

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

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JUNE 15, 1936







*U.S. Work Projects Administration*  
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR

REPORT  
ON  
PROGRESS  
OF THE  
WORKS PROGRAM

JUNE 15, 1936

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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June 15, 1936

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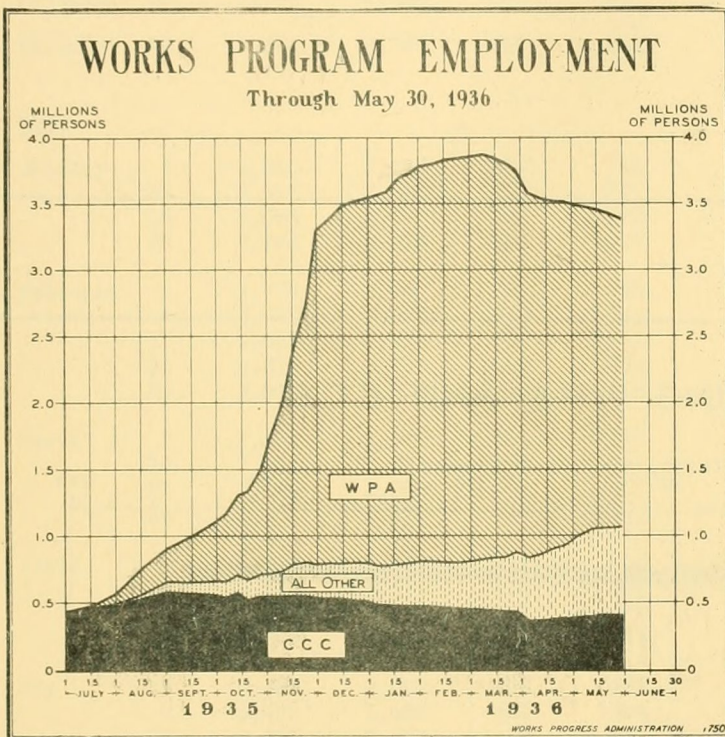


## REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

## EMPLOYMENT

Still continuing its downward trend, employment under the Works Program totalled 3,397,000 persons on May 30, the lowest total reported since November. Release of workers on WPA projects brought the number of persons employed under that agency down to 2,340,000. Emergency Conservation Work employment, on the other hand, increased to 409,000 persons. Other Federal agencies operating projects provided work for 648,000 persons, reaching their maximum in number of employees to date. Of these latter agencies, the Bureau of Public Roads accounted for 222,000 workers, or more than a third, and the Non-Federal Division of PWA for 146,000 workers. The Resettlement Administration employed the next largest number of workers, with a total of almost 64,000. Projects under the Corps of Engineers provided

work for 41,000 persons and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration for nearly 35,000. Other agencies with more than 20,000 persons employed were the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with about 27,000 and 23,000 workers respectively.



Employment on the Works Program as a whole has declined by 110,000 persons from the date of the last report, April 25, and by 456,000 persons since the peak employment which was reached during the week ending March 7. The Works Progress Administration has reduced the number of persons employed on its projects by 229,000 since April 25, this reduction being primarily responsible for the net decrease in employment on the Program as a whole. Increased employment in private industry has absorbed a part of this reduction while many workers have been trans-

ferred from WPA projects to those operated by other Federal agencies. On May 30 employment on the WPA program constituted 70 percent of the total Works Program employment.

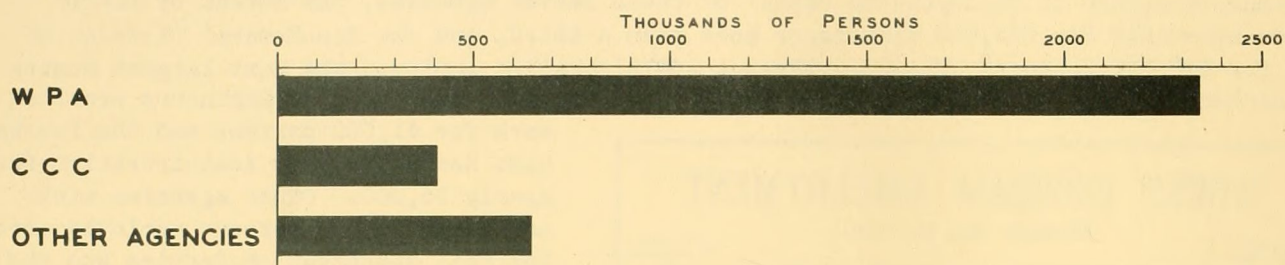
The impetus given employment on Emergency Conservation Work in April by a new enrollment period for CCC camps continued to show its effects in the May figures. Although the total enrollment on May 30 amounted to 409,000 persons, an increase of 18,000 over the April 25 period, it was still well under the totals for March. Entire ECW employment has been little affected by activities outside of CCC camps. The Bureau of Public Roads and the Non-Federal Division of PWA both showed a steady rise in employment throughout May, as also did the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The Resettlement Administration, the Quartermaster Corps, the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Reclamation all showed reductions in employment throughout May. The number of workers employed by the Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service changed only slightly during the month. Employment on projects of other agencies, with the exception of a few agencies that employed a relatively small number of persons, increased throughout May.



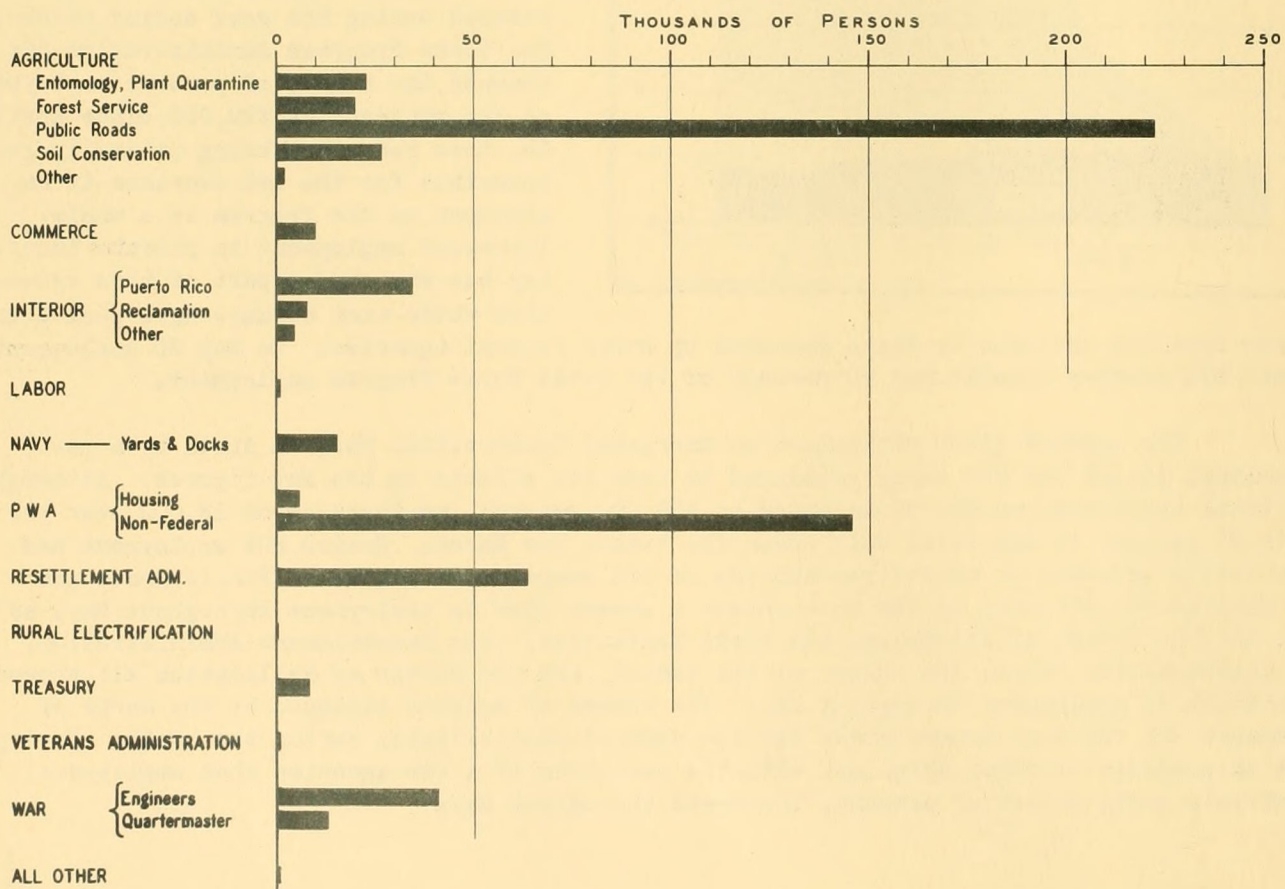
# WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES

May 30, 1936

## WPA, CCC, AND OTHER AGENCIES



## AGENCIES EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC





EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES  
(Thousands of Employees)

		Other Agencies										
Week Ending		Grand Total	WPA	Emer- gency Conser- vation Work	Total Other Agencies	Agri- culture (Excl. Public Roads)	Navy	Public Roads	PWA	Reset- tlement Adminis- tration A/	War	All Other
1935												
July	31	573	70	487	16	7	1	0 B/	C/	2	6	C/
August	31	915	253	594	68	35	8	0 B/	C/	3	16	6
September	28	1,126	456	557	113	51	11	7 B/	1	4	31	8
October	26	1,505	777	555	173	60	15	31 B/	1	5	48	13
November	30	3,285	2,484	544	257	62	16	87	4	6	55	27
December	28	3,532	2,740	519	273	61	18	73	15	17	54	35
1936												
January	4	3,560	2,782	512	266	56	17	69	18	15	52	38
	11	3,613	2,840	496	277	58	18	65	21	21	54	40
	18	3,683	2,890	492	301	58	17	72	28	28	55	43
	25	3,731	2,926	487	318	58	18	73	34	32	54	49
February	1	3,774	2,960	482	332	57	17	73	44	34	54	53
	8	3,798	2,988	478	332	58	17	68	39	40	53	57
	15	3,819	3,018	467	334	59	17	64	39	41	53	61
	22	3,837	3,035	464	338	59	17	63	36	45	53	65
	29	3,850	3,036	459	355	60	17	68	41	47	54	68
March	7	3,853	3,025	456	372	59	14	75	49	50	55	70
	14	3,836	2,991	449	396	61	14	86	56	53	55	71
	21	3,809	2,953	439	417	61	14	94	69	55	56	68
	28	3,751	2,872	434	445	61	15	107	77	60	56	69
April	4	3,598	2,760	371	467	60	16	115	89	62	57	68
	11	3,546	2,677	378	491	64	17	121	101	65	55	68
	18	3,519	2,616	382	521	64	17	139	110	68	55	68
	25	3,507	2,569	391	547	65	17	153	119	70	55	68
May	2	3,485	2,503	398	584	65	17	175	135	68	55	69
	9	3,458	2,452	402	604	67	17	192	137	67	55	69
	16	3,449	2,417	412	620	69	17	201	142	67	55	69
	23	3,420	2,374	410	636	68	17	215	148	64	55	69
	30	3,397	2,340	409	648	72	15	222	152	64	54	69

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 funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

C/ Less than 500 persons.

Employment on WPA projects decreased in every State but Arkansas, Florida, and Oklahoma. About a third of the States showed increases in other agency employment almost compensating for the declines in WPA employment. California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and New York City each released more than 10,000 WPA workers.



WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS FROM RELIEF ROLLS  
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL, BY SELECTED AGENCIES

Week Ending May 30, 1936

Agency	Total Number of Persons	Persons from Relief Rolls as Percent of Total
GRAND TOTAL	3,396,879	86.2
Works Progress Administration	2,339,740	94.9
Emergency Conservation Work	409,200	88.1
Department of Agriculture	294,428	52.7
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	23,067	84.7
Forest Service	19,918	88.5
Public Roads	222,290	43.8
Soil Conservation Service	26,965	70.3
Other Bureaus	2,188	77.6
Department of Commerce	10,093	71.1
Department of the Interior	47,448	80.8
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admin.	34,676	93.9
Reclamation	7,901	15.4
Other Bureaus	4,871	93.6
Department of Labor	1,026	74.3
Navy Department (Yards and Docks)	15,462	85.7
Public Works Administration	151,844	32.3
Housing Division	5,961	45.0
Non-Federal Division	145,883	31.8
Resettlement Administration <u>A/</u>	63,520	54.3
Department of the Treasury	8,283	88.5
War Department	54,129	77.3
Corps of Engineers	41,004	75.6
Quartermaster Corps	13,125	82.6
Other Agencies	1,706	81.7

A/ Does not include rural rehabilitation cases.

during this period. Pennsylvania was outstanding with a reduction of 22,000 and New York City reduced employment on WPA projects by 18,000 persons.

For the week ending May 30 about 86 percent of the employees under the Works Program were from relief rolls. Approximately 95 percent of the workers on WPA projects came under this classification. ECW relief workers represented 88 percent of the total under that agency. The number of persons from relief rolls also constitutes a large proportion of total employment under the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Forest Service, the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and the Quartermaster Corps. Although several other agencies employ persons from relief rolls in numbers representing from 90 to 97 percent of their respective totals, these latter are too small to have much influence on total employment of persons from relief sources under the Program as a whole. The Non-Federal Division of the PWA and the Bureau of Public Roads were the only agencies employing over 8,000 persons which secured more than 50 percent of their workers from

other than relief sources. Table 2 at the end of this report presents the number of persons taken from relief rolls for each agency operating work projects.



## STATUS OF FUNDS

Allocations

Net allocations to all agencies participating in the Works Program amounted to \$4,646,911,059 on May 29. As indicated in the accompanying table, WPA has received the largest portion, amounting to \$1,377,252,744, or approximately 30 percent of the

STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE  
EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT  
OF 1935

May 29, 1936

Agency	Allocations <sup>A/</sup>
Agriculture	
Public Roads	\$499,621,865
Other Bureaus	60,193,367
Commerce	8,582,944
Interior	
Reclamation	65,020,000
Puerto Rico Recon. Admin.	32,152,380
Other Bureaus	13,283,052
Labor	1,067,459
Navy	16,557,561
Treasury (including revolving fund - \$4,000,000)	16,635,214
War	143,104,350
Alley Dwelling Authority	190,194
CCC	605,143,750
Library of Congress	251,500
Public Works Administration	
Housing	101,373,050
Non-Federal	344,756,196
Resettlement	191,450,000
Rural Electrification Adm.	14,176,812
Veterans' Administration	1,218,120
Works Progress Administration	1,377,252,744
Administrative - all agencies	180,670,501
Employees' Compensation	17,210,000
Farm Credit Administration	35,000,000
FERA	922,000,000
Total Allocations	\$4,646,911,059
Unallocated by the President	25,288,084
Total made available for allocation	<u>\$4,672,199,143</u>

<sup>A/</sup> Based on warrants issued by the Treasury.

Source of funds:	
Specific appropriation	\$4,000,000,000
Unexpended balances transferred:	
From RFC funds	500,000,000
From other appropriations	172,199,143
Total	<u>\$4,672,199,143</u>

tration) showed a net decline of \$4,500,000 during May. Similarly, net reductions of \$2,900,000, \$2,800,000 and \$2,700,000, respectively, were made in the funds available to the Treasury, Agriculture, and War Departments for purposes other than administration. Among net deductions from allocations for administrative purposes the largest was the rescission of \$8,000,000 from the Treasury Department's administrative account. During the same period 10 other agencies experienced smaller reductions ranging from over \$300,000 to about \$2,000, while net additions of \$3,000,000 were made to the administrative funds of both the Resettlement Administration and the WPA.

total. FERA has been allocated \$922,000,000, or 20 percent of the total, followed by CCC with \$605,143,750, and the Bureau of Public Roads with \$499,621,865. The Bureau of Public Roads allocation includes administrative expenses, while allocations to cover the administrative expenses of all other agencies are included in the single item of \$180,670,501 shown in the table. Detailed data on total allocations through May 29 are presented by agencies in tables 5 and 8 at the end of this report.

Total allocations on May 29 represented a reduction of \$4,996,180 from the corresponding total at the end of April. New allocations of \$18,972,428 made during May were offset by rescissions totalling \$23,968,608. Approximately \$10,000,000 in additional funds was transferred to the Works Program account during the month, raising the total funds made available for allocation to \$4,672,199,143. Of this amount \$25,288,084 remained unallocated on May 29.

Only two of the major agencies had their allocations for work projects increased during the month. The WPA received approximately \$16,570,000 for the continuation of State work programs and the Rural Electrification Administration was granted an additional \$1,980,000 for loans to public and private agencies for rural electrification projects.

During May, reductions were made in the available funds of a large number of other agencies participating in the Works Program. In general these rescissions represented a small proportion (between 5 and 10 percent) of the balances of agency funds remaining unobligated on April 30. As a result, the total funds available to the Resettlement Administration for work projects and other purposes (except adminis-



## Expenditures

During the month of May expenditures by all agencies under the Works Program amounted to \$290,809,478, bringing the total expenditures for the entire Program through the end of May to \$3,124,840,632, or 67 percent of the amount allocated by the President and approved by the Comptroller General as of the same date. The amount expended during May was approximately 9 percent less than the amount spent during April, when expenditures totalled about \$319,000,000, the largest amount for any month since the beginning of the Program. Since the first of the year expenditures have amounted to approximately \$1,452,000,000 or an average of about \$290,000,000 per month.

Expenditures of the Works Progress Administration to date exceed those of any other agency, amounting to \$1,136,700,000, or 36 percent of the total expenditures of all agencies. The amount expended by the WPA during May (\$173,700,000) represents a decrease of 5 percent from the April total and 9 percent from the March total, reflecting the reduction in employment under this agency. FERA had expended the next largest amount through the end of May - \$924,600,000, or 30 percent of the grand total. About 55 percent of the FERA expenditures were made prior to the initiation of the present Works Program, after which expenditures by this agency began to decline. During May they amounted to only \$2,600,000. Expenditures for Emergency Conservation Work, which through the end of May amounted to \$509,800,000, or 16 percent of the grand total, have declined steadily since the first of the year. The amount spent during May (\$29,900,000) represents a decline of 13 percent from the April total and of 30 percent from the January total.

Other agencies which have used relatively large amounts to date are the Department of Agriculture, with expenditures of \$148,500,000 (\$106,600,000 by the Bureau of Public Roads), the Resettlement Administration with \$119,900,000, the Public Works Administration with \$106,000,000, and the War Department with \$81,200,000.

In Table 8 following the text of this report are shown expenditures and allocations for each agency as of the end of May. The relationship between the two items affords some measure of the state of completion of the programs of the various agencies under the Works Program. It is not a completely reliable measure, however, due to changes being made in total allocation through rescissions or additional allocations.

Among the major agencies with work projects, Emergency Conservation Work has expended the largest percentage of its allocations, amounting to 84 percent. The Department of Labor is next in order with 80 percent, followed by the Navy Department with 79 percent, and WPA with 78 percent of their respective allocations expended. Other major agencies with work projects which have spent more than half of their allocations to date include the Department of Commerce, the Resettlement Administration, the Treasury Department, the Veterans' Administration, and the War Department. The Department of Agriculture, in which the Bureau of Public Roads funds are predominant, the Department of Interior, and the Public Works Administration have spent a comparatively small proportion of their allocations, amounting to about 26 percent, 17 percent, and 24 percent, respectively.



# OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AND EXPENDITURES MADE UNDER THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

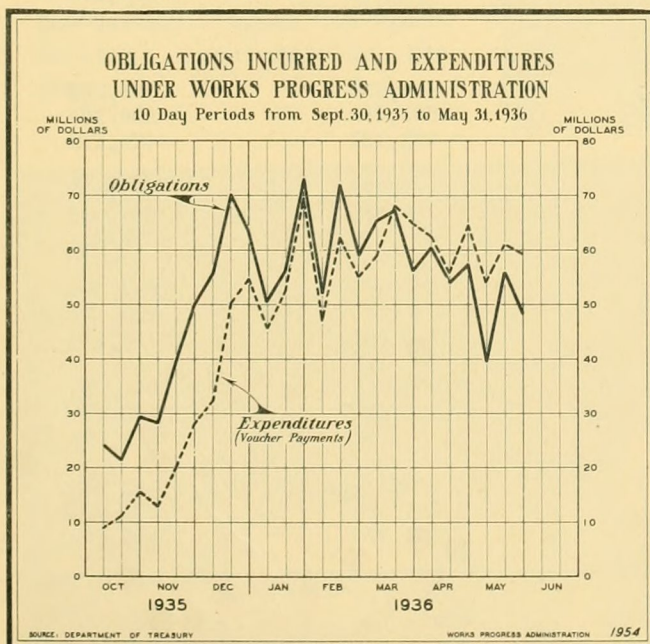
Presidential allocations to the Works Progress Administration totalled \$1,455,209,000 on May 31, 1936. Obligations incurred by the end of May amounted to \$1,307,374,000, or 90 percent of total allocations. As of the same date \$1,136,699,000, or 77 percent of the total, had actually been expended. Cumulative totals for these three series by ten-day intervals from September 30, 1935, to May 31, 1936, are presented in the table on the next page.

Allocations for the prosecution of the Works Progress Administration program, represented by Treasury warrants made out at the direction of the President and countersigned by the Comptroller General, show successive periods of pronounced change and of relative inactivity. At the inception of the WPA programs in the various States, funds were allocated to each State administration in amounts sufficient to carry forward a program for several months. The fact that allocations were built up to over four-fifths of the present total by December 1935 is a reflection of this practice. Changes since the end of the year reflect adjustments in allocations as additional amounts of money became available.

Obligations consist of liquidated, actual, and accruing liabilities or commitments incurred by project managers or other authorized administrative officials engaged in the operation of the WPA program. Included in obligations are anticipated costs of the work programs in terms of immediate commitments made for materials, payrolls, and other purposes.

Expenditures, or voucher payments in the sense of checks issued, represent most nearly an approximation to the current level of operations of the WPA program for any given period. These may be contrasted with the figures on obligations, which necessarily include some anticipated costs of actual operations.

The amounts by which total obligations and expenditures increased during each ten-day period between September 30, 1935, and May 31, 1936, are shown in the accompanying chart. Obligations ranged from \$21,000,000 during the period from October 10 to 20, 1935, to \$72,000,000 during the ten-day periods ending January 31 and February 20, 1936.



Since that time the ten-day increment in total obligations has declined, reaching a minimum of \$39,361,000 during the period ending May 10. Similarly, expenditures increased from \$8,895,000 between October 1 and 10, 1935, to \$69,806,000 between January 20 and 31, 1936, dropping off slightly thereafter but remaining in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000 for each subsequent ten-day period. Increases in obligations exceeded corresponding increases in expenditures from September 30 until March 10, shortly after the employment peak of the program was reached. For each period after this time the rate of expenditure was greater than that of obligations incurred.

During the early stages of the WPA program, extensive obligations were incurred for purchases of materials and equipment required for use on work projects. Since liquidation of these obligations in many cases extended over a considerable period



of time, a tendency for WPA obligations to exceed expenditures is observed as long as the number of projects being initiated exceeded those completed. The policy of project managers and administrative officials, to record as obligated fully sufficient amounts in order not to incur commitments in excess of funds available, exaggerated this excess. In the later stages of the program this trend was reversed since it became necessary to reduce overstated obligations when experience showed that the actual expenditures were less than had been anticipated. This tendency was accelerated when the total obligations for individual projects approached the amounts authorized for, expenditure and project managers were faced with the necessity of releasing funds to meet immediate financial needs of projects. Thus, compensating for the amount of overstatement reflected in the early excess of obligations over expenditures, is found a corresponding deficiency of obligations with respect to voucher payments during the later stages of the program. Another factor that affects the relative magnitudes of the obligations-incurred figure and that of expenditures is due to the anticipatory nature of the obligating process. As long as the program was expanding, until approximately the end of February, obligations incurred would tend to exceed expenditures. Thereafter the reverse would tend to be true.

#### STATUS OF FUNDS OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

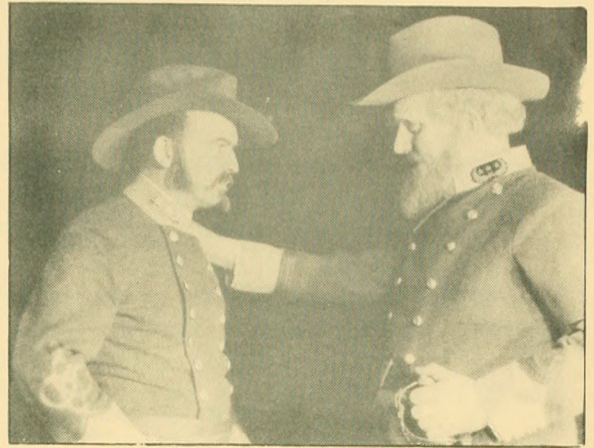
Cumulative By Ten-Day Periods Ending September 30, 1935  
Through May 31, 1936

(In thousands)

Ten-Day Period Ending	Allocations by The President (Warrants Ap- proved)	Expenditure Authorizations (Administrative Allotments)	Obligations	Expenditures (Checks Issued)
<u>1935</u>				
September 30	\$ 570,364	\$ 347,497	\$ 61,410	\$ 22,935
October 10	529,346	308,847	85,535	31,830
20	772,492	460,305	106,896	42,960
31	1,043,680	578,182	136,194	58,630
November 10	1,061,476	694,965	164,388	71,449
20	1,137,024	819,351	203,886	91,623
30	1,203,986	903,390	253,594	119,698
December 10	1,211,896	954,993	309,066	152,035
20	1,197,156	986,792	379,329	202,274
31	1,162,689	990,051	442,800	256,653
<u>1936</u>				
January 10	1,169,749	1,020,458	492,935	302,229
20	1,300,093	1,054,741	549,038	354,767
31	1,301,743	1,093,622	621,181	424,573
February 10	1,292,987	1,113,131	672,991	471,478
20	1,299,166	1,168,312	745,025	534,065
29	1,298,786	1,186,040	803,858	588,897
March 10	1,303,382	1,208,754	869,181	647,886
20	1,329,140	1,228,373	936,327	715,721
31	1,363,927	1,249,384	992,353	780,426
April 10	1,389,472	1,297,851	1,052,727	842,951
20	1,401,779	1,325,677	1,106,699	898,457
30	1,409,762	1,344,212	1,164,012	962,997
May 10	1,429,783	1,353,245	1,203,373	1,016,748
20	1,445,831	1,345,571	1,259,158	1,077,428
31	1,455,209	1,366,883	1,307,374	1,136,699



Below: Opening night of "Macbeth" produced with an all negro coast in New York.

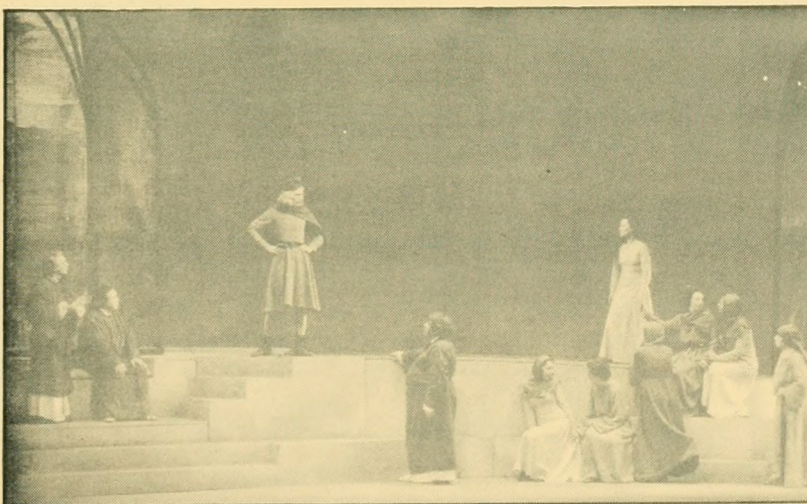
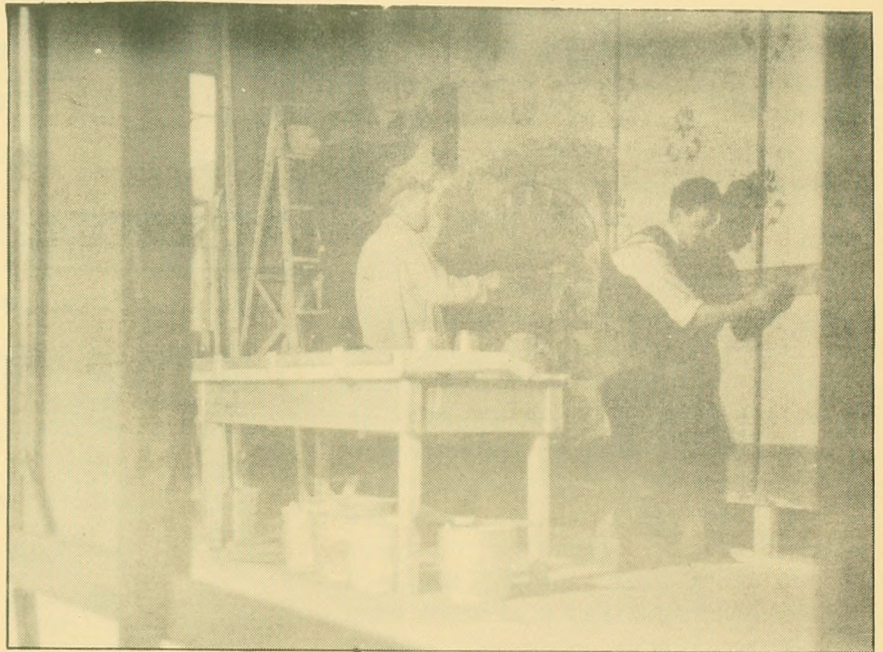


Above: A scene from "Jefferson Davis" on tour throughout the South.

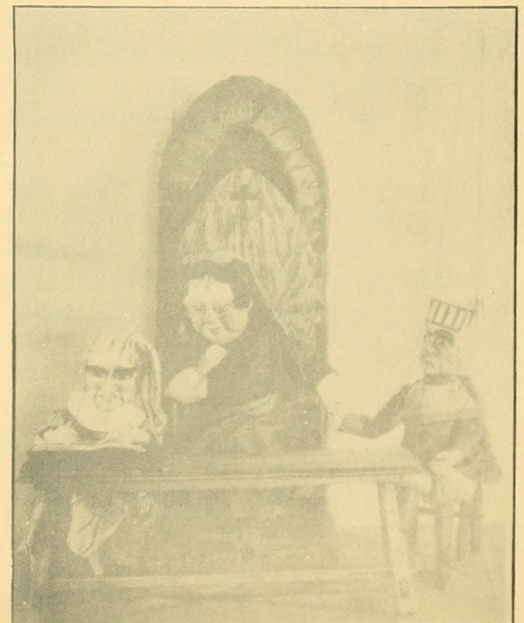
Below: Artists working on scenery and backdrops for use on WPA Theatre Projects.

#### THE WPA THEATRE PROJECT

The WPA theatre project which provides low-priced recreation for audiences averaging 350,000 persons weekly furnishes work for approximately 12,500 unemployed persons. Theatrical troupes of all kinds - dramatic, circus, marionette, etc. - have been organized throughout the country. The accompanying photographs illustrate but a few of the varied types of production sponsored by the WPA.



Above: High praise from critics and audiences has been won by "Murder in the Cathedral", a historical play. Right: For puppet shows, such as "Pierre Patelin," the marionette unit carves and costumes the characters.









# MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA PROJECTS

The value of materials, supplies, and equipment procured for use on WPA projects amounted to nearly \$143,000,000 by the end of May 1936. This total, representing purchases made from both Federal and sponsors' funds, does not include equipment rental, truck hire, or services such as telephone and light. It understates the actual total for two reasons: first, a considerable portion of the sponsors' share consists of loans or rentals of heavy machinery, such as road graders and excavators, which are not included in these figures; and second, the data on the value of materials and equipment provided by the sponsors are incomplete due to delays in the receipt of certifications of funds provided by sponsors.

Analysis of purchases by type of project indicates that the cost of materials, supplies, and equipment for use on highways, roads, and streets, as shown in the accompanying table, amounted to almost \$46,000,000, or about one-third of the cost of these items on all WPA projects. Projects for the construction of public buildings required about \$27,000,000, or 19 percent of the total. Purchases amounting to approximately \$24,000,000, about 17 percent of the total, were made for projects involving the construction and repair

## VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Through May 30, 1936

Type of Project	Total Value	
	Amount	Percent
TOTAL	\$ 142,935,931	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	45,952,629	32.1
Public buildings	27,297,802	19.1
Housing	67,172	0.1
Parks and playgrounds	20,601,596	14.4
Flood control and other conservation	6,817,343	4.8
Water supply and sewer systems	24,065,084	16.8
Electric utilities	586,279	0.4
Transportation	4,156,418	2.9
Educational, professional and clerical	2,944,215	2.1
Goods	3,822,563	2.7
Sanitation and health	3,287,372	2.3
Miscellaneous	3,337,458	2.3

of water supply and sewer systems. For park and playground projects the purchases amounted to nearly \$21,000,000 or 14 percent of the aggregate. No other type of project accounted for more than 5 percent of the total purchases.

Among the various types of materials, supplies, and equipment procured for WPA projects, construction materials, exclusive of iron and steel products, were outstanding. Almost \$72,000,000 (representing about 50 percent of the value of all purchases) was spent for materials in this classification. Within this group the most important material used was lumber, for which expenditures totalled almost \$18,000,000, or 12 percent of the total. More than \$13,000,000 or 9 percent of the to-

tal, was expended for cement, the next largest individual item of cost both for products falling within the construction materials group and for all other individual types of materials.

The value of purchases of iron and steel products, amounting to more than \$33,000,000, also made up a large portion of the total expenditures for materials. This group, in which the largest items were for cast iron pipe and fittings, and for structural and reinforcing steel, absorbed 23 percent of all the expenditures. Petroleum



VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED  
FOR WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF MATERIALS

Through May 30, 1936

Type of Material	Total Value	
	Amount	Percent
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 142,935,931	100.0
Construction Materials, Excluding Iron and Steel	71,961,038	50.4
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture	17,746,230	12.4
Paints and varnishes	2,626,117	1.8
Sand and gravel	8,888,721	6.2
Crushed stone	7,240,825	5.1
Cement	13,220,217	9.3
Concrete products	8,398,740	5.9
Brick, hollow tile and other clay products	8,842,221	6.2
Stone and glass products, etc.	4,997,967	3.5
Iron and Steel Products, Excluding Machinery	33,355,554	23.3
Structural and reinforcing steel	8,482,491	5.9
Cast iron pipe and fittings	11,634,676	8.1
Plumbing equipment and supplies	1,390,901	1.0
Heating and ventilating equipment and supplies	1,199,017	0.8
Tools, excluding machine tools	4,412,092	3.1
Other iron and steel products	6,236,377	4.4
Machinery and Equipment	5,312,518	3.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	2,583,951	1.8
Paving machinery, apparatus and supplies	270,800	0.2
Motor trucks	93,405	0.1
Other machinery and equipment	2,364,362	1.6
Petroleum products	14,772,255	10.3
Paving materials and mixtures, bituminous	11,878,185	8.3
Other petroleum products	2,894,070	2.0
Miscellaneous	17,534,566	12.3

products - chiefly paving materials - cost almost \$15,000,000 and constituted about 10 percent of the total. Machinery and equipment, and miscellaneous products made up the balance of all materials, supplies, and equipment procured for use on WPA projects. These items and their percentage distribution are shown in detail in the table above.



## HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS

During the semimonthly period ending May 15, employees on WPA projects earned the sum of \$64,802,000, representing payment for 144,485,000 hours either worked or credited. Average hourly earnings for the entire WPA program continued the gradual increase begun in January, amounting to about 45 cents for the period ending May 15.

This increase results in part from adjustments of the established schedule of monthly earnings and changes in the required hours of work in certain localities so that average hourly earnings will more nearly approximate prevailing hourly rates. A second factor in the recent upward trend is the increasing predominance of WPA projects affording work for skilled and professional persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS A/

Semimonthly Periods Ending July 31, 1935 Through May 15, 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

Semi-monthly Period Ending		Total			United States Excluding New York City			New York City		
		Earnings		Average per Hour on which Payment was Based (Cents)	Earnings		Average per Hour on which Payment was Based (Cents)	Earnings		Average per Hour on which Payment was Based (Cents)
		Total Hours on which Payment was Based (Thousands)	Total (Thousands of Dollars)		Total Hours on which Payment was Based (Thousands)	Total (Thousands of Dollars)		Total Hours on which Payment was Based (Thousands)	Total (Thousands of Dollars)	
TOTAL		2,024,094	857,530	42.4	1,816,442	719,470	39.6	208,652	138,061	66.2
<u>1935</u>										
July	31	9	2	19.6	9	2	19.6			
August	15	2,583	1,198	46.4	892	223	25.0	1,691	975	57.7
	31	8,356	3,845	46.0	3,932	1,229	31.2	4,424	2,616	59.1
September	15	14,660	6,459	44.1	8,047	2,496	31.0	6,613	3,963	59.9
	30	21,740	9,658	44.4	12,097	3,919	32.4	9,643	5,739	59.5
October	15	30,394	13,700	45.1	18,950	6,457	34.1	11,444	7,243	53.3
	31	41,667	18,721	44.9	28,399	10,220	36.0	13,268	8,501	54.1
November	15	61,110	25,777	42.2	50,536	18,707	37.0	10,574	7,070	66.9
	30	95,128	39,082	41.1	33,075	31,059	37.4	12,053	8,023	66.6
December	15	136,331	55,552	40.7	123,138	46,716	37.9	13,193	8,836	67.0
	31	154,378	63,218	41.0	140,320	54,029	38.5	14,058	9,189	65.4
<u>1936</u>										
January	15	160,331	65,165	40.6	148,084	56,990	38.5	12,247	8,175	66.8
	31	166,572	68,461	41.1	153,470	59,641	38.9	13,102	8,820	67.3
February	15	166,381	68,721	41.3	154,245	60,499	39.2	12,136	8,222	67.8
	29	168,751	70,420	41.7	157,396	62,744	39.9	11,355	7,676	67.6
March	15	170,321	72,508	42.6	158,154	64,306	40.7	12,167	8,202	67.4
	31	170,852	73,851	43.2	156,549	64,030	40.9	14,303	9,821	68.7
April	15	159,956	69,657	43.5	147,583	61,238	41.5	12,372	8,420	68.1
	30	150,089	66,733	44.5	137,748	58,167	42.2	12,341	8,566	69.4
May	15	144,485	64,802	44.9	133,818	56,798	42.4	11,668	8,004	69.6

A/ Figures on hours include, in addition to hours worked, hours credited for time involuntarily lost by workers.



## HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Semimonthly Period Ending May 15, 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

Type of Project	Hours on Which Payment was Based A/ Thousands of Hours		Total Earnings Thousands of Dollars		Average Earnings Per Hour (Cents)
	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	
GRAND TOTAL	144,485	100.0	64,802	100.0	44.9
Highways, Roads and Streets	50,144	34.7	20,092	31.0	40.1
Highways	895	0.6	340	0.5	38.0
Farm to market and other secondary roads	17,157	11.9	5,841	9.0	34.0
Streets and alleys	10,222	7.1	4,493	6.9	44.0
Sidewalks, curbs and paths	1,541	1.0	699	1.1	45.4
Roadside improvements	6,464	4.5	3,088	4.8	47.8
Bridges and viaducts	852	0.6	381	0.6	44.7
Grade-crossing elimination	131	0.1	75	0.1	57.3
Other B/	12,882	8.9	5,175	8.0	40.2
Public Buildings	12,609	8.7	6,843	10.6	54.3
Administrative	1,453	1.0	920	1.4	63.3
Charitable, medical and mental institutions	1,066	0.8	727	1.1	68.2
Educational	4,189	2.9	2,315	3.6	55.3
Social and recreational	2,048	1.4	971	1.5	47.4
Federal Government (including military and naval)	868	0.6	432	0.7	49.8
Improvement of grounds	1,767	1.2	740	1.1	41.9
Housing	316	0.2	180	0.3	57.0
Other B/	902	0.6	558	0.9	61.9
Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	14,903	10.3	7,695	11.9	51.6
Playgrounds and athletic fields	2,160	1.5	963	1.5	44.6
Parks	7,124	4.9	3,304	5.1	46.4
Other B/	5,619	3.9	3,428	5.3	61.0
Flood Control and Other Conservation	7,165	5.0	3,070	4.7	42.8
Forestation	253	0.2	108	0.2	42.7
Erosion control and land utilization	506	0.4	231	0.3	45.7
Irrigation and water conservation	5,063	3.5	2,176	3.4	43.8
Plant, crop, and livestock conservation	291	0.2	136	0.2	46.7
Other B/	1,052	0.7	419	0.6	39.8
Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	13,035	9.1	5,973	9.2	45.8
Water purification and supply	2,699	1.9	1,209	1.8	44.8
Sewer systems	9,448	6.5	4,352	6.7	46.1
Electric utilities	221	0.2	110	0.2	49.8
Other B/	667	0.5	302	0.5	45.3
Airports and Other Transportation	3,101	2.1	1,436	2.2	46.3
Navigation	483	0.3	266	0.4	55.1
Airports and airways	2,426	1.7	1,073	1.7	44.2
Other B/	192	0.1	97	0.1	50.5
Educational, Professional and Clerical	15,367	10.6	9,162	14.1	59.6
Educational	3,318	2.3	1,989	3.1	59.9
Professional and clerical	12,049	8.3	7,173	11.0	59.5
Goods	18,538	12.9	7,016	10.6	37.8
Sewing	15,979	11.1	5,906	9.1	37.0
Canning	100	0.1	36	-	36.0
Other B/	2,459	1.7	1,074	1.7	43.7
Sanitation and Health	4,781	3.3	1,794	2.8	37.5
Elimination of stream pollution	159	0.1	69	0.1	43.4
Mosquito eradication	2,131	1.5	753	1.2	35.3
Other B/	2,491	1.7	972	1.5	39.0
Distribution of Surplus Commodities	884	0.6	422	0.7	47.7
Miscellaneous	2,475	1.7	999	1.5	40.4
WPA Work Camps	1,483	1.0	300	0.5	20.2 C/

A/ Includes, in addition to hours worked, hours credited for time involuntarily lost by workers.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

C/ Workers in work camps receive board and lodging and medical and dental care in addition to wages.



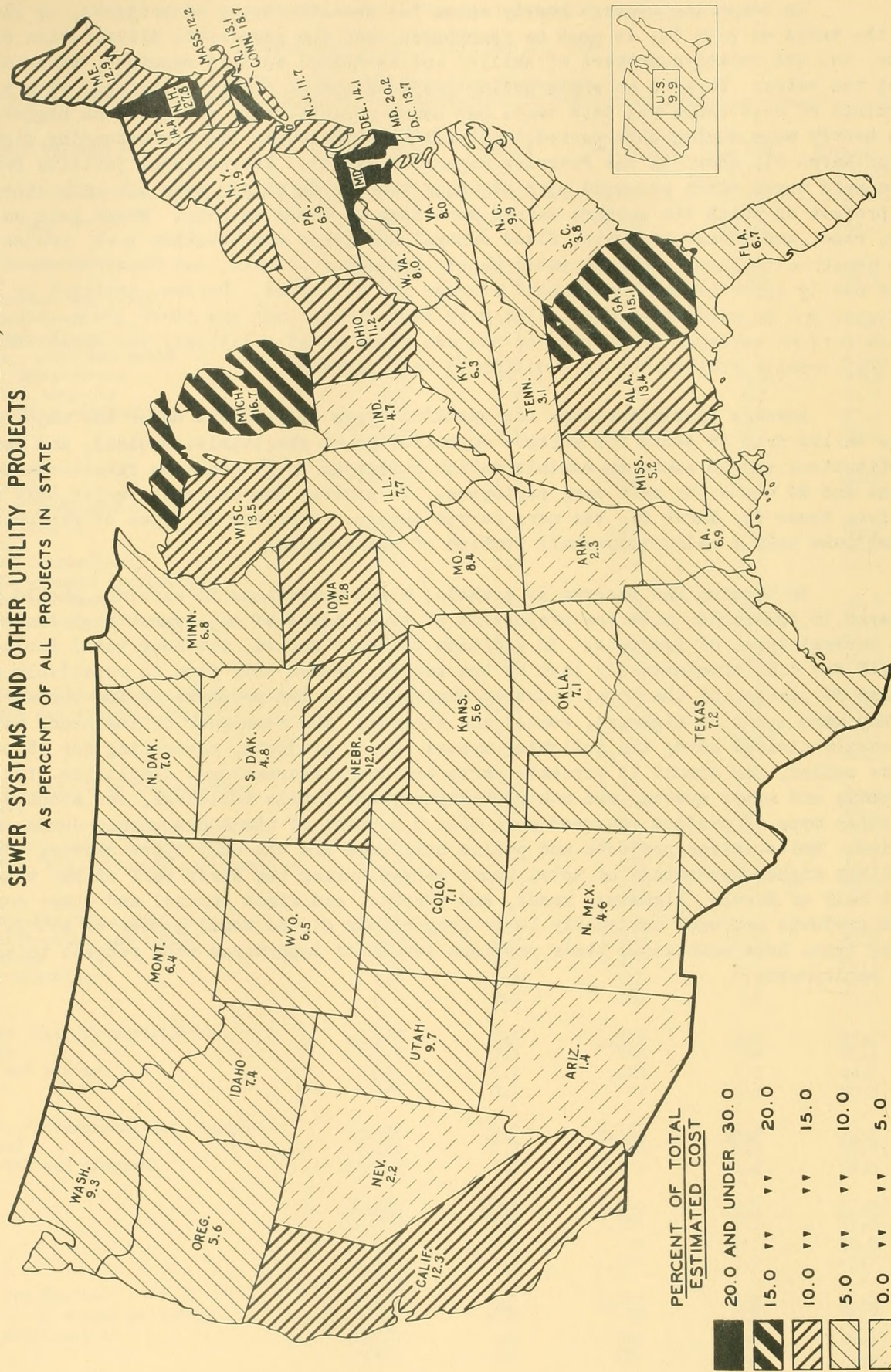
In comparing average hourly rates for specific types of projects, as listed in the table on page 14, it must be remembered that the geographic distribution of projects, and the relative numbers of skilled and technical workers required, materially affect the rates. Workers on white collar projects and on public buildings, with average earnings of 59.6 cents and 54.3 cents per hour, respectively, received the highest average hourly wage during this period, both slightly exceeding the corresponding figures as of March 31, shown in the Progress Report of May 15. Recreational facility projects also paid wages which averaged more per hour than in March and were the only other type of project on which the workers earned more than 50 cents an hour. Wages paid on highway, road, and street projects, flood control and other conservation work, projects for the construction and repair of water supply and sewer systems, and transportation projects more nearly approximated the general average for all types. Persons employed on goods projects and on sanitation and health work earned less than any other group except for those persons employed in work camps who are retained at relatively low wages inasmuch as they receive subsistence in addition to wage payments.

Average hourly earnings for specific types of projects under the major headings varied from 68 cents for workers on buildings of charitable, medical, and mental institutions and 63 cents on administration buildings to 34 cents on farm-to-market roads and 20 cents for work camp employees. In general the averages varied only slightly from those for March 31, the more marked changes occurring on types of projects which constitute only a relatively small portion of the program.

In viewing the program as a whole, these variations in earnings should be considered in connection with the proportion of total hours of employment represented by the several types of projects. In addition to hours worked, the hour total includes credit for time involuntarily lost by the worker, though this item is relatively small. Almost 35 percent of the total hours of employment on WPA projects during the first half of May were spent on highways, roads, and streets. The remainder of the hours were fairly evenly divided among the following types: goods projects, accounting for 13 percent; white collar, for almost 11 percent; parks and other recreational facilities, for 10 percent; and sewer systems and other utilities, and public buildings, for about 9 percent. No other type of project consumed more than 5 percent of the hours worked during this period. White collar projects and public buildings are the only types showing a perceptibly higher percentage of total hours worked during the first half of May than of the last half of March. Highways, roads, and streets, and flood control and other conservation projects consumed noticeably lower proportions of the total number of hours. All other types have maintained their previous levels of importance with respect to total WPA employment.



WPA PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION THROUGH APRIL 15, 1936  
SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITY PROJECTS  
AS PERCENT OF ALL PROJECTS IN STATE





## WPA PUBLIC UTILITY PROJECTS

WPA public utility projects are making substantial contributions to the public welfare in communities throughout the country. For example, the following project at a small State college in a southeastern State is typical of the water supply work being prosecuted throughout the Nation. This project was started January 21, 1936, and, despite the worst winter experienced in the district in the past forty years, is progressing at a rapid rate. In the past the whole community has depended on water



WPA WORKERS ROLLING A MAIN INTO PLACE FOR  
A WATER SYSTEM

pumped from wells for its supply. A sufficient quantity is not always available, and there is no water at all for fire fighting. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that sewerage emptying into nearby creeks makes the well water very unhealthy. Under the project, arrangements were made with the City of Greensboro to connect with their city supply line and to run a six-inch main a distance of somewhat over a mile to the college campus. This line will then be connected to the present distribution system. When completed, the project will serve a permanent population of 600 people, and a student body of approximately 250. There is also a large temporary popula-

tion during athletic games.

In addition to water purification and supply systems much work has been done on sewerage and on electric power generation and distribution. These three constitute the main types of public utility work being carried on by WPA. As of April 15, 1936, there had been selected for development about 8,400 of these projects at an estimated cost of approximately \$145,000,000. This figure represents about 10 percent of the total cost of all WPA projects selected for operation through the middle of April. The projects accounted for about 8 percent of the total man-hours of employment under the entire WPA program up to that time. The distribution of utility projects among the States corresponds approximately to the population distribution, with some of these projects operating in every State.

From the table on the following page it will be seen that the major activity of a public utility nature being conducted by WPA is the construction of sewerage systems. Work in this field represents about two-thirds of the total cost of all WPA public utility projects, and varies in type from the addition of a few hundred feet of pipe line to an existing system to the construction of new systems and treatment plants. The following instance will serve to indicate the magnitude of some of the undertakings.

There is a large trunk sewer, 25 feet wide, and 11 feet 3 inches high, in one of our major coastal cities. The condition of the ground in which this structure was placed is such that the city's engineers have been having great trouble keeping the sewer in place. A movement of six inches a year has resulted in damage amounting to half



ESTIMATED COST OF WPA PUBLIC UTILITY PROJECTS  
SELECTED FOR OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY STATES

(Values in thousands of dollars)

Through April 15, 1936

State	Total			Sewer Systems		Water Purifica- tion and Supply		Electri- fication		Other B/	
	Number of Projects	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U. S. TOTAL	8,413	\$144,742	100.0	\$101,027	100.0	\$34,483	100.0	\$2,203	100.0	\$7,029	100.0
Alabama	45	2,721	1.9	466	0.5	188	0.5	17	0.8	2,050	29.2
Arizona	6	83	0.1	10	-	69	0.2	-	-	4	0.1
Arkansas	56	364	0.3	211	0.2	119	0.3	20	0.9	14	0.2
California	305	10,594	7.3	7,892	7.8	2,501	7.2	189	8.6	12	0.2
Colorado	94	1,341	0.9	608	0.6	695	2.0	2	0.1	36	0.5
Connecticut	204	2,925	2.0	2,033	2.0	758	2.2	-	-	134	1.9
Delaware	17	229	0.2	214	0.2	15	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	4	649	0.4	498	0.5	125	0.4	-	-	26	0.4
Florida	56	1,120	0.8	778	0.8	162	0.5	33	1.5	147	2.1
Georgia	88	3,947	2.7	3,226	3.2	549	1.6	20	0.9	152	2.2
Idaho A/	52	500	0.3	171	0.2	271	0.8	30	1.4	28	0.4
Illinois	208	6,768	4.7	5,948	5.9	756	2.2	6	0.3	58	0.8
Indiana	193	2,349	1.6	1,558	1.5	430	1.2	270	12.3	91	1.3
Iowa	123	1,692	1.2	1,359	1.3	301	0.9	-	-	32	0.5
Kansas	100	1,013	0.7	473	0.5	431	1.2	2	0.1	107	1.5
Kentucky	124	1,441	1.0	1,244	1.2	155	0.4	8	0.4	34	0.5
Louisiana	51	1,193	0.8	616	0.6	503	1.5	29	1.3	45	0.6
Maine	53	608	0.4	532	0.5	76	0.2	-	-	-	-
Maryland	66	2,282	1.6	1,229	1.2	546	1.6	435	19.7	72	1.0
Massachusetts	729	7,069	4.9	4,902	4.9	2,109	6.1	49	2.2	9	0.1
Michigan	367	7,759	5.4	5,086	5.0	2,337	6.8	194	8.8	142	2.0
Minnesota	225	2,024	1.4	1,056	1.0	714	2.1	66	3.0	188	2.7
Mississippi	63	635	0.4	415	0.4	187	0.5	5	0.2	28	0.4
Missouri	96	2,934	2.0	2,299	2.3	399	1.2	179	8.1	57	0.8
Montana	47	458	0.3	236	0.2	206	0.6	2	0.1	14	0.2
Nebraska	156	1,266	0.9	579	0.6	537	1.6	17	0.8	133	1.9
Nevada	6	36	-	15	-	12	-	9	0.4	-	-
New Hampshire	93	1,080	0.7	819	0.8	261	0.8	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	364	5,529	3.8	2,839	2.8	2,052	6.0	109	4.9	529	7.5
New Mexico	33	307	0.2	130	0.1	150	0.4	-	-	27	0.4
New York City	11	14,183	9.8	11,867	11.7	2,316	6.7	-	-	-	-
New York (Excl. N.Y.C.)	921	18,535	12.8	14,017	13.9	4,377	12.6	21	1.0	120	1.7
North Carolina	125	1,224	0.8	789	0.8	282	0.8	-	-	153	2.2
North Dakota	71	336	0.2	175	0.2	103	0.3	5	0.2	53	0.8
Ohio	1,237	11,394	7.9	8,498	8.4	2,586	7.5	192	8.7	118	1.7
Oklahoma	116	2,000	1.4	1,205	1.2	591	1.7	-	-	204	2.9
Oregon	59	519	0.4	99	0.1	398	1.2	-	-	22	0.3
Pennsylvania	585	9,580	6.6	7,050	7.0	1,940	5.6	-	-	590	8.4
Rhode Island	48	1,241	0.9	702	0.7	539	1.6	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	56	450	0.3	175	0.2	171	0.5	7	0.3	97	1.4
South Dakota	52	314	0.2	188	0.2	94	0.3	1	-	31	0.4
Tennessee	55	538	0.4	329	0.3	207	0.6	2	0.1	-	-
Texas	208	2,689	1.9	1,695	1.7	860	2.5	31	1.4	103	1.5
Utah	97	776	0.5	359	0.4	398	1.2	17	0.8	2	-
Vermont	44	401	0.3	176	0.2	201	0.6	-	-	24	0.3
Virginia	121	901	0.6	584	0.6	300	0.9	9	0.4	8	0.1
Washington	93	1,725	1.2	1,129	1.1	576	1.7	11	0.5	9	0.1
West Virginia	138	1,707	1.2	1,639	1.6	53	0.2	-	-	15	0.2
Wisconsin	329	5,035	3.5	2,852	2.8	664	1.9	216	9.8	1,303	18.5
Wyoming	23	278	0.2	57	0.1	213	0.6	-	-	8	0.1

A/ Data for Idaho as of March 16.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the specified types.



NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF WPA PUBLIC UTILITY PROJECTS SELECTED  
FOR OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

Through April 15, 1936 A/

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Source of Funds				Sponsors' Funds	
		Total Estimated Cost		WPA Funds	Funds		
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of Total Cost	
TOTAL	8,413	\$144,742,135	100.0	\$110,498,480	\$34,243,655	23.7	
Sewer systems	5,384	101,027,258	69.8	79,839,462	21,187,796	21.0	
Water purification and supply	2,545	34,483,040	23.8	23,381,655	11,101,385	32.2	
Electrification	168	2,202,541	1.5	1,554,647	647,894	29.4	
Other <u>B/</u>	316	7,029,296	4.9	5,722,716	1,306,580	18.6	

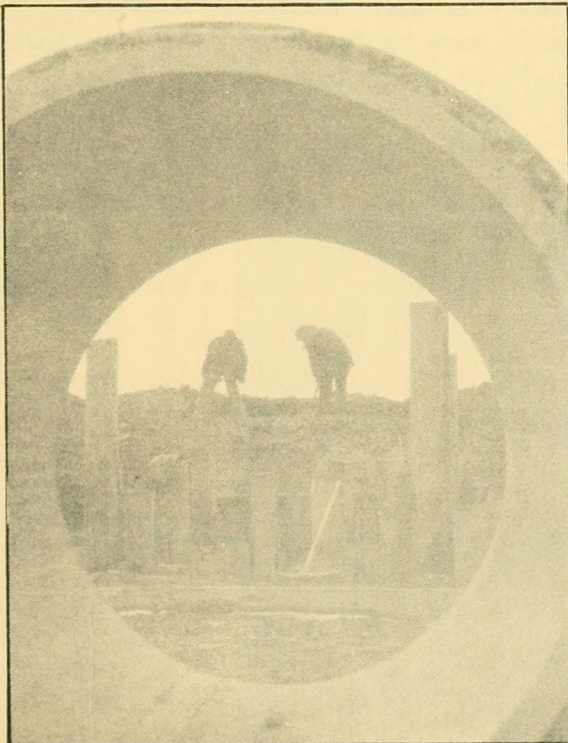
A/ Data for Idaho as of March 16.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

a million dollars. This line was built 13 years ago and is the main drainage outlet for a large, densely populated area.

The first signs of trouble became evident a year ago when the line was unable to accommodate the seasonal rains. Investigation showed that the sewer had rolled over and sunk five feet, and that the foot-thick concrete walls were badly cracked. It was found that the drift had worn off the wooden piles on which the sewer rested, 20 feet from their butts, and without this support the structure tilted, sank, and broke. A survey showed that 600 feet of sewer would have to be reconstructed. This work was started in April 1935 and was turned over to WPA in September after only about 150 feet had been excavated because of difficulty in keeping the 26-foot-deep cut from caving in. Under WPA the problem of building a sewer which would remain stationary has been solved. The project, which will employ 350 men for a year and cost about \$500,000, is now well under way. To replace the wooden piles, 60-foot, concrete-filled steel piles are being used. To give the necessary protection against shifting, batter piles are

being placed every 14 feet, and steel-sheet piling is being used every 30 feet. In order to maintain the trench, heavy timbering has been used throughout, and steel sheeting has been driven in front of large buildings facing on the street in order to prevent them from falling in. While the work is going on, the flow of sewage is being maintained by the use of a large timber flume.



WHEN COMPLETED THIS SEWER WILL SERVE  
EIGHT COMMUNITIES

About one-fourth of the total cost of public utility projects is being borne by the local sponsors. On projects in the miscellaneous group the sponsors are bearing about 19 percent of the cost, while on water purification and supply system work 32 percent of the total cost is coming from local sources. Analysis of the total cost of the projects by object of expenditure shows that 60 percent of the funds will be expended for labor and the remaining 40 percent for supplies, materials, and equipment. However, as shown in the table on the next page this division of funds varies for the several



ESTIMATED COST OF WPA PUBLIC UTILITY PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION,  
BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS

Through April 15, 1936 A/

Type of Project	Total Estimated Cost		Object of Expenditure			
			Direct Labor		Materials, Supplies, Equipment, Etc.	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent of Total Cost	Amount	Percent of Total Cost
TOTAL	\$144,742,135	100.0	\$87,240,432	60.3	\$57,501,703	39.7
Sewer systems	101,027,258	100.0	63,494,659	62.8	37,532,599	37.2
Water purification and supply	34,483,040	100.0	18,898,726	54.8	15,584,314	45.2
Electrification	2,202,541	100.0	1,256,249	57.0	946,292	43.0
Other <u>B/</u>	7,029,296	100.0	3,590,798	51.1	3,438,498	48.9

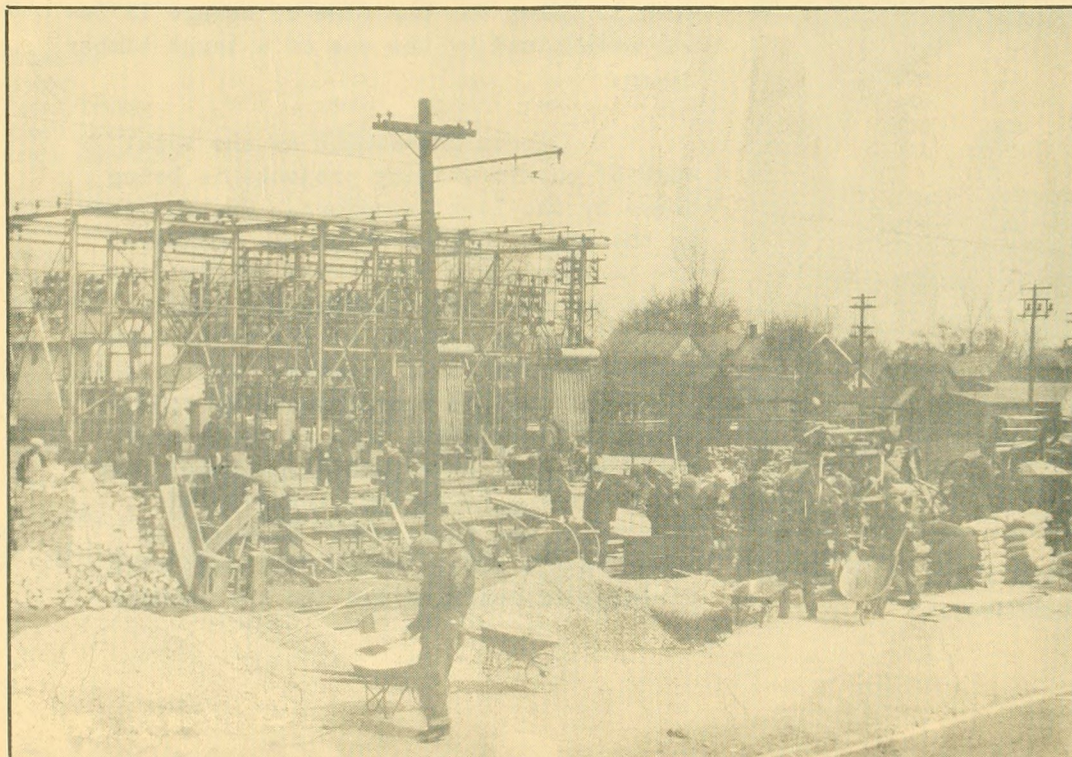
A/ Data for Idaho as of March 16.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

types of projects. Sixty-three percent of the expenditure on sewer systems is going for labor, while under the miscellaneous group only slightly more than 51 percent of the funds will be so expended.

WPA funds and funds provided by sponsors for public utility projects are expended for widely different purposes. Of the total amount provided by the WPA, it is estimated that 75 percent will be paid to workers in wages and 25 percent will be spent for materials, supplies, and equipment, while of the sponsors' pledges only 13 percent will be used for labor. The fact that sponsors supply a large part of the necessary materials and equipment permits the prosecution of large public utility construction projects without the diversion of an excessive proportion of Federal funds from their major purpose of providing wages for workers from relief rolls.

It may be noted from the table on page 18 that although every State has some sewerage projects, the bulk was concentrated in a relatively small number of States. Approximately 70 percent of the projects on a cost basis were in 10 States, with New York (excluding New York City) leading and New York City next in importance. In fact, the projects of these two areas combined represent in cost about one-fourth of all sewerage projects. This, of course, is to be expected in view of the facts that the cost



POWER

STATION

CONSTRUCTION



of sewers increases rapidly with their capacity and that sewerage systems are in general necessary only in centers of population.

Water purification and supply systems, the second most important type of utility project, show an average cost per project of about \$14,000. As in the case of sewers the projects range in magnitude from the laying of a few hundred feet of pipe line as an adjunct to an existing system to the design and construction of complete systems with pipe lines, pumping stations, and reservoirs. Again, and probably for the same reasons, it is found that although all States have some projects of this type, a relatively small number have the bulk of them. In the case of waterworks, ten leading States account for approximately 64 percent of the projects.

Electrification projects, as a whole, represent a much smaller portion of the WPA public utility activity than either of the previously mentioned types. This work in general involves the construction of generating plants or the erection of transmission lines and distribution lines. A good many of the larger projects involve a combination of both these phases. The social and economic value of providing people in rural areas with electrical service cannot be over-estimated. Up to the middle of April, 33 of the States had approved projects of this type with an average cost of about \$13,000.

All WPA public utility projects not falling under these three main classifications have been summarized in a miscellaneous group. These projects average approximately \$23,000 a piece and have been approved for operation in all but six States. While this category represents largely combinations of the three major types it also includes isolated instances of

EMPLOYMENT, MAN-HOURS, AND EARNINGS  
ON WPA PUBLIC UTILITY PROJECTS

August 31, 1935 through May 15, 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

Period Ending	Persons Employed	Man- Hours A/	Earnings
TOTAL	-	165,006,733	\$ 73,809,493
<u>1935</u>			
August 31	55	2,507	861
September 30	10,607	811,928	344,533
October 31	43,683	4,611,393	2,071,356
November 30	140,766	9,686,996	4,550,532
December 31	234,948	23,646,540	10,183,019
<u>1936</u>			
January 31	266,846	27,228,373	11,827,476
February 29	273,068	27,972,000	12,690,773
March 15	273,725	14,861,932	6,675,035
March 31	271,265	14,896,646	6,682,832
April 15	256,570	14,139,375	6,331,593
April 30	247,095	13,568,004	6,222,755
May 15	239,193	13,581,039	6,228,728

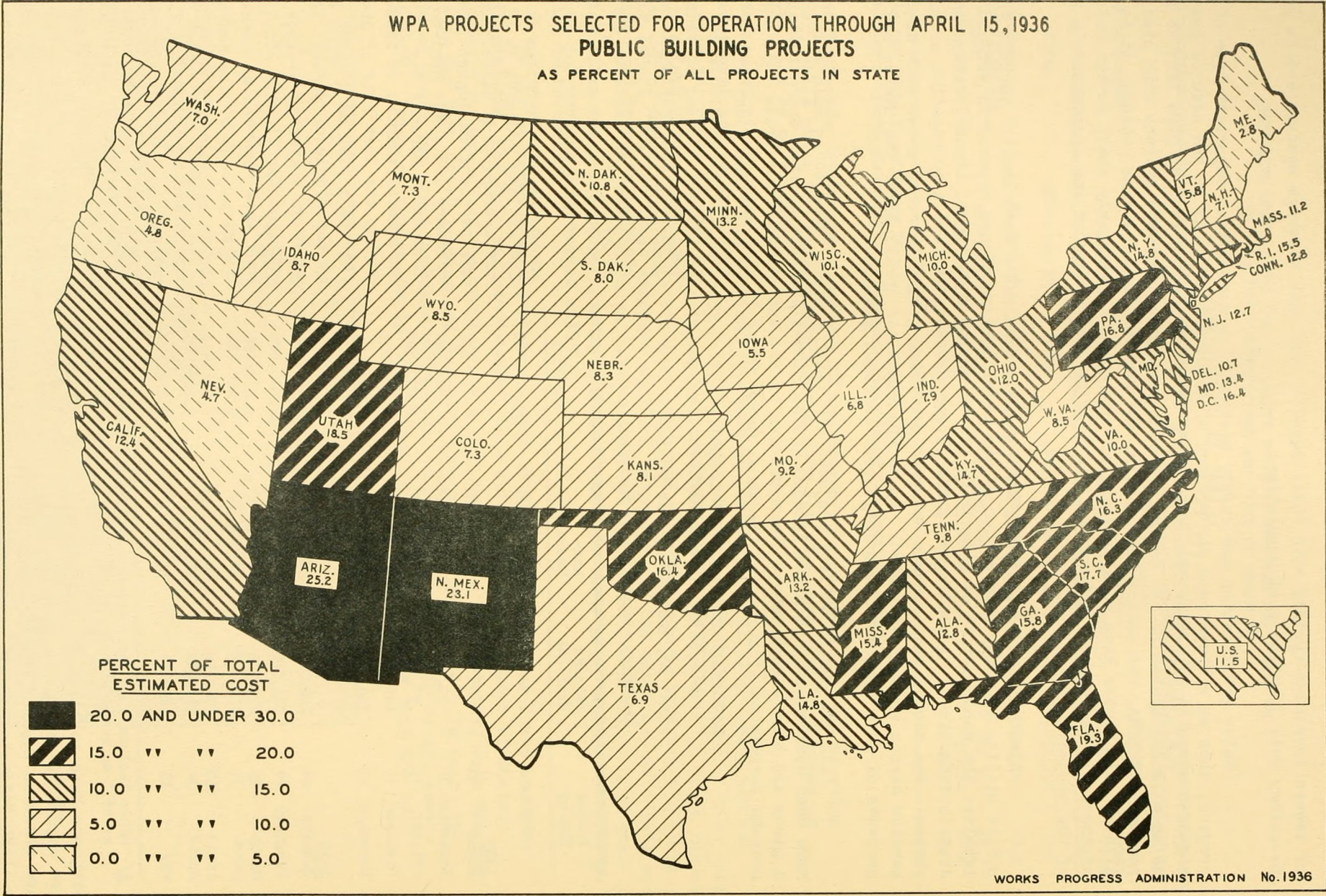
A/ Hours include time involuntarily lost by the workers, as well as hours worked.

projects have received \$73,809,000 in return for more than 165,000,000 man-hours. The average wage of 45 cents per hour has remained practically constant throughout the entire period and shows no appreciable variation from the rates prevailing among the several types of utility projects.

such work as gas development. A map on page 16 shows for each State the percentage which public utility projects contributed to the total of projects selected for operation as of April 15.

The trend of employment, man-hours, and earnings on WPA public utility projects is given in the accompanying table, monthly for the period from August 1935 through February 1936, and semi-monthly from March through May 15, 1936. Employment started on these projects during the last half of August and rose to a peak of 273,725 persons by the middle of March. From this point on a gradual decline occurred until on May 15 only 239,193 persons were reported at work. Seventy-two percent of the number employed on the latter date were working on sewerage systems, 21 percent on water supply systems, and only 2 and 5 percent, respectively, on electrification and miscellaneous projects. Workers on these utility







## WPA PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS

Projects involving construction, modernization, and repair of publicly owned buildings of all types, and improvement of the surrounding grounds, as well as certain housing projects, are included in the WPA building classification. The total estimated cost of public building projects selected for operation by the Works Progress Administration through April 15 was \$167,631,668. This represented almost 12 percent of the total estimated cost for all WPA projects selected for operation through that date. Although the relative importance of this phase of the WPA program varies widely from State to State, some projects of this type are in operation in all parts of the country. Among the States the greatest emphasis on public building projects is being made in Arizona and New Mexico. Here the need for additional schoolhouses has been the dominant factor in leading State Administrators to designate about a quarter of their funds for use on public building projects. Florida and Utah are devoting nearly a fifth of their funds to this work, followed by South Carolina, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, and North Carolina. In contrast, Maine is expending less than 3 percent of its funds for this purpose, while Iowa, Nevada, Oregon, and Vermont are also laying less stress on this aspect of the program. Details regarding the distribution of funds for public building projects in the various states are given in the table on the following page.

Cost of the Work

Of the total of some 13,000 public building projects selected for operation through April 15, nearly half were for the construction and repair of schools and other educational buildings. This type represents 35 percent of the estimated cost of all public building projects. Almost 16 percent of the funds are being devoted to work on buildings for social and recreational purposes. Projects for the construction and repair of administrative buildings, of buildings for charitable, medical, and mental institutions, and projects involving the improvement of grounds, although varying considerably in number, each constituted between 10 and 13 percent of total cost. Housing and Federal building projects were relatively unimportant parts of the program.

Local sponsors pledged almost 23 percent of the estimated total cost of public building projects. Of the several types of public building projects the greatest per-

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF WPA PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS  
SELECTED FOR OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Through April 15, 1936 A/

Type of Building Project	Number of Projects		Source of Funds				
			Total Estimated Cost		WPA Funds	Sponsors Funds	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of Total Cost
TOTAL	13,325	100.0	\$167,631,668	100.0	\$129,356,683	\$38,274,985	22.8
Administrative	1,937	14.5	21,376,499	12.8	16,077,144	5,299,355	24.8
Charitable, medical & mental	882	6.6	19,032,603	11.4	15,816,705	3,215,898	16.9
Educational	6,201	46.5	58,966,662	35.2	42,643,989	16,322,673	27.7
Social and recreational	1,605	12.0	26,216,099	15.6	18,784,316	7,431,783	28.3
Federal (including military and naval)	316	2.4	8,268,751	4.9	7,122,724	1,146,027	13.9
Improvement of grounds	1,739	13.1	16,300,522	9.7	13,170,293	3,130,229	19.2
Housing	45	0.4	2,837,693	1.7	2,776,278	61,415	2.2
Other <u>B/</u>	600	4.5	14,632,839	8.7	12,965,234	1,667,605	11.4

A/ Data for Idaho as of March 16, 1936.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.



NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF WPA PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS  
SELECTED FOR OPERATION, BY STATES

Through April 15, 1936

State	Number of Projects	Total Estimated Cost		
		Amount	Percent of U. S. Total for Public Building Projects	Percent of Total for All Types
U. S. TOTAL	13,325	\$167,631,668	100.0	11.5
Alabama	238	2,602,344	1.6	12.8
Arizona	108	1,475,460	0.9	25.2
Arkansas	291	2,049,012	1.2	13.2
California	695	10,740,683	6.4	12.4
Colorado	162	1,362,711	0.8	7.2
Connecticut	219	2,004,685	1.2	12.8
Delaware	16	173,887	0.1	10.7
District of Columbia	25	781,252	0.5	16.4
Florida	223	3,195,458	1.9	19.3
Georgia	439	4,145,354	2.5	15.8
Idaho B/	93	582,267	0.3	8.7
Illinois	327	6,039,493	3.6	6.8
Indiana	480	3,985,485	2.4	7.9
Iowa	114	727,070	0.4	5.5
Kansas	185	1,465,593	0.9	8.1
Kentucky	463	3,363,709	2.0	14.7
Louisiana	103	2,577,203	1.5	14.8
Maine	26	130,439	0.1	2.8
Maryland	63	1,513,015	0.9	13.4
Massachusetts	831	6,506,839	3.9	11.3
Michigan	337	4,658,879	2.8	10.0
Minnesota	371	3,932,360	2.3	13.2
Mississippi	295	1,903,732	1.1	15.4
Missouri	244	3,207,926	1.9	9.2
Montana	78	518,767	0.3	7.3
Nebraska	153	878,677	0.5	8.3
Nevada	20	75,062	0.0	4.7
New Hampshire	44	274,791	0.2	7.1
New Jersey	412	5,994,916	3.6	12.7
New Mexico	193	1,533,329	0.9	23.1
New York	499	40,660,605	24.3	14.8
North Carolina	308	2,005,763	1.2	16.3
North Dakota	125	515,372	0.3	10.8
Ohio	1,494	12,192,244	7.3	12.0
Oklahoma	360	4,628,804	2.8	16.4
Oregon	128	442,082	0.3	4.7
Pennsylvania	1,049	10,429,953	6.2	7.6
Rhode Island	90	1,466,329	0.9	15.5
South Carolina	308	2,081,349	1.2	17.7
South Dakota	87	528,313	0.3	8.0
Tennessee	241	1,718,381	1.0	9.8
Texas	317	2,572,306	1.5	6.8
Utah	114	1,478,910	0.9	18.5
Vermont	51	162,232	0.1	5.8
Virginia	210	1,134,019	0.7	10.0
Washington	158	1,287,377	0.8	7.0
West Virginia	150	1,812,799	1.1	8.5
Wisconsin	334	3,751,871	2.2	10.1
Wyoming	54	362,561	0.2	8.5

A/ Including housing projects.

B/ Data for Idaho as of March 16.



**ESTIMATED COST OF WPA PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS SELECTED  
FOR OPERATION, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE AND TYPES OF PROJECTS**

Through April 15, 1936 A/

Type of Building Project	Total Estimated Cost		Object of Expenditure			
			Direct Labor		Materials, Supplies, Equipment, Etc.	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent of Total Cost	Amount	Percent of Total Cost
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$167,631,668	100.0	\$104,863,809	62.6	\$62,767,859	37.4
Administrative	21,376,499	100.0	13,073,608	61.2	8,302,891	38.8
Charitable, medical and mental	19,032,603	100.0	12,716,712	66.8	6,315,891	33.2
Educational	58,966,662	100.0	36,129,380	61.3	22,837,282	38.7
Social and recreational	26,216,099	100.0	14,343,390	54.7	11,872,709	45.3
Federal (including military and naval)	8,268,751	100.0	4,380,092	53.0	3,888,659	47.0
Improvement of grounds	16,300,522	100.0	11,995,533	73.6	4,304,989	26.4
Housing	2,837,693	100.0	2,531,081	89.2	306,612	10.8
Other <u>B/</u>	14,632,839	100.0	9,694,013	66.2	4,938,826	33.8

A/ Data for Idaho as of March 16, 1936.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

centage of total cost, 28 percent, was pledged by sponsors for the social and recreational, and the educational groups. For administrative buildings 25 percent of the approved cost was provided by local sponsors.

Labor costs on public building projects selected for operation through April 15 were estimated at around 63 percent of total cost, as shown in the table above. They were highest on housing projects, at approximately 89 percent, and lowest on Federal building projects. On the latter the cost of materials, supplies, and equipment reached a total of 47 percent. The low materials cost for housing projects is largely accounted for by the fact that these projects consist almost entirely of demolition of old buildings and of slum clearance, generally in preparation for construction work carried on by other agencies.

### Employment

The public building program did not get well under way until October 1935.

#### **EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL EARNINGS ON WPA PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS, BY MONTHS A/**

October 1935 to April 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

Month	Persons Employed on Public Building Projects		Earnings of Workers on Public Building Projects	
	Number <u>B/</u>	Percent of All WPA Projects	Amount	Percent of All WPA Projects
<b>1935</b>				
October	62,528	9.6	\$ 4,329,778	13.8
November	125,161	7.3	6,008,389	9.9
December	198,794	7.4	10,105,357	8.7
<b>1936</b>				
January	210,631	7.1	11,205,232	8.5
February	205,037	6.8	11,361,305	8.2
March	248,878	8.2	14,116,528	9.7
April	237,723	9.0	13,841,745	10.2

A/ Including housing projects.

B/ Number employed during the last half of the month.

Analysis of employment and earnings on these projects since October shows that from the beginning of the program both employment and earnings rose steadily until March 31 and thereafter receded moderately. Compared to the WPA Program as a whole, however, it is found that employment and earnings on these projects played a less important role during the winter months, but showed a tendency to rise in importance as warm weather returned, enabling local administrators to undertake more construction work. The accompanying table illustrates these trends.



More than a quarter of a million workers were employed on public building projects during the period ending May 15. One-third of these were engaged in the construction and repair of schools and other educational buildings. The accompanying tabulation reveals, however, that average hourly earnings were highest for the group of workers engaged in constructing and repairing buildings of charitable, medical, and mental institutions. These workers received 68 cents per hour for their labor, as compared with 55 cents for the group employed on educational buildings, and an average of 54 cents for the public building classification as a whole. The lowest paid section was engaged in the improvement of grounds.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PUBLIC BUILDING  
PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Semimonthly Period Ending May 15, 1936

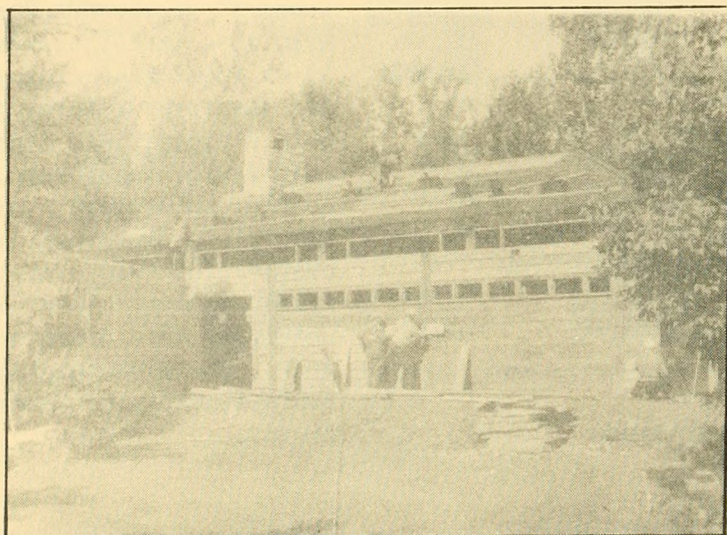
Excluding Administrative Employees

Type of Building Project	Persons Employed		Hours on Which Payment was Based A/ (In Thousands)	Total Earnings (In Thousands)	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
	Number	Percent			
TOTAL	233,666	100.0	12,609	\$6,843	54.3
Administrative	28,571	12.2	1,453	920	63.3
Charitable, medical and mental	20,376	8.7	1,066	727	68.2
Educational	77,537	33.2	4,189	2,315	55.3
Social and recreational	37,951	16.3	2,048	971	47.4
Federal Government (including military and naval)	16,197	6.9	868	432	49.8
Improvement of grounds	31,351	13.4	1,767	740	41.9
Housing	5,662	2.4	316	180	57.0
Other B/	16,021	6.9	902	558	61.9

A/ Includes, in addition to hours worked, hours credited for time involuntarily lost by workers.

B/ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

Employment on public building projects tends to be greatest in areas with large urban populations. For instance, nearly a fifth of the WPA workers employed on public buildings are concentrated in New York City and more than a quarter of them are employed in the five States of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The reasons for this are fairly obvious, since more public buildings are located in cities than in rural areas and more unemployed building trades workers whose skills must be utilized are found in urban centers. In considering employment by types of projects within the respective States, however, it is found that many rural States are placing more emphasis on public buildings than the highly populated industrial States, largely because their need for improved public buildings is greater. New York City still leads the list in respect to the importance of public buildings in the total program, followed by Arizona, New Mexico, Maryland, Florida, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Alabama, Utah, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Kentucky, in the order named.



BUILDING  
A  
TRAILSIDE  
NATURE  
STUDY  
MUSEUM



## WORKS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Regular activities of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department include the construction, maintenance and repair of all buildings, roads, railroads, and utilities (other than fortifications) connected with the Army. This Division is also responsible for the development and maintenance of such airports and cemeteries as are under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The work is prosecuted at Army forts and posts, National Guard camps, and National cemeteries.

The Planning Branch of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps in recent years has developed a six-year advance planning program for construction and repairs. Work projects which are being financed with funds from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are a part of this program. The emergency appropriations have been of particular service in enabling the Corps to carry out a much larger portion of its program for repairs and maintenance than would otherwise have been possible.

Projects constituting the Works Program activities of the Quartermaster Corps are operated under the supervision of the Construction Division of the Corps, and the nature of the work closely resembles the usual activities of this Division. Presidential allocations from ERA Act funds, amounting to about \$14,700,000, have been made to the Corps for the prosecution of these projects. The bulk of the funds are being expended

## NUMBER AND ALLOTMENTS OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS PROJECTS, BY STATES

As of May 30, 1936

State	Number of Projects	Allotments	State	Number of Projects	Allotments
U. S. TOTAL	247	\$ 14,593,212			
Alabama	8	1,979,341	Nebraska	2	\$ 36,657
Arizona	4	374,554	Nevada	-	-
Arkansas	8	219,100	New Hampshire	-	-
California	11	876,922	New Jersey	10	916,138
Colorado	2	292,200	New Mexico	3	17,389
Connecticut	1	- A/	New York	21	1,033,142 A/
Delaware	3	42,240	North Carolina	6	45,577
District of Columbia	3	698,737	North Dakota	1	8,327
Florida	2	12,245	Ohio	4	163,086
Georgia	10	198,583	Oklahoma	7	491,501
Idaho	1	8,200	Oregon	1	2,500
Illinois	12	797,373	Pennsylvania	6	613,099
Indiana	4	66,950	Rhode Island	1	23,850
Iowa	2	51,500	South Carolina	3	69,886
Kansas	3	263,591	South Dakota	1	5,750
Kentucky	10	60,993	Tennessee	3	21,300
Louisiana	7	255,450	Texas	13	1,333,100
Maine	1	3,475	Utah	2	28,899
Maryland	11	143,303	Vermont	4	39,417
Massachusetts	5	89,878	Virginia	16	294,175
Michigan	3	99,000	Washington	7	183,135
Minnesota	2	156,176	West Virginia	4	17,062
Mississippi	3	6,495	Wisconsin	1	400
Missouri	5	110,496	Wyoming	-	-
Montana	2	8,850			
			Hawaii	6	1,733,170
			Panama Canal Zone	2	700,000

A/ Allotment for project in Connecticut included in figure for New York.



NUMBER, ALLOTMENTS, AND ESTIMATED LABOR  
COST OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS PROJECTS,  
BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

As of May 30, 1936

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Allotment	Estimated Labor Cost	Estimated Labor Cost As Percent of Allotment
TOTAL	247	\$14,593,212	\$9,229,161	63.2
Airport improvement	8	983,162	630,365	64.1
Buildings				
New construction	26	2,895,691	1,591,733	55.0
Improvement	16	1,734,891	1,306,898	75.3
Repair	42	2,969,033	1,997,920	67.3
Boat repair	5	6,778	5,290	78.0
Cemetery extensions	2	40,000	22,085	55.2
Cemetery improvement	68	248,028	175,565	70.8
Flood damage repair	17	259,523	62,869	24.2
Grounds improvement	7	1,049,549	596,004	56.8
Road improvement	2	457,790	226,223	49.4
Railroad improvement	1	7,000	4,620	66.0
Utilities improvement	4	78,660	36,781	46.8
Miscellaneous construction	3	120,760	83,485	69.1
Miscellaneous repairs	46	3,742,347	2,489,323	66.5

at Army posts and forts, with about equal amounts devoted to new construction and to general repairs and maintenance.

The new construction work consists of the building of hospital accommodations, barracks, officers' quarters, warehouses, garages, airplane hangars, gasoline and oil storage houses, bombing and target ranges, and arsenals. Repair and maintenance work includes general repairs to buildings and utilities; repair and reconstruction of roads, walks, railroad trackage, wharves and docks; improvement and landscaping of grounds; and repair of

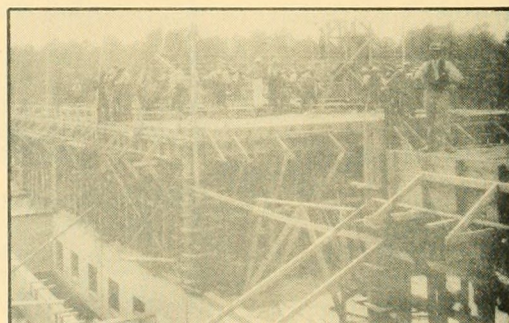
boats. Projects for the improvement and maintenance of National cemeteries, which together with work on National Guard and training camps constitute a minor part of the program, involve the erection of entrances to cemeteries; building of comfort stations within the cemeteries; general repair of buildings, utilities, roads, paths, and fences; and the re-setting and cleaning of monuments.

The Quartermaster Corps has received approval for 247 work projects. According to figures from the Bureau (which differ slightly from Treasury data due to a time lag in certain steps of the accounting procedure) allotments totalling almost \$14,600,000 had been made for these projects by May 30, 1936. The distribution of the funds by type of project is shown in the accompanying table.

Estimated expenditures for labor represent approximately 63 percent of the total cost of the work. This figure compares favorably with the ratios usually existing on work of this type. The Corps has adhered closely to the established schedule of monthly earnings except in the few instances on permanent buildings where the law requires that the prevailing wage be paid.

#### Employment

The Quartermaster Corps was one of the first Federal agencies to start activities under the Works Program, getting its program under way in July 1935. By the end of that month a total of 623 persons were employed. The number at work mounted rapidly during the next four months, and reached a peak of 17,173 persons on November 30, 1935. Since that period the number of workers has dropped until, at the end of May, a total of 13,125 persons were employed. At no time during the interim between November and May 30 was the employment less than at the end of May. The data presented in the table on the following page show that employment was fairly constant once the program was thoroughly under way. The decrease since December was caused partly by weather conditions, and failure to increase with the coming of spring was due to the fact that projects were being completed rapidly.



CONSTRUCTION OF A QUARTERMASTER  
WAREHOUSE



**NUMBER ON PERSONS EMPLOYED ON QUARTERMASTER  
CORPS PROJECTS, BY RELIEF STATUS**

July 1935 to May 1936

Excluding Administrative Employees

Week Ending		Total	Relief		Non-Relief	
			Number of Persons	Per Cent of Total	Number of Persons	Per Cent of Total
<b>1935</b>						
July	27	623	561	90.0	62	10.0
August	31	3,983	3,795	95.3	188	4.7
September	28	10,269	9,728	94.7	541	5.3
October	26	15,047	14,272	94.8	775	5.2
November	30	17,173	16,122	93.9	1,051	6.1
December	28	16,982	15,810	93.1	1,172	6.9
<b>1936</b>						
January	25	16,918	15,432	91.2	1,486	8.8
February	29	15,352	13,242	86.3	2,110	13.7
March	28	14,557	12,295	84.5	2,262	15.5
April	25	14,600	12,311	84.3	2,289	15.7
May	30	13,125	10,836	82.6	2,289	17.4

From the beginning of the program in July 1935 until the end of January 1936 the proportion of persons taken from relief rolls was at all times at least 90 percent of the total. During subsequent months there were slight decreases in the ratio until finally, at the end of May, it dropped to 82.6 percent. This decrease is attributed to the fact that, as the projects draw to a close, employment of persons from relief rolls falls off much more rapidly than does employment of other persons, since the work of skilled laborers and supervisory employees is the last to be completed.

**Man-Year Cost**

The Quartermaster Corps has been successful in meeting the Works Program requirement of low man-year expenditures. Although no current project-by-project figures are available on actual man-year cost, the following table which lists the estimated and actual figures for several completed projects indicates that in most cases actual man-year costs compare favorably with those originally estimated by the Corps. While these projects do not represent the larger and perhaps more important projects, they are generally typical of the work being done by the Quartermaster Corps, and can serve as a criterion of what may be expected of the balance of the work. This fact is further borne out by a comparison of man-years of employment provided as of May 23 and the Treasury statement of obligations and expenditures as of May 20, (See table on page 38). A total of 10,885 man-years of employment have been provided, and obligations and expenditures have amounted to \$10,170,000 and \$9,334,000, respectively. These figures indicate obligations of \$934 per man-year, and actual expenditures of \$857.

**ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL MAN-YEAR COST OF TYPICAL  
COMPLETED QUARTERMASTER CORPS PROJECTS**

Location of Project		Type of Work	Net Allo- cation	Estimated Man-Year Cost	Actual Man-Year Cost
Arkansas	Camp Pike	Railroad track improvement	\$17,700	\$694	\$569
"	Fort Smith	Cemetery improvement	2,000	575	476
"	Little Rock	Airport improvement	2,000	694	710
Delaware	Fort Dupont	Building repair	12,040	572	948
Florida	St. Augustine	Cemetery improvement	1,000	471	500
Georgia	Andersonville	" "	4,933	471	428
"	Marietta	Heat and electricity distribution system improvement	400	762	899
"	"	Cemetery improvement	5,000	471	480
Indiana	New Albany	" "	4,450	785	810
Iowa	Des Moines	Building repair	50,000	816	974
New Jersey	Beverly	Cemetery improvement	3,500	702	853
"	"	Camp Dix	3,900	870	886
"	"	Miscellaneous improvements	90,000	790	1,004
New York	Fort Tilden	Miscellaneous repairs	9,000	995	801

**Completed Projects**

Eighty-one of the 247 Quartermaster Corps projects had been completed by May 30 at a total cost of \$854,399. The distribution of these projects by States is shown in the following table. Although the completed projects are in most cases among the smaller in



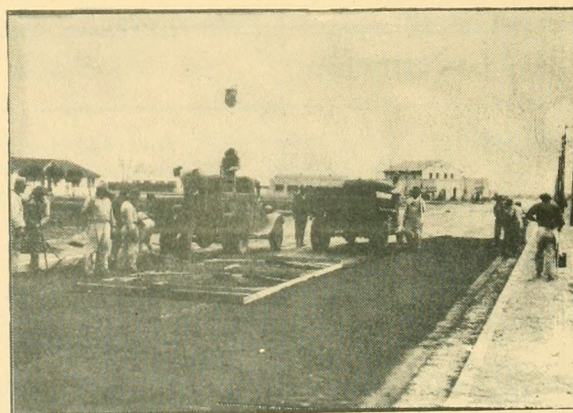
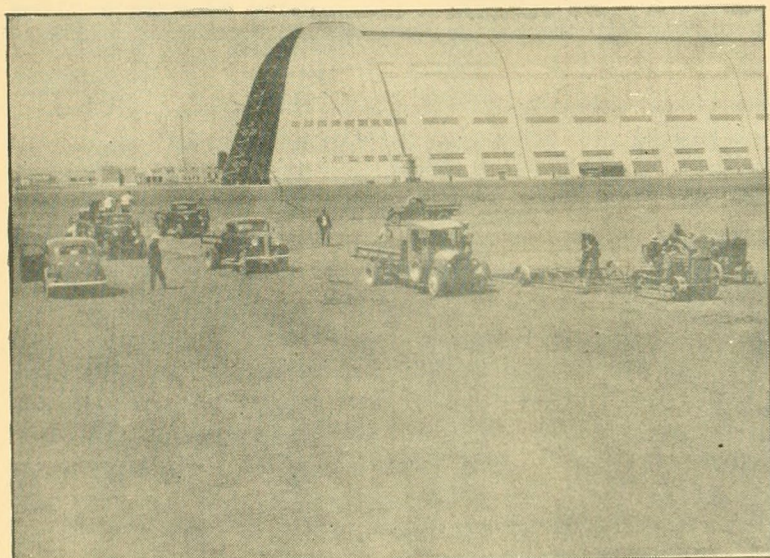
the group they are characteristic of the general nature of the work projects of the Quartermaster Corps. For instance, the project at Fort Des Moines for miscellaneous repair and improvement involved construction work for a sewage disposal system; painting and general repair work on the exterior of the buildings; and redecoration of the interior, laying of

# NUMBER AND TOTAL COST OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS PROJECTS COMPLETED, BY STATES

As of May 30, 1936.

State	Number	Total Cost	State	Number	Total Cost
TOTAL	81	\$854,399			
Arkansas	3	10,998	Mississippi	2	\$ 6,478
Arizona	2	11,784	Missouri	3	7,495
California	3	53,176	Montana	1	5,850
Colorado	1	20,000	Nebraska	2	36,657
Delaware	1	12,040	New Jersey	5	140,397
Florida	2	12,244	New York	9	138,221
Georgia	6	50,489	North Carolina	3	8,482
Illinois	4	14,687	Ohio	1	47,878
Indiana	2	8,110	Oregon	1	2,494
Iowa	2	51,500	South Carolina	2	4,821
Kansas	1	800	South Dakota	1	5,750
Kentucky	5	34,640	Tennessee	3	21,253
Louisiana	5	33,605	Texas	2	18,891
Maryland	1	250	Virginia	1	1,500
Massachusetts	1	15,038	Washington	3	30,701
Michigan	1	10,000	Hawaii	2	38,170

new floors, and installation of additional showers in the barracks. On a project at Fort Knox, Kentucky, tent frames and concrete tent floors were constructed, interiors of the mess halls were painted, windows and doors were repaired, gravel walks were resurfaced and new walks constructed from the main paths to each tent, and repairs were made on the plumbing and drainage systems. A project for the repair of boats at Fort Stevens, Oregon, completed on March 25, included the installation of propeller baskets, adjustable masts, and a complete lighting system. Three harbor boats have been thoroughly overhauled; all worn and broken parts of the motors have been replaced with new equipment. Sliding doors have been built from the boat house and the tracks leading from the boat house into the water have been rebuilt. Switches for the tracks have been raised out of the water and placed even with the tracks, thus making the tracks usable at all tides.



AIRPORT AND ROAD WORK AT  
ARMY POSTS



## WORKS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The Bureau of Internal Revenue was created in its present form by Act of Congress, July 1, 1862, for the primary purposes of (1) collecting all taxes with the exception of those on imports, and (2) regulating traffic in certain commodities. The taxes collected under the first item may be divided roughly as follows: (a) income taxes, (b) alcohol taxes, and (c) miscellaneous other taxes. Since returns are made by individuals and corporations or organizations who themselves calculate the amount of taxes for which they are obligated, an examination of returns must be made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in order to correct errors or to prevent wilful evasions. The extent of such examination, of course, was limited by the capacity of the staff available.

The examining function, in years prior to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, had been confined by the Income Tax Unit to the investigation of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries making returns on gross incomes in excess of certain fixed amounts. The rules of selection were designed to accomplish the examination of the largest number of returns that could be handled by the regular staff. Thus, of about 700,000 returns sent by revenue agents each year for attention by the central office, those in the medium and lower income brackets, numbering approximately 350,000, went to the files without examination of any sort. This method of selection created the impression that returns from the same taxpayers were examined every year.

Similar conditions obtained generally in the administration of the other tax units. Payment of taxes on alcoholic beverages and spirits was being evaded regularly by bootleggers and illicit distillers. Since the regular staff of the Alcohol Tax Unit was too limited for the detection of more than a small minority of the evasions, investigation of cases was undertaken only when evidence arose justifying it. A test house-to-house canvass revealed an appalling number of illegal operations and gave credence to the contention that the former activity in the prevention of evasion was extremely inadequate.

Collection of miscellaneous excise taxes on manufacturers' goods also involved the problem of delinquency and deliberate evasion. The 21 collection districts, covering the 20 largest metropolitan areas in the country, contained about 209,000 organizations subject to the payment of excise taxes, representing a large majority of the total number in the country as a whole. Lack of personnel and money made impossible the investigation of any cases except those where evidence specifically justified it.

Recognizing this situation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue submitted to the National Emergency Council application for funds from the Emergency Relief Appropriation to institute (1) an examination of income and income tax returns of 1934 to cost \$1,577,894, (2) a retail liquor dealers inspection to cost \$1,086,941, and (3) an investigation of miscellaneous tax delinquencies to cost \$2,448,291. In submittal, the Bureau

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR BUREAU OF  
INTERNAL REVENUE PROJECTS

As of May 29, 1936

Project	Original Presidential Allocations	Rescissions	Net Allocations
TOTAL	\$5,113,126	\$1,441,538	\$3,671,588
Income Tax Examination	1,577,894	801,489	776,405
Retail Liquor Dealers Inspection	1,086,941	166,758	920,183
Miscellaneous Tax Investigation	2,448,291	473,291	1,975,000

expressed the belief that each of the three projects would recover, in delinquent and deficient taxes, an amount greatly in excess of its cost. In the case of the examination of income and income tax returns, it was felt that the project would tend to break down the suspicion that personal discrimination occasioned the investigation of the same cases every year.

On July 31, 1935, the President approved the projects



as submitted. Warrants countersigned by the Comptroller General on August 2, and Advices of Allocation issued on August 6, made \$5,113,126 available for the prosecution of the three projects. Subsequent rescissions brought the net allocation down to \$3,671,588 by May 29, 1936.

Operations were begun on both the retail liquor dealers inspection and the investigation of miscellaneous tax delinquencies on August 16, 1935, while the examination of income and income tax returns of 1934 got under way about two weeks later. The requirement that at least 90 percent of the personnel employed on projects financed by funds from the ERA Act must be taken from relief rolls precluded the employment of experienced operatives who would be immediately capable of assuming the duties and responsibilities required in the prosecution of this work. It became apparent that persons available for employment must necessarily be trained. A rigorous character investigation of each worker was also deemed essential since the work would be highly confidential and would offer infinite opportunities for dishonest practices. The first three weeks after the initiation of the program were therefore devoted to these preparatory activities and consequently actual work was not in full swing on all three projects until about October 1.

The procedure being followed in the examination of income and income taxes involves operations identical to the methods used in the regular examination of the selected cases. This includes the examination of the accounts and records of each individual or organization and the checking of calculations made on the return, both as to mathematical accuracy and as to compliance with laws governing the payment of income taxes. It is apparent that each operative must necessarily possess ability as an accountant and must also be conversant with the above-mentioned laws.

The development of procedure for the miscellaneous tax investigation was much less stereotyped than in the case of income taxes. It necessitated preparing lists of manufacturers of each article subject to payment of excise taxes, as well as devising a means of checking places of amusement and of other public entertainment liable for payment of admission taxes. The project was undertaken in the 20 largest metropolitan areas of the country. City directories, classified sections of the telephone directory, trade journals, and any other available sources of information were used in the preparation of preliminary lists of taxable institutions located in these areas. The books of each concern so listed were then examined and a report was made on the findings. When evidence of evasion or deficiency is found, it is referred for disposal to the central office in Washington through the district collector.

The retail liquor dealers inspection program was made necessary by the prevalence, since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, of bootlegging and other violations of the laws governing payment of taxes on alcoholic beverages and spirits. This project involves the inspection of every retail dealer in alcoholic beverages situated in all cities of 100,000 or more population in the United States. Before work was started on this phase of the Bureau's program, it was necessary to train the prospective operatives in the use of an apparatus which tests liquor for artificial coloring and alcoholic content, and to instruct them in basic law violations which they might be expected to detect. The work involves a virtual house-to-house type of canvass in which agents, working in pairs, inspect every establishment in their assigned territory that is known to sell or is suspected of selling alcoholic beverages or spirits. Tests are run to verify statements made on containers or attached thereto, and containers are examined for the presence of stamps indicating payment of legal tax.

#### Funds Recovered

From a financial standpoint the program of the Bureau is an outstanding success. The tabulation on the next page shows the amount of delinquent or deficient taxes collected and the obligations incurred in operation for each of the projects by months.



## BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE PROJECTS

## COLLECTIONS AND OBLIGATIONS

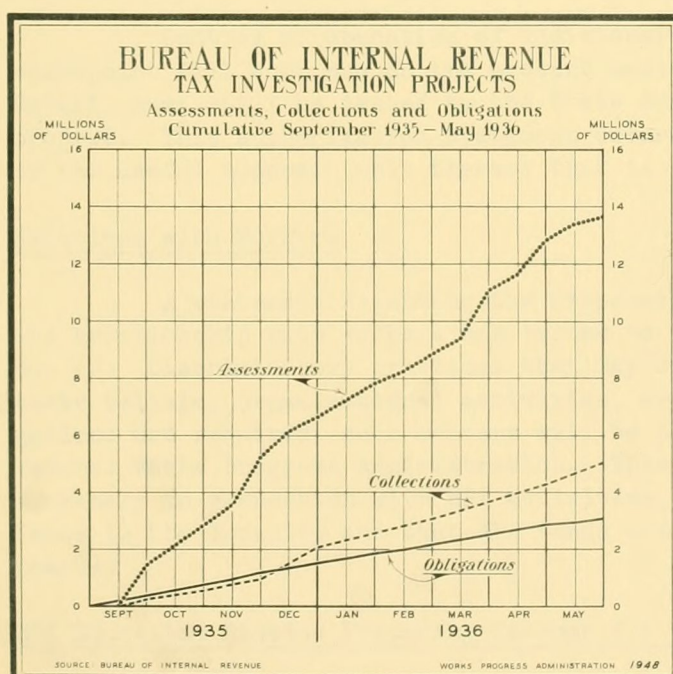
October 1935 to May 1936

Month	Total		Income Tax Examination		Retail Liquor Dealers Inspection		Miscellaneous Tax Investigation	
	Amount Collected	Amount Obligated	Amount Collected	Amount Obligated	Amount Collected	Amount Obligated	Amount Collected	Amount Obligated
TOTAL	\$ 5,033,000	\$ 3,059,000	\$ 1,111,000	\$ 664,000	\$ 906,000	\$ 776,000	\$ 3,016,000	\$ 1,619,000
1935								
October <sup>A/</sup>	540,000	756,000	78,000	164,000	224,000	190,000	238,000	402,000
November	430,000	305,000	132,000	67,000	145,000	72,000	153,000	166,000
December	1,115,000	343,000	141,000	76,000	87,000	86,000	887,000	181,000
1936								
January	489,000	324,000	140,000	72,000	97,000	82,000	252,000	170,000
February	467,000	321,000	142,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	245,000	171,000
March	650,000	352,000	128,000	76,000	91,000	91,000	431,000	185,000
April	578,000	343,000	175,000	74,000	93,000	90,000	310,000	179,000
May	764,000	315,000	175,000	65,000	89,000	85,000	500,000	165,000

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue.

<sup>A/</sup> Includes amounts for September, reported in October.

The month of September 1935 was almost entirely devoted to the preparation of personnel for work. Normal obligations were incurred during that month but returns were low. In the succeeding two months this condition changed, as indicated in the accompanying chart, so that by the first week in November actual receipts had reached the level of obligations incurred.



Of the three projects, the most remunerative is the miscellaneous tax investigation. From the beginning of the project through May 29, 1936, this unit had assessed a total of \$11,129,000 in unpaid taxes on miscellaneous articles, admissions, etc., and had collected \$3,016,000 of the assessments at a total cost of \$1,619,000. The income tax examination through the same date had produced \$1,645,000 in assessments, of which sum \$1,111,000 had been agreed to by taxpayers and has been or will be collected. The cost of this work was \$664,000. Added revenue from the retail liquor dealers inspection amounted to \$906,000, all of which was collected immediately upon assessment. For this work, \$776,000 had been obligated. Assessments made by operatives for all three projects totalled \$13,680,000,



of which \$5,033,000 has been collected. The balance of \$8,647,000 which remains to be recovered is now subject to consideration in Washington. The Bureau anticipates eventual collection of about 70 percent of the amount in question.

#### Employment

The original applications for funds with which to conduct these projects estimated an average daily employment of about 4,000 persons for the duration of work. However, due to difficulties in securing and training personnel from relief rolls, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, the number employed has averaged about 3,400 persons, of whom an average of 3,185 have been taken from relief rolls. The 90 percent relief personnel requirement has been consistently observed, the average percentage over the life of the job being about 94 percent relief labor. Security wages, in accordance with the provisions of the original Executive order and its subsequent amendments, have been paid in all but a few isolated cases where circumstances necessitated exemption. The cost of operation to date of approximately \$1,080 per man-year of employment is considerably lower than the estimated figure of about \$1,270 contained in the project application.

Results of these operations are expected to be very valuable to the Bureau in the future. Prior to their initiation, the merits of a minute examination of tax returns were undetermined. Since these investigations have been proved to be self-supporting, data may be submitted in defense of requests for a continued appropriation to carry on the work. Its continuation may be particularly desirable because of the anticipated salutary effect on the attitude of taxpayers who have hitherto escaped investigation.



## NEW ORDERS AND NOTICES

### Scheduling of Construction Projects

In order to schedule work properly during the period of favorable weather that may be experienced during the next six months, State Administrators were asked in General Letter No. 26, issued May 4, to survey all construction projects in operation to make sure that sponsors of such projects had provided, in each case, adequate and up-to-date plans to enable satisfactory scheduling of operation. The letter states that a work schedule, an employment schedule, and a materials schedule should be prepared for each project, listing the major items of work to be done and showing for each the estimated dates for the commencement and the completion of the operation. Furthermore, steps should be taken to insure that these schedules are being followed and that work is being done in accordance with good engineering and construction practice.

### Monthly Apportionment of Funds to Projects

In order to free funds which were tied up in individual project allotments, WPA Letter 194, issued May 7, provides that the Works Progress Administration may now plan the use of its funds according to monthly operation estimates for each district, rather than on the basis of an initial allotment to individual projects representing the cost of project completion.

Under the new system of allotment, State Treasury Accounts Offices have been authorized to transfer all unencumbered balances of existing allotments to an unallotted authorization account. The procedure provides that the State Administrator issue monthly to the Treasury Accounts Office an Advice of Budgetary Apportionment to each district within the State covering the amount apportioned for one month's operation. The district WPA Director thereafter issues the Treasury Accounts and Deposits Form A-3c, covering allotments for the month to each individual work project. This new procedure makes liquid funds which were formerly frozen on a project completion basis.

Control of operation of individual projects and planning from an engineering standpoint will continue on the present basis, since WPA Form 701, Statement of Allotment Detail, must still be issued by the State Administrator before initial work may begin on a project. This authorization statement covers the estimated cost of completing a project or the useful economic unit thereof that is selected for operation.

### Relations with Workers

A statement regarding the responsibility of the Works Progress Administration in its relationship with workers was issued to the field offices on May 11, in General Letter No. 28. Discriminatory practices that may operate to work hardship on persons because of their beliefs, organizational activities, or affiliations are prohibited. Where investigations are required, such matters will be handled by the Division of Investigation of the Federal Works Progress Administration. This letter further stated that when protection is necessary in connection with WPA activities, it should be secured from the regular police force in the locality and that WPA funds are not to be used for the employment of armed guards.

### WPA Education Classes Preparing Persons for Civil Service Examinations

In the conduct of WPA education classes, State Administrators were advised in General Letter No. 32, issued May 23, to take particular care that no officer or employee of



the Administration shall directly or indirectly be concerned in any manner with the instruction of any person with a view to special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission.

WPA Property Lost or Damaged

When WPA property is damaged or lost through the fault of a person not in the employ of the Works Progress Administration, State Administrators were advised by WPA Letter 198, issued May 25, to make a written demand for settlement upon such persons or the company in which insurance is carried.

Advice from the General Counsel should be sought in cases where WPA employees are responsible for the damage or loss of WPA property. Upon advice of the General Counsel the demand for recovery should be made from the employee. Security wage workers, however, are exempt from such demands.



## NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

## SUMMARY

Federal Agencies, other than WPA and CCC, present a somewhat different picture under the Works Program than does the Works Progress Administration. Their activities frequently operate under contract rather than force account and therefore require a much longer time to get under way. In addition, many of their projects are large in scope and require considerable time for completion. Through May 29, 1936 these agencies had received, from the ERA Act funds, total allocations for work projects amounting to approximately \$1,319,000,000. Although this total is almost as great as that allocated for WPA projects, only 165,934 man-years of employment had been provided through May 23, 1936 as compared with 1,293,000 man-years for WPA.

The work of the agencies that are participating in the Works Program, exclusive of WPA and CCC, may be divided into three broad categories: First, projects which are a continuation of the long range program of the operating agency (here may be cited the irrigation work of the Bureau of Reclamation, the flood control program of the Corps of Engineers, and the road building operations of the Bureau of Public Roads). Second, programs of wide scope embodying principles which are new to Governmental activities (under this heading may be included the varied housing construction projects of the Public Works Administration, the rural resettlement and rehabilitation programs of the Resettlement Administration, and the construction of rural transmission and distribution lines by the Rural Electrification Administration; the CCC would also fall in this category). Third, projects smaller in scope than the first two groups mentioned, involving the general improvement of facilities of the Federal Government, e.g., statistical research and tax collection projects, repairs to Federal buildings, improvement of lighthouses, military cemeteries, etc.

In analyzing the man-year cost data of these Federal agencies, it must be borne in mind that projects on a large scale, such as those falling into the first two classes cited above, necessarily involve a higher man-year cost than the small, quickly completed projects of the Works Progress Administration. Further, with regard to man-year cost, the correct figure is not available until a project is completed, since such items as land purchases, advance material purchases, and the like, distort the expenditures of funds. In most instances, however, the true man-year cost will probably lie somewhere between the obligations per man-year and the expenditures per man-year. The accompanying table gives these data by agencies.

In several cases the man-year figures have been omitted from this table because familiarity with the agencies' programs indicates that they would not be fairly representative of the activities being conducted. This may be due to one or more of several causes. For example, if a program has just started, little employment will have been provided, and yet considerable funds may have been obligated for advance purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment. If a program includes the purchase of land, this expenditure will distort the figures. If an agency is conducting a major portion of its work by contract, the obligations will cover the entire contract amount whereas actual expenditures may as yet be little or nothing.

A brief examination of the accompanying table indicates that of the 31 agencies for which man-year figures are given, 16 show obligations of \$1,000 or less per man-year, 10 show obligations from \$1,000 to \$1,400, and 5 range from \$1,400 to \$4,600 per man-year. As for actual expenditures per man-year, 23 agencies report these to be \$1,000 or less, 4 are between \$1,000 and \$1,400, and the remaining 4 are between \$1,400 and \$2,900. It will be noted that except in a few instances the figures are well within \$1,400 per man-year.

An agency-by-agency report of the Works Program activities of the Federal agencies follows.



## OBLIGATIONS AND EXPENDITURES OF AGENCIES WITH WORK PROJECTS, OTHER THAN CCC AND WPA

May 1936

Agency	Cumulative Employment Through May 23, 1936			Obligations and Expenditures Through May 20, 1936		Obligated Expended Per Per Man- Man- Year Year		
	Man-Weeks							
	Total	Relief as Percent of Total	Total Man- Years	Obligations	Expenditures	Man- Year	Man- Year	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	2,351,188 A/		45,215.1 A/	\$410,179,011	\$135,637,924			
Agricultural Engineering	507	93	9.7	7,150	6,891	\$ 737	\$ 710	
Animal Industry	30,653	81	589.5	815,693	572,926	1,384	972	
Biological Survey	10,555	94	203.0	189,587	129,984	934	640	
Dairy Industry	444	91	8.5	2,990	2,990	352	352	
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	628,032	93	12,077.5	10,345,312	8,547,100	857	708	
Extension Service	253	90	4.9	3,898	3,582	796	731	
Forest Service	661,084	90	12,713.2	21,954,731	12,318,789	1,727	969	
Plant Industry	2,639	95	50.7	38,951	36,496	768	720	
Public Roads	-	-	-	361,968,278	101,174,294	-	-	
Soil Conservation Service	1,016,498	78	19,548.0	14,841,807	12,835,129	759	657	
Weather Bureau	523	95	10.1	10,614	9,743	1,051	965	
ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	107	17	2.1	4,825	3,445			
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	303,557		5,837.7	6,245,413	5,136,938			
Census	293,161	74	5,637.7	6,101,180	5,029,080	1,082	892	
Fisheries	8,990	95	172.9	103,540	75,917	599	439	
Lighthouses	1,043	99	20.1	19,003	18,253	945	908	
Standards	363	0	7.0	21,690	13,688	3,099	1,953	
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR	916,873		17,632.0	49,540,464	16,681,968			
Alaska Road Commission	6,048	68	116.3	606,000	546,242	-	-	
Bituminous Coal Commission	790	0	15.2	48,356	43,019	3,181	2,830	
Office of Education	13,900	91	267.3	321,025	201,659	1,201	754	
Geological Survey	761	99	14.6	10,242	7,763	702	532	
Office of Indian Affairs	4,710	95	90.6	206,892	52,956	-	-	
National Park Service	387	38	7.4	6,392	3,103	864	419	
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admin.	674,217	93	12,965.7	7,058,456	3,654,870	544	282	
Bureau of Reclamation	205,677	9	3,955.3	41,095,066	12,082,447	-	-	
St. Elizabeths Hospital	584	100	11.2	9,009	9,009	804	804	
Temporary Government of Virgin Islands	9,799	96	188.4	179,026	80,900	950	429	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	33,572		645.7	654,113	627,429			
United States Employment Service	28,400	80	546.2	538,406	534,343	986	978	
Immigration and Naturalization	5,172	92	99.5	115,707	93,086	1,163	936	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	3,633	90	69.9	190,989	117,964	2,732	1,688	
NAVY DEPARTMENT								
Yards and Docks	604,538	91	11,625.7	14,859,046	12,573,859	1,278	1,082	
PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	1,592,684							
Housing	57,254							
Non-Federal	1,535,430							
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	1,179,062	56	22,674.3					
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	3,126	53	60.1	473,954	474,259			
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	306,311		5,890.5	8,995,448	6,885,840			
United States Coast Guard	20,388	75	392.1	2,667,679	1,106,392	-	-	
Bureau of Internal Revenue B/	167,828	94	3,227.4	3,766,862	3,411,011	1,167	1,057	
Procurement Division	7,714	80	148.3	192,793	174,956	1,300	1,180	
Public Health Service	110,381	89	2,122.7	2,368,114	2,193,481	1,116	1,033	
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	44,004	93	846.2	876,188	789,962	1,035	934	
WAR DEPARTMENT	1,966,433		37,816.0	132,145,598	77,559,050			
Corps of Engineers	1,400,340	77	26,929.6	121,975,599	68,225,053	4,529	2,533	
Quartermaster Corps	566,093	90	10,886.4	10,169,999	9,333,997	934	857	

A/ Exclusive of Public Roads.

B/ Includes figures for Secretary's Office.



## AGRICULTURE

### Animal Industry

Rescissions on April 8 of \$601,900 from the cattle fever tick eradication project and \$10,000 from the liver fluke control project of the Bureau of Animal Industry brought their allocations down to \$827,100 and \$190,000, respectively. Nearly 90 percent of the 1,469 persons employed by this Bureau during the last week in May were at work on the cattle fever tick eradication project, which reports the following progress up to that period:

#### Animals treated

1,291,533 cattle inspected or dipped  
 143,442 horses and mules inspected or dipped  
 4,951,750 cattle reinspected  
 935,546 horses and mules reinspected

#### Construction and repair work

631 dipping vats built  
 614 dipping vats repaired  
 207 miles of barbed-wire fence constructed  
 96 cattle road guards constructed  
 14 pens with inspection chutes constructed  
 241 miles of fence repaired

### Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Projects for the control or eradication of diseases and insects harmful to vegetation were in operation in 42 States and were employing 23,067 persons during the last week in May, an increase of 30 percent over the number employed at the end of April. An additional 25 percent increase is anticipated during June due to seasonal influences.

For this work the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine now has allocations amounting to \$12,769,198, after rescission of \$2,540,619 by the President on April 8. As of May 30, obligations incurred totalled \$10,659,345 while expenditures (voucher payments) aggregated \$9,072,753.

### Forest Service

At the end of May, the Forest Service was operating its forest protection and development work in 45 States and the District of Columbia, giving employment to 19,918 persons, or 3,769 more than on April 25.

Options on land purchases valued at \$902,376, approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission on April 2, brought the total value of approved options up to \$11,120,017 and the acreage to approximately 2,750,000. The total amount provided for this purpose is \$11,125,000. Out of its total allocation of \$24,952,500, by May 29 the Forest Service had obligated \$22,139,163 and expended \$12,803,056.

### Plant Industry

The Bureau of Plant Industry has completed 4 of its 11 projects. The location, date of completion, and actual costs were as follows:

<u>Station</u>	<u>Date of Completion</u>	<u>Cost of Labor</u>	<u>Cost of Materials</u>
Robson, Louisiana	Dec. 31, 1935	\$ 635	\$ 364
Tucumcari, New Mexico	Apr. 13, 1936	1,509	491
Greeley, Colorado	Apr. 13, 1936	5,200	2,799
Fresno, California	Apr. 15, 1936	3,500	1,500



A rescission by the President of \$3,007 from its North Carolina project on April 8 reduced the total allocations to the Bureau of Plant Industry to \$40,493. The seven projects still under way employed 59 persons (57 from relief rolls) at the end of May and were within a month of completion.

#### Public Roads

The Bureau of Public Roads is conducting three separate programs with funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935: Works Program highway projects for which \$200,000,000 has been allocated (\$5,000,000 for engineering and administrative expenses), Works Program grade-crossing projects for which \$199,621,865 is now available (\$3,621,865 for engineering and administrative expenses), and Public Works highway construction for which \$100,000,000 was appropriated by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1936 in accordance with the Hayden-Cartwright Act of June 1934.

Works Program highway projects were to be approved only if one man-year of employment was provided for each \$1,400 allotted to the States. Because intermediate and high type highways involve the utilization of heavy machinery and considerable expenditure for materials, the man-year cost on these projects is much higher than \$1,400. To make this type of project feasible under this limitation an alternate plan was devised whereby the States agreed to provide employment on Works Program highway projects for as many men as needed, and to employ enough additional men - out of other than ERA funds - on regular State-financed or Federal-aid highway work to bring the total number employed within the one-for-each-\$1,400 requirement. These persons were to be secured through the United States Employment Service, with preference given to relief labor.

In providing the required number of man-years of employment States were allowed to substitute the equivalent number of man-hours for man-years of work, on the basis of 1,560 man-hours per man-year. If, however, the minimum wages established by a State highway department were such as to make possible monthly earnings substantially in excess of the monthly earnings schedule established in Executive Order No. 7046, a proportionate reduction in man-hours per month might be stipulated in the alternate plan agreements.

#### MAN-HOURS AND EARNINGS UNDER THE WORK PROGRAM OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Through May 15, 1936

Type of Project	Total			Relief		
	Man-Hours	Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)	Man-Hours	Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
TOTAL	78,381,918	\$37,443,888	48	31,643,067	\$13,009,883	41
Operations financed by ERA funds						
1935 Public Works highways A/	7,987,863	4,256,079	53	758,038	359,832	47
Works Program Grade Crossings	9,386,950	5,121,594	55	4,288,549	1,756,904	41
Works Program highways	38,080,324	17,245,175	45	19,368,674	7,813,225	40
Operations under alternate plan B/ Federal-aid						
highways	16,345,497	8,003,468	49	3,771,375	1,709,004	45
State highways	6,581,284	2,817,572	43	3,456,431	1,370,918	40

A/ Does not include figures from August 1, 1935 to November 23, 1935.

B/ Applicable under rules governing expenditures of Works Program highway funds.



By the end of May employment under the regular programs and under the alternate plan had reached a total of 222,290 persons, an increase of 45 percent over the number employed on April 25. A total of 78,381,918 man-hours of work had been provided by May 15 at an average hourly wage rate of 48 cents and with a total payroll of \$37,443,888. A breakdown of these amounts is shown in the tabulation on the preceding page, which gives the man-hours and earnings on each type of program under the supervision of the Bureau and indicates the share attributable to relief labor. The State Highway Commission in each State has established minimum hourly rates for unskilled, intermediate, and skilled classifications of labor.

#### Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service is conducting 151 demonstration projects on private lands in 40 States and 11 such projects on Federal lands in 5 States. Thirteen experimental stations and 46 nursery projects are also in operation. Due to local differences in soil condition and topography, it has not been possible to determine the cost per acre of the various types of soil treatment. Reports received to date, however, indicate considerable variation in these costs, particularly in gully control work. The cost per acre in this type of work tends to run higher than in either terracing or contour furrowing.

A Presidential allocation on May 21 of \$770,100 for erosion projects in 34 States increased total funds available to the Soil Conservation Service to \$18,606,116. Obligations incurred through May 29 amounted to \$15,215,640, leaving an unobligated balance of \$3,390,476. Employment during May showed a gradual decline each week, reaching a total of 26,965 persons by the end of May.

#### Other Bureaus

Three bureaus under the Department of Agriculture have completed all the work projects for which funds were made available to them. Of the \$3,000 allocated for the Bureau of Dairy Industry's project at Lewisburg, Tennessee, 75 percent was spent for labor and 25 percent for materials, resulting in a man-year cost of only \$352. The Bureau of Agricultural Engineering averaged about \$700 per man-year on its projects in Alabama (\$3,195 allocation) and Mississippi (\$3,956 allocation). The final accounting on the Extension Service's \$4,066 project at Alexandria, Virginia, showed that 7,728 man-hours of employment had been provided at a man-year cost of \$731. Material costs on this project were less than 20 percent of the total. The Extension Service also has under its supervision the distribution of \$2,000,000 to the States in the Southern Great Plains areas for wind erosion control.

The Biological Survey is operating 30 project units in North Dakota. Of these, all but three are in the final stages of construction. The allocation for this project was reduced to \$247,289 by a Presidential rescission of \$19,000 on April 8. During the last week of May, 643 persons (608 of whom were from relief rolls) were employed by this Bureau. In addition to this work project, the Biological Survey also received a land purchase allocation of \$950,000 on February 12 which was reduced by \$450,000 on April 21. Although legal difficulties have thus far delayed the purchase of land, it is now expected that options will be taken within a month.

The long range weather forecast project being conducted by the Weather Bureau is now about half finished. The original allocation of \$17,700 for this project was reduced by \$5,146 on April 8. Work has not yet started on the Bureau's \$5,000 project for the repair of river gauges damaged by floods, because supplementary funds for materials have not yet been obtained.

#### ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY

On May 15, \$9,806 of the Alley Dwelling Authority's original \$200,000 allocation was rescinded by the President. The allocation to the Authority is being used in four activities. The first consists of the demolition of 10 alley dwellings, repair



of 2 alley non-resident structures, and construction of 17 one-car garages. Repair work has started with relief labor; the demolition work is in operation under contract; and plans and specifications on the new construction work are awaiting final approval by the appropriate District of Columbia authorities.

Another activity involves the remodeling and renovating of 11 existing alley dwellings and the construction of 12 new one-family row dwellings. Some progress has been made on the repair work, and the new construction work is expected to start in the immediate future.

The most expensive unit of the program contemplates the construction of a low-rent apartment house, plans for which are in the final stages. The fourth, a small unit involving the grading of a cleared site formerly occupied by a sub-standard dwelling, has been completed by relief workers. The space is to be used temporarily as a school garden.

On May 29 a total of 14 persons were employed on the entire project. Because of difficulty in obtaining skilled relief workers, 9 of these persons were drawn from non-relief sources.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### Census

The Bureau of the Census reported a reduction in personnel of 2,391 between April 25 and May 30 as a result of the completion of work in some localities. Most of this loss was sustained on the Census of Business project which has now collected more than 3,000,000 of the 3,500,000 proposed schedules. It is expected that the remaining schedules will have been collected by June 30, occasioning a further sharp reduction in personnel. Tabulation of the schedules and publication of results is expected to be completed by June 30, 1937.

The Alphabetical Index project, which involves the transfer to a card index of information as to name, age, and birth date of individuals enumerated in the Population Census of 1900, is now about half finished. The work of transferring the information to cards is practically complete, but checking the cards and arranging them in alphabetical order will require the services of about two-thirds of the present staff, or approximately 6,500 persons, until the end of 1936.

Rescission of \$500,000 from the Census of Business project on April 29 brought net allocations to the Bureau of Census down to \$8,231,948. Of this amount, \$6,333,796 had been obligated and \$5,244,830 expended as of May 29.

##### Other Agencies

Of the 294 persons employed during the week ending May 30 by the three other Department of Commerce bureaus operating work projects, 264 were working on projects operated by the Bureau of Fisheries. This Bureau has two projects: one in Alaska for the improvement of salmon spawning grounds and the destruction of predatory enemies of salmon, and one for the construction of fish hatcheries in New Mexico, North Carolina, and Texas. The \$65,000 allocation for a fourth fish hatchery at Glacier Park, Montana, was rescinded on April 8. At the same time \$10,000 was rescinded from the \$55,996 allocated to the Alaska project. The Bureau's program is only about half finished but it is expected that more favorable weather conditions will speed up the completion of the remainder of the program.

The Bureau of Standards employed the remaining 30 of the 294 persons mentioned above. Tests on the relative durability of building materials used in low-cost housing are still in progress.



All the work contemplated by the Bureau of Lighthouses has been completed with the exception of one unit in Washington on which work has not yet been started. On the units that have been finished, 20 man-years of work have been provided at a man-year cost of \$908. Only \$958 of the Bureau's \$20,000 allocation remained unobligated on May 29.

#### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Employment on Emergency Conservation Work continued to expand in the early part of May, reaching a total of 411,900 persons at the time the enrollment period closed on May 15. Subsequently a slight decrease occurred, bringing the figure to 409,200 for the week ending May 30. This total included 360,500 enrollees (349,000 in CCC camps, 7,500 Indians, and 4,000 territorials), and 48,700 non-enrolled persons (350 in the Territories, 850 on Indian reservations, and 47,500 working in CCC camps in supervisory, clerical, technical, professional, and similar capacities).

The Director of Emergency Conservation Work reports that \$33,823,067 obligated during April brought total obligations incurred from ERA Act funds through April 30 to \$523,117,133. The tabulation below gives a breakdown of these obligations.

#### OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Through April 30, 1936

Item	Obligations for April 1936	Total Obligations Through April 1936
Total	\$33,823,067	\$523,117,133
Wages to enrollees	11,134,797	165,210,468
Wages to others	5,033,173	61,727,286
Shelter	129,513	28,355,564
Clothing	3,441,550	44,148,780
Subsistence	4,580,144	75,374,212
Medical aid	891,306	11,161,081
Supplies, materials, etc.	3,479,061	65,768,711
Transportation of persons	1,356,222	15,050,789
Other transportation	269,439	10,468,270
Utilities	173,403	4,114,163
Miscellaneous	3,334,459 <u>A/</u>	41,737,809 <u>B/</u>

A/ Including payrolls for Reserve Officers amounting to \$1,401,247.

B/ Including payrolls for Reserve Officers amounting to \$25,211,198.

#### INTERIOR

##### Geological Survey

The Geological Survey's project in Kern County, California, continues to employ 24 persons, all from relief rolls. The project will probably continue for another month. A small rescission of \$87 on May 15 reduced its allocation to \$9,913.

A rescission of \$5,000 on the same date cut to \$95,000 the \$100,000 allocated to rebuild stream gauging stations damaged by recent floods in a number of eastern seaboard States. Work started on these stations in Massachusetts, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, in the order named, between May 12 and May 26. At the end of May these project units, which are all small in size, widely scattered and usually in rural areas, reported employment of 35 persons from relief sources and 5 non-relief workers.



### National Park Service

The 44 persons employed by the National Park Service on May 29 were all engaged on the preliminary survey of the Natchez-Trace Parkway. By that date two sets of right-of-way plans, each covering  $12\frac{1}{2}$ -mile sections of the project, had been drawn up. The State of Mississippi is proceeding to acquire the right of way on these sections. Plans are being drafted on the remaining 15-mile section. Construction plans are nearing completion on one  $12\frac{1}{2}$ -mile section and are under way on the other. It is anticipated that the first of these sections will be under contract late in July. The \$1,350,000 allocation for the construction work was reduced by \$74,815 on May 15.

The \$2,250,000 bond issue, representing St. Louis' contribution to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project, was sold during May in spite of a pending appeal enjoining the sale. The funds thus derived were turned over to the Federal Government on May 20 and shortly thereafter the Treasury released the \$6,750,000 allocated to this project. It was therefore possible to acquire land and start wrecking and construction operations during June.

The National Park Service is still reimbursing the National Capital Parks for purchases of materials which are being used to repair flood damages to Federal lands and structures in the District of Columbia.

### Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

At the end of May, 32,563 relief workers and 2,113 non-relief persons were employed under the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration's \$32,152,380 program. The largest number of persons (25,423) were working on the rural rehabilitation program, while 4,458 workers were engaged on rural electrification. The reforestation program provided employment for 3,266 persons. The tabulation below shows employment for each phase of the Administration's program, with the allocation for each.

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Allocations	Employment		
			Total	Relief	Non-Relief
Total	62	\$32,152,380	34,676	32,563	2,113
Rural rehabilitation	37	23,651,900	25,423	23,994	1,429
Cattle tick and cocoanut bud rod eradication	2	306,740	424	402	22
Rural electrification	5	2,727,600	4,458	4,103	355
Slum clearance	2	2,200,000	162	97	65
University buildings	14	1,422,000	811	776	35
Reforestation	1	994,140	3,266	3,068	198
Cement plant	1	850,000	132	123	9

According to recent reports, the three hydroelectric projects under the rural electrification program are nearly half completed and the library for the University of Puerto Rico is about two-thirds finished. Many of the other projects are still in early stages of development.

### Reclamation

Presidential allocations to the Bureau of Reclamation totalled \$65,020,000 on May 29. This provided for specific work on 25 reclamation projects and one special flood control project under the supervision of the Bureau. By the end of May work had been started on all projects except two representing allocations of \$340,000.



Of the active projects, actual construction work by contractors and Government forces had been started on 17. Preliminary work by contractors and Government forces was being prosecuted on 4 projects while Government forces were engaged in preliminary survey work on 3 others. Two projects in the first group are more than half completed. The Sun River project in Montana, involving \$215,000 in ERA funds, is nearing completion. About half of the work is finished on the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington, for which \$20,000,000 has been allocated.

The number of persons working on reclamation projects declined slightly throughout the month to a total of 7,901 for the week ending May 30. This included 6,684 non-relief workers and 1,217 persons obtained from public relief rolls.

#### Other Bureaus

Six other bureaus of the Department of the Interior employed an aggregate of 4,763 persons in the week ending May 30. The largest total employment was reported by the Office of Education whose five projects, all well under way, had 2,118 relief and 131 non-relief persons at work. Work projects being operated by the Office of Indian Affairs were 35 to 40 percent completed and employed a total of 1,827 workers. With all but one phase of its program under way, the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands employed 539 relief and 26 non-relief workers during the week ending May 30. The Alaska Road Commission, with its work approximately 85 percent completed, employed 86 persons on its two projects. On May 28, work was completed at St. Elizabeths Hospital. Twenty men were employed at the hospital during that week. Although the Bituminous Coal Commission had transferred most of its employees to payrolls under other appropriations, it still retained 16 non-relief workers on May 30. A rescission of \$1,335 recently reduced the allocation of the Commission to \$70,583.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization increased its employment almost 25 percent between April 25 and May 29. The Ellis Island project, which had been lagging behind the other three, showed a 40 percent increase in number of workers during this period. The original allocation of \$84,340 for this project was reduced by \$4,143 on May 15. Work at the Boston Station had nearly been completed at the end of May, while operations at Gloucester City, New Jersey, and Detroit, Michigan, were well past the half-way mark.

The U. S. Employment Service received two reallocations on May 15 of funds rescinded on April 8: \$95,000 for the Occupational Analysis study and \$40,000 for the Perpetual Labor Inventory project. At the same time, however, \$4,893 was rescinded from the Occupational Analysis study and \$3,500 from the Perpetual Labor Inventory. The Perpetual Inventory project completed its work in Massachusetts during the last week of May at an average man-year cost of about \$975. The Occupational Analysis study has completed nearly two-thirds of the work undertaken with ERA funds.

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Under the sponsorship of the Library of Congress, about 3,500 of the proposed 5,000 electric talking book machines have already been completed and distributed to the regional libraries for the blind. Practically all the remaining machines should be finished by July 1, 1936.

Employment on the talking book machine project was substantially the same at the end of May as at the end of April. Persons from relief rolls at work during the last week in May totalled 255, while non-relief persons numbered 25. Obligations incurred by May 29 against the project's \$251,500 allocation amounted to \$193,414 and expenditures totalled \$134,545.



## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Yards and Docks

By the end of May the Bureau of Yards and Docks had completed 42 projects involving allocations of \$561,883. Twelve of these projects were located in California and nine in Washington, the remainder being distributed among eleven States.

Employment on Navy projects declined considerably in the five-week period from April 25, when 17,478 persons were working, to May 29, when 15,462 workers were employed. The decrease occurred primarily on projects at Seattle and Bremerton, Washington, at Brooklyn, New York, and at Boston, Hingham, and Squantum, Massachusetts.

Of the \$16,557,561 allocated to the Bureau for work projects \$15,074,787 had been obligated and \$13,018,553 actually expended by May 29, leaving an unexpended balance of \$8,539,012. It is estimated that 65 percent of expenditures was for labor and 84 percent of the labor expenditures was paid to persons who had come from the relief rolls.

## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Housing

This Division's \$101,373,050 program consists of one land acquisition project in the District of Columbia and 39 low-cost housing projects. These 40 projects include one in Enid, Oklahoma, and one in Toledo, Ohio, which are financed only in part by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Of the 39 housing projects work on the superstructure had been completed on one and started on 7 by the end of May; foundations were being laid on 25, and demolition work had been completed on 2 and was in progress on 3. The remaining project was still awaiting the award of its contract. During the last week in May 5,961 persons were working on these projects.

The Housing Division reported expenditures of \$16,151,568 through April 30. The tabulation below lists these expenditures by object classifications:

Total	\$16,151,568
Personal services - Federal payroll	11,691
Supplies and materials	7,592
Rent and equipment	930
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts	2,003,207
Contractual services	1,811
Equipment purchases	2,780
Land purchases	14,123,557

It should be noted that expenditures for contracts include labor costs on the projects covered by the contracts.

Non-Federal

Presidential allocations to the Non-Federal Division of FWA totalled \$344,756,196 on May 29. Of this amount \$335,728,962 had been allotted in grants to the States for 4,031 projects and an additional \$7,700,000 had been loaned for a project in Texas. This loan originally amounted to \$10,500,000 but \$2,800,000 of ERA Act funds was withdrawn and replaced by funds from the FWA Revolving Fund. It is estimated that the total cost of these projects will be \$803,266,744. In addition to the funds mentioned above, \$118,396,562 is being loaned to the States from FWA funds made available from earlier appropriations. The balance of the funds required is being raised locally.



By the end of May construction had been completed on 76 of these projects and 3,399 were under construction. Contracts had been awarded on 367 others and bids had been advertised on 91. The remaining 98 projects were still in earlier stages, a considerable number still being tied up awaiting results of pending litigation. The tabulation below summarizes this information and gives the loan value, grant value, and estimated total cost of the projects in each stage.

#### STATUS OF PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS

May 29, 1936

(Values in Thousands of Dollars)

	Total	Construc- tion Completed	Under Construc- tion	Contracts Awarded	Bids Advertised	Bids Not Yet Advertised
Number of projects	4,031	76	3,399	367	91	98
Loan value	\$128,897 A/	\$ 248	\$ 83,813	\$ 8,052	\$ 5,590	\$31,194
Grant value (ERA funds)	\$335,729	\$1,124	\$284,398	\$17,085	\$ 6,682	\$26,440
Estimated total cost	\$803,267	\$2,533	\$649,017	\$38,671	\$15,263	\$97,783

A/ Includes \$7,700,000 in ERA Act funds.

Employment on Non-Federal projects continued to expand, increasing from 115,083 persons on April 25 to 145,883 by the end of May. The latter total included 46,357 workers from relief rolls and 99,526 persons from non-relief sources.

#### RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Employment on Resettlement projects for the week ending May 30, as indicated in the tabulation below, totalled 63,520 persons, of whom 34,502 had been drawn from relief rolls.

#### EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Week Ending May 30, 1936

Division	Total Employment	From Relief Rolls	Not from Relief Rolls
Total	63,520	34,502	29,018
Land Utilization	51,284	26,709	24,575
Construction	11,928	7,678	4,250
Management	209	19	190
Forest Service	99	96	3

Eighteen of the Administration's 33 subsistence homestead projects are now completed, 11 are under way and final plans have been approved for the remaining four. When finished, these projects will provide 2,501 homes. To date 2,102 houses have been built and 1,981 families, comprising 11,932 persons, have already moved in. The suburban housing projects at Berwyn, Maryland; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Cincinnati, Ohio are under way.

Actual purchases of land up to May 15 totalled 1,517,371 acres at a cost of \$6,981,020. An additional 8,197,310 acres of the 9,724,740 originally contemplated for purchase were under option.



A total of \$86,532,882 had been disbursed in either initial or supplemental loans and grants by May 29. This total included loans of \$72,134,239 and grants of \$14,398,643.

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

During the month of May allocations of \$2,735,900 and rescissions of \$752,000 were made for the Rural Electrification Administration, bringing net allocations for work projects up to \$14,176,812. Of this amount \$13,997,812 will be used to construct 12,766 miles of electric distribution lines in 29 States. The remaining \$179,000 has been allocated for the purpose of providing wiring on customers' premises in 12 States.

Eleven projects, actually under construction by the end of May, provided for the construction of 1,715 miles of distribution lines in 10 States at an estimated cost of \$1,867,376 and employed 288 persons in the week ending May 30.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

##### Coast Guard

Allocations for Coast Guard projects have been affected by two recent rescissions - one on April 21 amounting to \$311,311 and another of \$101,734 on May 23. The funds remaining available to the Bureau total \$4,850,950. Contracts valued at \$2,500,593 had been awarded by May 29 and work involving \$1,118,212 had started under force account. The value of completed work totalled \$49,080. Obligations incurred by the same date amounted to \$2,755,081, while checks had been issued for \$1,159,342.

On all Coast Guard work projects 587 relief persons and 266 non-relief workers were employed during the last week of May. The telephone line repair projects are now more than half finished and the boat building program and station repair projects are well under way.

##### Internal Revenue

A detailed description of the activities and current status of the Bureau of Internal Revenue appears in a preceding section of this report.

##### Office of the Secretary

Two recent rescissions one for \$380,908 on April 21, and another on May 23 for \$12,645, (Treasury warrant not yet issued) reduced the funds allocated to the Secretary's Office for its income tax survey from \$1,200,000 to \$806,447. About \$575,000 of this amount had been expended by May 29.

The employment of 1,343 relief workers and 121 persons from non-relief sources during the last week in May showed a slight rise over the number at work on April 25. The survey, now more than half finished, has consistently obtained more than 90 percent of its workers from the relief rolls.

##### Procurement Division

The building decoration project sponsored by the Procurement Division is making rapid progress. Completed easel paintings numbered 2,172 at the end of May, as compared with 1,557 on April 25. This work has been accomplished by approximately 300 artists who are now engaged in painting 74 murals, 69 easel paintings, 7 screens, and a poster, and carving and molding 28 pieces of sculpture. About 40 percent of the work planned for this project has now been completed, while \$188,049 or 35 percent of the funds available have been expended.



## Public Health Service

With the approaching completion of field work on the survey of public health being conducted by the Public Health Service, employment continued to decline during May. A total of 2,239 persons were at work on this project at the end of May. Tabulation and analysis of results of the field work are still in an early stage and may require a year to complete.

A Presidential rescission on April 21 of \$700,000, and another on May 23 of \$28,250, for which a Treasury warrant has not yet been issued, reduced the allocation for the survey to \$2,721,750. Of this amount \$2,412,907 had been obligated and \$2,246,395 expended as of May 29.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Rescissions of \$16,000 reduced the allocations to the Veterans' Administration for work projects to \$1,218,120 as of May 29. The 16 projects under the supervision of the Administration, all of which involve general repair and rehabilitation work at veterans' hospitals, furnished employment for 1,124 persons during the last week of May. Two of these projects had been finished and three-fourths of the work had been completed on the other 14 by that date.

One of the completed projects exceeded its estimated man-year cost; the other bettered the original estimate. The project completed in January at Des Moines, Iowa, cost \$981 per man-year instead of \$774. On the Lexington, Kentucky, project, which was completed in April, the estimated cost of \$993 was cut to \$868 in actual operation.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

### Corps of Engineers

During the last week in May 41,004 persons were at work on Corps of Engineers projects. Of this total 30,990, or approximately 75 percent, had been secured from the relief rolls. The largest number of workers (14,351) was employed on the Los Angeles Flood Control project. The Missouri River project at Fort Peck, Kansas, and the Florida Ship Canal provided work for 2,917 and 2,608 workers, respectively.

The Corps had completed 23 projects located in 17 States by the end of May. The only project actually completed during May, however, was one for the dredging of New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor in Massachusetts. This brought the allocation value of completed projects to \$1,569,915.

Rescissions amounting to \$190,000 from Corps of Engineers funds reduced the total net allocations for work projects by \$170,000 to \$128,027,116 and the funds available for purchase of land by \$20,000 to \$485,850. By May 29 obligations incurred by the Corps totalled \$123,488,275 and expenditures totalled \$70,430,576.

### Quartermaster Corps

A detailed discussion of the work being carried on by the Quartermaster Corps with funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 appears in a preceding section of this report.

## WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

### State Work Programs

Allocations of \$29,162,918 and rescissions of \$12,519,150 during the month of May increased the funds available for State work programs by \$16,643,768 to a total of \$1,333,671,476 on May 29. By the same date projects to the value of approximately \$5,450,000,000 had been approved.



A steady decline in WPA employment occurred during the five-week period from April 25 to May 30. Over the entire period the number of persons working under the State work programs decreased by more than 229,000 persons to a total of 2,339,740 for the week ending May 30. Largest decreases occurred in the week ending May 2, when more than 65,000 workers were dropped, and in the week ending May 9, when more than 50,000 were released.

The decrease in employment took place in all States except three. Pennsylvania, the Administrative area with the largest employment total, 234,520 persons, discharged 22,000 workers between April 25 and May 30. Workers in New York City numbered 18,000 less, or an aggregate of 206,420 at the end of May. Illinois and California each released about 16,000 workers, bringing the number of workers in those States down to 164,468 and 119,748, respectively. Other States with high employment averages and large reductions were Ohio with workers totalling 155,808 after a reduction of 7,000; Massachusetts employing 112,520 after a loss of 8,000; and New York (exclusive of New York City) with an aggregate of 105,265 after releasing 11,000 workers.

New Jersey and Texas employed the next largest number of workers during the week ending May 30, with 84,976 and 82,598 persons, respectively, at work. Two other States, Michigan and Indiana, employed more than 70,000 persons, and Missouri had almost that number at work. Oklahoma and Wisconsin were the only other States employing more than 50,000 persons at the end of May. The data for all States can be found in Table 3 at the end of this report.

#### Art, Music, Theatre, and Writers' Program

By May 29 all but \$831,939 of the \$24,115,217 available had been allotted for work project units under the Art, Music, Theatre, and Writers' program. Allotments for the four phases of the program are as follows: art, \$3,314,566, with \$88,097 still unauthorized; music, \$8,929,284 allotted, leaving a balance of \$412,530; theatre, \$7,640,263 authorized and a balance of \$143,773; writers', \$3,399,165 distributed, leaving \$187,539 still available for authorization.

Data on employment indicate that 38,608 persons were employed under the program at the end of May. This total included 5,113 persons employed under the art program, 15,354 under the music program, 12,392 working on theatre projects, and 5,749 persons on writers' projects.

Latest available data on expenditures indicate that by April 30, \$2,388,722 had been obligated, and \$2,069,309 expended for art projects; \$6,351,648 obligated and \$5,668,544 expended for music projects; \$5,439,028 obligated and \$4,529,469 expended for the theatre program; and \$2,409,192 obligated and \$2,092,722 expended for the writers' program. For the whole program the total obligations were \$16,588,590, while expenditures (voucher payments) totalled \$14,360,044.

#### National Youth Administration

On the basis of reports from State Youth Directors, it is estimated that during the month of April a total of 188,195 young persons were working on NYA projects throughout the country. These youths are working at part-time jobs and receiving one-third the established monthly earnings schedule for WPA projects.

The National Youth Administration reports that the number of students benefiting under its Student Aid Program rose slightly in April to 419,119. This total included 283,647 high-school students, 128,545 college students, and 6,927 graduate students, all of whom are employed on part-time jobs.



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

June 15, 1936

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TABLE 1  
EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS BY AGENCIES  
EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES  
WEEKS ENDING MAY 2 THROUGH MAY 30, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING					LINE No.
		MAY 2	MAY 9	MAY 16	MAY 23	MAY 30	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,485,154	3,458,314	3,448,785	3,420,437	3,396,879	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,503,331	2,452,580	2,417,165	2,374,434	2,339,740	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	398,200	401,900	411,900	410,200	409,200	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	386,000	389,200	399,200	397,500	396,500	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	7,850	8,350	8,350	8,350	8,350	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	583,623	603,834	619,720	635,803	647,939	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	239,320	258,605	269,910	283,914	294,428	(8)
(9)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,430	1,465	1,474	1,470	1,469	(9)
(10)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	490	486	489	559	643	(10)
(11)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	18,134	19,832	20,345	20,131	23,067	(11)
(12)	FOREST SERVICE	16,826	18,124	18,905	19,103	19,913	(12)
(13)	PLANT INDUSTRY	75	67	62	62	59	(13)
(14)	PUBLIC ROADS	174,758	191,344	201,421	215,456	222,290	(14)
(15)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	27,589	27,269	27,196	27,116	26,965	(15)
(16)	WEATHER BUREAU	18	18	18	17	17	(16)
(17)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	12	11	12	11	14	(17)
(18)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	11,917	11,372	10,934	10,430	10,093	(18)
(19)	CENSUS	11,603	11,063	10,619	10,152	9,799	(19)
(20)	FISHERIES	286	279	285	248	264	(20)
(21)	STANDARDS	28	30	30	30	30	(21)
(22)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	45,637	45,771	46,531	47,418	47,448	(22)
(23)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	50	64	73	75	86	(23)
(24)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	17	17	19	17	16	(24)
(25)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,659	1,907	2,052	2,142	2,249	(25)
(26)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	24	24	30	46	64	(26)
(27)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	595	624	820	1,495	1,827	(27)
(28)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	42	45	43	43	44	(28)
(29)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	34,220	34,083	34,687	34,890	34,676	(29)
(30)	RECLAMATION	8,320	8,267	8,130	8,060	7,901	(30)
(31)	ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL	19	20	21	19	20	(31)
(32)	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	691	720	656	631	565	(32)
(33)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	883	972	985	978	1,026	(33)
(34)	UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	704	741	749	748	782	(34)
(35)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	179	231	236	230	244	(35)
(36)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	304	305	287	284	280	(36)
(37)	NAVY DEPARTMENT						(37)
(38)	YARDS AND DOCKS	17,453	17,352	17,214	16,596	15,462	(38)
(39)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	134,891	136,806	142,259	148,034	151,844	(39)
(40)	HOUSING DIVISION	3,943	4,441	5,203	5,110	5,961	(40)
(41)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	130,948	132,365	137,056	142,924	145,883	(41)
(42)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION A/	67,856	67,339	66,473	63,578	63,520	(42)
(43)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	265	232	330	313	288	(43)
(44)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	8,692	8,586	8,502	8,371	8,263	(44)
(45)	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD	847	814	837	838	853	(45)
(46)	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE	3,433	3,426	3,421	3,422	3,427	(46)
(47)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	296	299	297	298	300	(47)
(48)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	2,699	2,631	2,499	2,381	2,239	(48)
(49)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	1,417	1,416	1,448	1,432	1,464	(49)
(50)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,111	1,154	1,115	1,132	1,124	(50)
(51)	WAR DEPARTMENT	55,282	55,329	55,168	54,744	54,129	(51)
(52)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	40,930	41,279	41,452	41,189	41,004	(52)
(53)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	14,352	14,050	13,716	13,555	13,125	(53)

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES.



TABLE 2

## RELIEF STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS BY AGENCIES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY (1)	PERSONS FROM RELIEF ROLLS			PERSONS NOT FROM RELIEF ROLLS		LINE No.
		TOTAL (2)	NUMBER (3)	PERCENT OF TOTAL (4)	NUMBER (5)	PERCENT OF TOTAL (6)	
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	3,396,879	2,929,054	86.2	467,825	13.8	( 1 )
( 2 )	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,339,740	2,219,749 A/	94.9	119,991 A/	5.1	( 2 )
( 3 )	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	409,200	360,500	88.1	48,700	11.9	( 3 )
( 4 )	CCC CAMPS	396,500	349,000	88.0	47,500	12.0	( 4 )
( 5 )	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	8,350	7,500	89.8	850	10.2	( 5 )
( 6 )	TERRITORIES	4,350	4,000	92.0	350	8.0	( 6 )
( 7 )	OTHER AGENCIES	647,939	348,805	53.8	299,134	46.2	( 7 )
( 8 )	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	294,428	155,180	52.7	139,248	47.3	( 8 )
( 9 )	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,469	1,016	69.2	453	30.8	( 9 )
(10)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	643	608	94.6	35	5.4	(10)
(11)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	23,067	19,536	84.7	3,531	15.3	(11)
(12)	FOREST SERVICE	19,918	17,624	88.5	2,294	11.5	(12)
(13)	PLANT INDUSTRY	59	57	96.6	2	3.4	(13)
(14)	PUBLIC ROADS	222,290	97,374	43.8	124,916	56.2	(14)
(15)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	26,965	18,949	70.3	8,016	29.7	(15)
(16)	WEATHER BUREAU	17	16	94.1	1	5.9	(16)
(17)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	14	5	35.7	9	64.3	(17)
(18)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	10,093	7,177	71.1	2,916	28.9	(18)
(19)	CENSUS	9,799	6,967	71.1	2,832	28.9	(19)
(20)	FISHERIES	264	210	79.5	54	20.5	(20)
(21)	STANDARDS	30	-	-	30	100.0	(21)
(22)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	47,448	38,340	80.8	9,108	19.2	(22)
(23)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	86	77	89.5	9	10.5	(23)
(24)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	16	-	-	16	100.0	(24)
(25)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,249	2,118	94.2	131	5.8	(25)
(26)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	64	59	92.2	5	7.8	(26)
(27)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,827	1,727	94.5	100	5.5	(27)
(28)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	44	20	45.5	24	54.5	(28)
(29)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	34,676	32,563	93.9	2,113	6.1	(29)
(30)	RECLAMATION	7,901	1,217	15.4	6,684	84.6	(30)
(31)	St. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	20	20	100.0	-	-	(31)
(32)	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	565	539	95.4	26	4.6	(32)
(33)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	1,026	762	74.3	264	25.7	(33)
(34)	UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	782	545	69.7	237	30.3	(34)
(35)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	244	217	88.9	27	11.1	(35)
(36)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	280	255	91.1	25	8.9	(36)
(37)	NAVY DEPARTMENT						(37)
(38)	YARDS AND DOCKS	15,462	13,257	85.7	2,205	14.3	(38)
(39)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	151,844	49,039	32.3	102,805	67.7	(39)
(40)	HOUSING DIVISION	5,961	2,682 B/	45.0	3,279 B/	55.0	(40)
(41)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	145,883	46,357	31.8	99,526	68.2	(41)
(42)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION C/	63,520	34,502	54.3	29,018	45.7	(42)
(43)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	288	114	39.6	174	60.4	(43)
(44)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	8,283	7,328	88.5	955	11.5	(44)
(45)	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD	853	587	68.8	266	31.2	(45)
(46)	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE	3,427	3,172	92.6	255	7.4	(46)
(47)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	300	237	79.0	63	21.0	(47)
(48)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	2,239	1,989	88.8	250	11.2	(48)
(49)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	1,464	1,343	91.7	121	8.3	(49)
(50)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,124	1,020	90.7	104	9.3	(50)
(51)	WAR DEPARTMENT	54,129	41,826	77.3	12,303	22.7	(51)
(52)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	41,004	30,990	75.6	10,014	24.4	(52)
(53)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	13,125	10,836	82.6	2,289	17.4	(53)

A/ NEW YORK CITY BREAKDOWN ESTIMATED UPON THE BASIS OF AN EXAMINATION OF RECORDS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING MARCH.

B/ BREAKDOWN ESTIMATED UPON THE BASIS OF AN EXAMINATION OF PAYROLL RECORDS.

C/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES.



TABLE 3

## EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEKS ENDING MAY 2, MAY 16 AND MAY 30, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 2				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 16				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 30				LINE No.
		TOTAL A/	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVA- TION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES A/	TOTAL A/	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVA- TION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES A/	TOTAL A/	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVA- TION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES A/	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,485,154	2,503,331	398,200	583,623	3,448,785	2,417,165	411,900	619,720	3,396,879	2,339,740	409,200	647,939	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,428,781	2,503,331	393,850	531,600	3,391,630	2,417,165	407,550	566,915	3,342,009	2,339,740	404,850	597,419	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	58,812	35,908	6,650	16,254	58,074	34,483	6,871	16,720	56,431	33,671	6,827	15,933	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	20,316	10,209	4,167	5,940	20,303	10,064	4,326	5,913	20,222	9,785	4,317	6,120	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	49,481	29,171	8,952	11,358	51,766	30,805	9,262	11,699	50,439	30,236	9,198	11,005	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	181,313	129,676	14,290	37,347	179,326	124,552	14,766	40,008	176,999	119,748	14,676	42,575	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	42,979	32,448	4,792	5,739	42,042	31,417	4,948	5,677	40,001	29,625	4,917	5,459	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	36,831	27,549	4,381	4,901	37,414	27,414	4,539	5,461	36,654	25,349	4,507	6,798	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	5,576	2,748	679	2,149	5,526	2,550	667	2,279	5,286	2,414	693	2,179	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13,504	8,190	2,376	2,938	13,459	7,999	2,392	3,068	13,212	7,814	2,392	3,006	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	48,447	25,179	6,693	16,575	49,136	26,223	6,937	15,976	48,751	27,189	6,886	14,676	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	61,087	37,613	10,496	12,978	59,100	36,546	10,864	11,690	56,427	35,485	10,788	10,154	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	17,589	10,393	2,870	4,326	16,616	8,823	2,934	4,859	18,336	6,965	2,926	8,445	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	219,576	176,445	19,475	23,656	216,696	170,812	20,182	25,702	212,512	164,468	20,035	28,009	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	95,420	76,561	7,487	11,372	91,166	72,132	7,742	11,292	91,680	70,515	7,690	13,475	(15)
(16)	IOWA	40,738	25,499	5,961	9,278	37,819	22,670	6,164	8,985	40,280	21,113	6,123	13,044	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	55,847	38,098	6,296	11,453	55,783	37,436	6,528	11,819	51,810	34,473	6,481	10,856	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	71,047	51,185	11,940	7,922	69,651	48,702	12,363	8,586	68,449	47,599	12,275	8,575	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	51,576	37,121	6,412	8,043	51,151	36,229	6,621	8,301	50,868	35,901	6,579	8,388	(19)
(20)	MAINE	18,004	8,498	2,560	6,946	18,315	7,554	2,647	8,114	18,096	7,359	2,629	8,108	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	27,911	15,822	4,123	7,966	28,884	15,375	4,248	9,261	28,467	15,320	4,224	8,923	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	143,850	119,752	12,289	11,809	143,205	117,424	12,742	13,039	138,060	112,520	12,647	12,893	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	115,211	89,732	13,796	11,683	112,701	84,516	14,269	13,916	107,979	78,223	14,175	15,581	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	73,418	53,732	10,511	9,205	74,256	50,820	10,868	12,568	75,208	48,990	10,799	15,419	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	46,616	27,744	9,594	9,278	46,635	27,394	9,926	9,315	46,918	27,339	9,858	9,721	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	104,559	74,775	13,432	16,352	102,715	72,032	13,922	16,761	101,194	69,180	13,820	18,194	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	23,732	12,348	2,523	8,861	24,316	11,724	2,614	9,978	24,521	10,773	2,603	11,145	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	30,860	18,125	4,477	8,258	30,071	16,829	4,630	8,612	29,888	16,238	4,600	9,050	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	5,594	2,533	863	2,198	5,361	2,437	880	2,044	5,234	2,349	879	2,006	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,329	8,149	1,652	2,528	12,940	7,989	1,702	3,249	12,720	7,826	1,692	3,202	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	106,500	86,620	10,062	9,818	106,869	86,736	10,431	9,702	104,380	84,976	10,354	9,050	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	22,551	8,655	5,332	8,564	22,520	8,143	5,534	8,843	22,752	7,911	5,506	9,335	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	242,306	221,569	10,335	10,402	238,688	216,928	10,751	11,009	229,107	206,420	10,662	12,025	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	149,850	115,307	12,277	22,266	142,505	109,428	12,668	20,409	140,631	105,265	12,591	22,775	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	60,716	35,251	8,736	16,729	58,996	34,160	9,028	15,808	57,400	31,938	8,971	16,491	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	18,637	10,433	4,633	3,571	18,830	9,199	4,815	4,816	19,342	8,717	4,779	5,846	(36)
(37)	OHIO	192,461	160,439	17,374	14,648	191,835	156,910	18,028	16,897	193,194	155,808	17,890	19,496	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	72,940	47,832	13,455	11,653	74,923	48,849	13,986	12,088	80,557	54,503	13,894	12,160	(38)
(39)	OREGON	29,634	17,756	4,262	7,596	29,568	16,852	4,395	8,321	29,654	15,914	4,376	9,364	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	286,575	246,802	21,834	17,939	282,996	239,688	22,621	20,687	280,202	234,520	22,458	23,224	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	18,560	13,208	2,244	3,108	18,404	12,730	2,329	3,345	17,871	12,285	2,311	3,275	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	46,452	26,560	7,536	12,356	45,661	25,579	7,794	12,288	45,134	24,967	7,741	12,426	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	19,976	11,271	3,620	5,085	21,042	10,533	3,759	6,750	20,935	10,076	3,739	7,120	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	60,182	38,498	9,005	12,679	58,526	36,224	9,302	13,000	59,220	36,448	9,241	13,531	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	143,805	88,142	21,426	34,237	144,206	84,154	22,214	37,838	141,913	82,598	22,050	37,265	(45)
(46)	UTAH	17,957	12,423	2,526	3,008	16,920	10,910	2,598	3,412	16,849	10,601	2,585	3,663	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	10,045	5,391	1,911	2,743	9,710	4,564	1,950	3,196	9,468	4,140	1,944	3,384	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	55,783	29,770	10,081	15,932	57,598	27,853	10,402	19,343	54,387	27,129	10,338	16,920	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	53,123	32,804	6,014	14,305	49,630	29,658	6,208	13,764	47,393	27,454	6,173	13,766	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	61,226	48,377	8,167	4,682	60,452	46,833	8,449	5,170	58,729	44,824	8,391	5,514	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	78,411	56,954	11,990	9,467	78,813	54,950	12,392	11,471	78,088	51,820	12,313	13,955	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	8,868	4,096	1,273	3,499	8,511	3,333	1,312	3,866	8,161	2,959	1,307	3,895	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	42,405		4,350	38,055	43,145		4,350	38,795	43,006		4,350	38,656	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	632		362	270	687		362	325	695		362	333	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	3,643		1,483	2,160	3,842		1,483	2,359	3,899		1,483	2,376	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	587			587	448			448	327			327	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	36,494		2,266	34,228	37,038		2,266	34,772	37,089		2,266	34,823	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,049		239	810	1,130		239	891	1,036		239	797	(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	13,968			13,968	14,010			14,010	11,864			11,864	(59)

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



TABLE 4

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN CCC AND WPA BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	GRAND TOTAL A/ (2)	TOTAL (3)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			LINE No.
				ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE (4)	FOREST SERVICE (5)	PUBLIC ROADS (6)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE (7)	OTHER (8)	TOTAL (9)	CENSUS (10)	OTHER (11)	
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	647,939	294,428	23,067	19,918	222,290	26,965	2,188	10,093	9,799	294	( 1 )
( 2 )	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	597,419	290,563	23,067	19,894	221,644	23,770	2,188	10,039	9,799	240	( 2 )
( 3 )	ALABAMA	15,933	7,147	53	403	6,085	606		65	65		( 3 )
( 4 )	ARIZONA	6,120	4,819	276	384	2,244	1,915		17	17		( 4 )
( 5 )	ARKANSAS	11,005	6,163	146	604	4,200	1,213		31	31		( 5 )
( 6 )	CALIFORNIA	42,575	13,049	1,403	2,552	8,350	726	18	383	383		( 6 )
( 7 )	COLORADO	5,459	3,517	267	679	1,998	573		39	39		( 7 )
( 8 )	CONNECTICUT	6,798	2,050	1,019	9	1,022			112	112		( 8 )
( 9 )	DELAWARE	2,179	1,077			1,077			20	20		( 9 )
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,006	855		32	823			114	84	30	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	14,676	3,237	51	191	2,506	245	244	103	103		(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	10,154	2,914	369	535	1,239	766	5	74	74		(12)
(13)	IDAHO	8,445	7,717	3,564	1,462	2,650	41		13	13		(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	28,009	11,137	327	171	10,271	368		287	287		(14)
(15)	INDIANA	13,475	7,539	194	93	7,051	201		114	114		(15)
(16)	IOWA	13,044	8,315	349	96	7,281	583	6	185	185		(16)
(17)	KANSAS	10,856	7,907		580	6,797	530		79	79		(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	8,575	4,319	6	481	3,417	415		81	81		(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	8,388	6,042	70	67	4,550	774	581	44	44		(19)
(20)	MAINE	8,108	4,386	834	34	3,516	2		28	28		(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	8,923	831	54	3	556	218		97	97		(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	12,893	2,687	1,190		1,497			236	236		(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	15,581	9,590	748	553	8,152	137		301	301		(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	15,419	10,011	754	497	8,577	183		99	99		(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	9,721	5,989	5	76	4,751	1,130	27	28	28		(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	18,194	9,757	194	374	8,608	581		2,935	2,935		(26)
(27)	MONTANA	11,145	5,979	300	327	5,175	177		23	23		(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	9,050	6,084	195	470	5,100	313	6	69	69		(28)
(29)	NEVADA	2,006	1,697		75	1,330	242		10	10		(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,202	2,417	1,135	317	965			18	18		(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	9,050	2,400	345	2	1,898	155		315	315		(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	9,335	5,508		457	3,258	1,793		86	15	71	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	12,025							430	430		(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	22,775	10,678	1,712	2	8,613	351		270	270		(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	16,491	9,563	176	684	6,797	1,904	2	128	108	20	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	5,846	4,261	86	957	2,397	178	643	42	42		(36)
(37)	OHIO	19,496	6,997	436	108	5,985	468		258	258		(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	12,160	6,828		411	5,100	1,317		50	50		(38)
(39)	OREGON	9,364	5,360	274	1,162	3,645	196	83	34	34		(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	23,224	9,453	2,202	160	6,562	429		1,768	1,768		(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	3,275	1,429	149		1,280			65	65		(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	12,426	3,528	165	109	2,300	954		26	26		(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,120	5,361	47	659	4,126	529		36	36		(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	13,531	4,728	282	347	4,099			96	96		(44)
(45)	TEXAS	37,265	24,566	149	312	21,900	1,709	496	336	217	119	(45)
(46)	UTAH	3,663	2,652		534	1,800	241	77	16	16		(46)
(47)	VERMONT	3,394	3,297	1,438	51	1,808			21	21		(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	16,920	9,501	520	525	7,955	501		73	73		(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	13,766	4,716	248	1,093	3,060	315		59	59		(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	5,514	2,417	373	299	1,646	99		85	85		(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	13,955	7,659	950	670	5,842	197		228	228		(51)
(52)	WYOMING	3,895	2,429	12	287	1,635	495		12	12		(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	38,656	670		24	646			54		54	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	333	15		15				54		54	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	2,376	646			646						(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	327										(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	34,823	9		9							(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	797										(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	11,864	3,195				3,195					(59)

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

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

## EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN CCC AND WPA BY STATES

## EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1936

LINE No.	STATE (1)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (6)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY (7)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION			RESETTLEMENT ADMINIS- TRATION (11)	LINE No.
		TOTAL (2)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION (3)	RECLA- MATION (4)	OTHER (5)			TOTAL (8)	HOUSING DIVISION (9)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION (10)		
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	47,448	2,249	7,901	37,298	1,026	15,462	151,844	5,961	145,883	63,520	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	12,051	2,245	7,835	1,971	1,026	15,462	150,554	5,653	144,901	63,520	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	22	22			30		2,618	24	2,594	4,392	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	394	30	274	90			256		256	66	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	187	187					1,364		1,364	2,718	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	1,428	122	1,239	67	36	2,850	8,697		8,697	314	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	40	34		6			1,239		1,239	314	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	6	1		5		66	4,128	57	4,071	356	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	3	3					533		533	467	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	130	94		36	248	358	136	136			(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	19	19			1	217	2,222	579	1,643	4,654	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	28	28			34		3,363		3,363	2,868	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	224		224				337		337	139	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	269	269			8	297	13,417	443	12,974	1,085	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	15	15			17		4,183		4,183	1,491	(15)
(16)	IOWA	8	8					4,389		4,389	134	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	19	4		15	4		2,254		2,254	26	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	121	121			2		2,920	378	2,542	970	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	29	29			2	8				589	(19)
(20)	MAINE					1	99	190		190	1,409	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	20	20			35	108	2,594		2,594	3,969	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	30	22		8	28	2,133	6,246	636	5,610		(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	8	8			70	35	3,737		3,737	739	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	95	3		92	6	9	3,681		3,681	1,069	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	184	27		157			1,967		1,967	1,395	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	32	32			28		3,642		3,642	1,158	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	182	1	164	17	4		274		274	1,754	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	41			41	4		1,987		1,987	810	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	25			25	3		271		271		(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	10			1		254		254	502	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	19	13		6	60	552	3,517	485	3,032	662	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	347	1	150	196			620		620	634	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY					186	3,770	5,932	402	5,530		(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	78	76		2		234	7,141	264	6,877	2,770	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	151	115		36			4,540		4,540	1,966	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	68	1		67	2		642		642	789	(36)
(37)	OHIO	321	321			68		8,970	777	8,193	2,158	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	691	195		496	7		2,533	147	2,386	1,204	(38)
(39)	OREGON	247		133	114			2,490		2,490	1,038	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	125	125			31	1,092	6,152	245	5,907	2,771	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND					1	44	836		836	832	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	26	26				1,216	4,260	455	3,805	3,217	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	252	1		251			603		603	868	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	146	146			32		4,513	299	4,214	3,881	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	532	27	505		38		9,810	10	9,800	447	(45)
(46)	UTAH	93	2	75	16			755		755	93	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	3	3			1		39		39		(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	46	33		13	23	1,669	2,868		2,868	2,450	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	4,169	17	4,072	80		643	3,399		3,399	318	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	31	25		6	1	62	1,335		1,335	752	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	114	6		108	14		2,508	316	2,192	3,043	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	1,023	3	999	21			192		192	239	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	35,331	4		35,327			1,290	308	982		(53)
(54)	ALASKA	86			86 B/			178		178		(54)
(55)	HAWAII	4	4					747		747		(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE											(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	34,676			34,676 C/			138	138			(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	565			565 D/			227	170	57		(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	66		66								(59)

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE RURAL REHABILITATION CASES.

B/ ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.

C/ PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION.

D/ TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 4 (CONCLUDED)  
EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN CCC AND WPA BY STATES  
EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	RURAL ELEC- TRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY				VETERANS' ADMINIS- TRATION	WAR DEPARTMENT			OTHER	LINE No.
			TOTAL	INTERNAL REVENUE	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	OTHER		TOTAL	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	QUARTER- MASTER CORPS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	288	8,283	3,427	2,239	2,617	1,124	54,129	41,004	13,125	294	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	288	8,278	3,427	2,239	2,612	1,124	44,220	32,401	11,819	294	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA		49	10	38	1	72	1,538	59	1,479		(3)
(4)	ARIZONA							568		568		(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS		11	11			107	424	255	169		(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA		479	270	48	161		15,339	14,581	758		(6)
(7)	COLORADO		22	12		10		288		288		(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT		80	16		64						(8)
(9)	DELAWARE		8	4		4		71	34	37		(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		116	37		79		1,035		1,035	14 E/	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	9	135	41		94	64	4,015	4,015			(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	14	74	20	46	8	33	752	568	184		(12)
(13)	IDAHO	15										(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	52	616	286	129	201		841	185	656		(14)
(15)	INDIANA	52	40	30		10		24		24		(15)
(16)	IOWA		13	6		7						(16)
(17)	KANSAS		15	15			116	436	14	422		(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY		25	20		5	90	47		47		(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA		109	71	23	15		1,565	1,211	354		(19)
(20)	MAINE		23			23		1,972	1,972			(20)
(21)	MARYLAND		1,079	110	90	879		190	70	120		(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS		408	135	75	198		1,125	1,090	35		(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN		962	171	732	59		139	46	93		(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA		147	86	57	4	94	208		208		(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	52						106	106			(25)
(26)	MISSOURI		356	208	147	1		286	285	1		(26)
(27)	MONTANA							2,929	2,917	12		(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA		9	9			46					(28)
(29)	NEVADA											(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE											(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY		303	141	67	95		1,222		1,222		(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO		9			9		2,131	2,118	13		(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY		982	660	69	253		445		445	280 E/	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)		330	101	131	98		1,274	835	439		(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	18	13	3		10	47	65		65		(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA						20	22		22		(36)
(37)	OHIO	59	515	284	127	104		150		150		(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	1	29	29			55	762	116	646		(38)
(39)	OREGON		43	7	33	3		152	152			(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA		625	377	189	59		1,207	643	564		(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND		19	7		12		49		49		(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA		7			7		146		146		(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA											(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE		23	23				112	112			(44)
(45)	TEXAS	16	217	70	126	21	109	1,194		1,194		(45)
(46)	UTAH		43	4	39			11		11		(46)
(47)	VERMONT		2			2		21		21		(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA		105	7	13	85		185		185		(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON		132	56	60	16		330	212	118		(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA		2	2				829	790	39		(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN		103	88		15	271	15	15			(51)
(52)	WYOMING											(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES		5			5		1,306		1,306		(53)
(54)	ALASKA											(54)
(55)	HAWAII							979		979		(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE							327		327		(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO											(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS		5			5						(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES							8,603	8,603			(59)

E/ ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY.  
F/ LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 15, 1936



TABLE 5  
PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES <sup>A/</sup>  
THROUGH MAY 29, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	ALLOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS	ALLOCATED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	ALLOCATED FOR OTHER PURPOSES <sup>B/</sup>	LINE No.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1)	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$4,880,000,000				(1)
(2)	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATION	4,672,199,143 <sup>C/</sup>				(2)
(3)	UNALLOCATED BY THE PRESIDENT	25,288,084				(3)
(4)	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	\$4,646,911,059	\$3,300,245,593	\$189,292,366	\$1,157,373,100	(4)
(5)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	569,663,942	537,568,367	18,470,575	13,625,000	(5)
(6)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,151			(6)
(7)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,046,000	1,046,000			(7)
(8)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	963,879	247,289	216,590	500,000	(8)
(9)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	3,000			(9)
(10)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	12,769,198	12,769,198			(10)
(11)	EXTENSION SERVICE	4,066	4,066			(11)
(12)	FOREST SERVICE	25,525,000	13,827,500	572,500	11,125,000	(12)
(13)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	40,493			(13)
(14)	PUBLIC ROADS	499,621,865	491,000,000	8,621,865		(14)
(15)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	470,000		470,000		(15)
(16)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	21,106,116	18,606,116	2,500,000		(16)
(17)	WEATHER BUREAU	17,554	17,554			(17)
(18)	WIND EROSION CONTROL	2,000,000			2,000,000	(18)
(19)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	6,089,620		6,089,620		(19)
(20)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,128		17,128		(20)
(21)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	190,194			(21)
(22)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000		120,000		(22)
(23)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	8,847,944	8,582,944	265,000		(23)
(24)	AIR COMMERCE	200,000		200,000		(24)
(25)	CENSUS	8,231,948	8,231,948			(25)
(26)	FISHERIES	155,996	155,996			(26)
(27)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	100,000			(27)
(28)	LIGHTHOUSES	20,000	20,000			(28)
(29)	STANDARDS	75,000	75,000			(29)
(30)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	65,000		65,000		(30)
(31)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	40,000		40,000		(31)
(32)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	605,332,251	604,409,000	188,501	734,750	(32)
(33)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	35,000,000			35,000,000	(33)
(34)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION	932,490,625		10,490,625	922,000,000	(34)
(35)	U. S. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	17,210,000			17,210,000	(35)
(36)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	5,000,000		5,000,000		(36)
(37)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	114,377,160	103,222,932	3,921,728	7,232,500	(37)
(38)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,500			(38)
(39)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	70,583			(39)
(40)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,860,328	1,860,328			(40)
(41)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913	104,913			(41)
(42)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,894,250	1,396,750	15,000	482,500	(42)
(43)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	8,252,425	1,502,425		6,750,000	(43)
(44)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	33,777,380	32,152,380	1,625,000		(44)
(45)	RECLAMATION	66,483,589	65,020,000	1,463,589		(45)
(46)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,453			(46)
(47)	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	434,600	434,600			(47)
(48)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	818,139		818,139		(48)

<sup>A/</sup> BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.

<sup>B/</sup> RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, AND REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.

<sup>C/</sup> THE \$4,672,199,143 AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION ON MAY 29, 1936 INCLUDES THE \$4,000,000,000 DIRECTLY APPROPRIATED BY THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, THE \$500,000,000 AUTHORIZED TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF R. F. C. FUNDS, AND \$172,199,143 OF THE \$380,000,000 AUTHORIZED TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM BALANCES OF PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS. ALTHOUGH UNOBLIGATED BALANCES FROM PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS ARE BEING TRANSFERRED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT, THE AMOUNT AVAILABLE WILL BE LESS THAN THE \$380,000,000 AUTHORIZED TO BE TRANSFERRED, LARGELY BECAUSE IT WAS NECESSARY TO USE \$292,000,000, ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR TRANSFER FOR GRANTS TO STATES, FOR RELIEF PURPOSES PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 5 (CONCLUDED)

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY AGENCIES A/

THROUGH MAY 29, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	ALLOCATED FOR WORK PROJECTS	ALLOCATED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	ALLOCATED FOR OTHER PURPOSES B/	LINE No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	\$ 857,309		\$ 857,309		(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	12,482,814	\$ 1,067,459	11,415,355		(2)
(3)	U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	11,803,401	881,707	10,911,694		(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	175,752	175,752			(4)
(5)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	495,482		495,482		(5)
(6)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	8,179		8,179		(6)
(7)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	251,500	251,500			(7)
(8)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	1,596,959		1,596,959		(8)
(9)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	982,764		982,764		(9)
(10)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	16,801,176	16,557,561	243,615		(10)
(11)	YARDS AND DOCKS	16,786,176	16,557,561	228,615		(11)
(12)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	15,000		15,000		(12)
(13)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION	97,941		97,941		(13)
(14)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	446,129,246	446,129,246			(14)
(15)	HOUSING DIVISION	101,373,050	101,373,050			(15)
(16)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	344,756,196	344,756,196			(16)
(17)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	226,400,000	34,365,000	34,950,000	\$ 157,085,000	(17)
(18)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	4,000,000			4,000,000	(18)
(19)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	14,890,812	14,176,812	714,000		(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	39,335,215	12,635,214	26,700,001		(20)
(21)	U.S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,850,950			(21)
(22)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,671,588	3,671,588			(22)
(23)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	543,584	543,584			(23)
(24)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	2,750,000	2,750,000			(24)
(25)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	819,092	819,092			(25)
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	26,700,001		26,700,001		(26)
(27)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,238,350	1,218,120	20,230		(27)
(28)	WAR DEPARTMENT	144,204,985	142,618,500	1,100,635	485,850	(28)
(29)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	129,287,966	128,027,116	775,000	485,850	(29)
(30)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	14,722,765	14,591,384	131,381		(30)
(31)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	194,254		194,254		(31)
(32)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	1,449,352,744	1,377,252,744	72,100,000		(32)
(33)	NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION	45,081,268	43,581,268	1,500,000		(33)
(34)	STATE WORK PROGRAMS	1,404,271,476	1,333,671,476	70,600,000		(34)

A/ BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.

B/ RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND, AND REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 15, 1936



TABLE 6

## PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS BY AGENCIES

END OF MAY 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR WORK PROJECTS A/ THROUGH MAY 29, 1936 (EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)		EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS DURING WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1936 (EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES)		LINE No.
		AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF PERSONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	\$3,300,245,593	100.00	3,396,879	100.00	( 1 )
( 2 )	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	1,377,252,744	41.73	2,339,740	68.88	( 2 )
( 3 )	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	604,409,000	18.32	409,200	12.05	( 3 )
( 4 )	OTHER AGENCIES	1,318,583,849	39.95	647,939	19.07	( 4 )
( 5 )	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	537,568,367	16.29	294,428	8.67	( 5 )
( 6 )	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	12,769,198	0.39	23,067	0.68	( 6 )
( 7 )	FOREST SERVICE	13,827,500	0.42	19,918	0.59	( 7 )
( 8 )	PUBLIC ROADS	491,000,000	14.88	222,290	6.54	( 8 )
( 9 )	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	18,606,116	0.56	26,965	0.79	( 9 )
(10)	OTHER	1,365,553	0.04	2,188	0.07	(10)
(11)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	0.01	14	B/	(11)
(12)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	8,582,944	0.26	10,093	0.30	(12)
(13)	CENSUS	8,231,948	0.25	9,799	0.29	(13)
(14)	OTHER	350,996	0.01	294	0.01	(14)
(15)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	103,222,932	3.12	47,443	1.39	(15)
(16)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	32,152,380	0.97	34,676	1.02	(16)
(17)	RECLAMATION	65,020,000	1.97	7,901	0.23	(17)
(18)	OTHER	6,050,552	0.18	4,871	0.14	(18)
(19)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	1,067,459	0.03	1,026	0.03	(19)
(20)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	251,500	0.01	280	0.01	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	16,557,561	0.50	15,462	0.46	(21)
(22)	YARDS AND DOCKS	16,557,561	0.50	15,462	0.46	(22)
(23)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	446,129,246	13.52	151,844	4.47	(23)
(24)	HOUSING DIVISION	101,373,050	3.07	5,961	0.18	(24)
(25)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	344,756,196	10.45	145,883	4.29	(25)
(26)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	34,365,000	1.04	63,520	1.87	(26)
(27)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	14,176,812	0.43	288	0.01	(27)
(28)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	12,635,214	0.38	8,283	0.24	(28)
(29)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,671,588	0.11	3,427	0.10	(29)
(30)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	2,750,000	0.08	2,239	0.06	(30)
(31)	OTHER	6,213,626	0.19	2,617	0.08	(31)
(32)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,218,120	0.04	1,124	0.03	(32)
(33)	WAR DEPARTMENT	142,618,500	4.32	54,129	1.59	(33)
(34)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	128,027,116	3.88	41,004	1.21	(34)
(35)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	14,591,384	0.44	13,125	0.38	(35)

A/ BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.

B/ LESS THAN 0.005 PERCENT.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 15, 1936



TABLE 7

PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCATIONS TO WPA BY ACT LIMITATIONS AND BY STATES A/

THROUGH MAY 29, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	TOTAL	ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL, ETC., PERSONS	LOANS OR GRANTS TO STATES, ETC.	SANITATION, ETC.	ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS	LINE No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
( 1 )	TOTAL	\$1,449,352,744	\$94,467,657	\$1,251,497,597	\$21,977,527	\$81,409,963	( 1 )
( 2 )	ALABAMA	16,210,100	14,500	15,452,692	635,600	107,308	( 2 )
( 3 )	ARIZONA	4,959,800	800	4,584,000	-	375,000	( 3 )
( 4 )	ARKANSAS	13,157,169	2,700	12,117,137	1,037,332	-	( 4 )
( 5 )	CALIFORNIA	70,059,667	163,727	68,960,000	182,940	753,000	( 5 )
( 6 )	COLORADO	17,063,531	18,673	16,776,000	198,858	70,000	( 6 )
( 7 )	CONNECTICUT	13,402,941	7,636	13,153,000	242,305	-	( 7 )
( 8 )	DELAWARE	1,547,600	500	1,317,000	230,100	-	( 8 )
( 9 )	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4,465,000	10,000	4,266,634	-	188,366	( 9 )
(10)	FLORIDA	13,631,200	-	11,704,000	1,628,200	299,000	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	17,390,320	70,500	16,063,000	917,244	339,576	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	4,650,025	225	4,413,000	99,800	137,000	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	85,296,000	49,000	84,737,500	362,000	147,500	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	39,809,639	75,312	38,595,000	945,700	193,627	(14)
(15)	IOWA	11,976,225	1,000	11,867,000	96,550	11,675	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	15,211,100	1,400	14,900,000	59,700	250,000	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	16,731,819	1,700	16,237,000	474,119	19,000	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	16,811,636	8,376	16,074,000	203,260	526,000	(18)
(19)	MAINE	4,645,000	-	4,104,300	540,700	-	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	10,276,900	800	9,601,500	526,100	148,500	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	47,888,900	4,900	47,415,000	-	469,000	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	44,960,600	368,288	43,943,112	649,200	-	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	29,721,400	23,000	29,025,685	621,400	51,315	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	10,398,838	-	10,059,000	298,838	41,000	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	31,042,700	18,000	30,126,000	649,700	247,000	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	7,287,700	-	6,555,000	532,700	200,000	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	9,089,800	1,000	8,765,000	310,800	13,000	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	1,177,450	-	1,000,000	-	177,450	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,198,600	7,000	3,002,000	189,600	-	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	45,245,569	3,600	45,089,680	-	152,309	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	5,278,330	-	4,898,625	172,330	207,375	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	196,122,131	5,883,402	188,135,374	-	2,103,355	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	56,268,800	-	55,221,000	1,018,800	29,000	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	10,652,497	-	9,960,470	682,497	9,530	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	5,006,700	600	4,564,000	431,100	11,000	(35)
(36)	OHIO	87,104,698	151,979	86,342,000	586,400	24,319	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	24,335,224	-	23,710,000	535,224	90,000	(37)
(38)	OREGON	8,756,600	-	8,122,298	426,600	207,702	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	124,023,144	145,830	121,568,000	1,312,800	996,514	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	6,379,500	-	5,930,000	449,500	-	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,773,650	-	7,723,000	1,018,650	32,000	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,777,780	800	5,271,708	375,980	125,292	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	14,649,648	1,960	13,665,000	957,688	25,000	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	32,071,401	34,500	31,833,001	196,900	7,000	(44)
(45)	UTAH	6,614,483	-	6,178,000	114,483	322,000	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	1,832,000	-	1,830,350	-	1,650	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	10,760,934	-	9,875,950	867,984	17,000	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	16,039,988	17,000	15,810,155	192,988	19,845	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	19,716,200	1,600	19,594,000	120,600	-	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	29,934,277	2,000	29,159,000	729,457	43,620	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	2,552,553	-	2,280,818	154,800	116,935	(51)
(52)	NOT ALLOCATED TO STATES	97,294,957	87,375,349 <u>B/</u>	9,919,608 <u>C/</u>	-	-	(52)
(53)	ADMINISTRATIVE	72,100,000	-	-	-	72,100,000	(53)

A/ BASED UPON WARRANTS ISSUED BY TREASURY.B/ NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION, \$43,581,268; ART, MUSIC, THEATRE AND WRITERS' PROGRAM, \$22,115,217; ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL PERSONS, \$9,566,422; AND STATISTICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM, \$12,112,442.C/ ART, MUSIC, THEATRE AND WRITERS' PROGRAM, \$2,000,000; STATE PLANNING BOARDS, \$2,644,538; AND UNDISTRIBUTED PORTION OF FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF, \$5,275,070.WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 15, 1936.



TABLE 8  
STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION UNITS  
THROUGH MAY 29, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS		EXPENDITURES		LINE No.
			AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	\$4,666,157,863	\$4,045,022,312	86.7	\$3,124,840,632	67.0	( 1 )
( 2 )	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	<u>570,042,077</u>	<u>423,003,827</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>148,501,692</u>	<u>26.1</u>	( 2 )
( 3 )	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,150	100.0	6,891	96.4	( 3 )
( 4 )	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,046,000	840,673	80.4	598,026	57.2	( 4 )
( 5 )	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	747,289	346,505	46.4	290,818	38.9	( 5 )
( 6 )	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	2,990	99.7	2,990	99.7	( 6 )
( 7 )	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	12,769,198	10,659,345	83.5	9,072,753	71.1	( 7 )
( 8 )	EXTENSION SERVICE	4,066	3,895	95.8	3,590	88.3	( 8 )
( 9 )	FOREST SERVICE	24,952,500	22,139,163	88.7	12,803,056	51.3	( 9 )
( 10 )	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	39,114	96.6	37,680	93.1	( 10 )
( 11 )	PUBLIC ROADS <u>A/</u>	500,000,000	366,756,962	73.4	106,598,409	21.3	( 11 )
( 12 )	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	18,606,116	15,215,640	81.8	13,173,145	70.8	( 12 )
( 13 )	WEATHER BUREAU	17,554	11,096	63.2	9,924	56.5	( 13 )
( 14 )	WIND EROSION CONTROL	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	( 14 )
( 15 )	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	9,848,710	6,981,293	70.9	5,904,410	60.0	( 15 )
( 16 )	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,128	17,126	100.0	17,126	100.0	( 16 )
( 17 )	AILEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	200,000	5,465	2.7	4,307	2.2	( 17 )
( 18 )	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000	107,704	89.8	83,250	69.4	( 18 )
( 19 )	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	<u>8,847,944</u>	<u>6,736,988</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>5,565,476</u>	<u>62.9</u>	( 19 )
( 20 )	CENSUS	8,231,948	6,333,796	76.9	5,244,830	63.7	( 20 )
( 21 )	FISHERIES	155,996	104,729	67.1	77,765	49.9	( 21 )
( 22 )	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	38,394	38.4	27,460	27.5	( 22 )
( 23 )	LIGHTHOUSES	20,000	19,042	95.2	18,253	91.3	( 23 )
( 24 )	STANDARDS	75,000	24,219	32.3	16,229	21.6	( 24 )
( 25 )	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES <u>B/</u>	265,000	216,808	81.8	180,939	68.3	( 25 )
( 26 )	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	40,000	28,355	70.9	22,236	55.6	( 26 )
( 27 )	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	605,334,450	575,094,485	95.0	509,735,624	84.2	( 27 )
( 28 )	U. S. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	18,000,000	1,372,274	7.6	1,285,240	7.1	( 28 )
( 29 )	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	37,000,000	11,648,151	31.5	11,648,151	31.5	( 29 )
( 30 )	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION <u>C/</u>	932,490,625	927,287,090	99.4	924,572,702	99.2	( 30 )
( 31 )	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	5,000,000	2,796,064	55.9	2,728,683	54.6	( 31 )
( 32 )	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR	<u>115,671,670</u>	<u>52,680,965</u>	<u>45.5</u>	<u>19,847,881</u>	<u>17.2</u>	( 32 )
( 33 )	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	610,500	90.9	548,168	81.6	( 33 )
( 34 )	ALL AMERICAN CANAL	12,000,000	7,246,391	60.4	952,589	7.9	( 34 )
( 35 )	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	71,918	51,681	71.9	44,877	62.4	( 35 )
( 36 )	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,948,633	371,935	19.1	240,582	12.3	( 36 )
( 37 )	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	110,000	16,688	15.2	7,799	7.1	( 37 )
( 38 )	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,965,000	506,593	25.8	190,470	9.7	( 38 )
( 39 )	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	8,330,000	10,188	0.1	6,891	0.1	( 39 )
( 40 )	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	33,377,380	8,491,802	25.4	5,096,551	15.3	( 40 )
( 41 )	RECLAMATION	54,420,000	33,975,032	62.4	11,606,368	21.3	( 41 )
( 42 )	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,500	9,009	94.8	9,009	94.8	( 42 )
( 43 )	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	434,600	191,502	44.1	88,742	20.4	( 43 )
( 44 )	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2,333,139	1,199,644	51.4	1,055,835	45.3	( 44 )

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 8 (CONCLUDED)  
STATUS OF FUNDS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION UNITS  
THROUGH MAY 29, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	ALLOCATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS		EXPENDITURES		LINE No.
			AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	\$ 875,000	\$ 589,644	67.4	\$ 573,343	65.5	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	12,601,605	10,173,234	80.7	10,123,537	80.3	(2)
(3)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	900,100	561,466	62.4	560,197	62.2	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	179,895	115,992	64.5	98,010	54.5	(4)
(5)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	300,000	32,607	10.9	32,584	10.9	(5)
(6)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	11,221,610	9,463,169	84.3	9,432,746	84.1	(6)
(7)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	251,500	193,414	76.9	134,545	53.5	(7)
(8)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	1,613,200	1,402,551	86.9	1,344,040	83.3	(8)
(9)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,000,000	707,903	70.8	652,414	65.2	(9)
(10)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	16,781,416	15,268,929	91.0	13,209,450	78.7	(10)
(11)	YARDS AND DOCKS	16,557,561	15,074,787	91.0	13,018,553	78.6	(11)
(12)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	223,855	194,142	86.7	190,897	85.3	(12)
(13)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION	100,000	61,453	61.5	50,361	50.4	(13)
(14)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	446,129,246	373,705,283	83.8	105,965,545	23.8	(14)
(15)	HOUSING DIVISION	101,373,050	31,766,724	31.3	18,325,059	18.1	(15)
(16)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	344,756,196	341,938,559	99.2	87,640,486	25.4	(16)
(17)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	226,400,000	166,683,739	73.6	119,933,901	53.0	(17)
(18)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	4,000,000	2,835,946 D/	70.9	2,835,946	70.9	(18)
(19)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	14,890,812	1,155,961	7.8	1,126,386	7.6	(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	47,436,948	30,833,651	65.0	26,108,504	55.0	(20)
(21)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,952,684	2,755,081	55.6	1,159,342	23.4	(21)
(22)	INTERNAL REVENUE	4,490,680	3,801,061	84.6	3,452,215	76.9	(22)
(23)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	543,584	199,657	36.7	188,049	34.6	(23)
(24)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	2,750,000	2,412,907	87.7	2,246,395	81.7	(24)
(25)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	34,700,000	21,664,945	62.4	19,062,503	54.9	(25)
(26)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,260,850	919,705	72.9	829,242	65.8	(26)
(27)	WAR DEPARTMENT	144,844,788	135,181,390	93.3	81,242,053	56.1	(27)
(28)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	128,702,966	123,488,275	95.9	70,430,576	54.7	(28)
(29)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	14,677,187	10,689,323	72.8	9,879,194	67.3	(29)
(30)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,464,635	1,003,792	68.5	932,283	63.7	(30)
(31)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	1,455,208,604	1,307,366,961	89.8	1,136,698,997	78.1	(31)
(32)	WORK PROJECTS	1,383,108,604	1,244,015,669	89.9	1,078,822,033	78.0	(32)
(33)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	72,100,000	63,351,292	87.9	57,876,964	80.3	(33)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935, AS OF MAY 29, 1936.

A/ INCLUDES STATUTORY ALLOCATION OF \$100,000,000 PROVIDED IN AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1936.

B/ INCLUDES \$200,000 FOR THE BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE.

C/ INCLUDES ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ONLY IN STATES AND TERRITORIES WHERE RELIEF WAS ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

D/ FIGURE IS NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 15, 1936.



