOR WORK PROJECTS | 153,162,951 | | (39) |
| (40) | ORIGINALLY AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATIONS | 4,559,500,000 B/ | | (40) |

A/ BASED ON TREASURY WARRANTS APPROVED

B/ TOTAL APPROPRIATION E.R.A.

4,880,000,000

DEDUCTIONS PRIOR TO PASSAGE OF ACT

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

292,000,000

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

60,000,000

ALL OTHERS

13,500,000

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

365,500,000

LESS CHARGES TO OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

45,000,000

NET DEDUCTION

320,500,000
4,559,500,000

TABLE 4

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES A/

DECEMBER 31, 1935

| LINE NO. | AGENCY | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS (DOLLARS) | ALLOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS (DOLLARS) | LINE NO. |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | |
| (1) | TOTAL ALLOCATED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1935 | 4,236,981,642 | 2,992,872,487 | (1) |
| (2) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | (2) |
| (3) | PUBLIC ROADS | 500,000,000 | 491,000,000 | (3) |
| (4) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 75,399,043 | 53,431,923 | (4) |
| (5) | ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS | 25,000 | | (5) |
| (6) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 200,000 | 200,000 | (6) |
| (7) | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | 325,000 | | (7) |
| (8) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 10,452,944 | 10,207,944 | (8) |
| (9) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 523,479,450 | 522,584,000 | (9) |
| (10) | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION | 935,930,085 | | (10) |
| (11) | FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION | 28,000,000 | | (11) |
| (12) | GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE | 6,000,000 | | (12) |
| (13) | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | | | (13) |
| (14) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 35,487,920 | 34,262,920 | (14) |
| (15) | RECLAMATION | 84,150,000 | 82,650,000 | (15) |
| (16) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 6,432,337 | 5,580,421 | (16) |
| (17) | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | 900,000 | | (17) |
| (18) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 9,334,605 | 1,079,995 | (18) |
| (19) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 211,500 | 211,500 | (19) |
| (20) | NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL | 1,150,000 | | (20) |
| (21) | NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMISSION | 1,000,000 | | (21) |
| (22) | NAVY DEPARTMENT - YARDS AND DOCKS | 17,554,625 | 17,345,470 | (22) |
| (23) | PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION | 100,000 | | (23) |
| (24) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | | (24) |
| (25) | HOUSING | 102,739,050 | 102,739,050 | (25) |
| (26) | NON-FEDERAL | 343,669,712 | 343,669,712 | (26) |
| (27) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 181,070,000 | 38,000,000 | (27) |
| (28) | REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES | 3,000,000 | | (28) |
| (29) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 11,536,517 | 11,086,517 | (29) |
| (30) | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | 48,241,066 | 15,541,066 | (30) |
| (31) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,269,120 | 1,234,120 | (31) |
| (32) | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | (32) |
| (33) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 131,686,169 | 129,686,169 | (33) |
| (34) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,804,147 | 14,672,766 | (34) |
| (35) | GENERAL | 144,438 | | (35) |
| (36) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | | | (36) |
| (37) | NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION | 47,156,268 | 47,156,268 | (37) |
| (38) | STATE WORK PROGRAMS | 1,115,532,646 | 1,070,532,646 | (38) |
| (39) | BALANCE UNALLOCATED BUT EARMARKED FOR WORK PROJECTS | 322,518,358 | | (39) |
| (40) | ORIGINALLY AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION | 4,559,500,000 <u>B/</u> | | (40) |

A/ BASED ON TREASURY WARRANTS APPROVED.B/ TOTAL APPROPRIATION E.R.A. 1935

\$ 4,880,000,000

DEDUCTIONS PRIOR TO PASSAGE OF ACT:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION \$ 292,000,000

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION 60,000,000

ALL OTHERS 19,500,000

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS \$ 365,500,000

LESS CHARGES TO OTHER APPROPRIATIONS 45,000,000

NET DEDUCTION

ORIGINALLY AVAILABLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATION

320,500,000

\$ 4,559,500,000

TABLE 5

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM A/

BY AGENCIES CONDUCTING WORK PROJECTS
EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC

FEBRUARY 29, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY (1) | ALLOCATIONS (DOLLARS) (2) | ALLOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS (DOLLARS) (3) | LINE No. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | (1) |
| (2) | BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING | 7,151 | 7,151 | (2) |
| (3) | BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY | 1,682,900 | 1,682,900 | (3) |
| (4) | BIOLOGICAL SURVEY | 541,289 | 266,289 | (4) |
| (5) | BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY | 3,000 | 3,000 | (5) |
| (6) | BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | 16,559,817 | 16,559,817 | (6) |
| (7) | EXTENSION SERVICE | 4,066 | 4,066 | (7) |
| (8) | FOREST SERVICE | 26,750,000 | 13,827,500 | (8) |
| (9) | BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY | 43,500 | 43,500 | (9) |
| (10) | BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS | 500,000,000 | 491,000,000 | (10) |
| (11) | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | 23,500,000 | 21,000,000 | (11) |
| (12) | WEATHER BUREAU | 17,700 | 17,700 | (12) |
| (13) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 200,000 | 200,000 | (13) |
| (14) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | (14) |
| (15) | BUREAU OF CENSUS | 8,731,948 | 8,731,948 | (15) |
| (16) | BUREAU OF FISHERIES | 230,996 | 230,996 | (16) |
| (17) | BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES | 20,000 | 20,000 | (17) |
| (18) | BUREAU OF STANDARDS | 75,000 | 75,000 | (18) |
| (19) | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | | | (19) |
| (20) | ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION | 671,500 | 671,500 | (20) |
| (21) | BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION | 90,000 | 90,000 | (21) |
| (22) | OFFICE OF EDUCATION | 1,948,633 | 1,948,633 | (22) |
| (23) | GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 10,000 | 10,000 | (23) |
| (24) | OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS | 2,000,000 | 1,485,000 | (24) |
| (25) | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 8,250,000 | 1,500,000 | (25) |
| (26) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 33,377,380 | 32,152,380 | (26) |
| (27) | BUREAU OF RECLAMATION | 84,150,000 | 82,650,000 | (27) |
| (28) | ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL | 9,500 | 9,500 | (28) |
| (29) | TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS | 434,600 | 434,600 | (29) |
| (30) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | | | (30) |
| (31) | U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | 9,400,100 | 900,100 | (31) |
| (32) | IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION | 179,895 | 179,895 | (32) |
| (33) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 512,610 | 300,000 | (33) |
| (34) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 211,500 | 211,500 | (34) |
| (35) | NAVY DEPARTMENT | | | (35) |
| (36) | YARDS AND DOCKS | 17,527,716 | 17,318,561 | (36) |
| (37) | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | (37) |
| (38) | COAST GUARD | 5,263,995 | 5,263,995 | (38) |
| (39) | INTERNAL REVENUE | 5,083,047 | 5,083,487 | (39) |
| (40) | PROCUREMENT DIVISION | 543,584 | 543,584 | (40) |
| (41) | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | 3,450,000 | 3,450,000 | (41) |
| (42) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | (42) |
| (43) | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | (43) |
| (44) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 133,938,892 | 131,938,892 | (44) |
| (45) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,831,056 | 14,699,675 | (45) |
| (46) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | | (46) |
| (47) | HOUSING | 101,373,050 | 101,373,050 | (47) |
| (48) | NON-FEDERAL | 339,379,748 | 339,379,748 | (48) |
| (49) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 192,819,354 | 38,000,000 | (49) |
| (50) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 10,429,512 | 9,775,512 | (50) |
| (51) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,269,120 | 1,234,120 | (51) |

A/ BASED ON TREASURY WARRANTS APPROVED.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 6
PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM A/
BY AGENCIES CONDUCTING WORK PROJECTS
EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC
DECEMBER 31, 1935

| LINE No. | AGENCY | ALLOCATIONS (DOLLARS) | ALLOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS (DOLLARS) | LINE No. |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| (1) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | (1) |
| (2) | BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING | 7,151 | 7,151 | (2) |
| (3) | BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY | 1,682,900 | 1,682,900 | (3) |
| (4) | BIOLOGICAL SURVEY | 541,289 | 266,289 | (4) |
| (5) | BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS | 20,000 | 20,000 | (5) |
| (6) | BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY | 3,000 | 3,000 | (6) |
| (7) | BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE | 16,559,817 | 16,559,817 | (7) |
| (8) | EXTENSION SERVICE | 4,066 | 4,066 | (8) |
| (9) | FOREST SERVICE | 27,000,000 | 13,827,500 | (9) |
| (10) | BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY | 43,500 | 43,500 | (10) |
| (11) | BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS | 500,000,000 | 491,000,000 | (11) |
| (12) | SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE | 23,500,000 | 21,000,000 | (12) |
| (13) | WEATHER BUREAU | 17,700 | 17,700 | (13) |
| (14) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 200,000 | 200,000 | (14) |
| (15) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | (15) |
| (16) | BUREAU OF CENSUS | 9,881,948 | 9,881,948 | (16) |
| (17) | BUREAU OF FISHERIES | 230,996 | 230,996 | (17) |
| (18) | BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES | 20,000 | 20,000 | (18) |
| (19) | BUREAU OF STANDARDS | 75,000 | 75,000 | (19) |
| (20) | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | | | (20) |
| (21) | ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION | 671,500 | 671,500 | (21) |
| (22) | BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION | 90,000 | | (22) |
| (23) | OFFICE OF EDUCATION | 2,944,821 | 2,944,821 | (23) |
| (24) | GEOLOGICAL SURVEY | 10,000 | 10,000 | (24) |
| (25) | OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS | | | (25) |
| (26) | NATIONAL PARK SERVICE | 1,510,000 | 1,510,000 | (26) |
| (27) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 35,487,920 | 34,262,920 | (27) |
| (28) | BUREAU OF RECLAMATION | 84,150,000 | 82,650,000 | (28) |
| (29) | ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL | 9,500 | 9,500 | (29) |
| (30) | TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS | 434,600 | 434,600 | (30) |
| (31) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | | | (31) |
| (32) | U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | 8,900,100 | 900,100 | (32) |
| (33) | IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION | 179,895 | 179,895 | (33) |
| (34) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 211,500 | 211,500 | (34) |
| (35) | NAVY DEPARTMENT | | | (35) |
| (36) | YARDS AND DOCKS | 17,554,625 | 17,345,470 | (36) |
| (37) | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | (37) |
| (38) | COAST GUARD | 5,263,995 | 5,263,995 | (38) |
| (39) | INTERNAL REVENUE | 5,083,487 | 5,083,487 | (39) |
| (40) | PROCUREMENT DIVISION | 543,584 | 543,584 | (40) |
| (41) | PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | 3,450,000 | 3,450,000 | (41) |
| (42) | SECRETARY'S OFFICE | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | (42) |
| (43) | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | (43) |
| (44) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 131,686,169 | 129,686,169 | (44) |
| (45) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,804,147 | 14,672,766 | (45) |
| (46) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | | (46) |
| (47) | HOUSING | 102,739,050 | 102,739,050 | (47) |
| (48) | NON-FEDERAL | 343,669,712 | 343,669,712 | (48) |
| (49) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 181,070,000 | 38,000,000 | (49) |
| (50) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 11,536,517 | 11,086,517 | (50) |
| (51) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,269,120 | 1,234,120 | (51) |

A/ BASED ON TREASURY WARRANTS APPROVED.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 7

ALLOCATIONS BY APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS AND BY AGENCIES A/

FEBRUARY 29, 1936

| LINE No. | AGENCY | TOTAL | (1) ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS | (A) HIGHWAYS AND GRADE CROSSINGS | (B) RURAL REHABIL- ITATION | (C) RURAL ELEC- TRIFICATION | (D) HOUSING | (E) ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION | (F) CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS | (G) LOANS OR GRANTS TO STATES, ETC. | (H) SANITATION ETC. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| (1) | TOTAL ALLOCATED THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1936 | \$4,406,337,049 | \$1,217,671,311 | \$500,671,500 | \$250,107,454 | \$ 7,957,226 | \$103,773,050 | \$121,314,609 | \$527,479,450 | \$1,461,851,917 | \$215,510,532 |
| (2) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) | PUBLIC ROADS | 491,000,000 | | 491,000,000 | | | | | | | |
| (4) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 65,161,923 | 18,584,423 | | | | | | | | 46,577,500 |
| (5) | ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| (6) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 200,000 | | | | | 200,000 | | | | |
| (7) | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| (8) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 9,057,944 | 250,996 | | | | | 8,906,948 | | | |
| (9) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 527,289,000 | | | | | | | 527,289,000 | | |
| (10) | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION | 928,039,460 | 928,039,460 | | | | | | | | |
| (11) | FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION | 28,000,000 | 28,000,000 | | | | | | | | |
| (12) | GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| (13) | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| (14) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 32,152,380 | 306,740 | | 23,651,900 | | 2,200,000 | | | 4,999,600 | 994,140 |
| (15) | RECLAMATION | 82,650,000 | | | 77,650,000 | | | | | 5,000,000 | |
| (16) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 13,399,233 | 8,860,900 | 671,500 | 1,636,200 | | | 1,230,254 | | 1,000,379 | |
| (17) | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| (18) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 1,379,995 | 179,895 | | | | | 1,200,100 | | | |
| (19) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 211,500 | 211,500 | | | | | | | | |
| (20) | NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| (21) | NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| (22) | NAVY DEPARTMENT - YARDS & DOCKS | 17,318,561 | 17,318,561 | | | | | | | | |
| (23) | PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMIN. <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| (24) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| (25) | HOUSING | 101,373,050 | | | | | 101,373,050 | | | | |
| (26) | NON-FEDERAL | 339,379,748 | | | | | | | | 339,379,748 | |
| (27) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 167,169,354 | | | 147,169,354 | | | | | | 20,000,000 |
| (28) | REVOLVING FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | | | | | | | | |
| (29) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 9,775,512 | | | | 7,307,226 | | | | 2,468,286 | |
| (30) | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | 15,541,066 | 5,276,795 | | | | | 10,264,271 | | | |
| (31) | VETERANS ADMINISTRATION | 1,234,120 | 1,234,120 | | | | | | | | |
| (32) | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| (33) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 132,938,892 | | | | | | | | | 132,938,892 |
| (34) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,699,675 | 14,699,675 | | | | | | | | |
| (35) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| (36) | NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION | 45,656,268 | | | | | | 45,656,268 | | | |
| (37) | STATE WORK PROGRAM | 1,189,029,450 | 10,868,778 | | | | | 54,156,768 | | 1,109,003,904 | 15,000,000 |
| (38) | ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 189,679,918 | 179,839,468 | 9,000,000 | | 650,000 | | | 190,450 | | |
| (39) | APPROPRIATION LIMITATION | \$4,000,000,000 | | \$800,000,000 | \$500,000,000 | \$100,000,000 | \$450,000,000 | \$300,000,000 | \$600,000,000 | \$ 900,000,000 | \$350,000,000 |

A/ BASED ON TREASURY WARRANTS APPROVED; EXCLUSIVE OF \$292,000,000 F.E.R.A., \$60,000,000 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND \$13,500,000 ALLOTTED FOR OTHER PURPOSES PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT, FOR WHICH NO TREASURY WARRANTS CHARGED AGAINST THE \$4,000,000,000 APPROPRIATION HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

B/ ALLOCATIONS MADE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ONLY; INCLUDED IN TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, LINE 38.

C/ EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 7186 INCREASED THE LIMITATION FROM THE \$900,000,000 STATED IN THE ACT TO \$1,700,000,000.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 8

ALLOCATIONS BY APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS AND BY AGENCIES A/

DECEMBER 31, 1935

| LINE NO. | AGENCY | (1) TOTAL | (A) ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS | (B) HIGHWAYS AND GRADE CROSSINGS | (C) RURAL REHABILITATION | (D) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION | (E) HOUSING | (F) ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION | (G) CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS | (H) LOANS OR GRANTS TO STATES, ETC. | (I) SANITATION ETC. | LINE NO. |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| (1) | TOTAL ALLOCATED THROUGH FEBRUARY 15, 1936 | \$4,384,801,267 | \$1,201,036,919 | \$500,671,500 | \$245,067,454 | \$7,899,526 | \$103,773,050 | \$116,099,873 | \$527,479,450 | \$1,466,762,963 | \$216,010,532 | (1) |
| (2) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | | | | | (2) |
| (3) | PUBLIC ROADS | 491,000,000 | | 491,000,000 | | | | | | | | (3) |
| (4) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 65,161,923 | 18,584,423 | | | | | | | | 46,577,500 | (4) |
| (5) | ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (5) |
| (6) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 200,000 | | | | | 200,000 | | | | | (6) |
| (7) | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (7) |
| (8) | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | 10,207,944 | 250,996 | | | | | 9,956,948 | | | | (8) |
| (9) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 527,289,000 | | | | | | | 527,289,000 | | | (9) |
| (10) | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION | 928,039,460 | 928,039,460 | | | | | | | | | (10) |
| (11) | FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION | 28,000,000 | 28,000,000 | | | | | | | | | (11) |
| (12) | GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (12) |
| (13) | DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR | | | | | | | | | | | (13) |
| (14) | PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION | 32,152,380 | 306,740 | | 23,651,900 | | 2,200,000 | | | 4,999,600 | 994,140 | (14) |
| (15) | RECLAMATION | 82,650,000 | | | 77,650,000 | | | | | 5,000,000 | | (15) |
| (16) | ALL OTHER BUREAUS | 13,399,233 | 8,860,900 | 671,500 | 1,636,200 | | | 1,230,254 | | 1,000,379 | | (16) |
| (17) | DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (17) |
| (18) | DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | 1,379,995 | 179,895 | | | | | 1,200,100 | | | | (18) |
| (19) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | 211,500 | 211,500 | | | | | | | | | (19) |
| (20) | NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (20) |
| (21) | NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (21) |
| (22) | NAVY DEPARTMENT - YARDS AND DOCKS | 17,318,561 | 17,318,561 | | | | | | | | | (22) |
| (23) | PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADM. <u>B/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (23) |
| (24) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | (24) |
| (25) | HOUSING | 101,373,050 | | | | | 101,373,050 | | | | | (25) |
| (26) | NON-FEDERAL | 339,377,748 | | | | | | | | 339,377,748 | | (26) |
| (27) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 162,129,354 | | | 142,129,354 | | | | | | 20,000,000 | (27) |
| (28) | REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES | 3,900,000 | 3,900,000 | | | | | | | | | (28) |
| (29) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 9,986,812 | | | | 7,249,526 | | | | 2,737,286 | | (29) |
| (30) | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | 15,541,066 | 5,276,795 | | | | | 10,264,271 | | | | (30) |
| (31) | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | 1,234,120 | 1,234,120 | | | | | | | | | (31) |
| (32) | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | | | | | | | | | (32) |
| (33) | CORPS OF ENGINEERS | 133,438,892 | | | | | | | | | 133,438,892 | (33) |
| (34) | QUARTERMASTER CORPS | 14,784,633 | 14,784,633 | | | | | | | | | (34) |
| (35) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | | (35) |
| (36) | NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION | 45,656,268 | | | | | | 45,656,268 | | | | (36) |
| (37) | STATE WORK PROGRAMS | 1,187,428,410 | 10,988,428 | | | | | 47,792,032 | | 1,113,647,950 | 15,000,000 | (37) |
| (38) | ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE | 172,940,918 | 163,100,468 | 9,000,000 | | 650,000 | | | 190,450 | | | (38) |
| (39) | APPROPRIATION LIMITATION | \$4,000,000,000 | | \$800,000,000 | \$500,000,000 | \$100,000,000 | \$450,000,000 | \$300,000,000 | \$600,000,000 | \$900,000,000 <u>C/</u> | \$350,000,000 | (39) |

A/ BASED ON TREASURY WARRANTS APPROVED; EXCLUSIVE OF \$292,000,000 F.E.R.A., \$60,000,000 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND \$13,500,000 ALLOTTED FOR OTHER PURPOSES PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT, FOR WHICH NO TREASURY WARRANTS CHARGED AGAINST THE \$4,000,000,000 APPROPRIATION HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

B/ ALLOCATIONS MADE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ONLY; INCLUDED IN TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, LINE 38.

C/ EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 7186 INCREASED THE LIMITATION FROM THE \$900,000,000 STATED IN THE ACT TO \$1,700,000,000.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 9

STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ACT LIMITATION A/

DECEMBER 31, 1935

| LINE NO. | ACT LIMITATION LETTER | PURPOSE | ACT LIMITATION DOLLARS | ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANT APPROVED) DOLLARS | EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZATIONS (ALLOTMENTS) DOLLARS | OBLIGATIONS DOLLARS | VOUCHER PAYMENTS (CHECKS ISSUED) DOLLARS | LINE NO. |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| (1) | | HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS AND GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION | 800,000,000.00 | 500,671,500.00 B/ | 500,671,500.00 | 237,683,840.17 | 66,743,069.32 | (1) |
| (2) | (A) | | | | | | | (2) |
| (3) | | RURAL REHABILITATION AND RELIEF IN STRICKEN AGRICULTURAL AREAS, AND WATER CONSERVATION, TRANS-MOUNTAIN WATER DIVERSION AND IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION | 500,000,000.00 | 242,833,640.00 | 162,138,013.96 | 41,918,968.71 | 16,132,266.21 | (3) |
| (4) | | | | | | | | (4) |
| (5) | | | | | | | | (5) |
| (6) | (B) | | | | | | | (6) |
| (7) | (C) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION | 100,000,000.00 | 8,774,231.00 | 7,496,931.00 | 318,887.19 | 310,239.92 | (7) |
| (8) | (D) | HOUSING | 450,000,000.00 | 105,139,050.00 | 103,773,050.00 | 11,441,832.79 | 11,346,211.40 | (8) |
| (9) | | ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL PERSONS | 300,000,000.00 | 140,808,960.00 | 52,109,668.55 | 17,357,640.71 | 12,047,891.65 | (9) |
| (10) | (E) | | | | | | | (10) |
| (11) | (F) | CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS | 600,000,000.00 | 522,389,000.00 | 423,295,689.00 | 423,295,689.00 | 327,455,343.72 | (11) |
| (12) | | LOANS OR GRANTS, OR BOTH, FOR PROJECTS OF STATES, TERRITORIES, POSSESSIONS, INCLUDING SUBDIVISIONS AND AGENCIES THEREOF, MUNICIPALITIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND SELF-LIQUIDATING PROJECTS OF PUBLIC BODIES THEREOF | 900,000,000.00 C/ | 1,334,269,368.00 | 1,262,578,600.05 | 512,605,418.42 | 238,147,315.08 | (12) |
| (13) | | | | | | | | (13) |
| (14) | | | | | | | | (14) |
| (15) | | | | | | | | (15) |
| (16) | | | | | | | | (16) |
| (17) | (G) | | | | | | | (17) |
| (18) | | SANITATION, PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION, PREVENTION OF STREAM POLLUTION, SEA COAST EROSION, REFORESTATION, FLOOD CONTROL, RIVERS AND HARBORS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS | 350,000,000.00 | 214,407,809.00 | 181,225,370.41 | 108,437,741.44 | 41,441,533.07 | (18) |
| (19) | | | | | | | | (19) |
| (20) | | | | | | | | (20) |
| (21) | | | | | | | | (21) |
| (22) | (H) | | | | | | | (22) |
| (23) | | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION | | 935,930,085.00 | 906,910,279.14 | 902,274,189.71 | 894,047,582.95 | (23) |
| (24) | | OTHER PROJECTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | | 231,757,999.00 | 153,384,879.74 | 85,521,792.70 | 64,722,852.86 | (24) |
| (25) | | SUBTOTAL | | 1,167,688,084.00 | 1,060,295,158.88 | 987,795,982.41 | 958,770,435.81 | (25) |
| (26) | | TOTAL | 4,000,000,000.00 | 4,236,981,642.00 | 3,753,583,981.85 | 2,340,856,000.84 | 1,672,394,306.18 | (26) |
| (27) | | WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL | | 7,822,407.00 | | | | (27) |
| (28) | | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY PRESIDENT | | 4,244,804,049.00 | 3,753,583,981.85 | 2,340,856,000.84 | 1,672,394,306.18 | (28) |
| (29) | | UNALLOCATED BY THE PRESIDENT | | 55,195,951.00 | | | | (29) |
| (30) | | GRAND TOTAL | | 4,300,000,000.00 D/ | 3,753,583,981.85 | 2,340,856,000.84 | 1,672,394,306.18 | (30) |

A/ SOURCE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS OF THE OPERATIONS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, DATED JANUARY 9, 1936.

B/ INCLUDES STATUTORY ALLOCATION OF \$100,000,000 FOR PUBLIC ROADS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935.

C/ LIMITATION 'G' INCREASED FROM \$900,000,000 TO \$1,700,000,000 BY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7186 DATED SEPTEMBER 21, 1935.

D/ THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935 PROVIDES THE SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF \$4,000,000,000, AND PERMITS IN ADDITION, THE USE OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES NOT IN EXCESS OF \$880,000,000 FROM PRIOR APPROPRIATIONS. TO DATE THE PRESIDENT HAS TRANSFERRED \$300,000,000 FROM BALANCES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO THE WORKS PROGRAM ACCOUNT.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 10

STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION UNITS A/

DECEMBER 31, 1936

| LINE NO. | DESCRIPTION | ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANTS APPROVED) | EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZATIONS (ALLOTMENTS) | OBLIGATIONS | VOUCHER PAYMENTS (CHECKS ISSUED) | LINE NO. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | | |
| (1) | LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | (1) |
| (2) | LIBRARY OF CONGRESS | \$ 211,500.00 | \$ 110,000.00 | \$ 70,133.93 | | (2) |
| (3) | EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS | | | | | (3) |
| (4) | AGRICULTURE | 575,399,043.00 | 568,610,289.99 | 269,234,783.31 | \$ 82,186,712.15 | (4) |
| (5) | COMMERCE | 10,452,944.00 | 8,608,228.00 | 1,153,492.77 | 424,990.94 | (5) |
| (6) | INTERIOR | 126,070,257.00 | 116,343,285.03 | 24,219,191.19 | 5,020,289.42 | (6) |
| (7) | JUSTICE | 900,000.00 | 900,000.00 | 211,484.91 | 199,286.40 | (7) |
| (8) | LABOR | 9,334,605.00 | 8,039,479.73 | 5,151,241.80 | 5,007,751.92 | (8) |
| (9) | NAVY | 17,554,625.00 | 17,554,625.00 | 7,574,360.43 | 5,074,993.29 | (9) |
| (10) | TREASURY | 51,241,066.00 <u>B/</u> | 23,479,990.53 | 13,319,752.42 | 8,942,572.98 | (10) |
| (11) | WAR | 146,634,754.00 | 144,716,204.00 | 88,318,655.69 | 34,161,329.10 | (11) |
| (12) | INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS | | | | | (12) |
| (13) | ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 1,153.08 | 1,153.08 | (13) |
| (14) | ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY | 200,000.00 | 200,000.00 | | | (14) |
| (15) | CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | 325,000.00 | 325,000.00 | 6,851.83 | | (15) |
| (16) | EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK | 523,479,450.00 | 424,386,139.00 | 424,154,076.05 | 326,210,640.18 | (16) |
| (17) | EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION | 28,000,000.00 | 1,345,462.86 | 147,235.51 | 111,378.53 | (17) |
| (18) | FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION | 935,930,085.00 | 906,910,279.14 | 902,274,189.71 | 894,047,582.95 | (18) |
| (19) | GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE | 6,000,000.00 | 3,073,050.00 | 1,472,875.48 | 1,320,673.70 | (19) |
| (20) | NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL | 1,150,000.00 | 1,150,000.00 | 811,750.20 | 736,927.70 | (20) |
| (21) | NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE | 1,000,000.00 | 560,000.00 | 373,324.66 | 339,899.29 | (21) |
| (22) | PRISON INDUSTRIES | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 11,473.43 | 7,568.57 | (22) |
| (23) | PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION | 446,408,762.00 | 444,211,370.00 | 126,593,527.40 | 28,137,318.73 | (23) |
| (24) | RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION | 181,070,000.00 | 81,364,271.46 | 31,856,251.01 | 21,154,379.32 | (24) |
| (25) | RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION | 11,536,517.00 | 10,259,217.00 | 318,887.19 | 310,239.92 | (25) |
| (26) | VETERANS ADMINISTRATION | 1,269,120.00 | 1,260,850.00 | 471,076.33 | 335,207.79 | (26) |
| (27) | WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION | 1,162,688,914.00 | 990,051,040.11 | 442,799,710.51 | 256,653,410.32 | (27) |
| (28) | TOTAL | 4,236,981,642.00 | 3,753,583,981.85 | 2,340,856,000.84 | 1,672,394,306.18 | (28) |
| (29) | WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL | 7,622,407.00 | | | | (29) |
| (30) | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS | 4,244,604,049.00 | 3,753,583,981.85 | 2,340,856,000.84 | 1,672,394,306.18 | (30) |
| (31) | UNALLOCATED | 55,195,951.00 | | | | (31) |
| (32) | GRAND TOTAL | 4,300,000,000.00 <u>C/</u> | 3,753,583,981.85 | 2,340,856,000.84 | 1,672,394,306.18 | (32) |

A/ SOURCE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS ON THE OPERATIONS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 1935, DATED JANUARY 9, 1936.B/ INCLUDES REVOLVING FUND OF \$3,000,000 FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.C/ THE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935 PROVIDES THE SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF \$4,000,000,000, AND PERMITS, IN ADDITION, THE USE OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES NOT IN EXCESS OF \$880,000,000 FROM PRIOR APPROPRIATIONS. TO DATE THE PRESIDENT HAS TRANSFERRED \$300,000,000 FROM BALANCES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO THE WORKS PROGRAM ACCOUNT.WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 11

STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO STATES ^A

DECEMBER 31, 1936

| LINE NO. | STATE | ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANTS APPROVED) | EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZATIONS (ALLOTMENTS) | OBLIGATIONS | VOUCHER PAYMENTS (CHECKS ISSUED) | LINE NO. |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| (1) | ALABAMA | \$ 60,251,143 | \$ 52,443,504 | \$ 34,439,153 | \$ 22,763,251 | (1) |
| (2) | ARIZONA | 35,968,699 | 33,720,109 | 20,743,974 | 16,431,263 | (2) |
| (3) | ARKANSAS | 53,592,186 | 49,155,688 | 32,892,741 | 24,377,387 | (3) |
| (4) | CALIFORNIA | 275,646,864 | 262,402,598 | 146,539,639 | 100,866,295 | (4) |
| (5) | COLORADO | 48,760,386 | 46,025,253 | 31,749,737 | 23,346,669 | (5) |
| (6) | CONNECTICUT | 35,065,336 | 34,109,027 | 20,201,544 | 14,444,380 | (6) |
| (7) | DELAWARE | 8,192,987 | 7,510,870 | 4,670,757 | 2,608,953 | (7) |
| (8) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 54,447,005 | 47,466,763 | 27,036,137 | 21,823,127 | (8) |
| (9) | FLORIDA | 55,632,411 | 52,230,439 | 34,688,816 | 21,388,126 | (9) |
| (10) | GEORGIA | 64,571,399 | 57,066,113 | 32,644,646 | 24,690,513 | (10) |
| (11) | IDAHO | 31,302,182 | 27,918,723 | 18,432,067 | 14,029,779 | (11) |
| (12) | ILLINOIS | 222,211,901 | 213,877,218 | 129,362,808 | 96,250,022 | (12) |
| (13) | INDIANA | 83,304,792 | 78,824,916 | 47,701,644 | 33,546,634 | (13) |
| (14) | IOWA | 41,215,941 | 39,529,360 | 21,959,865 | 14,386,627 | (14) |
| (15) | KANSAS | 49,178,931 | 46,681,738 | 28,636,081 | 20,380,197 | (15) |
| (16) | KENTUCKY | 60,502,388 | 55,541,092 | 33,777,406 | 22,181,657 | (16) |
| (17) | LOUISIANA | 45,666,881 | 42,225,954 | 29,603,316 | 22,394,415 | (17) |
| (18) | MAINE | 23,241,923 | 21,542,762 | 14,879,538 | 11,094,955 | (18) |
| (19) | MARYLAND | 51,464,212 | 43,483,343 | 32,272,538 | 17,720,372 | (19) |
| (20) | MASSACHUSETTS | 144,629,364 | 139,973,277 | 73,850,436 | 63,647,380 | (20) |
| (21) | MICHIGAN | 126,046,207 | 119,867,575 | 83,032,006 | 54,714,146 | (21) |
| (22) | MINNESOTA | 84,087,696 | 79,796,167 | 50,616,898 | 40,495,158 | (22) |
| (23) | MISSISSIPPI | 39,194,635 | 36,494,766 | 26,383,897 | 18,264,501 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSOURI | 01,526,101 | 77,776,457 | 49,586,118 | 35,515,103 | (24) |
| (25) | MONTANA | 51,335,279 | 49,380,016 | 32,258,507 | 22,498,732 | (25) |
| (26) | NEBRASKA | 41,282,557 | 39,442,546 | 27,039,951 | 15,857,102 | (26) |
| (27) | NEVADA | 10,505,629 | 10,135,949 | 7,029,105 | 4,655,512 | (27) |
| (28) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 12,175,325 | 11,680,130 | 7,559,188 | 5,264,106 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW JERSEY | 113,321,615 | 100,830,095 | 60,957,185 | 44,869,641 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW MEXICO | 35,567,169 | 32,219,168 | 20,303,960 | 15,714,923 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW YORK | 460,187,958 | 441,838,144 | 328,250,245 | 229,800,218 | (31) |
| (32) | NORTH CAROLINA | 52,350,098 | 48,144,582 | 30,376,254 | 23,258,118 | (32) |
| (33) | NORTH DAKOTA | 26,977,284 | 25,687,551 | 14,213,294 | 11,146,151 | (33) |
| (34) | OHIO | 213,552,796 | 203,503,521 | 106,221,506 | 82,422,149 | (34) |
| (35) | OKLAHOMA | 68,854,905 | 64,326,896 | 40,230,578 | 26,804,330 | (35) |
| (36) | OREGON | 38,188,008 | 36,156,749 | 20,868,011 | 15,984,167 | (36) |
| (37) | PENNSYLVANIA | 320,857,703 | 299,059,515 | 183,530,335 | 148,813,334 | (37) |
| (38) | RHODE ISLAND | 15,707,419 | 14,134,287 | 5,903,158 | 4,301,263 | (38) |
| (39) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 42,415,672 | 38,746,936 | 23,668,680 | 17,396,327 | (39) |
| (40) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 25,493,076 | 24,271,187 | 15,159,075 | 12,447,294 | (40) |
| (41) | TENNESSEE | 62,835,106 | 58,153,020 | 31,778,375 | 24,951,963 | (41) |
| (42) | TEXAS | 152,153,008 | 144,840,839 | 86,871,157 | 56,375,848 | (42) |
| (43) | UTAH | 26,932,929 | 25,587,041 | 15,054,074 | 11,869,220 | (43) |
| (44) | VERMONT | 14,967,182 | 13,048,676 | 10,370,352 | 7,356,203 | (44) |
| (45) | VIRGINIA | 53,166,393 | 46,313,801 | 32,447,791 | 24,632,769 | (45) |
| (46) | WASHINGTON | 83,174,394 | 79,697,004 | 51,794,582 | 29,119,111 | (46) |
| (47) | WEST VIRGINIA | 58,934,172 | 54,741,658 | 32,150,997 | 22,512,887 | (47) |
| (48) | WISCONSIN | 109,281,642 | 105,336,346 | 69,822,670 | 46,004,184 | (48) |
| (49) | WYOMING | 25,419,765 | 24,038,575 | 10,874,974 | 6,460,316 | (49) |
| (50) | ALASKA | 2,759,217 | 2,671,117 | 2,277,730 | 1,271,848 | (50) |
| (51) | HAWAII | 8,235,976 | 7,352,257 | 4,074,083 | 2,835,283 | (51) |
| (52) | PUERTO RICO | 49,752,007 | 46,470,242 | 12,577,975 | 9,960,859 | (52) |
| (53) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 1,131,010 | 759,239 | 244,334 | 179,552 | (53) |
| (54) | NOT ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC STATES | 283,561,758 | 49,133,163 | 29,226,113 | 10,249,986 | (54) |
| (55) | TOTAL ALLOCATIONS | 4,236,981,642 | 3,753,583,982 | 2,340,856,001 | 1,672,394,306 | (55) |
| (56) | WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL (NET RESCISSIONS) | 7,822,407 | | | | (56) |
| (57) | NET ALLOCATIONS | 4,244,804,049 | 3,753,583,982 | 2,340,856,001 | 1,672,394,306 | (57) |
| (58) | UNALLOCATED | 55,195,951 | | | | (58) |
| (59) | GRAND TOTAL | 4,300,000,000 ^{B/} | 3,753,583,982 | 2,340,856,001 | 1,672,394,306 | (59) |

^{A/} SOURCE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS ON THE OPERATIONS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 1935, DATED JANUARY 9, 1936.^{B/} THE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935 PROVIDES THE SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF \$4,000,000,000, AND PERMITS IN ADDITION, THE USE OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES NOT IN EXCESS OF \$880,000,000 FROM PRIOR APPROPRIATIONS. TO DATE THE PRESIDENT HAS TRANSFERRED \$300,000,000 FROM BALANCES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION TO THE WORKS PROGRAM ACCOUNT.

TABLE 12

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION - NON-FEDERAL DIVISION A/

STATUS OF ALLOTMENTS UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM BY STATES

DECEMBER 26, 1935

| LINE No. | STATE | NUMBER OF PROJECTS | LOAN VALUE B/ | GRANT VALUE C/ | ESTIMATED TOTAL COST D/ | LINE No. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| (1) | TOTAL | 4,149 | \$154,647,148 | \$325,323,220 E/ | \$743,656,896 | (1) |
| (2) | ALABAMA | 68 | 2,774,000 | 4,266,041 | 9,482,013 | (2) |
| (3) | ARIZONA | 12 | 333,500 | 352,801 | 789,279 | (3) |
| (4) | ARKANSAS | 79 | 3,638,250 | 3,078,368 | 6,842,373 | (4) |
| (5) | CALIFORNIA | 218 | 15,744,500 | 27,958,468 | 62,604,758 | (5) |
| (6) | COLORADO | 38 | 257,500 | 4,995,734 | 11,101,444 | (6) |
| (7) | CONNECTICUT | 88 | - | 5,497,915 | 12,202,855 | (7) |
| (8) | DELAWARE | 11 | 14,000 | 576,469 | 1,282,202 | (8) |
| (9) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 2 | 70,000 | 118,500 | 296,500 | (9) |
| (10) | FLORIDA | 88 | 3,796,100 | 3,701,814 | 11,714,995 | (10) |
| (11) | GEORGIA | 139 | 756,455 | 3,292,509 | 7,295,066 | (11) |
| (12) | IDAHO | 28 | 386,700 | 706,738 | 1,578,514 | (12) |
| (13) | ILLINOIS | 217 | 4,999,400 | 23,080,781 | 52,880,233 | (13) |
| (14) | INDIANA | 146 | 930,389 | 6,640,570 | 15,014,026 | (14) |
| (15) | IOWA | 149 | 455,000 | 4,688,553 | 10,529,037 | (15) |
| (16) | KANSAS | 86 | 312,000 | 3,108,354 | 6,906,628 | (16) |
| (17) | KENTUCKY | 71 | 2,972,000 | 4,205,131 | 9,172,423 | (17) |
| (18) | LOUISIANA | - | - | - | - | (18) |
| (19) | MAINE | 16 | 196,200 | 783,955 | 1,741,968 | (19) |
| (20) | MARYLAND | 26 | 335,500 | 12,107,554 | 26,909,120 | (20) |
| (21) | MASSACHUSETTS | 175 | - | 14,078,020 | 30,906,031 | (21) |
| (22) | MICHIGAN | 108 | 15,091,682 | 15,164,809 | 36,859,683 | (22) |
| (23) | MINNESOTA | 120 | 1,427,514 | 5,014,250 | 11,464,358 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSISSIPPI | 71 | 2,206,150 | 2,071,683 | 4,611,102 | (24) |
| (25) | MISSOURI | 102 | 926,000 | 6,573,233 | 14,858,041 | (25) |
| (26) | MONTANA | 16 | 1,363,000 | 1,314,607 | 2,913,707 | (26) |
| (27) | NEBRASKA | 96 | 6,152,600 | 6,644,059 | 14,806,504 | (27) |
| (28) | NEVADA | 13 | 540,500 | 626,821 | 1,546,271 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 22 | 75,000 | 832,659 | 1,841,855 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW JERSEY | 71 | 11,704,454 | 14,914,970 | 29,661,062 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW MEXICO | 22 | 641,500 | 869,474 | 1,959,884 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK | 204 | 24,822,500 | 51,339,278 | 111,809,757 | (32) |
| (33) | NORTH CAROLINA | 56 | 2,341,300 | 3,427,985 | 7,611,246 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH DAKOTA | 57 | 933,944 | 1,425,416 | 3,179,524 | (34) |
| (35) | OHIO | 245 | 6,271,600 | 13,599,065 | 30,331,059 | (35) |
| (36) | OKLAHOMA | 51 | 1,689,225 | 4,212,990 | 9,340,276 | (36) |
| (37) | OREGON | 98 | 1,694,750 | 4,557,065 | 10,152,379 | (37) |
| (38) | PENNSYLVANIA | 282 | 7,505,545 | 18,116,857 | 42,899,685 | (38) |
| (39) | RHODE ISLAND | 10 | - | 3,889,800 | 8,643,756 | (39) |
| (40) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 75 | 2,669,000 | 3,416,606 | 7,711,064 | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 41 | 875,600 | 1,008,762 | 2,211,156 | (41) |
| (42) | TENNESSEE | 80 | 3,683,300 | 4,624,293 | 10,425,082 | (42) |
| (43) | TEXAS | 269 | 17,027,755 | 18,612,799 | 54,450,753 | (43) |
| (44) | UTAH | 34 | 265,600 | 986,023 | 2,188,605 | (44) |
| (45) | VERMONT | 13 | 194,500 | 422,485 | 940,651 | (45) |
| (46) | VIRGINIA | 71 | 2,165,000 | 4,067,442 | 9,061,681 | (46) |
| (47) | WASHINGTON | 109 | 551,000 | 4,607,864 | 11,246,737 | (47) |
| (48) | WEST VIRGINIA | 53 | 2,100,885 | 2,195,544 | 4,901,654 | (48) |
| (49) | WISCONSIN | 80 | 616,000 | 5,525,738 | 12,287,833 | (49) |
| (50) | WYOMING | 11 | 643,250 | 1,060,099 | 2,353,960 | (50) |
| (51) | ALASKA | 6 | 141,500 | 141,765 | 319,200 | (51) |
| (52) | HAWAII | 4 | 350,000 | 708,565 | 1,574,596 | (52) |
| (53) | VIRGIN ISLANDS | 2 | - | 111,939 | 244,310 | (53) |

A/ SOURCE: PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION - DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.

B/ FUNDS FROM PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS, EXCEPT ONE LOAN OF \$10,500,000 FROM FUNDS PROVIDED UNDER ERA ACT OF 1935.

C/ FUNDS FROM ERA ACT OF 1935 ONLY.

D/ INCLUDES FUNDS PROVIDED LOCALLY.

E/ \$7,858,528 AVAILABLE FROM ERA ACT NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE; PROJECTS FOR THIS SUM READY FOR ALLOTMENT BUT NOT ANNOUNCED AS OF DECEMBER 26, 1935.

TABLE 13

VALUE OF WPA PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION BY TYPES AND BY STATES

DECEMBER 31, 1935

| LINE NO. | STATE | TOTAL ALL PROJECTS | | HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND STREETS | | PUBLIC BUILDINGS | | HOUSING | | PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS | | FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER CONSERVATION | | WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER SYSTEMS | | LINE NO. |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 1,169,650,880 | 100.0 | 461,633,337 | 39.5 | 115,824,103 | 9.9 | 2,162,938 | 0.2 | 136,208,282 | 11.6 | 65,081,905 | 5.6 | 112,878,138 | 9.6 | (1) |
| (2) | ALABAMA | 14,259,561 | 100.0 | 7,237,302 | 50.8 | 1,886,734 | 13.2 | - | - | 587,049 | 4.1 | 171,486 | 1.2 | 506,443 | 3.6 | (2) |
| (3) | ARIZONA | 4,929,017 | 100.0 | 2,019,474 | 41.0 | 845,005 | 17.1 | - | - | 535,054 | 10.9 | 121,248 | 2.5 | 130,788 | 2.7 | (3) |
| (4) | ARKANSAS | 14,335,580 | 100.0 | 7,305,537 | 51.0 | 1,750,365 | 12.2 | - | - | 860,195 | 6.0 | 1,002,972 | 7.0 | 401,350 | 2.8 | (4) |
| (5) | CALIFORNIA | 73,108,131 | 100.0 | 17,799,822 | 24.4 | 10,012,831 | 13.7 | 23,670 | A/ | 6,525,899 | 8.9 | 11,212,119 | 15.3 | 7,312,203 | 10.0 | (5) |
| (6) | COLORADO | 12,164,774 | 100.0 | 4,518,083 | 37.1 | 987,211 | 8.1 | - | - | 1,021,214 | 8.4 | 2,346,524 | 19.3 | 1,077,055 | 8.9 | (6) |
| (7) | CONNECTICUT | 11,380,066 | 100.0 | 4,002,920 | 35.2 | 1,285,913 | 11.3 | 8,497 | 0.1 | 1,484,418 | 13.0 | 369,040 | 3.2 | 2,147,376 | 18.9 | (7) |
| (8) | DELAWARE | 1,042,165 | 100.0 | 98,352 | 9.4 | 66,815 | 6.4 | - | - | 122,724 | 11.8 | 12,730 | 1.2 | 150,133 | 14.4 | (8) |
| (9) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 4,456,402 | 100.0 | 1,580,067 | 35.4 | 168,062 | 3.8 | - | - | 539,533 | 12.1 | - | - | 575,832 | 12.9 | (9) |
| (10) | FLORIDA | 13,378,441 | 100.0 | 5,504,971 | 41.2 | 2,082,364 | 15.6 | 43,836 | 0.3 | 962,649 | 7.2 | 171,172 | 1.3 | 885,455 | 6.6 | (10) |
| (11) | GEORGIA | 23,287,861 | 100.0 | 8,995,761 | 38.6 | 3,775,369 | 16.2 | 11,301 | A/ | 745,329 | 3.2 | 15,011 | 0.1 | 3,202,724 | 13.8 | (11) |
| (12) | IDAHO | 4,953,222 | 100.0 | 2,077,842 | 41.9 | 395,300 | 7.9 | - | - | 279,642 | 5.6 | 690,454 | 13.9 | 265,056 | 5.4 | (12) |
| (13) | ILLINOIS | 80,076,798 | 100.0 | 39,018,353 | 48.7 | 4,032,452 | 5.0 | 330,327 | 0.4 | 12,583,577 | 15.7 | 3,675,693 | 4.6 | 7,092,743 | 8.9 | (13) |
| (14) | INDIANA | 44,281,329 | 100.0 | 22,077,646 | 49.9 | 3,526,387 | 8.0 | 151,005 | 0.3 | 5,735,839 | 12.9 | 2,975,932 | 6.7 | 2,021,269 | 4.6 | (14) |
| (15) | IOWA | 7,921,538 | 100.0 | 3,328,239 | 42.0 | 566,364 | 7.1 | - | - | 821,636 | 10.4 | 455,411 | 5.7 | 1,163,177 | 14.7 | (15) |
| (16) | KANSAS | 14,595,785 | 100.0 | 6,453,921 | 44.2 | 1,106,360 | 7.6 | - | - | 1,535,890 | 10.5 | 727,614 | 5.0 | 846,221 | 5.8 | (16) |
| (17) | KENTUCKY | 22,372,046 | 100.0 | 11,884,477 | 53.1 | 2,946,204 | 13.2 | - | - | 417,522 | 1.9 | 252,040 | 1.1 | 1,103,356 | 4.9 | (17) |
| (18) | LOUISIANA | 8,533,765 | 100.0 | 2,360,995 | 27.6 | 1,679,391 | 19.7 | - | - | 851,509 | 10.0 | 6,973 | 0.1 | 943,371 | 11.1 | (18) |
| (19) | MAINE | 2,915,371 | 100.0 | 1,248,059 | 42.8 | 67,065 | 2.3 | - | - | 259,996 | 8.9 | 32,826 | 1.1 | 376,143 | 12.9 | (19) |
| (20) | MARYLAND | 7,865,851 | 100.0 | 2,736,850 | 34.8 | 882,748 | 11.2 | - | - | 871,638 | 11.1 | 274,263 | 3.5 | 1,450,278 | 18.4 | (20) |
| (21) | MASSACHUSETTS | 49,165,860 | 100.0 | 14,361,830 | 29.2 | 4,473,089 | 9.1 | 9,016 | A/ | 4,628,615 | 9.4 | 1,516,661 | 3.1 | 6,666,263 | 13.6 | (21) |
| (22) | MICHIGAN | 44,019,374 | 100.0 | 20,597,908 | 46.8 | 3,923,101 | 8.9 | - | - | 1,699,188 | 3.9 | 3,262,260 | 7.4 | 6,584,580 | 14.9 | (22) |
| (23) | MINNESOTA | 22,166,536 | 100.0 | 8,166,118 | 36.8 | 2,820,495 | 12.7 | 16,765 | 0.1 | 4,773,234 | 21.5 | 805,130 | 3.6 | 1,481,783 | 6.7 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSISSIPPI | 7,138,267 | 100.0 | 2,386,497 | 33.4 | 1,150,802 | 16.1 | - | - | 250,538 | 3.5 | 251,814 | 3.5 | 446,158 | 6.3 | (24) |
| (25) | MISSOURI | 25,168,995 | 100.0 | 10,307,922 | 40.9 | 1,097,686 | 4.4 | - | - | 1,887,670 | 7.5 | 2,314,274 | 9.2 | 2,484,058 | 9.9 | (25) |
| (26) | MONTANA | 4,183,432 | 100.0 | 1,730,307 | 41.4 | 273,421 | 6.5 | - | - | 361,853 | 8.6 | 357,869 | 8.6 | 248,831 | 5.9 | (26) |
| (27) | NEBRASKA | 5,660,980 | 100.0 | 2,853,425 | 50.4 | 526,707 | 9.3 | 980 | A/ | 422,167 | 7.5 | 81,949 | 1.5 | 580,007 | 10.2 | (27) |
| (28) | NEVADA | 1,246,556 | 100.0 | 293,084 | 23.5 | 45,695 | 3.7 | - | - | 201,922 | 16.2 | 44,036 | 3.5 | 16,974 | 1.4 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 2,845,797 | 100.0 | 749,479 | 26.3 | 196,442 | 6.9 | - | - | 493,633 | 17.4 | 51,545 | 1.8 | 635,343 | 22.3 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW JERSEY | 36,141,304 | 100.0 | 12,240,764 | 33.9 | 3,472,904 | 9.6 | 90,907 | 0.2 | 6,318,010 | 17.5 | 2,389,091 | 6.6 | 3,656,643 | 10.1 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW MEXICO | 5,578,115 | 100.0 | 1,831,135 | 32.8 | 1,160,518 | 20.8 | - | - | 327,376 | 5.8 | 543,543 | 9.7 | 311,630 | 5.6 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK CITY | 117,527,372 | 100.0 | 20,839,914 | 17.7 | 18,096,171 | 15.4 | 1,236,986 | 1.1 | 35,198,837 | 29.9 | - | - | 7,725,432 | 6.5 | (32) |
| (33) | NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 71,529,862 | 100.0 | 23,897,471 | 33.4 | 5,535,862 | 7.7 | 33,629 | 0.1 | 6,737,854 | 9.4 | 2,507,889 | 3.5 | 15,336,051 | 21.5 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH CAROLINA | 9,103,974 | 100.0 | 2,157,832 | 23.7 | 1,011,176 | 11.1 | - | - | 798,737 | 8.8 | 357,150 | 3.9 | 1,183,946 | 13.0 | (34) |
| (35) | NORTH DAKOTA | 3,442,067 | 100.0 | 1,387,578 | 40.3 | 358,532 | 10.4 | - | - | 358,272 | 10.4 | 94,602 | 2.8 | 306,934 | 8.9 | (35) |
| (36) | OHIO | 97,682,440 | 100.0 | 45,386,440 | 46.5 | 10,471,550 | 10.7 | 14,449 | A/ | 11,444,472 | 11.7 | 4,789,662 | 4.9 | 9,396,318 | 9.6 | (36) |
| (37) | OKLAHOMA | 22,579,590 | 100.0 | 9,295,818 | 41.2 | 2,822,728 | 12.5 | - | - | 551,369 | 2.4 | 1,999,026 | 8.9 | 1,327,841 | 5.9 | (37) |
| (38) | OREGON | 7,855,600 | 100.0 | 3,828,753 | 48.7 | 414,572 | 5.3 | 11,954 | 0.2 | 506,264 | 6.4 | 654,618 | 8.3 | 507,403 | 6.5 | (38) |
| (39) | PENNSYLVANIA | 114,400,252 | 100.0 | 64,419,339 | 56.3 | 7,255,204 | 6.3 | - | - | 8,970,653 | 7.9 | 5,728,963 | 5.0 | 9,580,306 | 8.3 | (39) |
| (40) | RHODE ISLAND | 7,944,281 | 100.0 | 2,775,485 | 34.9 | 742,929 | 9.4 | - | - | 1,003,545 | 12.6 | 26,617 | 0.3 | 1,069,398 | 13.5 | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 9,834,319 | 100.0 | 2,451,172 | 24.9 | 1,210,391 | 12.3 | - | - | 198,938 | 2.0 | 77,906 | 0.8 | 476,041 | 4.8 | (41) |
| (42) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 4,082,223 | 100.0 | 1,508,267 | 36.9 | 275,787 | 6.9 | - | - | 149,206 | 3.6 | 286,021 | 7.0 | 249,525 | 6.1 | (42) |
| (43) | TENNESSEE | 13,285,428 | 100.0 | 5,775,311 | 43.5 | 1,145,656 | 8.6 | - | - | 558,906 | 4.2 | 226,036 | 1.7 | 395,577 | 3.0 | (43) |
| (44) | TEXAS | 36,802,886 | 100.0 | 22,234,427 | 60.4 | 1,605,451 | 4.4 | 178,626 | 0.5 | 2,096,184 | 5.7 | 2,106,375 | 5.7 | 2,129,067 | 5.8 | (44) |
| (45) | UTAH | 7,234,762 | 100.0 | 1,694,434 | 23.4 | 1,243,089 | 17.2 | 990 | A/ | 526,910 | 7.3 | 356,775 | 4.9 | 611,976 | 8.5 | (45) |
| (46) | VERMONT | 2,188,308 | 100.0 | 1,156,983 | 52.8 | 193,791 | 8.9 | - | - | 59,332 | 2.7 | 13,226 | 0.6 | 282,869 | 12.9 | (46) |
| (47) | VIRGINIA | 8,295,658 | 100.0 | 1,938,937 | 23.4 | 541,009 | 6.5 | - | - | 1,774,604 | 21.4 | 54,805 | 0.7 | 723,104 | 8.7 | (47) |
| (48) | WASHINGTON | 16,817,596 | 100.0 | 5,379,402 | 32.0 | 1,075,993 | 6.4 | - | - | 2,147,227 | 12.8 | 3,837,133 | 22.8 | 1,080,702 | 6.4 | (48) |
| (49) | WEST VIRGINIA | 16,681,499 | 100.0 | 10,302,358 | 61.7 | 1,656,899 | 9.9 | - | - | 416,170 | 2.5 | 78,450 | 0.5 | 1,642,785 | 9.9 | (49) |
| (50) | WISCONSIN | 30,252,856 | 100.0 | 8,349,781 | 27.6 | 2,647,067 | 8.7 | - | - | 4,287,614 | 14.2 | 5,417,198 | 17.9 | 3,837,074 | 12.7 | (50) |
| (51) | WYOMING | 2,926,988 | 100.0 | 1,086,495 | 37.1 | 316,446 | 10.8 | - | - | 317,669 | 10.9 | 337,773 | 11.5 | 250,546 | 8.6 | (51) |

A/ LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 13 (CONCLUDED)

VALUE OF WPA PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION BY TYPES AND BY STATES

DECEMBER 31, 1935

| STATE | ELECTRIC UTILITIES | | AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION | | EDUCATIONAL, PRO- FESSIONAL AND CLERICAL | | SEWING AND OTHER GOODS PROJECTS | | SANITATION AND HEALTH | | MISCELLANEOUS | | LINE NO. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,845,415 | 0.2 | 28,196,405 | 2.4 | 84,829,306 | 7.2 | 77,256,241 | 6.6 | 39,831,552 | 3.4 | 43,903,258 | 3.8 | (1) |
| ALABAMA | 17,143 | 0.1 | 129,207 | 0.9 | 496,837 | 3.5 | 1,471,233 | 10.3 | 1,336,543 | 9.4 | 417,584 | 2.9 | (2) |
| ARIZONA | - | - | - | - | 244,045 | 4.9 | 321,117 | 6.5 | 263,653 | 5.3 | 448,633 | 9.1 | (3) |
| ARKANSAS | 24,422 | 0.2 | 45,339 | 0.3 | 414,818 | 2.9 | 723,906 | 5.0 | 1,279,914 | 8.9 | 526,762 | 3.7 | (4) |
| CALIFORNIA | - | - | 6,889,554 | 9.4 | 7,089,696 | 9.7 | 3,383,699 | 4.6 | 851,062 | 1.2 | 2,007,576 | 2.8 | (5) |
| COLORADO | 2,198 | A/ | 46,032 | 0.4 | 724,882 | 5.9 | 947,546 | 7.8 | 140,847 | 1.2 | 353,182 | 2.9 | (6) |
| CONNECTICUT | - | - | 419,129 | 3.7 | 951,577 | 8.4 | 429,024 | 3.8 | 27,977 | 0.2 | 254,195 | 2.2 | (7) |
| DELAWARE | - | - | 91,455 | 8.8 | 59,978 | 5.8 | 140,261 | 13.4 | 232,062 | 22.3 | 67,655 | 6.5 | (8) |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | - | - | 243,781 | 5.5 | 150,963 | 3.4 | 495,282 | 11.1 | 25,348 | 0.6 | 677,534 | 15.2 | (9) |
| FLORIDA | 32,229 | 0.2 | 1,324,529 | 9.9 | 699,306 | 5.2 | 812,863 | 6.1 | 79,601 | 0.6 | 779,466 | 5.8 | (10) |
| GEORGIA | - | - | 837,366 | 3.6 | 745,414 | 3.2 | 2,735,760 | 11.7 | 1,624,859 | 7.0 | 608,967 | 2.6 | (11) |
| IDAHO | 12,952 | 0.3 | - | - | 98,452 | 2.0 | 726,598 | 14.7 | 247,334 | 5.0 | 159,592 | 3.3 | (12) |
| ILLINOIS | 11,892 | A/ | 873,297 | 1.1 | 4,971,538 | 6.2 | 2,985,042 | 3.7 | 2,279,023 | 2.9 | 2,222,861 | 2.8 | (13) |
| INDIANA | 132,725 | 0.3 | 418,777 | 1.0 | 955,937 | 2.1 | 2,346,282 | 5.3 | 2,739,325 | 6.2 | 1,200,205 | 2.7 | (14) |
| IOWA | - | - | 59,173 | 0.7 | 337,684 | 4.3 | 834,726 | 10.5 | 20,162 | 0.3 | 334,966 | 4.3 | (15) |
| KANSAS | - | - | 82,283 | 0.6 | 475,238 | 8.3 | 2,403,689 | 16.5 | 720,599 | 4.9 | 243,970 | 1.6 | (16) |
| KENTUCKY | 14,670 | 0.1 | 3,121 | A/ | 741,977 | 3.3 | 2,139,953 | 9.6 | 2,002,597 | 8.9 | 866,129 | 3.9 | (17) |
| LOUISIANA | 20,036 | 0.2 | 10,465 | 0.1 | 715,526 | 8.4 | 217,679 | 2.6 | 127,328 | 1.5 | 1,600,492 | 18.7 | (18) |
| MAINE | - | - | 199,807 | 6.9 | 153,518 | 5.3 | 527,291 | 18.1 | - | - | 50,666 | 1.7 | (19) |
| MARYLAND | 579,244 | 7.4 | 328,155 | 4.1 | 208,064 | 2.7 | 401,858 | 5.1 | 74,046 | 1.0 | 58,707 | 0.7 | (20) |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 59,820 | 0.1 | 617,462 | 1.2 | 3,835,452 | 7.8 | 9,267,933 | 18.9 | 464,681 | 0.9 | 3,265,038 | 6.7 | (21) |
| MICHIGAN | 189,983 | 0.4 | 1,916,170 | 4.4 | 2,903,622 | 6.6 | 1,272,078 | 2.9 | 1,500 | A/ | 1,668,984 | 3.8 | (22) |
| MINNESOTA | 58,103 | 0.3 | 488,325 | 2.2 | 1,458,905 | 6.6 | 1,509,255 | 6.8 | 176,678 | 0.8 | 411,745 | 1.9 | (23) |
| MISSISSIPPI | - | - | 229,546 | 3.2 | 623,294 | 8.8 | 897,475 | 12.6 | 286,112 | 4.0 | 616,031 | 8.6 | (24) |
| MISSOURI | 133,207 | 0.5 | 242,032 | 1.0 | 570,414 | 2.3 | 3,485,714 | 13.8 | 928,015 | 3.7 | 1,718,003 | 6.8 | (25) |
| MONTANA | - | - | 103,635 | 2.5 | 100,773 | 2.4 | 567,079 | 13.6 | 248,678 | 5.9 | 190,986 | 4.6 | (26) |
| NEBRASKA | 13,492 | 0.2 | 195,550 | 3.5 | 298,175 | 5.3 | 515,156 | 9.1 | 25,025 | 0.4 | 148,347 | 2.6 | (27) |
| NEVADA | - | - | - | - | 52,060 | 4.2 | 245,131 | 19.6 | - | - | 347,654 | 27.9 | (28) |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | - | - | 45,743 | 1.6 | 171,290 | 6.0 | 322,611 | 11.3 | 10,195 | 0.4 | 169,526 | 6.0 | (29) |
| NEW JERSEY | 20,288 | 0.1 | 1,046,130 | 2.9 | 2,375,040 | 6.6 | 1,754,639 | 4.8 | 646,505 | 1.8 | 2,130,383 | 5.9 | (30) |
| NEW MEXICO | - | - | 11,214 | 0.2 | 119,764 | 2.2 | 652,309 | 11.7 | 466,345 | 8.4 | 154,281 | 2.8 | (31) |
| NEW YORK CITY | 101,100 | 0.1 | 2,429,465 | 2.1 | 26,381,268 | 22.5 | 1,218,059 | 1.0 | 3,553,300 | 3.0 | 746,840 | 0.7 | (32) |
| NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 24,053 | A/ | 2,147,434 | 3.0 | 3,493,050 | 4.9 | 6,593,632 | 9.2 | 580,492 | 0.8 | 4,642,445 | 6.5 | (33) |
| NORTH CAROLINA | - | - | 405,862 | 4.5 | 291,994 | 3.2 | 1,457,131 | 16.0 | 804,598 | 8.8 | 635,548 | 7.0 | (34) |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 5,901 | 0.2 | 10,916 | 0.3 | 319,037 | 9.3 | 317,612 | 9.2 | 176,504 | 5.1 | 106,179 | 3.1 | (35) |
| OHIO | 161,427 | 0.2 | 1,849,897 | 1.9 | 3,628,256 | 3.7 | 5,556,758 | 5.7 | 3,366,912 | 3.4 | 1,616,299 | 1.7 | (36) |
| OKLAHOMA | - | - | 87,017 | 0.4 | 611,592 | 2.7 | 1,896,189 | 8.4 | 3,152,389 | 13.9 | 835,621 | 3.7 | (37) |
| OREGON | - | - | 261,484 | 3.3 | 820,071 | 10.5 | 293,884 | 3.7 | 174,616 | 2.2 | 381,981 | 4.9 | (38) |
| PENNSYLVANIA | - | - | 1,577,600 | 1.4 | 7,636,763 | 6.7 | 3,430,648 | 3.0 | 1,465,253 | 1.3 | 4,335,523 | 3.8 | (39) |
| RHODE ISLAND | - | - | 39,154 | 0.6 | 639,213 | 8.1 | 969,532 | 12.2 | 493,487 | 6.2 | 184,921 | 2.3 | (40) |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 7,742 | 0.1 | 270,904 | 2.8 | 802,635 | 8.2 | 1,181,572 | 12.0 | 1,332,449 | 13.6 | 1,824,569 | 18.5 | (41) |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | - | - | 91,138 | 2.2 | 402,510 | 9.9 | 830,865 | 20.4 | 36,393 | 0.9 | 252,511 | 6.2 | (42) |
| TENNESSEE | 2,336 | A/ | 1,022,740 | 7.7 | 677,618 | 5.1 | 1,500,811 | 11.3 | 1,144,508 | 8.6 | 835,929 | 6.3 | (43) |
| TEXAS | - | - | 14,570 | A/ | 1,089,726 | 3.0 | 1,601,373 | 4.3 | 2,941,189 | 8.0 | 805,898 | 2.2 | (44) |
| UTAH | 17,247 | 0.2 | 267,295 | 3.7 | 890,049 | 12.3 | 443,023 | 6.1 | 799,499 | 11.1 | 383,475 | 5.3 | (45) |
| VERMONT | - | - | 30,536 | 1.4 | 135,037 | 6.2 | 305,996 | 14.0 | - | - | 10,538 | 0.5 | (46) |
| VIRGINIA | 12,255 | 0.1 | 81,186 | 1.0 | 584,954 | 7.1 | 806,351 | 9.7 | 882,942 | 10.6 | 895,511 | 10.8 | (47) |
| WASHINGTON | 6,557 | A/ | 260,893 | 1.5 | 965,435 | 5.8 | 965,383 | 5.7 | 143,538 | 0.9 | 955,333 | 5.7 | (48) |
| WEST VIRGINIA | - | - | 259,195 | 1.6 | 323,270 | 1.9 | 393,764 | 2.4 | 1,357,071 | 8.1 | 251,537 | 1.5 | (49) |
| WISCONSIN | 184,393 | 0.6 | 145,303 | 0.5 | 2,221,380 | 7.3 | 2,742,154 | 9.1 | 26,232 | 0.1 | 394,660 | 1.3 | (50) |
| WYOMING | - | - | 46,539 | 1.6 | 171,209 | 5.8 | 218,315 | 7.5 | 74,176 | 2.5 | 107,820 | 3.7 | (51) |

A/ LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 16, 1936

TABLE 14

VALUE OF PROJECTS APPROVED FOR WPA BY TYPES AND BY STATES

JANUARY 15, 1936

| LINE NO. | | GRAND TOTAL | | HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND STREETS | | PUBLIC BUILDINGS | | PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS | | FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER CONSERVATION | | PUBLIC UTILITIES | |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT |
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| 1) | TOTAL | 4,579,358,858 | 100.0 | 1,810,118,848 | 39.5 | 487,146,993 | 10.6 | 399,211,378 | 8.7 | 293,807,134 | 6.4 | 482,443,701 | 10.5 |
| 2) | ALABAMA | 51,308,789 | 100.0 | 17,993,876 | 35.1 | 9,240,760 | 18.0 | 2,223,535 | 4.3 | 1,367,142 | 2.7 | 3,722,006 | 7.3 |
| 3) | ARIZONA | 14,623,695 | 100.0 | 4,898,907 | 33.5 | 3,434,776 | 23.5 | 1,772,551 | 12.1 | 1,463,428 | 10.0 | 143,117 | 1.0 |
| 4) | ARKANSAS | 45,560,829 | 100.0 | 28,739,638 | 63.1 | 3,794,961 | 8.3 | 2,112,109 | 4.6 | 2,665,734 | 5.9 | 1,020,096 | 2.2 |
| 5) | CALIFORNIA | 221,902,939 | 100.0 | 39,850,565 | 17.9 | 22,351,759 | 10.1 | 19,759,498 | 8.9 | 11,702,250 | 5.3 | 68,249,461 | 30.8 |
| 6) | COLORADO | 36,259,051 | 100.0 | 12,337,981 | 34.0 | 4,209,946 | 11.6 | 1,703,040 | 4.7 | 7,817,570 | 21.6 | 1,738,465 | 4.8 |
| 7) | CONNECTICUT | 47,265,832 | 100.0 | 18,398,625 | 38.9 | 3,003,392 | 6.3 | 2,899,774 | 6.1 | 1,633,265 | 3.5 | 7,028,322 | 14.9 |
| 8) | DELAWARE | 3,616,936 | 100.0 | 1,125,928 | 31.1 | 233,282 | 6.4 | 235,995 | 6.5 | 382,725 | 10.6 | 534,420 | 14.8 |
| 9) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 10,261,219 | 100.0 | 996,396 | 9.7 | 1,733,901 | 16.9 | 2,132,405 | 20.8 | 60,372 | 0.6 | 888,940 | 8.7 |
| 10) | FLORIDA | 47,001,191 | 100.0 | 17,920,947 | 38.1 | 8,879,916 | 18.9 | 2,409,120 | 5.1 | 949,200 | 2.0 | 3,661,569 | 7.8 |
| 11) | GEORGIA | 59,639,865 | 100.0 | 20,688,173 | 34.7 | 10,359,764 | 17.4 | 2,515,172 | 4.2 | 800,846 | 1.3 | 8,242,886 | 13.8 |
| 12) | IDAHO | 21,048,526 | 100.0 | 7,923,960 | 37.6 | 1,194,154 | 5.7 | 779,267 | 3.7 | 7,714,890 | 36.7 | 561,686 | 2.6 |
| 13) | ILLINOIS | 300,904,998 | 100.0 | 96,426,177 | 32.0 | 26,779,571 | 9.0 | 40,678,653 | 13.5 | 11,233,866 | 3.7 | 62,565,132 | 20.8 |
| 14) | INDIANA | 128,299,171 | 100.0 | 58,228,511 | 45.4 | 12,789,916 | 9.9 | 11,867,199 | 9.2 | 11,240,846 | 8.8 | 9,290,183 | 7.2 |
| 15) | IOWA | 62,682,057 | 100.0 | 27,802,587 | 44.4 | 5,503,333 | 8.6 | 5,882,852 | 9.4 | 2,736,032 | 4.4 | 5,934,644 | 9.5 |
| 16) | KANSAS | 80,335,536 | 100.0 | 33,451,687 | 41.6 | 5,107,453 | 6.4 | 4,916,142 | 6.1 | 4,611,121 | 5.8 | 21,384,266 | 26.6 |
| 17) | KENTUCKY | 100,325,966 | 100.0 | 60,510,240 | 60.3 | 15,796,696 | 15.7 | 2,290,311 | 2.3 | 1,118,481 | 1.1 | 5,976,828 | 6.0 |
| 18) | LOUISIANA | 61,905,063 | 100.0 | 20,923,448 | 33.8 | 8,138,206 | 13.1 | 18,279,187 | 29.6 | 3,031,302 | 4.9 | 3,786,847 | 6.1 |
| 19) | MAINE | 123,902,717 | 100.0 | 35,275,410 | 28.5 | 5,551,827 | 4.5 | 15,360,054 | 12.3 | 155,259 | 0.1 | 33,833,041 | 27.3 |
| 20) | MARYLAND | 32,886,260 | 100.0 | 11,698,841 | 35.6 | 4,419,028 | 13.4 | 2,040,521 | 6.2 | 556,074 | 1.7 | 6,389,952 | 19.4 |
| 21) | MASSACHUSETTS | 177,468,037 | 100.0 | 77,684,979 | 43.8 | 9,834,649 | 5.5 | 8,655,805 | 4.9 | 4,666,892 | 2.6 | 18,553,972 | 10.5 |
| 22) | MICHIGAN | 137,945,019 | 100.0 | 65,065,652 | 47.2 | 13,797,122 | 10.0 | 7,786,100 | 5.6 | 8,049,133 | 5.8 | 16,573,852 | 12.0 |
| 23) | MINNESOTA | 103,788,718 | 100.0 | 48,132,323 | 46.3 | 11,528,297 | 11.2 | 11,187,406 | 10.8 | 14,641,930 | 14.1 | 3,473,487 | 3.4 |
| 24) | MISSISSIPPI | 59,834,325 | 100.0 | 24,811,530 | 41.5 | 14,071,578 | 23.5 | 1,393,605 | 2.3 | 3,168,262 | 5.3 | 1,496,729 | 2.5 |
| 25) | MISSOURI | 96,590,323 | 100.0 | 37,901,903 | 39.2 | 17,090,798 | 17.7 | 6,312,818 | 6.5 | 7,427,329 | 7.7 | 12,450,920 | 12.9 |
| 26) | MONTANA | 26,300,825 | 100.0 | 11,088,850 | 42.1 | 4,362,044 | 16.6 | 1,662,947 | 6.3 | 2,414,182 | 9.2 | 1,007,336 | 3.8 |
| 27) | NEBRASKA | 34,927,463 | 100.0 | 16,483,129 | 47.2 | 3,229,088 | 9.2 | 1,884,013 | 5.4 | 1,348,539 | 3.9 | 4,922,697 | 14.1 |
| 28) | NEVADA | 2,931,925 | 100.0 | 752,619 | 25.7 | 615,408 | 21.0 | 337,154 | 11.5 | 102,676 | 3.5 | 47,447 | 1.6 |
| 29) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 17,284,970 | 100.0 | 5,265,751 | 30.6 | 855,192 | 4.9 | 2,476,880 | 14.3 | 921,806 | 5.3 | 2,231,746 | 12.9 |
| 30) | NEW JERSEY | 125,730,178 | 100.0 | 43,461,569 | 34.6 | 11,898,757 | 9.5 | 21,767,756 | 17.3 | 2,915,410 | 2.3 | 10,102,738 | 8.0 |
| 31) | NEW MEXICO | 20,624,182 | 100.0 | 11,428,441 | 55.4 | 3,420,114 | 16.6 | 820,061 | 4.0 | 1,423,873 | 6.9 | 546,385 | 2.6 |
| 32) | NEW YORK CITY | 354,142,254 | 100.0 | 69,964,300 | 19.8 | 64,670,220 | 18.3 | 91,225,106 | 25.7 | 2,785,493 | 0.8 | 25,938,382 | 7.3 |
| 33) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 470,805,028 | 100.0 | 277,221,100 | 58.9 | 18,800,909 | 4.0 | 19,283,727 | 4.1 | 22,842,925 | 4.9 | 45,058,886 | 9.6 |
| 34) | NORTH CAROLINA | 61,225,628 | 100.0 | 19,316,337 | 31.6 | 8,942,283 | 14.6 | 2,219,313 | 3.6 | 2,704,444 | 4.4 | 2,535,121 | 4.1 |
| 35) | NORTH DAKOTA | 21,276,277 | 100.0 | 12,598,924 | 59.2 | 1,782,320 | 8.4 | 1,768,271 | 8.3 | 457,989 | 2.2 | 472,340 | 2.2 |
| 36) | OHIO | 277,800,266 | 100.0 | 153,731,243 | 55.3 | 23,953,089 | 8.7 | 18,278,553 | 6.6 | 12,864,012 | 4.6 | 27,568,702 | 9.9 |
| 37) | OKLAHOMA | 125,508,918 | 100.0 | 44,525,472 | 35.5 | 21,238,995 | 16.9 | 9,709,877 | 7.7 | 14,758,939 | 11.8 | 8,917,694 | 7.1 |
| 38) | OREGON | 25,344,222 | 100.0 | 12,404,359 | 49.0 | 4,156,162 | 16.4 | 1,083,520 | 4.3 | 2,104,486 | 8.3 | 728,802 | 2.9 |
| 39) | PENNSYLVANIA | 213,689,202 | 100.0 | 115,237,017 | 53.9 | 14,449,779 | 6.8 | 9,431,971 | 4.4 | 6,519,104 | 3.1 | 11,443,313 | 5.4 |
| 40) | RHODE ISLAND | 34,309,059 | 100.0 | 15,828,571 | 46.1 | 2,255,376 | 6.6 | 2,489,493 | 7.3 | 723,995 | 2.1 | 2,450,208 | 7.1 |
| 41) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 28,963,539 | 100.0 | 6,572,662 | 22.7 | 5,854,273 | 20.2 | 1,194,779 | 4.1 | 2,078,019 | 7.2 | 736,948 | 2.5 |
| 42) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 15,178,174 | 100.0 | 7,478,093 | 49.3 | 1,835,431 | 12.1 | 532,231 | 3.5 | 912,226 | 6.0 | 487,119 | 3.2 |
| 43) | TENNESSEE | 49,606,725 | 100.0 | 22,464,569 | 45.3 | 6,874,498 | 13.9 | 1,168,129 | 2.4 | 609,157 | 1.2 | 1,092,608 | 2.2 |
| 44) | TEXAS | 166,163,862 | 100.0 | 68,889,382 | 41.5 | 15,184,340 | 9.1 | 6,688,525 | 4.0 | 36,042,995 | 21.7 | 7,973,605 | 4.8 |
| 45) | UTAH | 14,884,257 | 100.0 | 2,671,302 | 17.9 | 1,689,877 | 11.4 | 561,928 | 3.8 | 1,442,446 | 9.7 | 3,621,257 | 24.3 |
| 46) | VERMONT | 9,926,246 | 100.0 | 5,084,763 | 51.2 | 1,206,427 | 12.1 | 409,360 | 4.1 | 55,604 | 0.6 | 1,297,832 | 13.1 |
| 47) | VIRGINIA | 48,157,339 | 100.0 | 14,928,247 | 31.0 | 12,314,536 | 25.5 | 1,677,108 | 3.5 | 734,245 | 1.5 | 3,254,809 | 6.8 |
| 48) | WASHINGTON | 47,287,272 | 100.0 | 13,325,332 | 28.2 | 4,689,205 | 9.9 | 4,105,719 | 8.7 | 8,482,838 | 17.9 | 3,645,518 | 7.7 |
| 49) | WEST VIRGINIA | 110,628,344 | 100.0 | 64,236,847 | 58.1 | 22,775,871 | 20.6 | 1,538,555 | 1.4 | 1,576,876 | 1.4 | 4,193,439 | 3.8 |
| 50) | WISCONSIN | 103,239,310 | 100.0 | 24,714,904 | 23.9 | 10,760,762 | 10.4 | 21,388,100 | 20.7 | 14,359,450 | 13.9 | 14,040,140 | 13.6 |
| 51) | WYOMING | 5,434,616 | 100.0 | 1,656,681 | 30.5 | 486,952 | 9.0 | 315,183 | 5.8 | 545,497 | 10.0 | 627,708 | 11.6 |
| 52) | NATION WIDE | 142,631,715 | 100.0 | | | | | | | 42,885,959 | 30.1 | | |

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 14 (CONCLUDED)

VALUE OF PROJECTS APPROVED FOR WPA BY TYPES AND BY STATES

JANUARY 15, 1936

| LINE NO. | STATES | AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION | | EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL | | SEWING AND OTHER GOODS | | SANITATION AND HEALTH | | MISCELLANEOUS | | LINE No. |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|---------|----------|
| | | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | DOLLARS | PERCENT | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | |
| (1) | GRAND TOTAL | 152,706,428 | 3.3 | 441,927,618 | 9.7 | 295,553,404 | 6.5 | 124,144,184 | 2.7 | 92,299,170 | 2.1 | (1) |
| (2) | ALABAMA | 4,454,249 | 8.7 | 2,908,800 | 5.6 | 6,007,995 | 11.7 | 2,955,252 | 5.8 | 435,174 | .8 | (2) |
| (3) | ARIZONA | 175,740 | 1.2 | 997,700 | 6.8 | 907,027 | 6.2 | 343,584 | 2.3 | 486,865 | 3.4 | (3) |
| (4) | ARKANSAS | 309,463 | .7 | 2,569,568 | 5.6 | 2,860,168 | 6.3 | 1,117,117 | 2.5 | 371,975 | .8 | (4) |
| (5) | CALIFORNIA | 10,696,955 | 4.8 | 19,503,475 | 8.8 | 27,239,444 | 12.3 | 553,319 | .2 | 1,996,213 | .9 | (5) |
| (6) | COLORADO | 1,370,821 | 3.8 | 3,294,620 | 9.1 | 2,075,137 | 5.7 | 615,422 | 1.7 | 1,096,049 | 3.0 | (6) |
| (7) | CONNECTICUT | 3,107,201 | 6.6 | 2,401,438 | 5.1 | 4,296,964 | 9.1 | 2,459,454 | 5.2 | 2,037,397 | 4.3 | (7) |
| (8) | DELAWARE | 120,380 | 3.3 | 186,016 | 5.2 | 724,953 | 20.1 | 55,734 | 1.5 | 16,603 | .5 | (8) |
| (9) | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 208,656 | 2.0 | 1,431,130 | 14.0 | 1,982,487 | 19.3 | 0 | 0 | 826,932 | 8.0 | (9) |
| (10) | FLORIDA | 2,361,144 | 5.0 | 3,350,448 | 7.1 | 4,385,383 | 9.4 | 2,191,795 | 4.7 | 891,569 | 1.9 | (10) |
| (11) | GEORGIA | 936,031 | 1.6 | 4,197,304 | 7.0 | 7,592,790 | 12.7 | 3,697,155 | 6.2 | 609,744 | 1.2 | (11) |
| (12) | IDAHO | 249,729 | 1.2 | 797,446 | 3.8 | 933,462 | 4.4 | 548,837 | 2.6 | 345,095 | 1.7 | (12) |
| (13) | ILLINOIS | 3,021,174 | 1.0 | 32,828,844 | 10.9 | 11,391,187 | 3.8 | 4,223,979 | 1.4 | 11,756,415 | 3.9 | (13) |
| (14) | INDIANA | 5,945,526 | 4.6 | 6,285,329 | 4.9 | 8,288,601 | 6.5 | 2,260,893 | 1.3 | 2,102,167 | 1.7 | (14) |
| (15) | IOWA | 2,876,091 | 4.6 | 4,424,545 | 7.1 | 5,149,801 | 8.2 | 534,272 | .9 | 1,837,900 | 2.9 | (15) |
| (16) | KANSAS | 909,400 | 1.1 | 2,674,758 | 3.3 | 5,842,396 | 7.3 | 617,955 | .8 | 820,358 | 1.0 | (16) |
| (17) | KENTUCKY | 331,092 | .3 | 4,983,484 | 5.0 | 3,373,699 | 3.4 | 4,721,032 | 4.7 | 1,224,103 | 1.2 | (17) |
| (18) | LOUISIANA | 82,515 | .1 | 4,058,468 | 6.6 | 2,280,277 | 3.7 | 882,119 | 1.4 | 442,694 | .7 | (18) |
| (19) | MAINE | 892,280 | .7 | 1,415,856 | 1.1 | 3,331,019 | 2.7 | 27,837,189 | 22.5 | 250,782 | .3 | (19) |
| (20) | MARYLAND | 1,924,055 | 5.9 | 2,563,206 | 7.8 | 2,646,254 | 8.0 | 364,954 | 1.1 | 283,375 | .9 | (20) |
| (21) | MASSACHUSETTS | 6,364,097 | 3.6 | 14,097,136 | 7.9 | 20,304,328 | 11.4 | 1,876,663 | 1.1 | 15,429,516 | 8.7 | (21) |
| (22) | MICHIGAN | 3,854,896 | 2.8 | 15,724,120 | 11.4 | 4,376,100 | 3.2 | 720,669 | .5 | 1,997,375 | 1.5 | (22) |
| (23) | MINNESOTA | 2,191,985 | 2.1 | 7,107,639 | 6.8 | 4,237,824 | 4.1 | 360,153 | .3 | 927,674 | .9 | (23) |
| (24) | MISSISSIPPI | 1,689,730 | 2.8 | 4,702,722 | 7.9 | 4,152,617 | 6.9 | 3,408,236 | 5.7 | 939,316 | 1.6 | (24) |
| (25) | MISSOURI | 1,330,807 | 1.4 | 4,118,210 | 4.2 | 5,215,321 | 5.4 | 2,403,391 | 2.5 | 2,338,826 | 2.5 | (25) |
| (26) | MONTANA | 423,513 | 1.6 | 2,760,079 | 10.5 | 1,860,844 | 7.1 | 487,078 | 1.9 | 233,952 | .9 | (26) |
| (27) | NEBRASKA | 1,626,710 | 4.7 | 2,988,673 | 8.5 | 1,686,308 | 4.8 | 302,580 | .9 | 455,726 | 1.3 | (27) |
| (28) | NEVADA | 383,050 | 13.1 | 304,577 | 10.3 | 348,941 | 11.9 | — | — | 40,053 | 1.4 | (28) |
| (29) | NEW HAMPSHIRE | 211,479 | 1.2 | 1,132,658 | 6.6 | 3,574,611 | 20.7 | 410,665 | 2.4 | 204,182 | 1.1 | (29) |
| (30) | NEW JERSEY | 12,442,864 | 9.9 | 12,459,362 | 9.9 | 7,566,815 | 6.0 | 1,266,849 | 1.0 | 1,848,058 | 1.5 | (30) |
| (31) | NEW MEXICO | 54,052 | .3 | 810,287 | 3.9 | 969,572 | 4.7 | 967,325 | 4.7 | 184,072 | .9 | (31) |
| (32) | NEW YORK CITY | 20,629,613 | 5.8 | 60,033,385 | 16.9 | 12,329,064 | 3.5 | 4,506,600 | 1.3 | 2,060,091 | .6 | (32) |
| (33) | NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.) | 16,027,812 | 3.4 | 16,168,548 | 3.4 | 33,382,051 | 7.1 | 3,445,336 | .7 | 18,573,734 | 3.9 | (33) |
| (34) | NORTH CAROLINA | 2,554,015 | 4.2 | 8,681,717 | 14.2 | 8,920,740 | 14.6 | 3,793,475 | 6.2 | 1,558,183 | 2.5 | (34) |
| (35) | NORTH DAKOTA | 78,526 | .4 | 2,257,405 | 10.6 | 1,116,847 | 5.2 | 266,444 | 1.3 | 477,211 | 2.2 | (35) |
| (36) | OHIO | 4,830,495 | 1.7 | 18,935,102 | 6.8 | 8,985,569 | 3.2 | 2,432,947 | .9 | 6,220,554 | 2.3 | (36) |
| (37) | OKLAHOMA | 1,696,640 | 1.3 | 3,033,126 | 2.4 | 10,017,163 | 8.0 | 9,701,493 | 7.7 | 1,909,519 | 1.6 | (37) |
| (38) | OREGON | 2,019,255 | 8.0 | 1,152,637 | 4.5 | 1,074,544 | 4.2 | 481,153 | 1.9 | 139,304 | .5 | (38) |
| (39) | PENNSYLVANIA | 16,083,599 | 7.5 | 18,261,217 | 8.5 | 19,269,005 | 9.0 | 1,291,716 | .6 | 1,702,481 | .8 | (39) |
| (40) | RHODE ISLAND | 1,035,395 | 3.0 | 1,189,732 | 3.5 | 6,054,570 | 17.6 | 1,402,452 | 4.1 | 879,267 | 2.6 | (40) |
| (41) | SOUTH CAROLINA | 1,311,671 | 4.5 | 3,136,148 | 10.8 | 3,169,434 | 11.0 | 4,162,884 | 14.4 | 746,721 | 2.6 | (41) |
| (42) | SOUTH DAKOTA | 258,305 | 1.7 | 956,025 | 6.3 | 2,229,031 | 14.7 | 58,828 | .4 | 430,885 | 2.8 | (42) |
| (43) | TENNESSEE | 2,250,972 | 4.5 | 4,033,309 | 8.1 | 5,624,768 | 11.3 | 5,078,812 | 10.2 | 409,803 | .9 | (43) |
| (44) | TEXAS | 11,922,223 | 1.1 | 7,580,712 | 4.5 | 10,927,327 | 6.6 | 10,270,311 | 6.2 | 684,442 | .5 | (44) |
| (45) | UTAH | 334,156 | 2.2 | 2,731,048 | 18.3 | 856,518 | 5.8 | 893,417 | 6.0 | 82,308 | .6 | (45) |
| (46) | VERMONT | 336,368 | 3.4 | 417,053 | 4.2 | 862,824 | 8.7 | — | — | 256,015 | 2.6 | (46) |
| (47) | VIRGINIA | 847,078 | 1.8 | 5,659,609 | 11.8 | 2,919,446 | 6.1 | 5,361,107 | 11.1 | 461,154 | .9 | (47) |
| (48) | WASHINGTON | 4,584,690 | 9.7 | 4,121,840 | 8.7 | 3,761,071 | 8.0 | 296,905 | .6 | 274,154 | .6 | (48) |
| (49) | WEST VIRGINIA | 3,806,895 | 3.4 | 4,889,058 | 4.4 | 5,043,872 | 4.5 | 1,747,191 | 1.6 | 819,740 | .8 | (49) |
| (50) | WISCONSIN | 1,327,911 | 1.3 | 11,244,107 | 10.9 | 2,823,513 | 2.7 | 548,402 | .6 | 2,032,021 | 2.0 | (50) |
| (51) | WYOMING | 225,124 | 4.1 | 621,286 | 11.4 | 583,722 | 10.7 | 221,040 | 4.1 | 151,423 | 2.8 | (51) |
| (52) | NATION WIDE | | | 99,745,756 | 69.9 | | | | | | | (52) |

