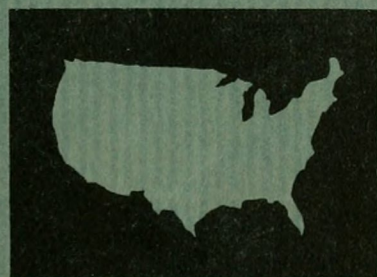


**REPORT**  
**ON PROGRESS OF**  
**THE WORKS PROGRAM**



**OCTOBER 15, 1936**







# **Works Progress Administration**

**HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator**

## **REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM**

**OCTOBER 15, 1936**

**CORRINGTON GILL,**  
Assistant Administrator

**EMERSON ROSS,**  
Director, Division of Research,  
Statistics, and Records.







## FOREWORD

Works Program employees, taken largely from relief rolls and numbering approximately 3,800,000 at the end of February and 3,400,000 at the end of August 1936, have found jobs in all parts of the country on the 100,000 and more projects prosecuted under the Works Program. This report reviews the various kinds of projects operated by the Works Progress Administration and outlines the activities carried on by the other agencies participating in the Works Program. It discusses the workers and their earnings, and summarizes the disposition of the funds provided for the Program by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. In conclusion, the report devotes a brief section to relief before the inauguration, and during the operation, of the Works Program. The statutory provisions and the Executive orders pertaining to the Program as well as the operating procedures adopted by the Works Progress Administration are summarized in the first section of the appendix; this is followed by a section covering Works Program employment and finances.

In Executive Order No. 7034, dated May 6, 1935, the President created the Works Progress Administration and made it responsible to him for the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole. Among the responsibilities with which this agency was charged is that of gathering information such as is presented in this report. The order made it the duty of the Works Progress Administration to formulate and require uniform periodic reports of the progress on all projects and to formulate and administer a system of uniform periodic reports of the employment on projects.

This report is indebted to the records of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of the Treasury Department for certain financial data, relating chiefly to obligations incurred and expenditures made under the Works Program.







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# The Works Program in Review

With the twofold objective of giving jobs to some 3,500,000 destitute, employable persons and utilizing the efforts of these people in adding to the country's wealth, the Works Program was initiated during the summer of 1935. This report covers the different aspects of the Program: the jobs provided, the work done, the organizational framework established for the operation of the Program, and the setting in which the Program was instituted.

## Workers

At its employment peak, February 1936, the Works Program provided jobs directly to more than 3,800,000 people, more than 90 percent of whom were from relief rolls. In excess of 3,000,000 of this number were at work under the Works Progress Administration, the balance being either enrolled in Emergency Conservation Work (chiefly in the Civilian Conservation Corps) or employed on projects of cooperating Federal agencies including the Public Works Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads.

Employment has decreased since February 1936 to about 3,400,000 persons at the end of August due to curtailment of the Program in response to improved conditions in private industry and seasonal employment in agriculture. This decline has been effected chiefly by restricting WPA employment, although there has been a drop of 50,000 in the number of CCC enrollees. The reduction has taken place despite the provision of 135,000 emergency jobs for drought-stricken farmers (mostly under the WPA) and a 200,000 increase in the employment of Federal agencies other than the WPA and the CCC. As of the end of August 1936, the 3,400,000 total was composed of the following: 2,377,000 employed under the WPA, 386,000 employed under ECW, and 637,000 engaged on Works Program projects of other Federal agencies.

The youths who have benefited either

through the student aid program of the National Youth Administration or through part-time work on projects of the National Youth Administration are not included in employment totals. Since the turn of the year, these youths have numbered as many as 400,000 under the student aid program and between 175,000 and 200,000 at work on NYA projects.

Payment to persons employed on Works Program jobs has, with certain exceptions, been made in accordance with a monthly security earnings schedule based on a number of relevant factors. The schedule varies for different sections of the country and is adjusted according to the skills of workers, the density of population, and costs of living. Under the established schedule, actual average monthly earnings of security wage workers employed on Works Progress Administration projects in March 1936 amounted to approximately \$46.

Work habits have been cultivated through the jobs provided, a factor which makes employees better able to secure private employment and resume their normal place in the communities where they live. This is particularly true of the great number of persons whose Works Program jobs either utilize old skills or develop new ones. The Program has attempted to make available the proper kind of jobs through diversification in the types of work prosecuted.

## Projects

Considerably over 100,000 projects have been completed or are being prosecuted throughout the country. Construction work has been accorded major emphasis. This includes building or repair of roads, renovation or construction of public buildings, extension of public utility facilities, and other improvements to public property (Federal, State, and local). State and local projects have been prosecuted under the WPA and the PWA, the latter through grants and loans



by which local and State authorities have been enabled to undertake substantial construction jobs. Schools predominate in PWA projects. The wealth of projects operated by the WPA constitute the major part of the Works Program. New construction and repair and improvement projects, supplemented by white collar projects and projects for women, have accomplished results of vital significance to the communities where they are prosecuted. The accomplishments of the CCC, chiefly in conservation, have likewise been notable. Projects for the improvement of Federal property for the most part have been carried on by the Federal agencies that normally have jurisdiction in the various fields. The work of the Forest Service in the national forests illustrates this point.

When emergencies have developed, every effort has been made to cope successfully with them by use of Works Program facilities. In the case of floods, preventive and protective measures have been taken, and where damage has been done part of the task of reconstruction has been borne by the WPA. During the spring of 1936 emergency flood work alone involved the transfer of tens of thousands of persons from regular WPA projects to emergency flood projects. With the advent of the drought in the summer of 1936 the WPA, aided by other Federal agencies cooperating in the Works Program, provided employment for drought-stricken farmers. Jobs of this kind totaled 135,000 at the end of August 1936 and the number was still increasing at that time.

## Framework of the Works Program

The Works Program, as inaugurated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, coordinated the emergency activities of the Federal agencies undertaken to provide security in the form of jobs for the destitute unemployed. Cooperating in the Works Program are many of the regular Federal agencies as well as several emergency agencies which were in existence at the time when the act became effective (notably the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps). Upon the passage of the act three new organizations were created by Executive order, namely, the Works Progress Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

The Works Progress Administration was

given responsibility for the coordinated operation of the entire Works Program. This responsibility included the making of regulations concerning eligibility for employment, the investigation of wages and working conditions to aid the President in his determination of policies pertaining thereto, and the setting-up of a reporting system covering the Works Program. The WPA was also given responsibility for the review of projects submitted and the equalization of employment provided under the Program in various communities. The latter was accomplished through the operation, in conjunction with projects of other agencies, of a sufficient number of projects to fill the work relief requirements of the different communities. The National Youth Administration was created under the Works Progress Administration to help the needy youth of the Nation either through a student aid program or by providing part-time jobs on projects.

The Resettlement Administration was assigned the function of aiding the needy rural population chiefly by making loans or grants to farmers. This administration also has operated projects, including land utilization and suburban housing, and has been instrumental in aiding a limited number of farm families to move from submarginal lands.

The task of transferring persons from relief to Works Program jobs was accomplished with the aid of local relief agencies who certified employable persons from relief rolls to the United States Employment Service. This agency, in cooperation with the WPA, assigned workers to Works Program jobs. Disbursement, accounting, and procurement of materials and supplies for the Works Program have been carried on by the Treasury Department. The Works Program, as thus roughly sketched, encompasses the cooperative efforts of 40 agencies.

Funds for the Works Program were provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936; under the first an amount not to exceed \$4,880,000,000 was appropriated and under the second, \$1,425,000,000. The President has made allocations of these funds to the various agencies participating in the Works Program, amounting, as of August 31, 1936, to \$5,430,063,859. Nearly one billion dollars was allocated to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for continuing its relief activities until the new Works Program was under way. Allocations to the



WPA totaled a little over two billion dollars while the CCC, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the PWA each have received approximately one-half billion dollars. Allocations to other agencies have been made in smaller amounts. As of August 31, 1936, checks had been issued to the amount of \$3,940,351,932 against the total Works Program allocations.

## Background of the Works Program

The genesis of a large scale and diversified work program is found in the relief developments of the past several years. Outstanding among such developments was the gradual widening of the area of governmental responsibility for emergency relief activities which progressed, between 1929 and 1933, from local to State and finally to Federal participation. Another important development has been the trend toward work relief. Some comments upon these developments are necessary to clarify the objectives and achievements of the Works Program.

Prior to the depression the relief problem centered primarily about the care of unemployed. The increase in unemployment which accompanied the business recession beginning in 1929 resulted in widespread demand for relief of unemployment. Despite the expansion of local relief and the inauguration of State unemployment relief measures it was recognized by the middle of 1932 that neither State nor local governmental bodies could cope with the growing relief problem. Federal assumption of part of the relief burden came in 1932 with provision of \$300,000,000

for loans to States and municipalities to be used for emergency relief. In May 1933 the Federal Government expanded its relief activities by creating the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and authorizing grants to States for relief purposes. This step was necessitated by the magnitude of the relief problem which, as indicated by relief loads, involved the care in March 1933 of nearly 5,000,000 families and single persons, or a total of 20,500,000 persons including dependents. Subsequent Federal aid has been provided under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Works Administration, and the Works Program.

The FERA at the outset accepted as a desirable objective the extension of the work relief movement that was already under way in many communities as a part of early State and local relief activities. In consequence, State emergency relief administration work programs, financed largely by FERA grants, were developed. These programs recognized the principles that work relief should be sufficiently diversified to afford jobs suited to the workers' previous experience and that relief projects should be genuinely useful to the community. The operations of the CWA in the winter months of 1933-34 gave further impetus to a work program. Employment during this period was also provided under the CCC and the PWA. Having these precedents, the Works Program was inaugurated in 1935. With the inception of this program the Federal Government announced its intention of withdrawing from the field of direct relief and concentrating its energies on the problem of providing work.



# Projects of the Works Progress Administration

Certain fundamental factors have governed the selection of projects prosecuted under the WPA. One primary consideration has been to create jobs sufficiently diverse to fit the varied abilities of from two to three million employable persons in need of relief. This required selection of projects in the various communities which were adapted, as far as possible, to the occupational training of available laborers. Another factor was the necessity of using the available manpower on projects genuinely benefiting the communities where they were sponsored. In some cases the work has taken the form of constructing permanent buildings and other facilities or reconditioning existing structures and equipment. Although this work was highly desirable, it could not have been performed without the aid extended by the WPA. In other cases projects have provided cultural opportunities to a large number of needy citizens. Since practically all WPA projects are proposed and sponsored by local authorities, the WPA undertakings serve both the needs and desires of the communities where they are operated.

Since a large majority of all employable workers on relief rolls are unskilled laborers, projects requiring the services of high-

ly skilled or technical labor to any considerable extent received little emphasis under the WPA program. Most of the projects selected for operation were necessarily of the types which provide employment for large numbers of unskilled workers. For this group certain types of highway, road, and street projects, conservation, public utility, sanitation and health, and recreational projects have been found suitable.

Although not nearly so numerous as the unskilled group, a large number of skilled and semiskilled workers were certified by local relief agencies as eligible for employment under the Works Program. Employment for these workers has been provided by many of the types of projects listed above, and more particularly by public buildings projects.

Professional and technical persons composed another group of unemployed persons in need of relief. It is primarily for these persons that white collar projects have been instituted.

Another group was composed of approximately half a million women who are heads of relief families. With the exception of

## NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, HOURS, AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Semimonthly Period Ending August 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Persons Employed		Hours		Earnings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,282,654</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>117,854,694</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$59,648,157</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Highways, roads, and streets	817,836	35.8	41,095,971	34.9	18,732,282	31.4
Public buildings	219,211	9.6	10,220,372	8.7	6,430,163	10.8
Parks and other recreational facilities	233,973	10.3	11,600,150	9.8	6,660,889	11.2
Conservation	96,201	4.2	4,818,292	4.1	2,386,217	4.0
Sewer systems and other utilities	191,979	8.4	9,712,986	8.2	5,050,267	8.5
Airports and other transportation	52,366	2.3	2,741,280	2.3	1,418,728	2.4
White collar	241,091	10.6	14,129,515	12.0	9,119,760	15.3
Goods	290,777	12.7	16,212,042	13.8	6,565,550	11.0
Sanitation and health	69,883	3.1	3,530,595	3.0	1,518,040	2.5
Miscellaneous <sup>A/</sup>	69,337	3.0	3,793,401	3.2	1,766,261	2.9

<sup>A/</sup> Includes work camps.



**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS  
ON WPA CONSTRUCTION AND NON-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

Semimonthly Period Ending August 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Employment	Hours	Earnings
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>
New Construction	30.5	29.1	28.6
Highways, roads, and streets	10.0	9.7	8.2
Public buildings	4.4	3.9	3.9
Sewer systems and other utilities	6.4	6.2	6.3
Other new construction	9.7	9.3	10.2
Repairs and Improvements	41.5	40.2	40.6
Highways, roads, and streets	26.0	25.4	23.3
Public buildings	4.9	4.6	6.6
Sewer systems and other utilities	2.1	2.0	2.2
Other repairs and improvements	8.5	8.2	8.5
<b>NON-CONSTRUCTION <sup>A/</sup></b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>

<sup>A/</sup> Includes white collar projects, goods projects, forestation, sanitation and health, distribution of surplus commodities,

women suited to employment on white collar projects, their abilities were not such as could be utilized to any considerable extent on the types of projects mentioned above. Consequently goods projects (for the most part sewing projects) were initiated for these workers.

Individual projects of each type included under the WPA program were selected not only on the basis of their suitability for providing the proper types of jobs but also in view of other carefully considered factors. These factors include the proximity of the project site to the supply of relief labor, the proportion of total costs that sponsors were willing to assume, and the proportion of Federal funds to be expended directly for wages of persons in need of relief.

There was need also to make certain that the work involved did not displace regular employees of local governmental bodies, that engineering plans for all construction projects were sound, and that the work on all projects in each community was so scheduled as to insure operation of a sufficiently diverse work program at all seasons of the year.

Local project sponsors and the Federal Government have provided funds jointly for the operation of WPA projects. Sponsors pledged more than 18 percent of the estimated cost of projects selected through April 15,

1936. Eighty-six percent of the sponsors' funds are being spent for materials, supplies, and equipment, and other non-labor costs. Federal funds are used predominantly (78 percent) for meeting payrolls. Out of each \$100 made available for WPA projects \$36 goes for the repair and construction of highways, roads, and streets, \$13 for improvement to parks and other recreational facilities, and \$12 for work on public buildings. Funds for sewer systems and other utilities projects, white collar projects, and goods projects accounted for \$10, \$9, and \$8, respectively, of the \$100. Smaller amounts are being expended for conservation, sanitation and health, and airport and other transportation projects.

The emphasis that is being placed upon the various types of projects is indicated by the distributions of employment, hours worked, and earnings on WPA projects during the first half of August 1936. Highway, road, and street projects account for about a third of the WPA program. Approximately 10 percent of total WPA activity takes place on each of five types of projects, i.e., public buildings, sewer systems and other utilities, recreational facilities, white collar projects, and goods projects. The remaining types are substantially less important.

The majority of the projects operated under the WPA are of the construction type which provided about 70 percent of total WPA employment during the first half of August. New construction accounted for somewhat less than half, and the remainder consisted of repair and improvement work. Highway, road, and street work predominated among the construction projects, as indicated in the accompanying table. The non-construction

## ALL WPA PROJECTS

Materials Etc.

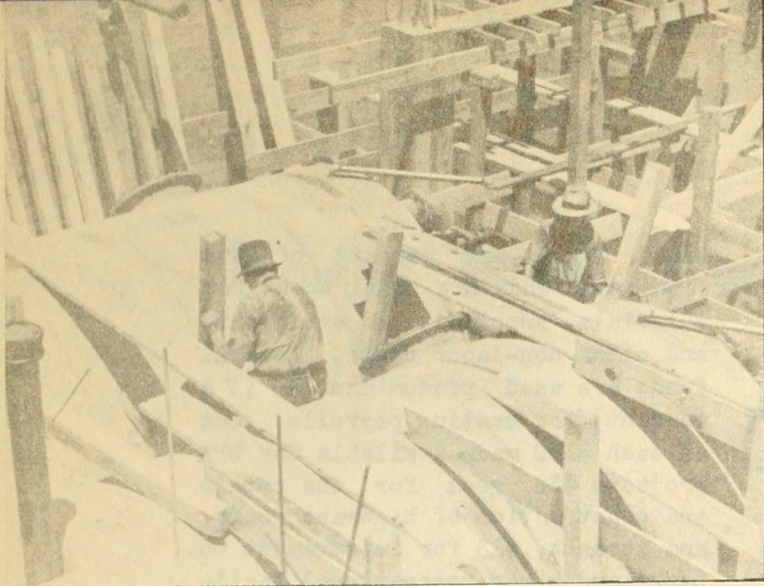
Wages & Salaries

<b>18</b> WPA Funds	<b>64</b>
<b>15</b> Sponsors' Funds	<b>3</b>

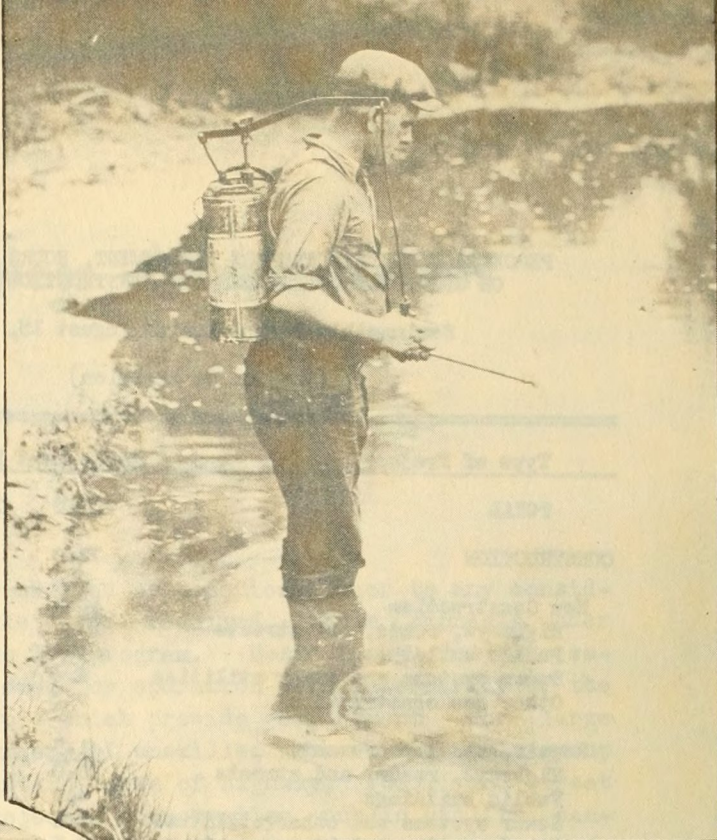
**33%**

**67%**





WATER FILTERS

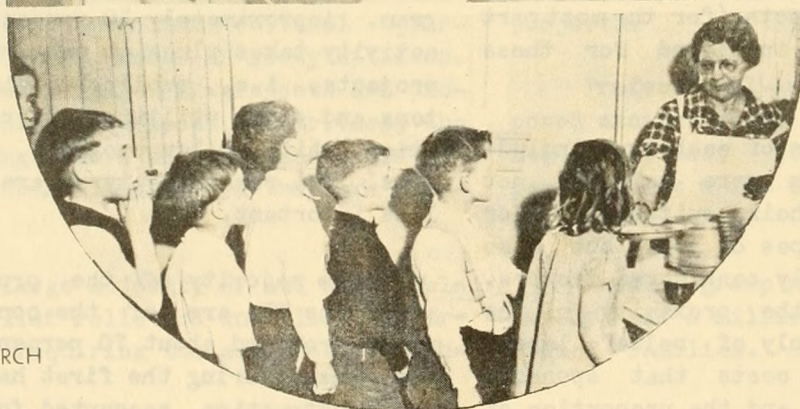


MOSQUITO ERADICATION

CLERICAL WORK

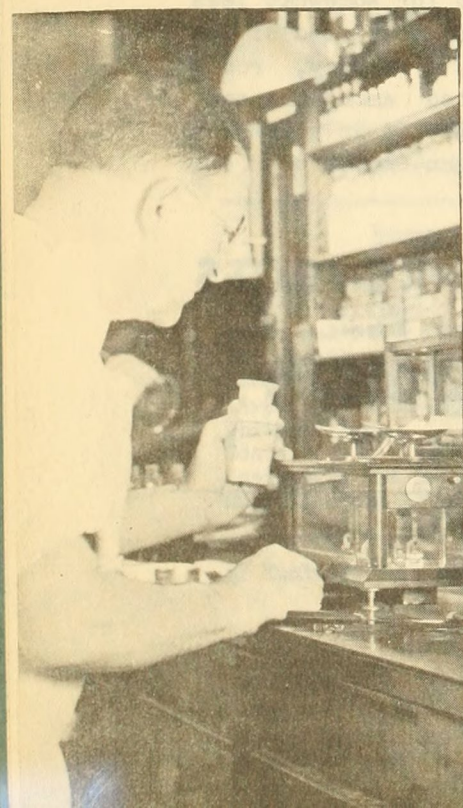


## At Work on

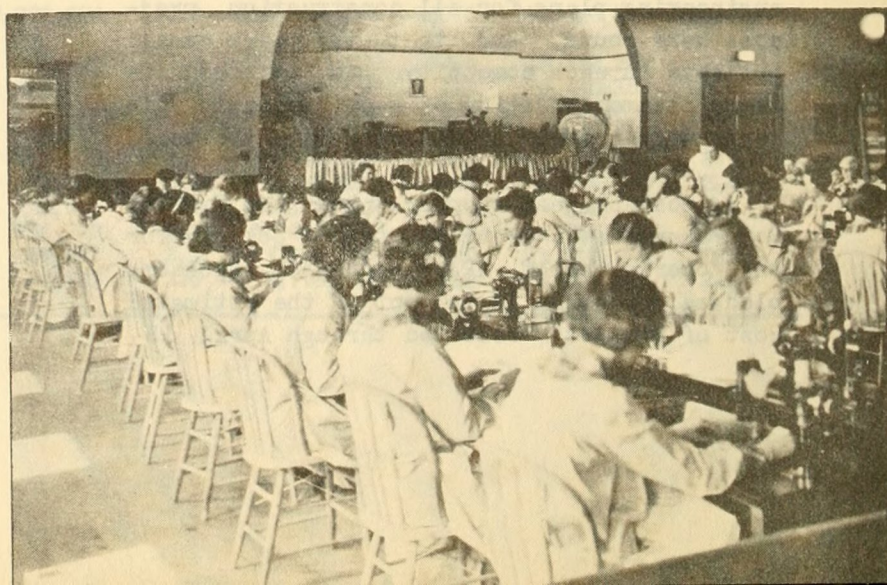


CHEMICAL RESEARCH

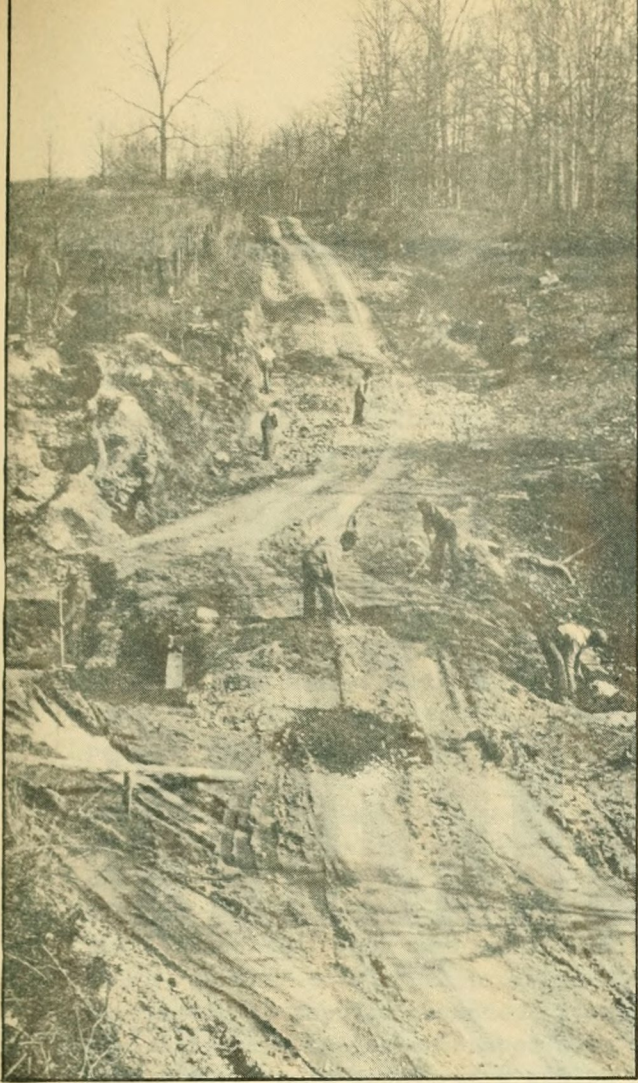
HOT LUNCHES FOR  
SCHOOL CHILDREN



SEWING PROJECT



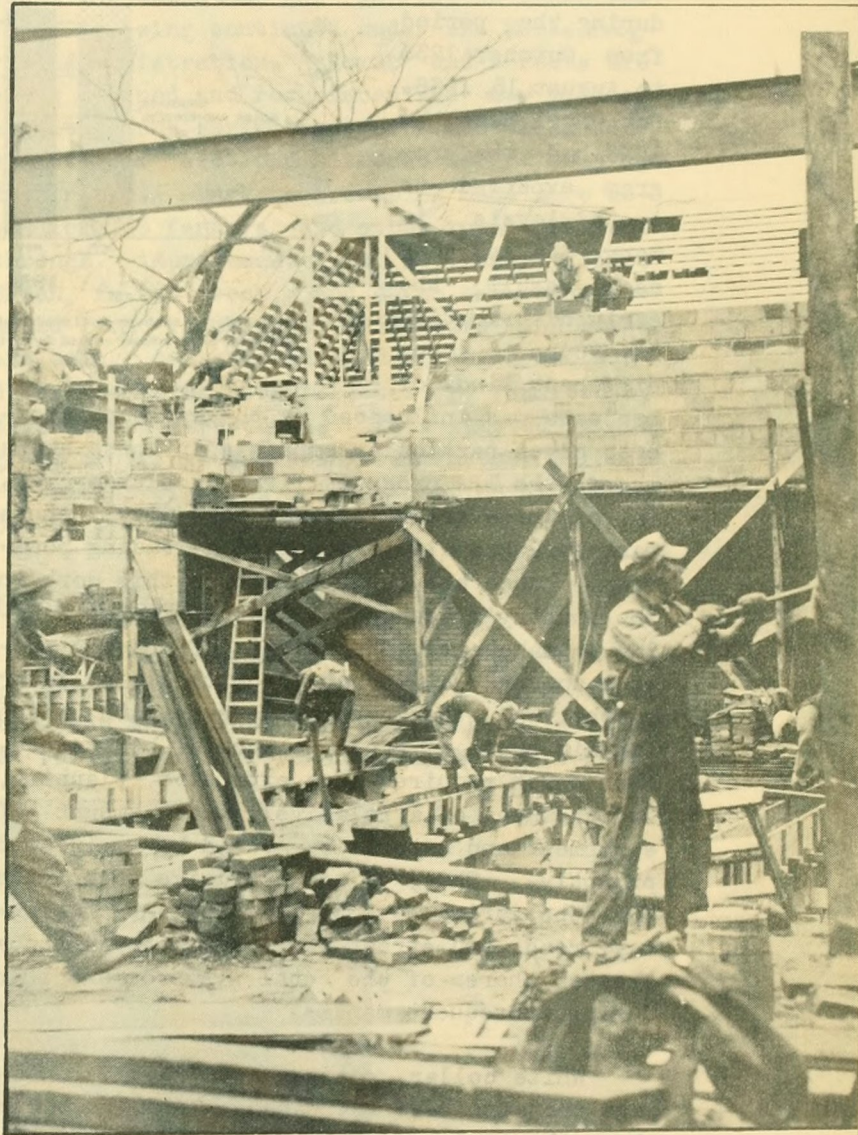




FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD



STADIUM CONSTRUCTION



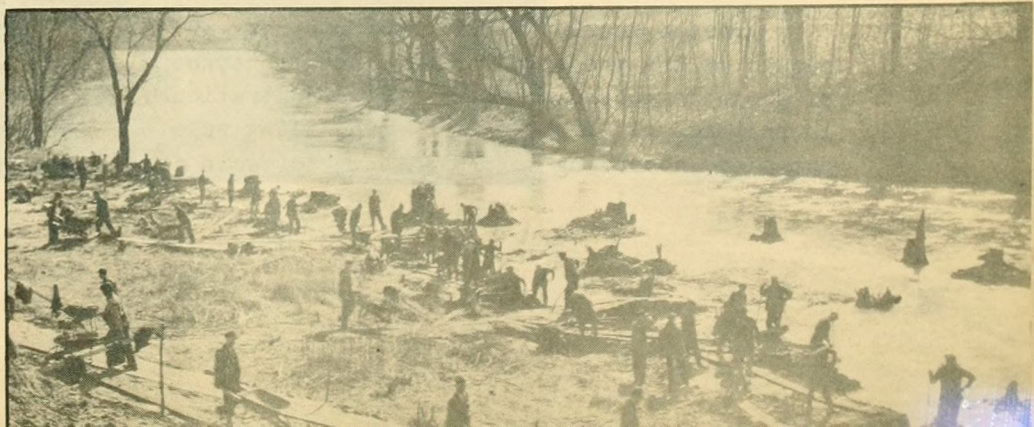
PUBLIC  
BUILDINGS

## WPA Projects

NEW SIDEWALKS



FLOOD CONTROL





group consists for the most part of white collar, for-estation, sanitation and health, and women's projects.

The accompanying chart shows how the hours worked on different types of WPA projects were distributed during the period from October 1935 to August 15, 1936. Not until December 1935 had the program expanded to quota levels in many States and, as a result, the early distribution of hours among different kinds of

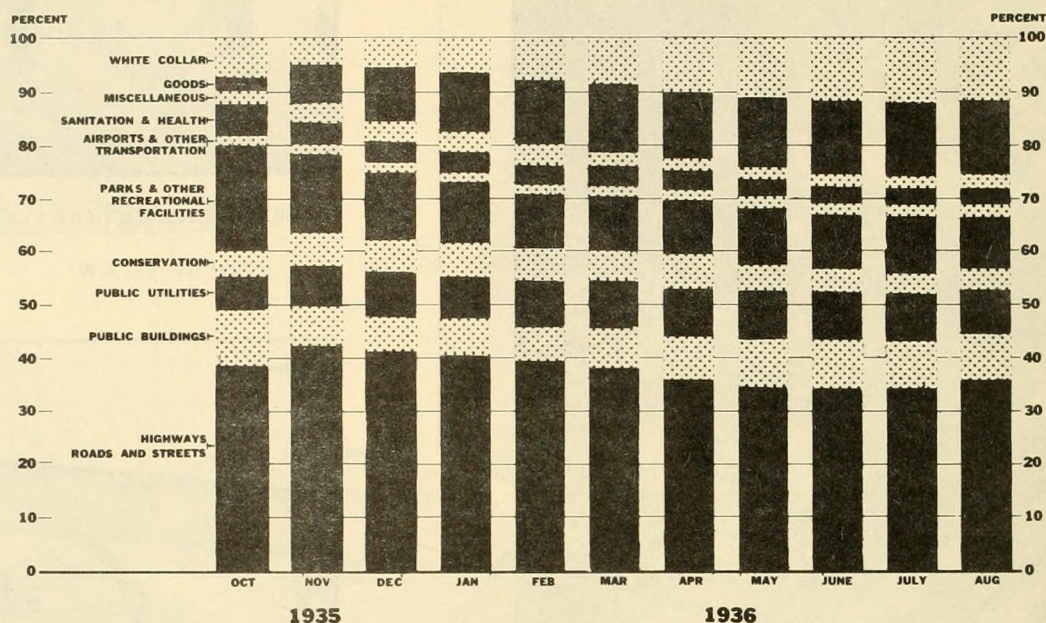
projects was influenced by the types of projects given particular emphasis in those areas where the WPA program first got under way. One of these areas was New York City, where park work has always occupied a leading position, hence the early stress on this work in the country's average. Another factor tending to make early operations of the WPA program somewhat different from those of later months was the comparative ease with which certain types of projects could be started. Work which required less extensive planning, and the use of a relatively small amount of equipment and materials, could be initiated promptly. Thus, after the drive to provide WPA jobs during November, employment on highway, road, and street projects represented a greater share of the total WPA program than during subsequent months.

White collar, goods, and public buildings projects have increased in importance since the early months of the program. These increases have come about mainly as offsets to the early over-emphasis accorded highway, road, and street projects and conservation work.

Average hourly earnings of persons employed on WPA projects varied among the types of projects according to their concentration in regions of high or low prevailing wage rates and according to the extent to which

## DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS WORKED ON WPA PROJECTS By Types of Projects \*

October 1935 to August 1936



\* Hours include a relatively small number of hours credited in addition to hours actually worked during the period.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 3123

highly skilled or technical workers were employed on the projects. WPA workers have averaged 44 cents per hour during the operation of the program. The higher hourly earning on white collar projects and on public buildings projects (averaging 60 cents and 55 cents, respectively) may be attributed to the fact that large proportions of persons employed on these types of work were skilled, technical and professional workers and to the concentration of these projects in urban centers where higher rates are paid.

### AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS <sup>A/</sup>

October 1, 1935 to August 15, 1936

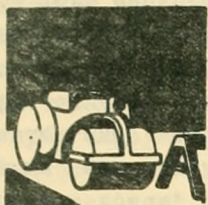
(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Highways, roads, and streets	39.2
Public buildings	55.3
Parks and other recreational facilities	51.1
Conservation	41.6
Sewer systems and other utilities	45.4
Airports and other transportation	46.7
White collar	60.2
Goods	36.4
Sanitation and health	36.2
Miscellaneous	40.5

<sup>A/</sup> Exclusive of work camps.



# WPA Highway, Road and Street Projects



The most important among the various activities carried out under the WPA program is the work being done to improve the country's thoroughfares. Projects of this kind, while improving transportation facilities in all parts of the country, also serve particularly well in providing suitable jobs for a large number of persons in need of relief. Not only because of their universality and their capacity to use available relief labor, but also because of constant demands from the public for improving and extending highways, roads, and streets, these projects have been stressed to the extent that they account for well over a third of the total WPA program. In giving expression to popular demands, local public administrative bodies entrusted with road and street work have sponsored a wealth of projects that are intended to serve local needs. The projects chosen for operation from this group are for work on both primary and secondary roads, on streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and on roadside improvements, bridges and viaducts.

The need for the WPA highway, road, and street program is in no small measure due to the fact that during the early years of the depression these facilities had been neglect-

ed by many local governmental bodies because of inadequate funds. Roads were often in poor condition, streets had become rutted and worn, and many bridges were in serious need of repair. Through failure to remove sharp curves and dangerous grade crossings, the public was subjected to inconvenience and danger. Work to alleviate these conditions, begun under the CWA and carried on under the FERA, is being continued under the Works Progress Administration. Roads and streets are being drained and resurfaced and new macadam or bituminous surfaced streets are being constructed in sections hitherto served only by dirt roads. Markets are being made more accessible to farmers and other rural citizens through improvements to secondary roads. Brush, fallen rock, and earth are being removed from roadsides. Sidewalks and curbs are being constructed and bridges and viaducts are being reconstructed or replaced by safe modern structures. To a limited extent grade crossings are being eliminated through relocation of roads or construction of underpasses or overpasses.

## Kinds of Projects

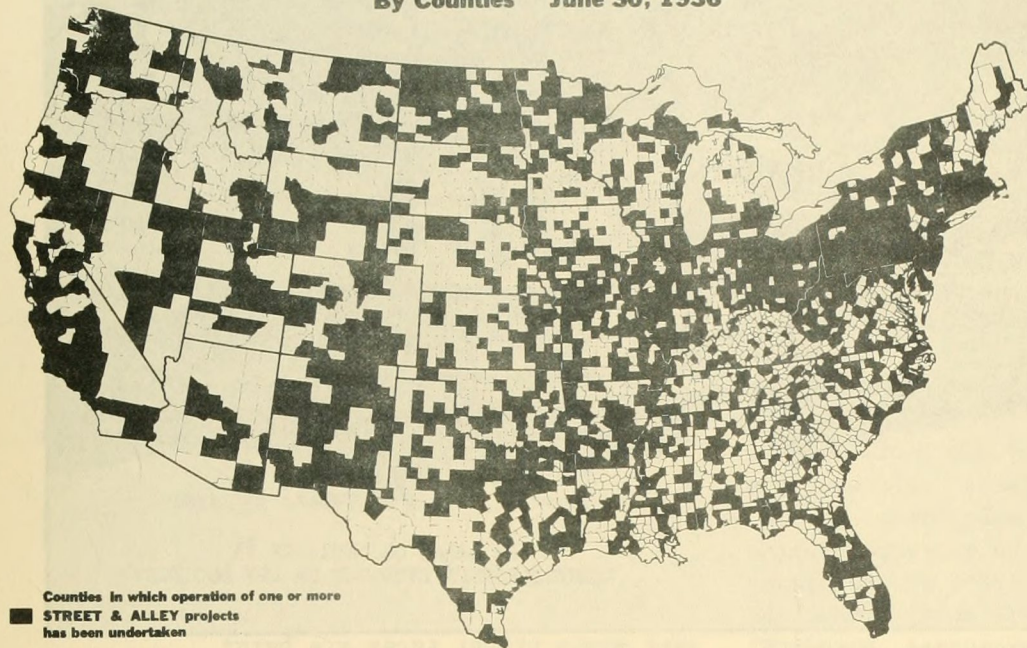
The farm-to-market road aspect of the program, which comprises about a third of all the road and street work undertaken, involves a variety of improvements to the dirt roads



HIGHWAY  
IMPROVEMENT



**WPA STREET PROJECTS**  
By Counties June 30, 1936



distribution, as in the case of a project in Florida. A minor portion of the secondary road work is being performed on gravel and macadam roads. In all cases the activity is concerned with conditioning and reconditioning roads for motor travel. Heretofore, automobiles and trucks have been of limited value to farmers in many localities because the modern, low-slung motor vehicle cannot be driven successfully

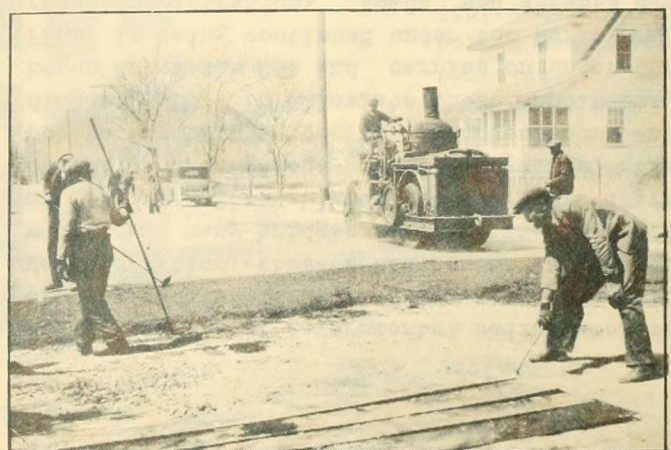
of the country. Sometimes this road work consists merely in filling in hollows which do not interfere with travel under normal conditions but render roads impassable in rainy weather. In other instances projects call for grading and leveling to remove ruts and low places and insure better drainage. In this connection, drainage ditches frequently must be dug. Dangerous curves have been removed from many roads by WPA projects involving excavation and hauling of earth and stone to other sections of roads which need filling in. Often road beds are elevated to improve drainage and raise the level sufficiently to keep the road free from snow in winter. On some projects gravel or macadam is added to the surface, while on others the dirt surface is retained but put in good condition.

Frequently, excellent materials to provide a hard surface are found near at hand. On roads being improved near the seacoast, for example, shells and marl are used. On inland roads, rocks available from nearby farms are broken up with sledge hammers, hauled away, and run through crushers to provide crushed stone for road surfaces. Workers on some projects are also removing hedges from rights-of-way and building fences along the most dangerous banks.

In some instances the secondary roads lead from mines (rather than farms) to markets, as in certain sections of West Virginia, or from coastal fishing waters to centers of

over soft or deeply rutted roads.

Street improvement projects account for about a fourth of the funds being spent on the entire highway, road, and street program. Such projects include the widening of streets to relieve traffic congestion and provide added parking space, the removal of abandoned streetcar tracks, and the replacement of rough cobblestone paving with even-surfaced concrete and asphalt. In extending the benefits of paved streets to new or neglected neighborhoods, the WPA is cooperating with sponsoring municipal departments whose regular function is to plan and carry out these improvements. As a general rule the work is being coordinated with the activities of other city departments. Before a street is



**ASPHALT SURFACING**

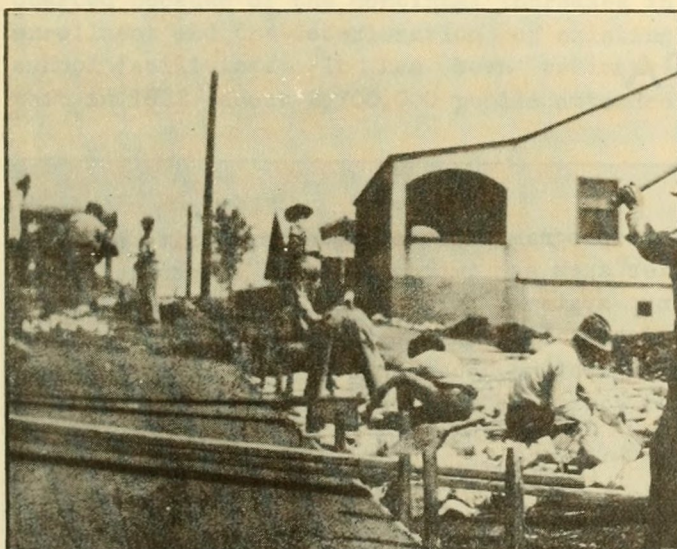


resurfaced or a new pavement laid, all necessary sanitary and storm sewers are put in so that the new surface will not have to be torn up later. Wherever possible, materials are salvaged when streets are torn up to make way for new boulevards. Old concrete pavement is frequently broken up and used in foundations for macadam surfaces. Improvement of alleys in urban residential areas by WPA workers is rendering garages more accessible, facilitating deliveries of merchandise, and insuring more sanitary drainage.

## Employment and Earnings

For four months last winter more than 1,000,000 men were employed by the WPA on highway, road, and street projects. About a third of these worked on farm-to-market roads and a fifth on streets and alleys. Subsequently employment fell off, with the result that in July about 776,000 persons were at work on the combined group of projects, and roughly the same proportion applied to the distribution of workers among the different types of projects as existed during the winter. During the first half of August the number increased to nearly 818,000 persons since a large proportion of the emergency drought cases were furnished employment on road projects.

The State having the largest number of WPA workers on highway, road, and street



projects during the first half of August was Pennsylvania, with approximately 143,000. Nearly 67,000 were employed in Ohio, a little over 57,000 in Illinois, almost 33,000 in Michigan, about 31,000 in New York City, and 30,000 in Indiana. With respect to the vari-

## HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA HIGHWAY, ROAD AND STREET PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Employees

October 1935 to July 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Hours (Thousands)	Earnings (Thousands)	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>976,684</b>	<b>\$380,146</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<b>1935</b>			
October	26,862	10,208	38.0
November	61,157	23,037	37.7
December	116,653	43,560	37.3
<b>1936</b>			
January	130,364	48,313	37.1
February	130,948	49,033	37.4
March	128,617	49,684	38.6
April	109,321	42,806	39.2
May	97,172	39,422	40.6
June	91,242	37,433	41.0
July	84,348	36,650	43.5

ous State WPA programs as a whole, North Dakota and West Virginia were employing the largest percentage of their workers on highway, road, and street projects. North Dakota's total represented nearly 70 percent of its aggregate employment, and West Virginia's, approximately two-thirds. Other States employing more than half of their workers on the road and street program were: Kentucky, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Maine, and Arkansas. Farm-to-market road projects were being stressed in Arkansas, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, and West Virginia, all of which gave employment to more than a third of their workers on this type of project as compared to 12 percent in the country as a whole. Street and alley projects were emphasized particularly in Connecticut, Maryland, and Michigan, which were employing 13.4 percent, 20.6 percent, and 15.1 percent, respectively, of their workers on street construction and repair work while the number of persons employed on that type of project throughout the country represented 7.6 percent of all WPA employees.

Average hourly earnings on highway, road, and street projects ranged from a low rate of 37 cents during December, January, and February to a high of 45.6 cents in the first half of August (see above table and the table on page 134). The trend has been steadily upward for every month in the present year. On secondary road projects earnings were lowest, averaging from 30 to 39 cents per hour. while on street and alley work the rate in-



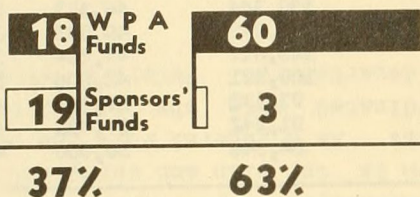
creased from 41 cents in December 1935 to nearly 50 cents in August 1936. Workers on grade-crossing elimination, who represented a very minor portion of the employees on highway, road, and street projects, received the highest hourly pay, averaging 57.4 cents per hour during the first half of August.

The total estimated cost of highway, road, and street projects selected for operation in the United States through April 15

## Highways Roads & Streets

Materials Etc.

Wages & Salaries



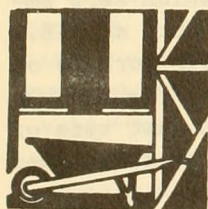
was a little over \$528,500,000, or 36 percent of the estimated cost of all WPA projects. Farm-to-market roads accounted for 32 percent of this total; streets and alleys for 27 percent; roadside improvement for 11 percent; sidewalks, curbs, and paths for 3 percent;

bridges and viaducts for 3 percent; highways for 2 percent; grade-crossing elimination for less than 1 percent; and projects classifiable under more than one of the above headings for 22 percent. Sponsors' funds comprised 22 percent of the total estimated cost of the work undertaken. Sixty-three percent of funds from all sources was to be expended for labor and 37 percent for other costs. About 71 percent of the estimated total cost represented repairs and improvements, and 29 percent represented new construction.

Expenditures for materials, supplies, and equipment for use on highway, road, and street projects amounted to about \$71,000,000 through August 1936. This represented approximately one-third of the amount expended for this purpose on all WPA projects from both Federal and sponsors' funds.

In addition to the road and street work being carried on by the WPA, projects of a similar nature are being prosecuted throughout the United States and its Territories by such Federal agencies as the Bureau of Public Roads, the National Park Service, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. These activities are described in an ensuing section of this report.

## Public Buildings Projects of the WPA



Of all industries in the United States, the building industry was probably most severely hit by the depression. Consequently, over 400,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers in the build-

ing industry were found on relief rolls at the beginning of the WPA program. These included such persons as bricklayers, carpenters, cement finishers, electricians, painters, plumbers, truck drivers, and sheet metal workers. To provide employment for this group, an extensive program of repairs and construction of public buildings was inaugurated by the WPA. In addition to miscellaneous repairs, painting, and renovating,

this program includes more extensive activities such as improvements to electrical wiring systems, elimination of fire hazards, modernization of water, heating, and sanitation systems, construction of schoolhouses, and additions to existing structures.

In some communities, administrative buildings such as the city hall, the courthouse, or the firehouse were in urgent need of repair, modernization, or replacement. In one city the number of tubercular patients requiring care necessitated construction of a sanitarium for their proper treatment; in still another the library had grown too small for the demands placed upon it. School facilities were in some instances inadequate for

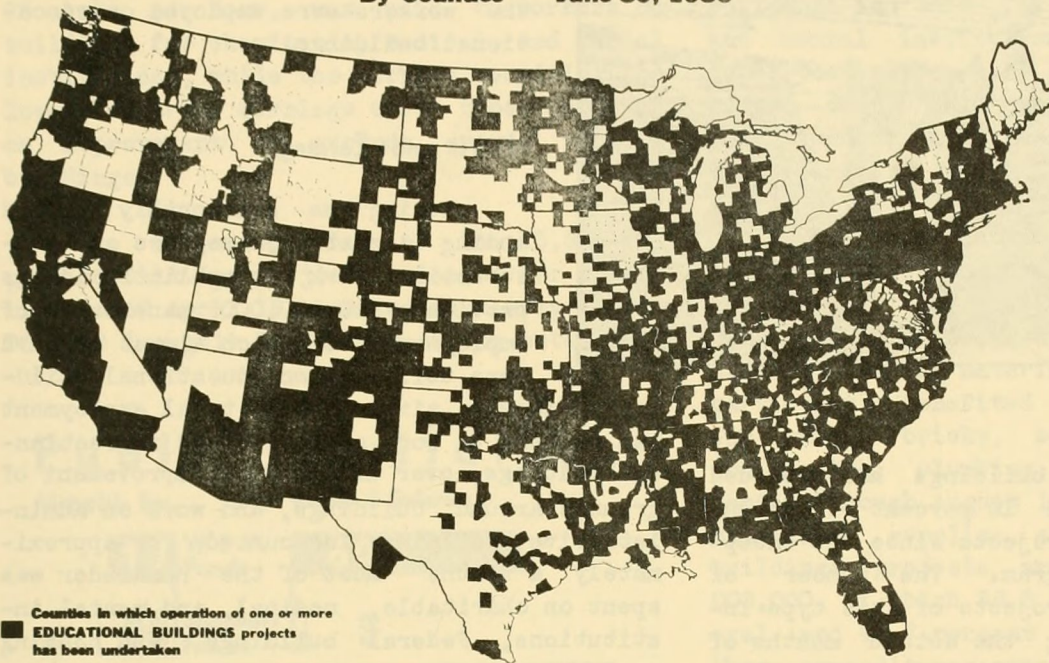


the increased enrollment. The erection of community centers with social and recreational facilities also was recognized as a means of integrating community life and of providing socially desirable activities for young

school only part time or were housed in temporary structures and condemned buildings because of inadequate facilities. To provide accommodations for such pupils, as well as to improve existing equipment, extensive school

### WPA EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS PROJECTS

By Counties June 30, 1936



building operations were undertaken by the WPA in every State of the Union, both in urban centers and in rural areas.

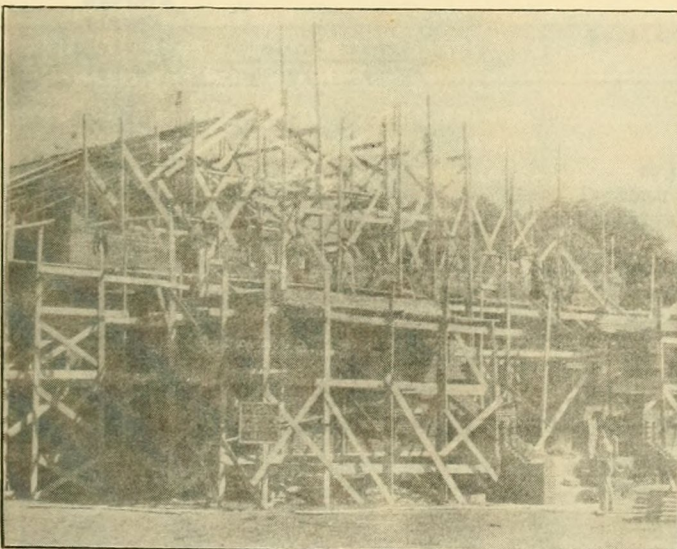
Illustrating one kind of work being carried on under this phase of the public buildings program is the construction of a two-story modern "little red schoolhouse" in the eastern part of Maryland to replace a dilapidated wooden structure built in 1876 and long con-

sidered unsafe. For 10 years the local county board of education had sought unsuccessfully to obtain the funds needed to remedy this situation.

people. Other projects involve the improvement of grounds on which public buildings are located. Of the several types of public building work, projects for the repair and construction of schools have been most frequently requested because of the continual increases in enrollment and the deterioration of existing school facilities. It has been estimated that in 1932 about 2,700,000 pupils attended

considered unsafe. For 10 years the local county board of education had sought unsuccessfully to obtain the funds needed to remedy this situation.

To keep the costs of the school buildings at a minimum the materials used in construction are manufactured, wherever possible, by the WPA workers themselves. In a few cases bricks were made, but more often native stone or logs cut from adjacent woodlands are used as the basic construction material. In one instance in eastern Colorado material came from a quarry located nearby from which chalk-white stone could readily be cut with a power saw.



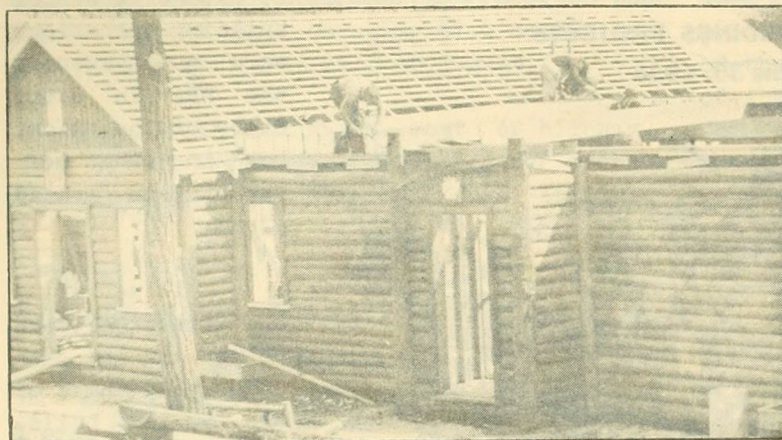
WPA GYMNASIUM

Special types of improvements to schools include the installation of new blackboards, modern electrical fire alarm systems, refinishing desks and furniture, and covering dilapidated walls with fabricated wallboard. As a result of these and other major structural improvements, the life and usefulness of buildings have been prolonged. Modernization of some old buildings and replacement of others, in addition to providing work for the local unemployed, have resulted in raising educational standards.

In addition to grade and secondary



schools, the educational buildings program is improving the physical equipment of schools for the blind and deaf, as well as of public colleges, universities, and museums.



## Employment

Work on public buildings has provided between 7 percent and 10 percent of the employment on all WPA projects since the inception of the Works Program. The number of persons employed on projects of this type increased rapidly during the autumn months of 1935 until almost 200,000 were at work in December. After reaching a peak of nearly 250,000 workers in March 1936, employment declined gradually. The 219,000 workers employed on public buildings projects during the first half of August represented 10 percent of all WPA workers.

The relative importance of work on public buildings in the various State WPA programs has varied considerably. Although the number of persons employed on building projects during the semi-monthly period ending August 15 represented about 10 percent of all WPA workers, as much as 28 percent of the employment under New York's WPA program was provided on such projects. Nearly a fourth of the workers in New Mexico and 19 percent in Arizona were employed on this type of project, while approximately 15 percent of the workers in Louisiana, Maryland, Florida, South Carolina, and Utah were so occupied. At the other extreme, public buildings projects in Oregon and Maine furnished work for less than 3 percent of all persons employed on the WPA program in those States.

Particular emphasis has been placed on the school buildings program in New Mexico where nearly 15 percent of the total employment is provided on educational buildings as compared with 3 percent for the country as a whole. In Kentucky and Maryland approximately 8 percent of the workers were employed on educational buildings.

## Hours and Earnings

During the semimonthly period ending August 15, repairs and construction work on public buildings provided 10,000,000 man-hours of employment, of which almost a third were utilized on educational buildings. About a sixth of the total employment was devoted to work on social and recreational buildings, over an eighth to improvement of grounds around buildings, and work on administrative buildings accounted for approximately a tenth. Most of the remainder was spent on charitable, medical, and mental institutions, Federal buildings, and housing projects.

Earnings of WPA workers on all types of public buildings averaged about 63 cents an hour during the half month, or 12 cents more than the average for all WPA projects. This

### EMPLOYMENT AND HOURLY EARNINGS ON WPA PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF BUILDINGS

Excluding Administrative Employees

Semimonthly Period Ending August 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Building	Persons Employed		Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
	Number	Percent	
TOTAL	219,211	100.0	62.9
Administrative	24,076	11.0	71.4
Charitable, medical, and mental institutions	18,240	8.3	76.0
Educational	71,461	32.6	65.7
Social and recreational	34,498	15.7	57.6
Federal Government (in- cluding military and naval)	17,700	8.1	63.6
Improvement of grounds	29,208	13.3	48.5
Housing	8,730	4.0	61.8
Other A/	15,298	7.0	69.3

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

higher wage rate is due principally to the large proportion of skilled and technical labor used on public buildings projects and the



relatively high wages prevailing in the construction industry. Average hourly earnings varied on the different types of buildings according to the proportion of highly trained workers employed, and the concentration of the projects in regions of high or low prevailing wage rates. The highest average wage, 76 cents per hour, was paid to workers on buildings for charitable, medical, and mental institutions, while the workers receiving the lowest average earnings were those employed on improvement of grounds around public buildings.

The estimated cost of the 13,325 WPA public buildings projects selected for operation as of April 15 amounted to nearly \$168,-000,000 (roughly 12 percent of the total val-

buildings program. Sponsors of these projects agreed to supply almost 28 percent of the required costs. A like proportion was provided by sponsors of buildings for social and recreational purposes which, from a cost standpoint, comprise about 15 percent of that of all public buildings. Administrative buildings and those for charitable, medical, and mental institutions were the only other types that represented more than 10 percent of the cost of all public buildings. Sponsors' funds on all these types averaged nearly 23 percent.

The public buildings program not only provides direct employment but also makes a substantial contribution to general industrial recovery because of the large quantities of building materials used. Industries particularly benefited are those manufacturing lumber, bricks, cement, tile, concrete, and heating, plumbing, and electrical equipment. Through August 1936 expenditures for materials, supplies, and equipment used on buildings projects amounted to nearly \$41,-000,000, of which 58.3 percent came from Federal and 41.7 percent from sponsors' funds. These expenditures represented 19 percent of total WPA purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment.

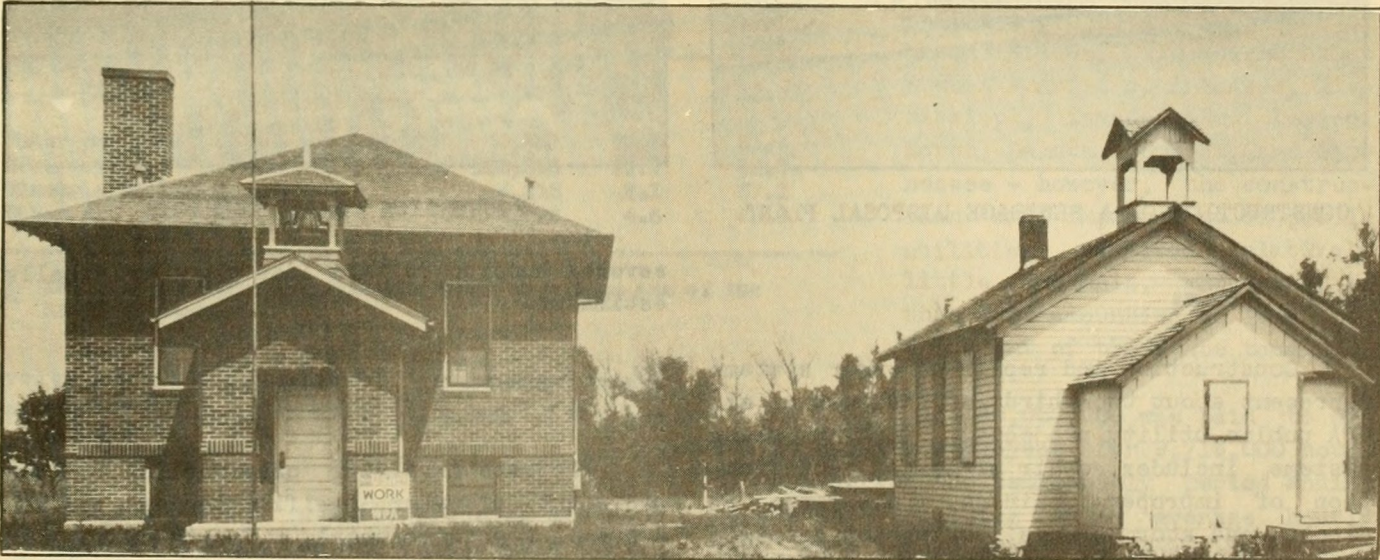
Public building activities with Works Program funds have been conducted by a number of other Federal agencies during the past year. These include construction and improvement of public buildings (particularly school buildings) and housing projects. Detailed discussions of the Works Program operations of these agencies appear in a subsequent section.

# Public Buildings

Materials Etc.	Wages & Salaries
17 W P A Funds	60
20 Sponsors' Funds	3
37%	63%

ue of all WPA projects), or an average cost per project of \$12,580. Repair work, amounting to approximately \$95,000,000, constituted 57 percent of the estimated cost.

More than 6,000 of the projects selected were for educational buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$60,000,000, or in excess of one-third of the cost of the entire public



A NEW BRICK SCHOOL REPLACES THE OLD

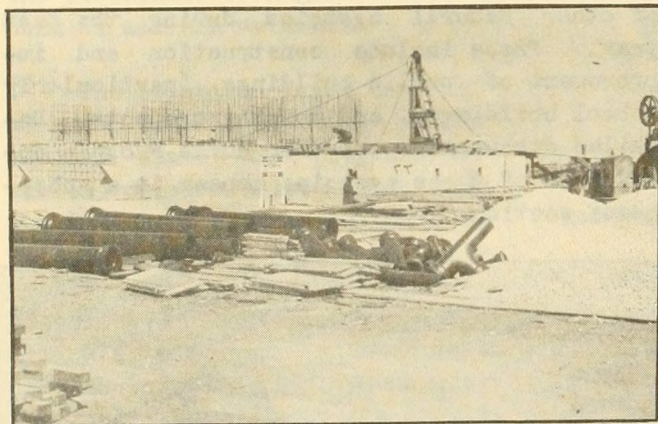


## WPA Sewer System and Other Utility Projects



During the past year communities in all parts of the country have been enabled by emergency relief funds to improve their sewer systems and other public utilities and at the same time work has been provided for the unemployed. Activity of the WPA in the public utility field has made possible the correction and replacement of faulty systems in urban areas and has enabled townships and rural communities to modernize their facilities. Serious health menaces have been eliminated through some of the projects; through others, a more ample water supply for fire protection has been assured in localities where it has been inadequate. Hundreds of dollars have been saved taxpayers through the discovery and repair of leaks in the main water lines.

Public utility projects constitute about a tenth of the entire WPA program. They consist of construction and improvement of water purification and supply systems, sewer systems, and electric power generation and distribution facilities.



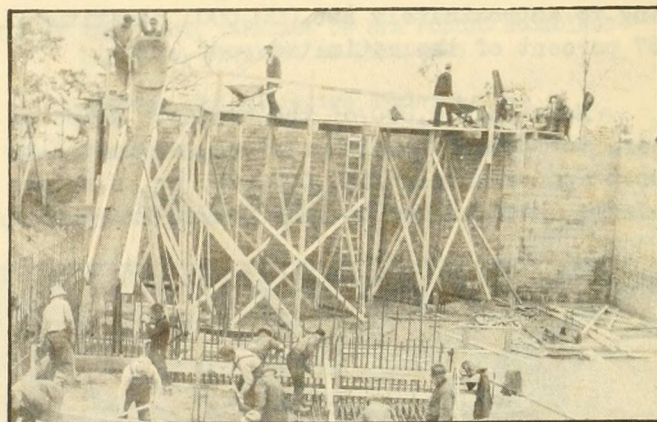
CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWERAGE DISPOSAL PLANT

### Sewer Systems

Construction and repair of sewer systems represent about two-thirds of the cost of all WPA public utility projects. Work on sewer systems includes repair of leaks, rectification of improper drainage, clearance of ditches and storm sewers, extension of sewer lines, installation of manholes to allow for more efficient flushing, and construction of

storm sewers to prevent the flooding of streets.

The replacement of a 67-year-old sewer in the center of the business section of Utica, New York, is one of the types of sewer system work done by the WPA. Since the installation of the original system in 1869, many buildings have been erected in the vicinity with their cellars below the level of the old pipe line, necessitating replacement of the line at twice the original depth. Plans called for six weeks' operation, but in order not to hinder business unduly it was decided to prosecute the project continuously in three 8-hour shifts by the use of flares and electric lights. This procedure resulted in less than a week's delay to traffic in that congested section. Six feet below the surface, platforms were erected on which to load dirt temporarily before bringing it to the street level. Pipes were placed, manholes were constructed so that lateral outlets could be connected, and the trench was backfilled carefully in order that the top dressing could be spread with minimum delay. The project was completed at a cost of \$3,986,



FOUNDATION FOR A RESERVOIR

several hundred dollars less than originally estimated.

### Water Systems

Projects involving construction and improvement of water purification and supply systems represent nearly a fourth of the total estimated cost of WPA public utility projects. The scope of these projects varies



from the extension of existing systems to the design and construction of complete new systems with pipe lines, pumping stations, and reservoirs.

One small township in West Virginia was recently faced with the problem of obtaining a new source of water supply. A mining company a short distance away had provided water for the town for many years at the high average rate of \$2.50 per 1,000 gallons. Water scarcity caused by drought resulted in the mine's refusal to renew the water contract. Consequently the town arranged to obtain a plentiful supply at a much lower price from a neighboring city which has a large water plant and a good water supply. Plans are now under way for the laying of 19,500 feet of 3-inch water mains to connect the town with the new source of supply. The townspeople have raised the \$1,850 required in addition to the \$12,547 which the WPA will expend on the project. Completion of this project will result in a permanent supply of good water and a large saving on water bills.

## Other Utility Projects

Electrification projects, representing not quite 2 percent of the total estimated cost of all WPA public utility projects, in-

### EMPLOYMENT AND HOURLY EARNINGS ON WPA SEWER SYSTEM AND OTHER UTILITY PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Employees

Semimonthly Period Ending August 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Persons Employed		Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
	Number	Percent	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191,979</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>
Water purification and supply	40,667	21.2	51.9
Sewer systems	138,305	72.1	52.0
Electric utilities	4,215	2.1	57.2
Other <sup>A/</sup>	8,792	4.6	48.9

<sup>A/</sup> Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

volve the construction of generating plants or the erection of transmission and distribution lines.

Miscellaneous utility projects are made up of combinations of the three main types, but also include isolated instances of such

work as gas development. About 5 percent of the total estimated cost of all public utility projects is to be expended on this group.

## Employment and Earnings

Although some public utility projects had been started by the end of August 1935, this phase of the program did not get well under way until November. The peak in employment, totaling about 274,000 persons, was reached in the early spring of 1936 and has been followed by a gradual decline. During the two weeks ending August 15, approximately 192,000 persons were working on WPA public utility projects. Persons working on sewer systems accounted for 72 percent of this total; those employed on water purification and supply systems constituted 21 percent. Electric utility project employees accounted for only 2 percent and the miscellaneous group for about 5 percent of this employment.

The 192,000 persons employed on public utility projects during the first half of August 1936 represented approximately 8 percent of the workers on all WPA projects. Projects of this type were operating in every State of the Union but their relative importance in the various State WPA programs varied considerably. In six States - Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York (exclusive of New York City), and Rhode Island - and in the District of Columbia, such projects constituted a much greater portion of the program than in the country as a whole, more than 15 percent of the workers being employed on utility projects in each of these States. In eight other States - Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, and Tennessee - however, the construction and improvement of public utilities received relatively little emphasis, employment of this type amounting to less than 3 percent of the State total.

A total of \$5,050,000 was paid to WPA public utility employees for 9,713,000 hours of work during the semimonthly period ending August 15, resulting in an average hourly wage rate of 52 cents as compared to 50.6 cents for all WPA workers. The workers on



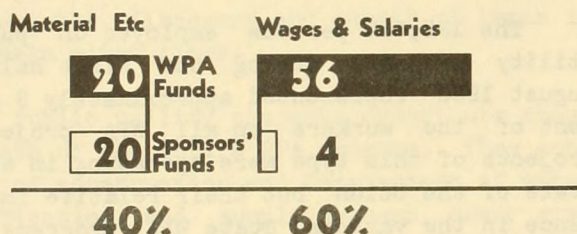
electric utilities were paid the highest average rate, slightly more than 57 cents per hour, due largely to the greater proportion of skilled and technical workers employed. The table on page 17 shows the average earnings for persons employed on each type of project.

The estimated cost of WPA public utility projects selected for operation through April 15 totaled approximately \$145,000,000, or 10 percent of the cost of all WPA projects. Sponsors have assumed responsibility for nearly one-fourth of the cost of all public utility projects but have underwritten a larger proportion of the cost of water purification and supply system projects than of the other types. Local sponsors supply a large

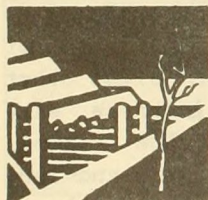
part of the materials, supplies, and equipment necessary for the prosecution of public utility construction projects, thereby permitting the greater proportion of Federal funds to be expended for labor. Through August 1936 the value of materials, supplies, and equipment used for WPA public utility projects amounted to approximately \$34,000,000, or 16 percent of the total of such costs for all WPA projects.

In addition to constituting an important portion of the WPA program, public utility projects also form a significant part of the work under the Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration. Water system projects are the greatest in number, while construction projects for sewer systems involve the greatest expenditure among the public utility projects prosecuted by this agency. That phase of the WPA public utility work which consists of electric power generation and distribution finds some parallel in the work of the Rural Electrification Administration which is attempting to extend the use of electricity in rural areas. (Subsequent sections of this report discuss these PWA and Rural Electrification activities).

## Sewers & Other Utilities



## WPA Conservation Projects



In keeping with the general recognition of the need for conservation measures, a group of projects has been included in the WPA program whose objective is that of protecting and developing the national resources as well as preventing, in some measure at least, the destruction and loss so often associated with floods and drought. The need for the latter kind of conservation work has been reemphasized by experiences of the current year. The work that has been done to alleviate the distress and loss following in the wake of recent floods and drought is noted elsewhere in this section, in the discussion of emergency flood and drought relief. The WPA has also instituted projects which tend to prevent the re-

currence of serious damage. These activities are included within the conservation group in addition to other work equally constructive though less dramatic.

The conservation group of WPA projects constitutes about 5 percent of the entire WPA program and covers a fairly diversified field. Irrigation and water conservation, forestation, erosion control, land utilization, plant, crop, and livestock conservation and similar activities undertaken by WPA work projects all contribute generally to the conservation of natural resources and in many instances are specifically operated as measures for reducing possible future destruction by floods and drought.

In some areas, control of floods and



prevention of loss from drought are closely interrelated. Dams built in streams to hold water back during the spring also provide storage basins. The water may be used later for irrigation or, as is more often the case in the smaller undertakings, it becomes a reserve water supply for cattle and other animals during the dry season. Such a dam, being constructed on Valentine Blood Creek in Montana, will impound a sufficient reserve supply of water to serve the needs of grazing stock on the surrounding range during dry spells. The effect of this type of dam in maintaining a more normal supply of sub-surface water is also beneficial. Trees and grass are being planted, not only to prevent erosion and excessive run-off during rainy seasons, but also to store up moisture as a reserve against the dry days of summer. This work is being stressed especially in Wisconsin. In addition to the planting of trees, the work includes cutting dead timber to reduce fire hazards and improving banks of streams and lakes to prevent erosion. In many regions WPA work serves to complement the terracing of hillsides, the planting of erosion-resisting vegetation, and the making of check-dams in creek beds under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and Emergency Conservation Work with funds provided directly to these agencies.

Land reclamation is frequently correlated with flood control work. Near Portland, Oregon, for instance, a valuable farming area recently unused because of inadequate drainage and the ever-present threat of floods, is being reclaimed through the clearing of the Columbia River channel and the construction of a levee along its banks. Similar stream clearance and levee construction work is being carried on throughout the country. In Pennsylvania, especially, projects are being prosecuted for relocation of channels to prevent flooding of large areas at high-water periods and for construction of masonry walls to confine flood waters within the channels. In the western States, banks are being ripped to prevent damage to farm property and

loss of livestock during floods. The cities of Indianapolis, Indiana; Augusta, Georgia; and Springfield, Ohio; are being provided with greater protection against floods through the construction or strengthening of miles of dikes along the rivers that flow within or adjoining their boundaries.

In addition to this kind of work a miscellaneous group of projects is being operated in various parts of the country for the conservation of plants, crops, and livestock. Crickets, which menace alfalfa and wheat in Idaho, have been exterminated by the spraying of fields with dust guns. Noxious weeds have been removed in many places. In New Mexico a project has been devised to check the development of tent caterpillars, a menace to forests. Digger wasps and trachina flies, which are natural enemies of the tent caterpillar, are collected by field workers and propagated in laboratories. The offspring will be released in forests next spring with the expectation that they will greatly reduce the number of tent caterpillars.



WATER CONSERVATION  
IN NORTH DAKOTA

### Location of Projects

Practically all of the States which have a large proportion of their total program in conservation projects are located in the West and Middle

West, where the need for conservation and control of water resources is greatest. Washington is spending 17 percent of its funds on conservation work, according to estimates of the value of projects selected for operation through April 15; Idaho and Wisconsin, 16 percent; Colorado, 15 percent; California, 14 percent; and New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming, 10 percent. The bulk of the funds in most of these States is being spent on irrigation and water conservation.

### Employment and Earnings

In the early spring of 1936, when the emergency flood relief program was at its height, more than 200,000 workers were listed



on payrolls of WPA conservation projects. Persons previously assigned to other types of projects were transferred to flood relief work during the emergency. Since March, marked reductions have occurred with the result that in July and August approximately 95,000 persons were working on conservation projects. The number of persons employed increased slightly to a little over 96,000 in the first half of August, as indicated in Table 6 in Appendix B. More than two-thirds of this number were at work on irrigation and water conservation projects.

Among the various States, during the first half of August, the largest number of

#### HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Employees

October 1935 to July 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Hours (Thousands)	Earnings (Thousands)	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139,283</b>	<b>\$57,624</b>	<b>41.4</b>
<b>1935</b>			
October	3,382	1,172	34.6
November	8,555	3,302	38.6
December	16,252	6,516	40.1
<b>1936</b>			
January	18,401	7,373	40.1
February	19,304	7,602	39.4
March	19,063	7,998	42.0
April	19,740	8,432	42.7
May	13,346	5,738	43.0
June	11,309	4,873	43.1
July	9,931	4,618	46.5

persons, approximately 9,000, were employed on conservation projects in the State of Pennsylvania. California furnished work on this type of project to more than 8,000 persons, and employment on similar projects in Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin ranged between 5,000 and 8,000.

WPA employees worked 4,818,000 hours on

conservation projects during the first half of August. This represented 4 percent of the total hours on all WPA projects. Persons employed on conservation work averaged 49.5 cents per hour as compared to the 50.6 cents per hour average on all types of projects.

The total estimated cost of all flood control and other conservation projects se-

## Conservation

Materials Etc.

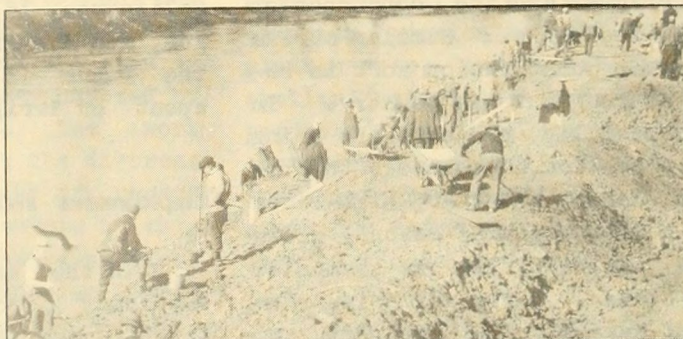
Wages & Salaries

<b>16</b>	<b>W P A Funds</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Sponsors' Funds</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>29%</b>		<b>71%</b>

lected for operation in the United States through April 15 was slightly more than \$77,000,000, or 5 percent of the total for all WPA projects. Sixty-eight percent of this amount was to be expended on irrigation and water conservation projects, 10 percent for erosion control and land utilization, 4 percent on forestation work, 3 percent for plant, crop, and livestock conservation, and 15 percent for miscellaneous projects some of which are classifiable under more than one of these headings. Fifteen percent of the total estimated cost of all projects was to be paid for by funds supplied by sponsors. Nearly 71 percent of the cost was to go for direct labor payments, and a little over 29 percent for other purposes.

Funds actually expended for materials, supplies, and equipment on flood control and other conservation projects through August 1936 amounted to approximately \$8,500,000, or roughly 4 percent of the total expenditures for these purposes on all WPA projects throughout the country.

A CHANNEL THAT  
PREVENTED  
FLOODING IN THE  
SPRING OF 1936





# Emergency Flood Relief Under the WPA



In addition to operating projects specifically designed to prevent flood conditions or to conserve water supplies, the WPA has been active in emergency flood relief work. WPA funds have been used to

aid stricken communities in cases where unforeseen emergencies have arisen as a result of flood damage. The services of WPA employees were utilized during periods of immediate danger from floods, and these workers also assumed a large share of the burden of clearing debris and repairing damage after the floods had subsided.

In the early summer of 1935, shortly after the WPA program had been approved, the first necessity for emergency flood activities arose. On July 31, 1935, the President allocated \$5,000,000 to the WPA for repair of damage caused by the 1935 floods, and almost before the flood waters had ebbed WPA workers were busy clearing debris from homes,

built. Roads were cleared, regraded, resurfaced, and opened for traffic.

In the stricken area of New York State during the first days following the floods, roads were so impassable that local authorities had difficulty in reaching WPA offices to submit applications for projects for repairing flood damages. Water systems and sewer systems required cleaning and repairing. Debris had to be cleared away and immediate action was necessary to prevent development of unsanitary conditions and to avoid the possibility of epidemics of contagious diseases.

During 1936 the activities of the WPA in connection with emergency flood conditions were even more extensive. Preparations had been made in advance of actual floods so that the WPA was ready to act promptly when emergency situations arose.

In anticipation of flood conditions, imminent because of the unusually early thaw following a severe winter, the WPA during the latter part of February 1936 requested its State Administrators to submit emergency flood work projects wherever there was danger of overflow. The President approved approximately \$18,000,000 worth of these projects on February 29, 1936. Such authorization did not allocate new funds to the States, but merely permitted the State Administrators to use previously allocated funds for the prosecution of emergency flood control work should this become necessary.

As flood conditions became serious in the New England States, in Pennsylvania, and in the Ohio valley, crews of WPA workers went into action promptly and were engaged in a wide variety of activities during the height of the danger.



EMERGENCY FLOOD RELIEF

public buildings, streets, and roads. Dikes, levees, and dams were strengthened and repaired. In Jefferson and Arkansas Counties in Arkansas, for example, 160,000 cubic yards of earth were moved in restoring 3,600 linear feet of levee breaks. Bridges that had been wrecked by floods were repaired wherever practicable or replaced if too badly damaged. In Colorado 309 bridges with a total length of 26,600 linear feet were repaired or re-

The first steps adopted by the WPA in meeting the emergency conditions were: to warn persons living in the path of the waters; to move families, furniture, and valuables from danger zones; and to cable and rope down houses and small buildings to prevent the current from washing them away. In some localities WPA workers were sworn in as special police to aid in protecting life and property and in directing traffic. Dikes, sandbag



barricades, and abutments were built or strengthened to check the flood waters. At grave personal risk many relief workers took a prominent and heroic part in rescue activities to save persons endangered or marooned by the waters.

Food, bedding, and clothing have been distributed to refugees through WPA surplus commodity projects. In the Ohio flood area 8,000 blankets and 6,000 mattresses were distributed in addition to thousands of pounds of food.

In numerous other communities WPA workers were engaged in strengthening dikes and dams, weighting down bridges with sandbags, and related activities. By these efforts the water was often prevented from reaching towns and cities which otherwise would have suffered. In Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, as many as 30,000 WPA workers were rushed into the flooded areas, strengthening dams and dikes, patrolling roads, and protecting life and property.

Even before many of the unfortunate residents could return to their homes, WPA workers proved themselves indispensable in clearing roads and streets of debris. Then came the task of cleaning out public buildings and homes. Wells and other sources of water sup-

ply and sewers were reconditioned, and chloride of lime was used in order to make the flooded areas sanitary and habitable.

In Johnstown, Pennsylvania, which had been severely affected, 5,000 WPA employees were set to work to clean up the city. More than 20 miles of streets were cleared of debris, nearly 100 tons of hydrated lime were spread, and water was pumped from a great number of cellars. These measures successfully prevented the outbreak of post-flood contagious diseases. About \$600,000 was spent in Johnstown by the WPA in the removal of waste.

As the waters receded throughout the Northeast, tens of thousands of WPA workers began reconstruction and rehabilitation work. This work was confined to the reconditioning and reconstruction of public property.

The total cost of emergency flood relief operations through July 31, 1936, was slightly over \$12,000,000. Approximately \$3,500,000 of this total was spent for emergency relief work following the flood of 1935. About \$5,250,000 was used for preparatory work and emergency activities in the spring of 1936, and \$3,250,000 went for reconstruction activities following damage caused by floods in the spring of 1936.

## Emergency Drought Relief



The flexibility of the WPA in meeting emergency conditions and cooperating with other agencies is further exemplified by the manner in which the Federal Government's forces were mobilized to meet the situation engendered by the drought of 1936. Continuous heat and lack of rainfall were destroying crops at a constantly accelerating pace, and ravages of insect pests such as the grasshopper and the Mormon cricket contributed further to the general crop destruction. Thousands of farmers in

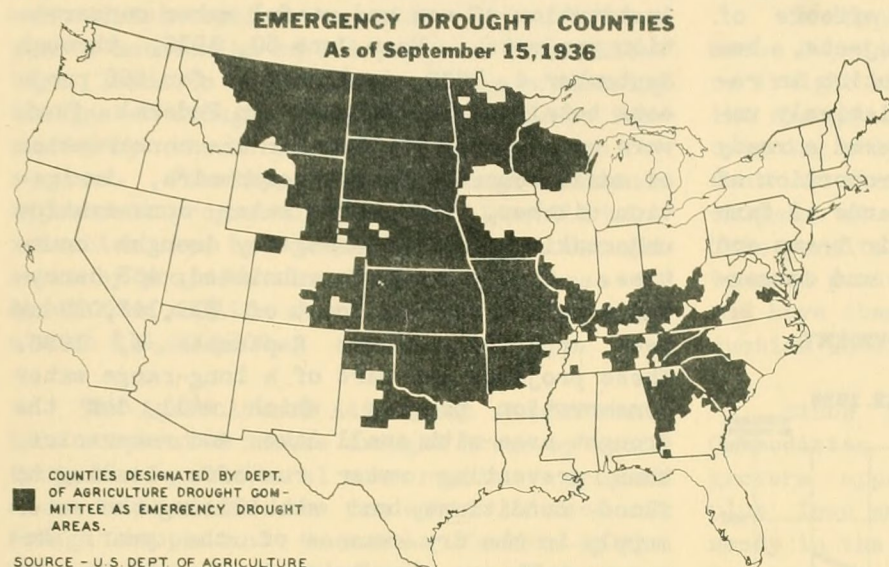
the Great Plains area were faced with ruin and starvation.

In response to this emergency the President formed the Inter-Departmental Drought Committee, composed of representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Resettlement Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and other interested agencies. This committee was charged with the function of coordinating and integrating the activities of the various Federal agencies operating in the drought area. The Department of Agriculture Drought Committee was established. Un-



der its immediate supervision the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee was given the function of officially designating emergency drought counties, based on reports and

Those persons too needy to be aided by Resettlement Administration loans or grants were certified, generally by local relief authorities, for WPA employment. Special procedures were devised to facilitate this certification and the subsequent employment of emergency drought relief cases on WPA projects. On August 1, less than a month after the first emergency drought counties were officially designated, nearly 38,000 certified drought relief cases were employed and working on WPA projects.



recommendations of directors of State agricultural services and of representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The determining factor in making such designations was the need for emergency drought assistance on the part of a large proportion of the farmers of a county. These designations served as a guide to all governmental agencies providing aid to farmers in regions affected by the drought. By September 15, 1936, a total of 1,149 counties in 24 States had been officially designated as emergency drought counties.

By September 12, less than three months after the first county was designated, over 170,000 certified drought relief cases were being cared for in the drought-stricken areas through employment on all types of WPA projects, North Dakota and South Dakota reporting more than 30,000 drought cases each.

Victims of drought conditions were as-

#### DROUGHT EMPLOYMENT

Week Ending September 12, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

State	Total All Agencies	WPA	Total Other Agencies
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188,348</b>	<b>170,443</b>	<b>17,905</b>
Arkansas	3,803	3,526	277
Colorado <sup>A/</sup>	2,353	2,305	48
Georgia	3,300	1,580	1,720
Illinois	2,803	2,803	-
Iowa	4,218	4,187	31
Kansas	7,002	7,002	-
Kentucky <sup>A/</sup>	9,748	9,267	481
Minnesota	6,432	6,242	190
Missouri	21,129	19,355	1,774
Montana	8,900	7,707	1,193
Nebraska	7,373	6,897	476
North Dakota	35,028	31,272	3,756
Oklahoma	15,879	14,643	1,236
South Carolina	2,593	1,736	857
South Dakota	36,705	34,110	2,595
Tennessee	320	37	283
Texas	82	82	-
Virginia	2,016	202 <sup>B/</sup>	1,814 <sup>B/</sup>
Wisconsin	16,846	16,489	357
Wyoming <sup>A/</sup>	1,818	1,001	817

<sup>A/</sup> For week ending September 11, 1936.

<sup>B/</sup> Estimated.

The Department of Agriculture Drought Committee also completed arrangements with four large western railroads to reduce rates on the shipment of hay and other fodder into the drought areas. The reduced rate on hay is two-thirds of the normal rate and the rate on coarse types of roughage one-half of the normal rate. These reductions have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

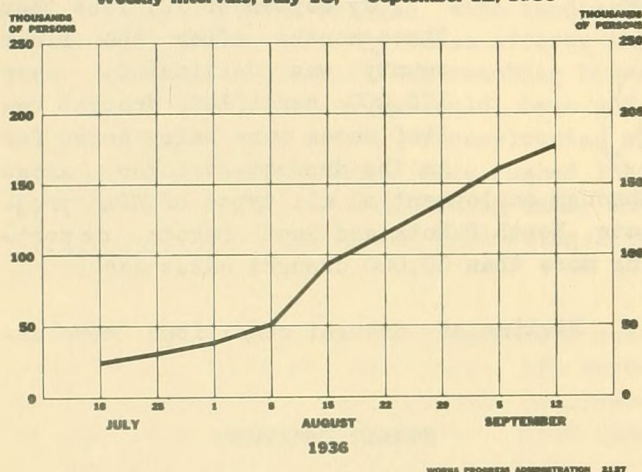
The WPA and the Resettlement Administration cooperated in providing financial aid, through direct relief or work relief, to farmers in the emergency drought areas. Local relief authorities in conjunction with representatives of the WPA and the Resettlement Administration determined: (1) the need of the persons affected by drought conditions, and (2) whether the needy person could best be aided by Resettlement Administration loans or grants, or by work provided on WPA projects.



signed to projects which were already in operation or to new projects initiated with the twofold purpose of providing additional employment in drought areas and of carrying on work that would alleviate the effects of drought. Farm-to-market road projects, because of their widespread distribution in rural areas and the fact that relatively unskilled labor could be used, offered a ready means of employing the largest proportion of drought-stricken farmers. Thousands of farmers are being employed with their teams and tractors on farm-to-market roads and conservation projects.

#### EMERGENCY DROUGHT EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS

Weekly Intervals, July 18, - September 12, 1936



Approximately 70 percent of the certified drought relief cases employed in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin during the half month ending August 31, 1936, were working on farm-to-market roads. About 15 percent were working on other highway, road, and street projects and 8 percent on conservation projects. This distribution of workers varied somewhat among the different States. For example, in South Dakota as many as 12.5 percent of the certified and employed drought relief cases were working on conservation projects.

Special emphasis, both in the operation of previously approved projects and in the initiation of new projects, has been placed on water conservation work of all types. WPA workers are busy building dams along streams, constructing reservoirs, digging community wells, and carrying out other water conservation projects which were planned for the drought area following surveys made in these States.

When forest fires broke out in Wyoming and other drought States, the WPA relief laborer played a significant part in helping to

save both lives and property.

Besides prosecuting previously approved projects the WPA program was expanded by the institution of new and useful water conservation projects. From June 30, 1936, through September 4, 1936, applications for 585 projects totaling \$25,280,250 in Federal funds were received by the WPA for the construction of small concrete dams, reservoirs, irrigation ditches, and other water conservation undertakings in the emergency drought counties. Of the projects submitted, 463 carrying a total Federal cost of \$19,143,029 had been approved through September 4, 1936. These projects are part of a long-range water conservation program which will dot the drought area with small lakes and reservoirs, thus preventing water run-offs leading to flood conditions, and stabilizing the water supply in the dry seasons of the year. Numerous wells are also being dug to aid in providing an adequate supply. One hundred and five water conservation projects have been submitted from North Dakota and have been approved by the President since June 30, 1936, and 77 such projects have been approved for operation in Oklahoma.

In addition to these water conservation projects, 788 other applications have been received for projects suitable to the employment of farm labor in the drought counties. The cost in Federal funds for these projects is \$30,106,146. Approval by the President has been given to 419 of these applications, having a Federal cost of \$13,899,501. The fact that approval has been given to less than 50 percent of these applications as compared with approval of more than 75 percent of the water conservation projects is indicative of the emphasis placed on water conservation in the drought area.

The first consideration of this program, as in other emergency activities, has been the preservation of health and the protection of life and property. Food and clothing have been furnished through the surplus commodity projects of the WPA. Water has been supplied by wells dug under WPA auspices and sometimes has even been carried by truck into the stricken areas.

Through September 15 the Resettlement Administration had designated a total of \$14,296,436 for making loans and grants to farmers who could best be aided in this manner. By this date 8,742 loans totaling \$1,638,660



had been made for livestock, feed or for quick-maturing forage crop seeds, and 96,216 grants for subsistence needs amounting to \$1,406,924 had been arranged. The Resettlement Administration has also provided for a year's moratorium on all previous rehabilitation loans to individuals in the officially designated drought counties, on evidence furnished by the borrower of a lack of cash resources. Finally, the long-range land-use adjustment program of the Resettlement Administration has been amplified in the drought areas by projects involving the purchase of about four million acres of land at a cost of almost \$14,000,000.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration cooperated in the drought areas by modifying the agricultural conservation program so as to increase the production of food and forage crops and to enable farmers in the drought area to take advantage of the crop income insurance features of the agricultural conservation program.

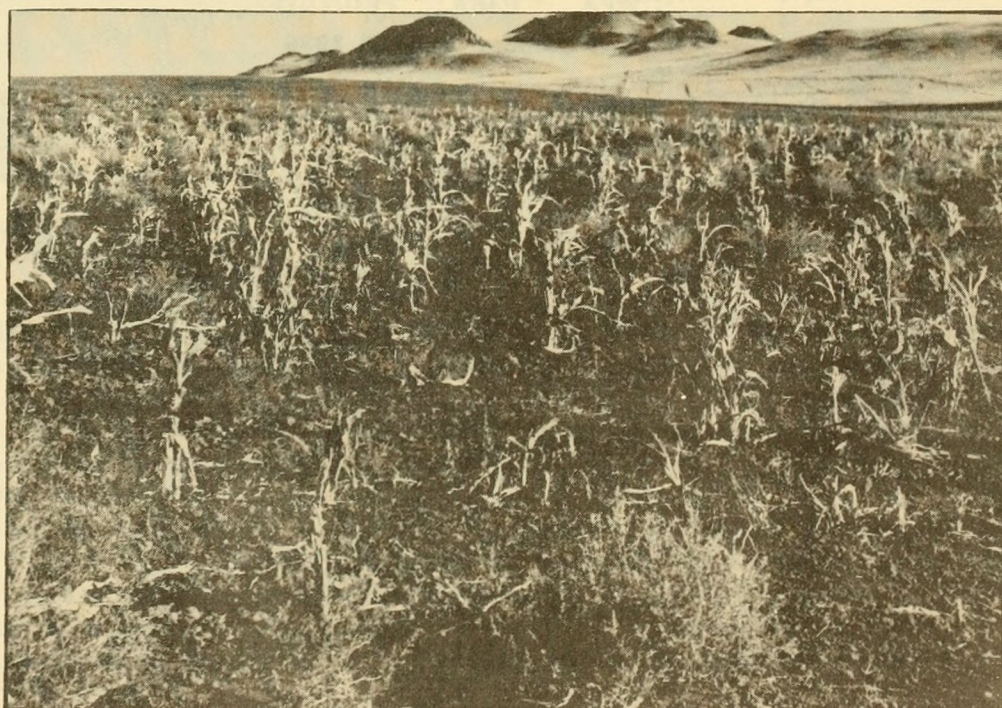
This Administration was allotted \$5,000,000 for the purchase of cattle at market prices. Purchases were restricted to cattle originating in the drought area. The cattle were to be processed by private packing concerns under contract, and the meat was to be turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution to families on relief rolls. In contrast to the 1934 drought program special benefit payments were not made to livestock growers. This year's program was designed to prevent demoraliza-

tion of cattle prices by the forced liquidation of livestock holdings in the emergency drought area.

In cooperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission the AAA secured reductions on freight rates for livestock shipped from the drought areas to good pastures. On an outgoing shipment the rate was set at 85 percent of the normal rate and on the return shipment at 15 percent of the normal rate. This permits cattlemen to ship their cattle to good pastures during the drought emergency and have them returned with a 50 percent reduction in transportation costs.

Since early June the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has purchased from growers approximately 1,600 carloads of surplus food and feed for distribution to the needy in the drought-stricken States. The Corporation also underwrote and supervised the purchase of 7 to 9 million bushels of small grains for seed purposes. This was accomplished with an advance to the Farmers National Grain Corporation of \$10,000,000 by the Farm Credit Administration.

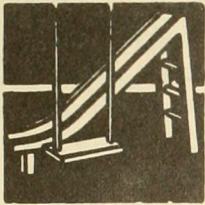
A number of other Federal agencies operating projects under the Works Program in the emergency drought areas expanded their programs in these regions in order to employ certified drought cases. The Federal agencies employing the greatest number of drought cases include the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Public Roads.



JULY 29, 1936  
IN THE DROUGHT AREA



# WPA Park and Other Recreational Facility Projects



In order to improve recreational facilities of local and State governments, the WPA has entered upon an extensive program of developing public parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields and providing swimming pools, bandshells, and similar physical equipment. Approximately 11 percent of the total work done on all WPA programs has been on projects of this kind. In some measure the recreational facility program represents an extension of work previously carried on under the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Projects initiated under these antecedent agencies have, in certain instances, been completed under WPA.

## Kinds of Projects

Projects for the landscaping of parks and the development of play areas are particularly suited to WPA operation because of the low expenditures for materials required. Some recreational projects which involve the development of lakes in dry areas accomplish a twofold result since in addition to their recreational value they also are of importance in the preservation of migratory bird life. Besides projects of this kind, the heavier

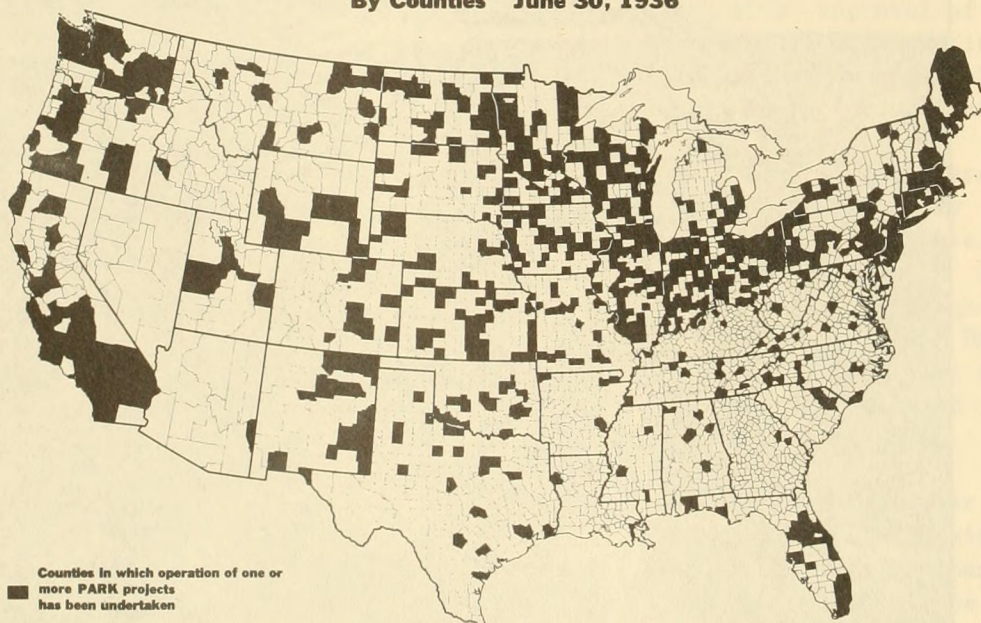
construction projects providing swimming pools, bathhouses, stadia, and auditoriums have been initiated when sponsors furnished a substantial part of the materials necessary to construction.

A bandshell and outdoor amphitheatre have recently been completed by the Works Progress Administration in Toledo, Ohio, as part of a general development program of the Toledo Zoological Park which was started under the CWA and continued under the State ERA. The bandshell was constructed entirely of salvaged materials. Among the other phases of this project is the natural history work being done in the Zoological Park. In cooperation with the Toledo Zoological Society, the WPA assigned a staff of artists and naturalists to construct 50 habitat groups of natural history subjects with appropriate photographic or painted backgrounds and accessories. Each exhibit, the size of a small traveling bag, will be complete with a glass front for display and a table support. Interiors will be arranged to duplicate exactly the environment of the subject. It will be possible to transport the entire display to schools and museums for exhibitions.

Improvements are under way in Des Moines, Iowa, for the elimination of the city dump which covered a 26-acre tract and for the di-

version of sewage which has been emptying into the Des Moines River within the city limits. These conditions have been a serious menace to public health. Under the WPA the dumping ground is being transformed into a park with lawns, flower gardens, bridle paths, a baseball diamond, tennis courts, boat landing, and many other recreational facilities. Retaining walls are being constructed along

**WPA PARK PROJECTS**  
By Counties June 30, 1936

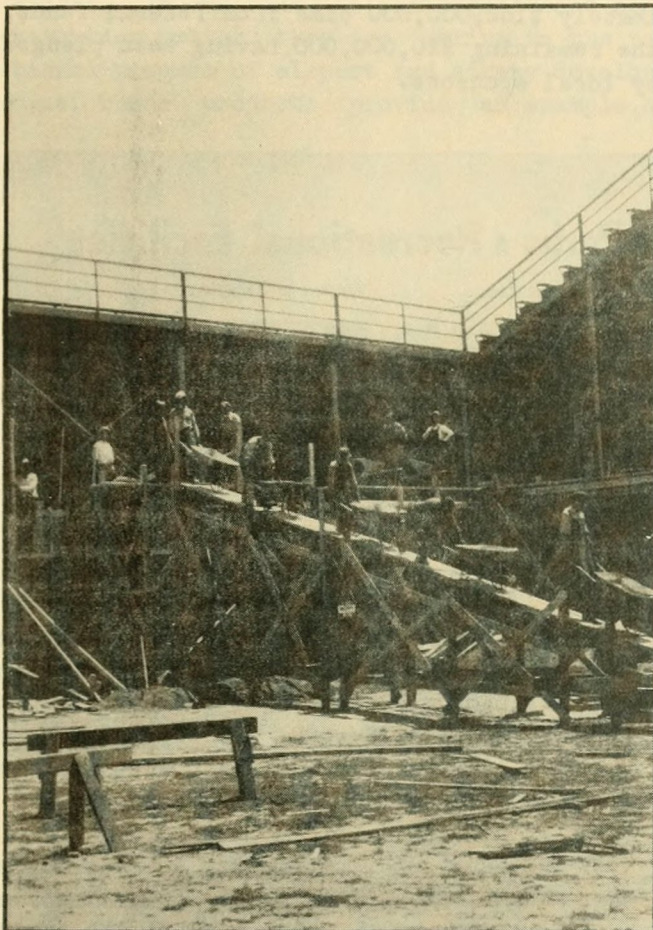


WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2131



the river, and a dam will form a lake adjoining the park.

A tract of 90 acres located one mile from Greenville, Illinois, at the intersection of two important highways, is being made into a municipal park. About 40 acres will be left in its present wild state except for footpaths leading to picnic areas. Trees and shrubs will be set along the shore line of a lake, and driveways, parking spaces, tennis courts, and an athletic field are to be added.



STADIUM CONSTRUCTION-  
REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUPPORTING BEAMS

A swimming pool 36 feet by 81 feet has been completed at the grammar school in Bowie, Arizona, by the WPA. Two adobe brick dressing rooms have been finished and a 700-foot well has been drilled to supply water to the pool as well as to irrigate the school grounds. The total cost was approximately \$12,000, of which the Federal allotment constituted slightly more than one half.

On an old reservoir site at Buffalo, New York, a project for the construction of a playground has been started by the WPA. The

playground will include a girls' play area containing two tennis courts, a basketball court, a volleyball court, and roller skating space. For the boys there will be eight handball courts, three tennis courts, and areas for basketball, volleyball, horseshoe pitching, and roller skating. An enclosed area for smaller children will be provided with a wading pool, sand boxes, and play equipment.

A novel project was completed recently by the WPA at the Indiana State School for the Blind at Indianapolis. This is a roller-skating rink for the blind with an oval track about one-fifth of a mile in length and about one-sixteenth of a mile wide. The skating surface is of concrete and is about six feet wide. Banked curves make it possible for the skaters to detect the direction of the skating lane. A majority of the students take advantage of this recreational facility.

#### HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PARK AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITY PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Employees

October 1935 to July 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Hours (Thousands)	Earnings (Thousands)	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>292,572</b>	<b>\$148,746</b>	<b>50.8</b>
<b>1935</b>			
October	13,949	7,235	51.9
November	21,939	11,083	50.5
December	36,245	17,229	47.5
<b>1936</b>			
January	36,723	17,884	48.7
February	34,862	17,209	49.4
March	34,551	17,397	50.4
April	31,006	15,782	50.9
May	29,874	15,726	52.6
June	27,314	14,417	52.8
July	26,109	14,784	56.6

#### Employment and Earnings

Since the inception of the WPA program, projects for recreational facilities have supplied over 10 percent of the total WPA employment. In September 1935 about 21 percent of all WPA workers were employed on this type of project. The proportion decreased to 13 percent at the end of the year, and since March slightly more than 10 percent of all WPA workers have been employed on recreational projects.

By the end of October more than 109,000



persons were working on recreational projects. This total was more than doubled by the end of November and more than tripled when the peak employment of 352,000 persons was reached at the end of the year. By the end of April the number employed on this type of project had decreased to approximately 281,000 persons. The decline continued throughout subsequent weeks until by August 15 the number of persons working on recreational facilities had been reduced to 234,000.

During the semimonthly period ending August 15, 1936, New York City had the largest program of recreational projects with 47,510 persons working. Illinois was employing more than 25,000 persons and Ohio more than 20,000 on this kind of project. Pennsylvania had more than 18,000 people working on its recreational program. New Jersey employed slightly less than 13,000 persons, while Louisiana and Wisconsin were the only other States which had more than 10,000 persons working on recreational projects.

Four areas are outstanding in their emphasis on recreational work under the WPA. During the first half of August Louisiana employed 31 percent of all its workers on this phase of its program; New York City had more than 25 percent of its WPA employees working on the recreational program; and Wisconsin and Nevada both provided similar employment for about 21 percent of their workers. Percentages for all States are presented in Table 7 in Appendix B.

Average hourly earnings on recreation projects have shown a fairly constant increase since December 1935. With the exception of two months, December 1935 and January 1936, when workers averaged 47.5 and 48.7 cents per hour, average hourly earnings on recreational projects were in excess of 50

cents during the entire period from October 1935 to August 1936. Recent increases may be explained by adjustments to prevailing wage rates undertaken on all WPA projects in conformity with the requirements of the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1936.

The first projects for the construction of recreational facilities got under way in the fall of 1935 and by April 15, 1936, 5,722 recreational facility projects had been selected for operation at a total estimated cost of \$182,000,000. Of this amount approximately \$162,000,000 came from Federal funds, the remaining \$20,000,000 having been pledged by local sponsors.

## Parks & Recreational Facilities

Materials Etc.

Wages & Salaries

21

W P A  
Funds

68

9

Sponsors'  
Funds

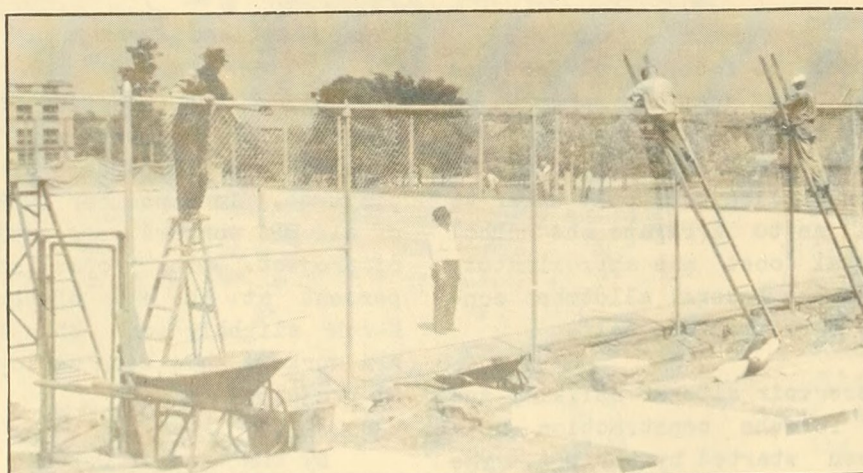
2

30%

70%

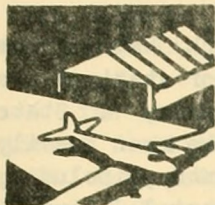
By the end of August purchases and contributions of materials, supplies, and equipment for use on recreational projects amounted to about \$28,000,000, or 13.3 percent of the total value of materials, supplies, and equipment procured for all WPA projects.

Another important aspect of recreation work under the Works Program is the recreational facility work prosecuted by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This agency's activities are described in a following section.





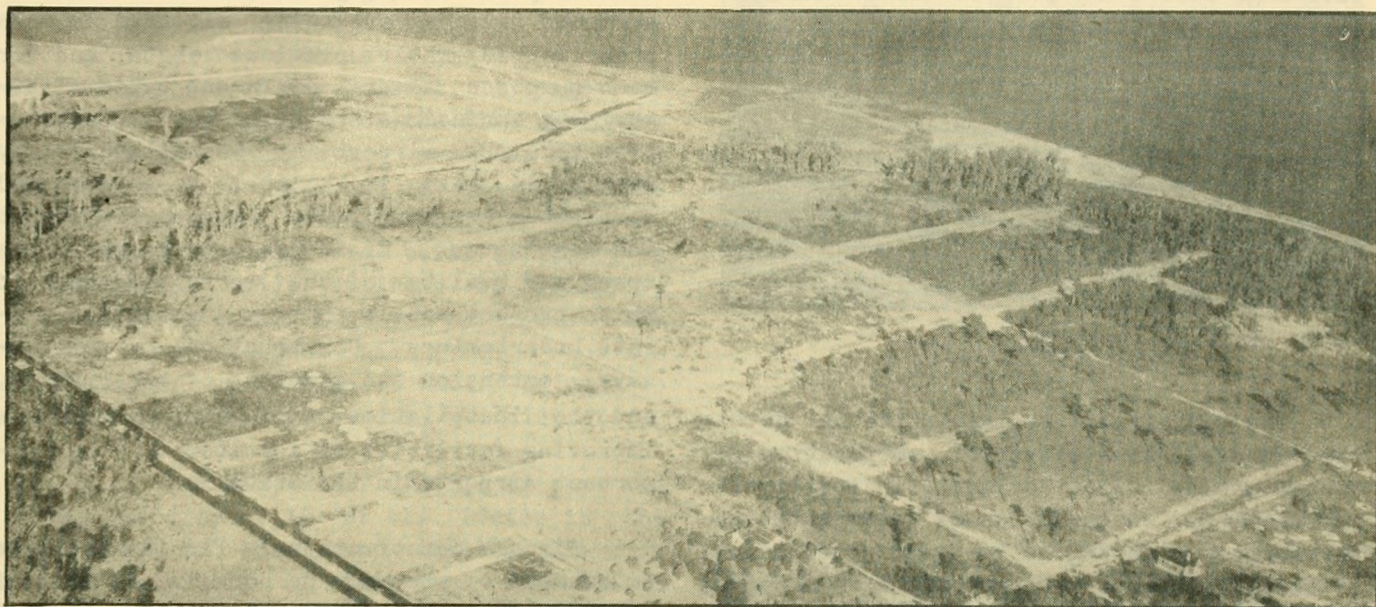
## WPA Airports and Airway Projects



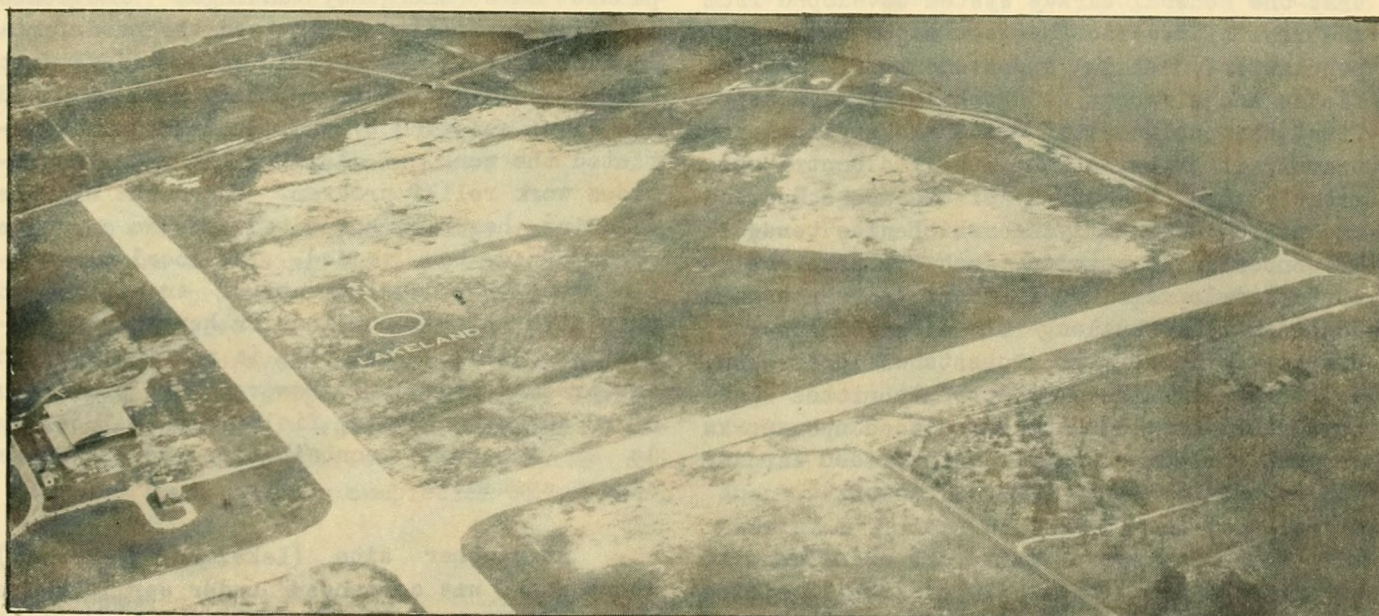
Although airport and airway projects operated under the WPA form only a small proportion of the entire program, they are relatively of much greater importance than their dollar value would indicate. In addition to the significant contribution which they are making to the national program of airport and airway development, these projects provide an example of

close cooperation between the WPA and other interested Federal agencies.

Early in the development of the WPA program the Division of Airways and Airports was created to cooperate with interested agencies of the Federal Government as well as with State and local governmental bodies in the planning and administration of a comprehensive national program of airport and airway development on publicly owned land. The De-



BEFORE



AFTER



partments of Commerce, War, Navy, Post Office and Treasury were consulted for technical advice and information as to the manner in which their respective needs could best be served. Plans worked out by State organizations were utilized in developing the program. All projects, however, originated in the localities and were sponsored by local communities and organizations.

The Bureau of Air Commerce plays an important part in the supervision of the airport program, since the Bureau must give written approval of technical aeronautical features such as suitability of site, size and arrangement of runways, and design of buildings before any project is actually selected for operation by a State Administrator. In addition to its cooperation in the approval of plans and specifications prior to construction, the Bureau gives technical aeronautical advice to sponsors of projects and to the WPA during construction and is responsible for final inspection when projects are completed, discontinued, or suspended.

### Types of Work Under Way

The WPA airport program which has developed through this system of cooperation embraces a wide variety of work, including airway marking, construction of emergency (intermediate) landing fields, and conditioning of local airports throughout the country, as well as improvements to major metropolitan air terminals. It should be borne in mind that the Federal airway system developed from the flow of traffic between major centers of population. While improvement of landing fields and airports along these airways benefits the public which uses the airlines for travel, it likewise benefits and contributes greatly to the safety of the non-scheduled and miscellaneous flying which also tends to be concentrated between such centers. Airport development under the WPA has not been confined to work along the airways, however, but has followed the requests of local sponsors whenever the projects submitted have come within the limitations placed upon Works Program activities and have provided landing fields useful to the Federal network.

Extensive improvements are being made at terminal airports in 10 of the 12 cities which supply the bulk of passenger traffic. Newark, the world's busiest air terminal, is the site of major developments, including the

extension of the field and runways and the construction of a large hangar. Improvements are likewise being made at Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and St. Paul.

Illustrative of the work being done along the airways between major stations are several projects in Pennsylvania, a State which is crossed by five of the most heavily traveled air lanes of the country, including all four of the transcontinental airmail routes. Inadequate ground facilities at one important junction of the State's airway network (Harrisburg) forced the discontinuance of airline operations there. Under the WPA this airport is being rebuilt. Three hard-surfaced runways are being extended to more than double their previous length, and for test purposes several different types of bituminous surfacings are being used. Construction of a new airport at Connellsville may eventually make it possible to shorten and straighten the air route between Pittsburgh and Washington. Engineers report that the speed and quality of the work being done on this project equals that on any similar private undertaking. Construction of new runways, extension and grading of old runways, and the installation of lighting systems are improving facilities of a number of other important airports in the State.

Airport construction in Florida provides an example of what may be done in sections of the country where there is only a limited number of open fields of sufficient size to permit safe emergency landings. The State Aviation Commission recognized the need for a landing spot in the heavily wooded areas east of Pensacola. The town of Milton acquired the site selected by the Commission and initiated the work of clearing it under a previous work relief program. Under the WPA the clearing has been completed and two adequate runways have been sodded. The local plan anticipates the development of an airpark at this site with a combination hangar and recreation building, but this is not included in the present project. However, the provision of an adequate landing field in this locality is an important contribution to the State airway system.

At another site (Lakeland, Florida) where work was commenced under earlier work relief programs, two runways have been paved under the WPA, leveling and sodding of additional areas has provided two more runways,



and considerable other grading has been completed to increase the size and make a rectangular, all-way field. A hangar has been built and a concrete floor and aprons are now under construction. In addition a seaplane ramp is to be installed in the lake bordering on the field.

The combining of airports with recreational facilities is another type of development included under the airport program. These "airparks" provide a double incentive for the adequate maintenance of the land on which they are situated and are particularly well suited for communities where heavy air traffic has not yet developed. Recreational facilities are also being provided where land is available on active airports. Illustrative of this tendency is a small project at Shushan Airport in New Orleans. A large reservoir was necessary for the fire sprinkler system in the hangars and terminal building and also as a cooling pond for the condensers of the terminal's air-conditioning system. Both these purposes are being served by a swimming pool built entirely by WPA labor, with the city furnishing the materials. The revenue from the pool will provide for its maintenance, and the waste water is used to irrigate the park surrounding the airport.

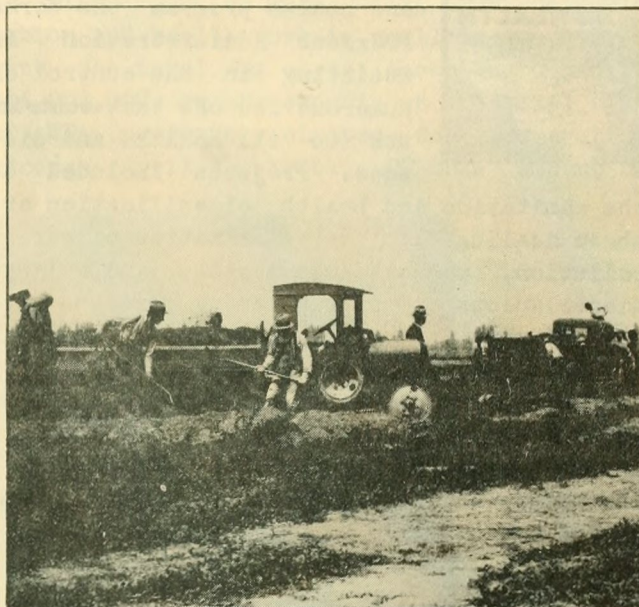
Also included under the WPA airport and airway program of 30 of the States is the airmarking of towns and cities. The work consists largely of painting directional signs on highways or roofs. These signs show the name of the town and indicate the names, distances, and directions of the nearest airports. They are of particular assistance to privately flown planes and others not carrying radio equipment and therefore unable to take advantage of the radio directional beams followed by commercial airliners.

In all types of airport and airway work efforts are now being directed toward the completion of projects now under construction. This may involve either entire projects as originally approved or useful units of the projects. New projects are being started only where there is specific evidence of the availability of certified relief labor and adequate funds for the completion of the work.

## Employment

Employment on airport and airway proj-

ects has been relatively stable since January 1936, when the airport program first attained full development after its initiation in September 1935. More than 40,000 persons have been engaged in this work since the beginning of the year, with the maximum of approximately 45,000 workers reached during the last



CONSTRUCTING A RUNWAY

half of March. About 44,000 persons were employed during the first half of August, the latest period for which data are available. During the period of operation from September 1935 through August 15, 1936, almost 41,000,000 man-hours of work have been provided on these projects. Project workers have received in excess of \$18,000,000 in earnings, which represents compensation at an average rate of about 44 cents per hour. This average is the same as that applying to all WPA projects in operation during this period.

Projects being conducted under several other Federal agencies involve airport improvements or construction work. The Quartermaster Corps of the War Department has received allocations of over \$2,000,000 and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department almost \$2,000,000 for the improvement of runways and grounds and the construction and repair of buildings at Army and Navy airports. About \$750,000 has been allocated to the Non-Federal Division of the PWA for four similar projects. Emergency Conservation Work through the activities of the CCC camps, has resulted in the construction of 16 complete landing fields and the maintenance of 17 others.



# WPA Sanitation and Health Projects



Through its sanitation and health program the Works Progress Administration is assisting in the control of numerous factors that contribute to ill health and disease. Projects included in the sanitation and health classification are those dealing with the elimination of stream pollution, mosquito eradication, and a large miscellaneous group consisting for the most part of sanitary toilet construction and mine sealing. These sanitation operations promote the elimination of, or protection against, such diseases as malaria, hookworm, and typhoid. Mine-sealing projects aid materially in the prevention of stream pollution in coal mining regions.

## Kinds of Projects

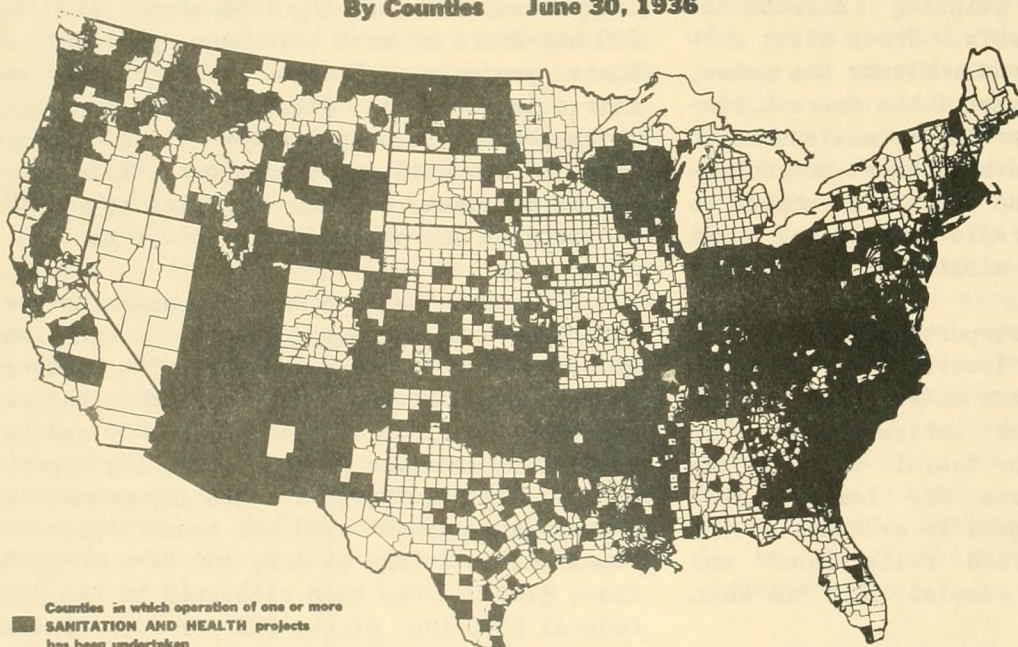
Drainage of the Masury Marsh, a stretch of several hundred acres of salt marsh on the north shore of Great South Bay, Long Island, is an example of the mosquito elimination

food nor shelter was available for wildlife, and the pools provided breeding places for mosquitoes. Under a WPA mosquito control project miles of ditches were cut across this area in order to drain the low spots. As a result the section is now dry, the mosquito-breeding pools no longer exist, and the removal of the salt water has permitted the growth of beach grass, providing a suitable habitat for wild fowl. In addition to projects for the drainage of swamp areas, such as the one just described, the mosquito control work includes the killing of mosquito larvae by spraying oil on the surface of stagnant pools.

A project in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for the elimination of stream pollution is typical of this phase of the WPA program. A number of creek channels running through the city were choked by the dumping of waste materials. Stagnant pools and numerous undesirable deposits all along the creek beds presented a constant menace. These pools now are being drained by WPA employees, who are also shaping the creek channels and banks to prevent future obstruction.

## WPA SANITATION AND HEALTH PROJECTS

By Counties June 30, 1936



Counties in which operation of one or more  
SANITATION AND HEALTH projects  
has been undertaken

work. Prior to the operations of the WPA in this area, large pools of stagnant salt water deposited by unusually high tides covered wide stretches, preventing plant growth. Neither

Less familiar to the general public as a source of stream pollution is the seepage from abandoned coal mines. The sulphuric acid formed by the combination of seepage water with the sulphide compound in such mines frequently finds its way into nearby streams, contaminating the public water supplies and causing deterioration of culverts, bridges,

dams, and vessels. The impairment of the recreational value of streams for camping, swimming, and fishing is no less serious from the public viewpoint. In 1914 Army officials



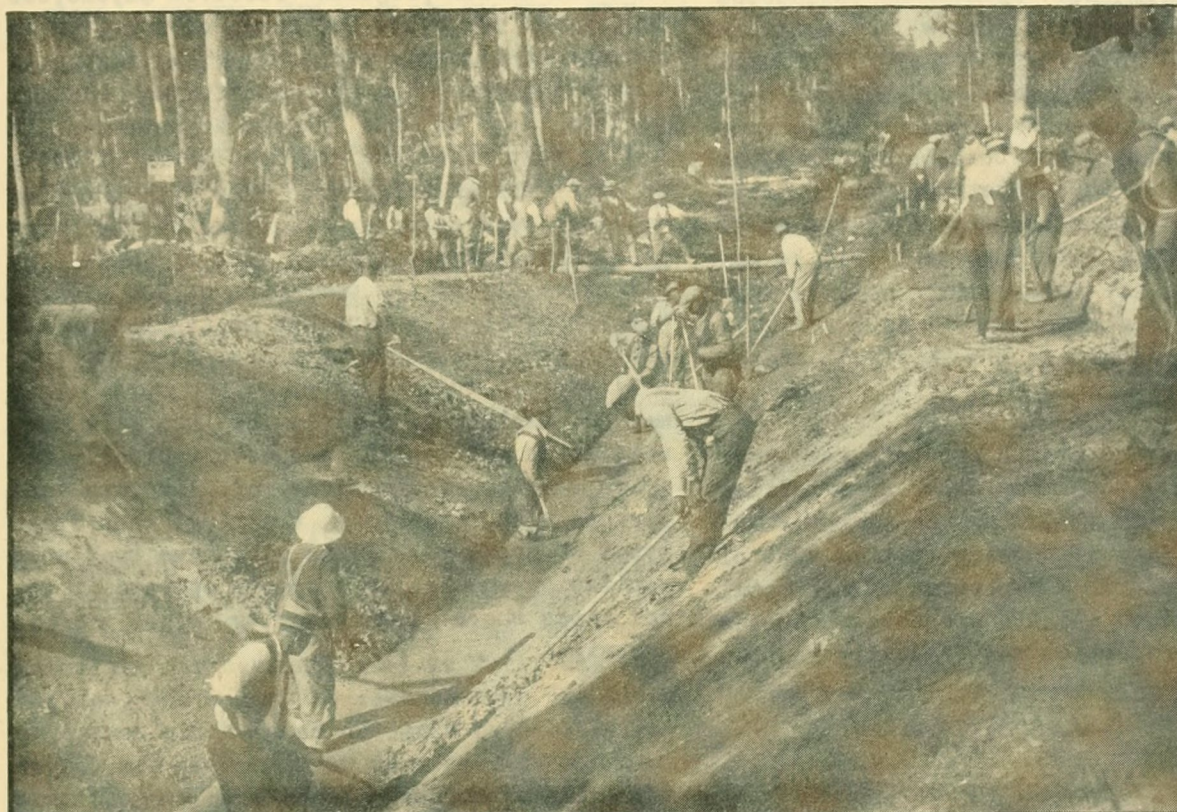
estimated that mine seepage cost the Pittsburgh district \$9,000,000 a year.

The health and sanitation program of the WPA is devoting considerable attention to this problem. Numerous projects are being operated to air-seal abandoned mines, thus effectively preventing the formation of such destructive acid solutions. In West Virginia alone 345 abandoned mines have been air-sealed and it is estimated that as a consequence \$1,000,000 will be saved annually in that State.

of sewer systems and drainage facilities, for the purification of water supplies, and for flood control.

### Funds

The amount of money being spent on sanitation and health work is small in comparison with the total WPA costs, amounting to about \$44,000,000, or 3 percent of the total cost of WPA projects selected for operation through April 15, 1936. Of this amount 36



ON A  
MALARIA  
CONTROL  
PROJECT

The purpose of the sanitary toilet construction program is to check the spread of such diseases as typhoid fever, dysentery, and hookworm by eliminating the sources of infection. WPA projects are replacing thousands of unsanitary toilets with fly-proof structures approved by the United States Public Health Service. This type of project is one of the few involving improvement of private property which may be operated under the Works Program. The exception is made because the work is essentially for the protection of public health.

In addition to projects included under the sanitation and health classification, the WPA is conducting operations classified under other headings which have important, though incidental, public health features. Foremost among these are projects for the construction

percent is being spent for mosquito eradication and 2 percent on projects for the elimination of stream pollution. The remaining 62 percent is being spent for a miscellaneous group, which is composed chiefly of projects for the construction of sanitary toilets and the sealing of mines. More than two-thirds of the aggregate cost is designated for labor. Of the total funds 26 percent is being provided by sponsors, a figure materially higher than that reported for the entire WPA program (18 percent).

Through April 15 New York State had selected for operation 22 sanitation and health projects at a total cost of approximately \$6,400,000, or 14 percent of the cost of all projects of this type, New York City alone accounting for more than 85 percent of these funds. For Indiana the cost of 96 sanitation

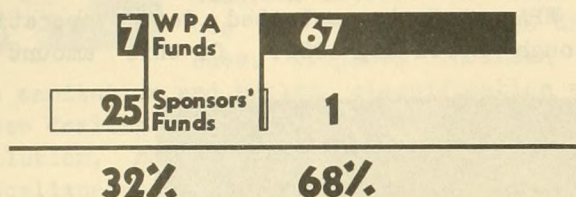


and health projects was estimated at about \$3,200,000. These two States, together with Ohio, Oklahoma, and Illinois, accounted for 40 percent of the estimated total cost of this group of projects in the United States. The importance of sanitation and health projects to the WPA programs of Delaware, South

## Sanitation & Health

Materials Etc.

Wages & Salaries



Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah is evidenced by the fact that in these States such projects amounted to more than 10 percent of the State total as compared with 3 percent for the entire country.

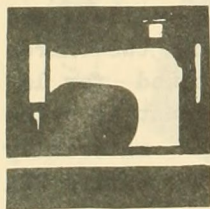
### Employment and Earnings

Sanitation and health projects got under way more quickly than many other undertakings of the WPA program. During September 1935 the number of persons working on this type of project represented 7.5 percent of the total number employed on all WPA projects. Subsequently this proportion was gradually reduced

by the initiation of other types of projects which had required more planning and the use of more equipment and materials. During the first half of August 1936 the 70,000 persons employed on sanitation projects constituted only 3 percent of the total WPA employment. The employment peak on these projects, coincident with that of the entire program, occurred in February and March, when over 110,000 persons were employed.

During the semimonthly period ending August 15, 1936, persons employed on sanitation and health projects received \$1,518,000 in payment for 3,531,000 hours of work, or an average of 43 cents per hour. This figure is somewhat higher than averages during earlier periods due to the recent adjustments in hourly wage rates and required hours of work, to bring WPA earnings into line with the prevailing wage rates as required by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. At all times during the operation of the program the average hourly earnings on sanitation and health projects have been less than the general average for all types of projects. This may be explained chiefly by the fact that sanitation and health projects typically require smaller proportions of laborers and persons with technical training than other types of projects. It is also true that most sanitation and health projects operate in rural areas where low security wage rates prevail.

## WPA Goods Projects



Sewing, canning and gardening, and the renovating of shoes, clothing, and furniture are the chief activities carried on under the goods projects classification. Work of this kind is recognized as particularly well adapted to the WPA program since it not only furnishes jobs to unemployed persons but also supplies clothing, household articles, and foodstuffs for distribution to persons in need of relief. In addition to projects designed to provide necessities for the needy there are also a limited number of projects set up for making materi-

als and equipment, which are included in the general goods classification. This equipment is used on other WPA projects.

Goods projects, particularly the sewing projects, have proved the most appropriate and effective means of providing employment for large numbers of women whose training and work experience are relatively limited. Despite the recent development of a more diversified program of women's work, such projects still constitute the principal medium of providing employment to women under the WPA.

Relationships with sponsoring and coop-



erating agencies determine in large part the actual service rendered by goods projects to the communities. A few of these projects are approved as State-wide projects and adminis-

# NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED ON WPA GOODS PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Employees

Semimonthly Period Ending August 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Total Persons				Women As Percent of Total
	Number	Percent	Men	Women	
TOTAL	290,777	100.0	35,877	254,900	87.7
Sewing	252,201	86.7	7,625	244,576	97.0
Canning	2,881	1.0	635	2,246	78.0
Other A/	35,695	12.3	27,617	8,078	22.6

A/ Includes projects classifiable under both of the headings above.

tered at selected points within the State under supervision of a State director; but by far the greater number are sponsored by local relief administrations or by the county or city governing bodies in the jurisdictions where the projects are operating.

Upon the initiation of every project an arrangement is made for (1) a definite system of securing the materials, (2) a recognized procedure for determining beneficiaries, and (3) a method of distributing the products. Materials for canning, such as fruit and vegetables, which must be secured near the place of operations because of their perishable nature, are for the most part provided through the project sponsors. Cotton textiles for all sewing projects throughout the country are purchased through the Procurement Division of the Treasury. Sponsors make periodic requisitions for such clothing and similar goods as are needed by relief clients. In most States the goods are stored and distributed through the commodities distribution projects of the Works Progress Administration.

The significance of goods projects is indicated by their number and cost, by the number of persons employed, the quantity and quality of production, and by the number of needy persons benefiting from the distribution of goods.

Of the 90,595 projects selected for operation under the Works Progress Administration through April 15, 1936, more than 6,000, or 7 percent, were goods projects. They represented 8 percent of the total estimated

cost of all WPA projects. For the semimonthly period ending August 15, 1936, goods projects employed 290,777 persons, or about 13 percent of the total number employed on all projects operated by the WPA. As indicated in the accompanying table, 87 percent were at work on sewing projects. Women constituted 88 percent of the number of persons working on goods projects, and the women so employed constituted two-thirds of the total number of women employed on all WPA projects.

Earnings on goods projects amounted to \$6,565,550 in payment for about 16,000,000 man-hours of work during the first half of August. These earnings represented 11 percent of the total earnings for all WPA workers. The amount earned per hour on goods projects averaged 40.5 cents, as compared with an average of 50.6 cents an hour for all WPA workers. Data on hours and earnings for the various kinds of goods projects, along with similar information for other types of projects for the semimonthly period ending August 15, 1936, are presented in Table 6 in Appendix B.

## Goods Projects

Materials Etc.

Wages & Salaries

23	WPA Funds	69
7	Sponsors' Funds	1
30%		70%

### Sewing

The bulk of the goods production program is carried on in sewing rooms. A special analysis of the goods projects in operation during the semimonthly period ending April 15, 1936, indicated there were 3,873 sewing projects operating in the United States. The number ranged from 1 each in the District of Columbia and Wyoming, 3 in Delaware, and 4 in New York City to 277 in Massachusetts and 293 in Texas. In most States county-wide projects were divided into units located in the towns and villages of the area, with the number of such units varying from 2 to 45. The average number of relief workers per sewing project for the United States was 72; the average number per unit was 31.

Work on sewing projects consists chiefly in making cotton garments such as infants'



wear, boys' and men's shirts, pajamas, underwear, and overalls; women's and girls' dresses, sleeping garments, slips, aprons, blouses, and underwear; and simple household articles, including sheets, pillow cases, towels, quilt tops, blankets, rugs and curtains. Comforters are made on some projects, and considerable efficiency has been attained in a number of sewing centers in spinning and weaving. Toys and incidental household articles are fashioned from left-over materials.

During the year July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, cotton textiles allotted to all sewing



WPA SEAMSTRESSES MENDING CLOTHES  
AT A CHILDREN'S HOME



DISTRIBUTING CLOTHING FROM  
WPA SEWING ROOMS TO RELIEF CLIENTS

rooms totaled 142,878,304 yards. The total cost amounted to about \$15,000,000, with an average of 10.6 cents per yard. By purchasing in large quantities the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department is able to secure favorable prices. Agencies such as the United States Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Cotton Textile Institute, and the New York Association of Cotton Textile Merchants are consulted with regard to specifications. Inspection of materials at the mills by Army Quartermaster inspectors insures conformity with specifications.

In virtually all sewing projects throughout the country, standards have been established covering working procedures and conditions, organization of activities, and production. In many States and in the majority of the larger urban sewing units using electric machines, uniform work rules have been adopted. They include qualifications and duties of supervisors, directions for adequate record-keeping, and regulations governing safety, health, sanitation, space, heating, lighting, ventilation, and equipment.

A large majority of the women on these projects are assigned to the unskilled wage class group. Of the 288,328 women working in sewing rooms during the first half of April, 78 percent were classified as unskilled and the remaining 22 percent as intermediate and skilled.

Dressmakers have been assigned to the sewing rooms, as well as a number of persons formerly employed in textile and clothing industries. Some of the women have had limited experience in sewing in their own homes and a few have received previous training. Because of the great diversity among processes in all the sewing units, however, most of the workers are receiving training which they previously lacked, not only in the use of sewing machines but also in designing, cutting, tailoring and finishing.

The number of articles produced on WPA sewing projects through April 15, 1936, amounted to more than 27,000,000. During the months of May, June, and July, 1936, exclusive of some distribution through local sponsoring agencies, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation distributed 10,300,000 articles of clothing and 5,600,000 household articles produced by the sewing and supplementary repair projects. The number of persons



served by sewing projects in 14 mid-western States during June 1936 is estimated at about 4,000,000. On this basis the country-wide service would reach considerably more than 12,000,000 persons.

### Canning and Other Goods Projects

Of the total value of goods projects selected for operation through April 15, 1936, canning projects represented one percent. Such projects were reported to have been in operation since June 1936 in the following

States: California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. Other goods projects, including gardening, shoe repair, furniture renovation, equipment construction, and those projects which combine activities classifiable under more than one of the above headings, were operating in 33 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia. In the State of Idaho, in which there is a relatively large canning program, July production reached a reported total of 18,672 cans of vegetables, fruits, jellies and jams, and soups.

## WPA White Collar Projects



The problems involved in providing work for the large group of persons normally employed in white collar activities have proved considerably more complex than those involved in employing manual labor. The need, however, for such work is evident from an analysis of previous occupations of persons eligible for Works Program employment in January 1936. According to this inventory white collar workers represented 12 percent of all persons having employment priority as the economic heads of families.

### Employment and Earnings

Despite the desirability of providing white collar employment from the very start, WPA projects designed for white collar workers were comparatively slow in getting under way. In October 1935 only 6.4 percent of the persons employed on WPA projects were working on white collar projects. In November, due to the concentrated effort to get large numbers placed on construction projects, the proportion on white collar projects dropped to 4.5 percent. Thereafter the relative importance of white collar projects in the WPA program increased steadily until July 15 when white collar workers constituted 11.6 percent of all WPA workers. This proportion declined

slightly by August 31 when 242,000, or 10.5 percent of all persons employed on WPA projects, were white collar workers.

White collar work is given particular emphasis in areas having large urban populations. In New York City 23 percent of the WPA workers were employed on this kind of project during the second half of August, and in California, the District of Columbia, and Massachusetts, between 16 and 20 percent of the WPA workers were so employed.

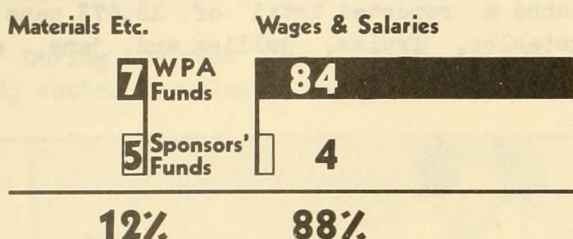
During the semimonthly period ending August 31, women accounted for 40 percent of the employment on white collar projects. In the aggregate, these projects employed 97,000 women, or 26 percent of the total women employed by the WPA, and 145,000 men, or 8 percent of the total men employed. Earnings on white collar projects during the half-month amounted to \$9,123,000, or 14.5 percent of the \$62,897,000 earned on all WPA projects. Average hourly earnings on white collar projects were 64.8 cents, as compared with an average of 50.7 cents on all WPA projects.

The total estimated cost in Federal funds of those white collar projects selected for operation by April 15, 1936, amounted to \$117,500,000, or nearly 10 percent of the total estimated WPA expenditure for all projects. In addition sponsors had pledged more than \$12,000,000 for these projects. As



might be expected, direct labor costs represent a greater proportion of the expenditure on white collar projects than on any other type of WPA project. Out of every \$100 spent on white collar projects, \$88.50 is used for the payment of wages to project workers, in comparison with an average of \$66.90 for direct labor costs on all WPA projects.

## White Collar Projects



Not all white collar workers employed under the Works Program are on white collar projects. Approximately 35,000 architects, accountants, auditors, draftsmen, engineers, stenographers, typists, payroll clerks, and timekeepers are working on other than white collar projects of the Works Progress Administration. Another group of white collar workers are employed on projects of Federal agencies such as those of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Agriculture. On the other hand, more than 36,000 of the 242,000 persons employed on white collar projects, among them maintenance men on recreation projects, charwomen and cleaners on theatre projects, and janitors and caretakers on education projects, are unskilled manual workers rather than white collar workers.

### Types of Work

White collar projects are of wide variety. Educational projects alone (literacy classes, general adult education classes, nursery schools, vocational instruction, vocational rehabilitation, parent education, and workers' education) accounted for 41,100 workers during the second half of August.

About 38,000 persons were employed on the Federal art, music, theatre, and writers' projects. The nature and scope of these Nation-wide projects are indicated under a following caption. Another 6,000 professional workers have found jobs on the Nation-wide surveys of Historic Records, Federal Archives, Historic American Buildings, and Historic American Merchant Marine.

Planning projects employed 6,000 persons, a third of whom were furnishing professional, technical, and clerical assistance to State and regional planning boards in their efforts to collect, compile, and analyze information relative to the physical, economic, and social development of the various States.

Nursing and public health projects, operating in 39 States, New York City, and the District of Columbia, furnished employment to 12,500 persons, of whom 6,000 are trained nurses. Clinics have been established in many States for the examination of children for communicable diseases and optical, dental, and other physical defects. Corrective measures are taken whenever possible and children are immunized against typhoid, small pox, whooping cough and diphtheria.

Nearly 46,000 persons were at work on research and statistical surveys, making real property inventories, studying population shifts, wages and income data, surveying traffic conditions, and doing similar research work. One of these research projects carried on in Texas provides for tracing the title to every parcel of land, card indexing the information, and supplying county assessors with the data necessary for making complete and accurate assessment rolls. The work is resulting in the taxation of many acres of land which have not previously been on the rolls.

Projects involving the renovating and recopying of public records, codifying, indexing, and filing, provided employment for 26,000 persons of clerical training.

Housekeeping aid projects employ 5,000 women to give assistance in housework and child care in homes where the housewife is ill or otherwise incapacitated. This service has helped to keep many needy families together during a difficult period. Another thousand women are at work preparing hot lunches for undernourished school children.

Recreation projects employed 37,000 workers. Twelve thousand persons have been working on library projects, preparing loan exhibits, supervising children's reading rooms, and repairing millions of volumes that would otherwise have been withdrawn from circulation. Through the Braille transcription projects, technical works and textbooks are being made available to the blind. College textbooks are in particular demand among the



NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS  
ON WPA WHITE COLLAR PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Employees

Semi-monthly Period Ending August 31, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Persons Employed				Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
	Total		Men	Women	
	Number	Percent			
TOTAL	241,778	100.0	144,649	97,129	64.8
Professional and Technical	37,893	15.7	21,401	16,492	62.3
Medical and dental	8,620	3.6	3,962	4,658	58.0
Library	11,743	4.9	3,324	8,419	55.5
Museum	2,215	0.9	1,127	1,088	65.8
Planning	5,606	2.3	4,718	888	72.1
Other <u>A</u> /	9,709	4.0	8,270	1,439	69.0
Art, Literary, and Recreational	81,068	33.5	56,010	25,058	69.8
Art	5,211	2.2	3,777	1,434	88.2
Writing	8,860	3.7	5,114	3,746	65.3
Theater	12,073	5.0	8,705	3,368	84.2
Music	14,777	6.1	12,382	2,395	92.2
Recreational	37,345	15.3	24,041	13,304	57.3
Other <u>A</u> /	2,802	1.2	1,991	811	59.2
Educational	41,101	17.0	16,545	24,556	67.6
Research and Statistical	45,689	18.9	31,595	14,094	59.8
Clerical	25,574	10.6	12,499	13,075	58.1
Other	10,453	4.3	6,599	3,854	66.0

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

blind students taking graduate courses. Fifty workers on a Boston project have transcribed books in Latin, French, Italian, and German, as well as in English. On all these projects blind persons act as proofreaders. In Tennessee and Kentucky, packhorse library projects are furnishing reading material to the inhabitants of remote mountain areas. The carriers, after collecting their books and other literature from headquarters, travel into the mountains, appearing regularly at designated sub-centers - churches, country stores, or crossroads - to distribute and collect books. As many as 32 mountaineers have been found waiting at a sub-center for the packhorse carrier. In one county alone about 800 families are availing themselves of the packhorse library service.

## Accomplishments

During May 1936, a typical month, more than 1,825,000 persons were enrolled for instruction under the educational program of

the WPA. Adult education classes in such subjects as history, mathematics, economics, sociology, and English were taught by 15,000 needy teachers and were attended by nearly 800,000 persons. Enrollment in literacy classes exceeded 266,000 persons, and the enrollment for vocational instruction exceeded 260,000. A total of 88,000 persons participated in parent education courses, i.e., courses dealing with homemaking, child guidance, the purchase and preparation of food, and related topics. Workers' education classes benefited almost 61,000 men and women who had little formal education but were seriously interested in social and industrial problems. Nursery schools for underprivileged pre-school children had an enrollment of 52,500 during the month of May.

Recreation projects offer splendid opportunities for assisting persons back to normal employment. With continued reduction in working

hours and increasing amounts of leisure time, there is reason to look forward to a steady demand for the trained leisure-time leaders now employed as WPA instructors in handicrafts, dramatics, and music as playground supervisors, swimming instructors, lifeguards, and camp counselors. In New York City, more than 200 of the workers formerly attending and manning recreational facilities operated by the WPA are now permanently employed by the New York City Department of Parks.

In Indiana during June 1936, over 1,100,000 persons participated actively in 59 recreation projects which employed 2,000 persons paid from WPA funds. In addition 1,200,000 spectators witnessed the games and competitions carried on by the participants.

During the first half of August, 700,000 persons in Minnesota participated in organized athletics, hobby clubs, arts and handicrafts, dramatics, and music, and an equal number came into contact with the program as spectators.



## Federal Art, Music, Theatre, and Writers' Projects

Nation-wide cultural programs for white collar workers are being carried on under recognized experts who head the Federal art, music, theatre, and writers' projects. These programs are discussed in some detail in the following paragraphs due to the interest in this phase of the white collar program.

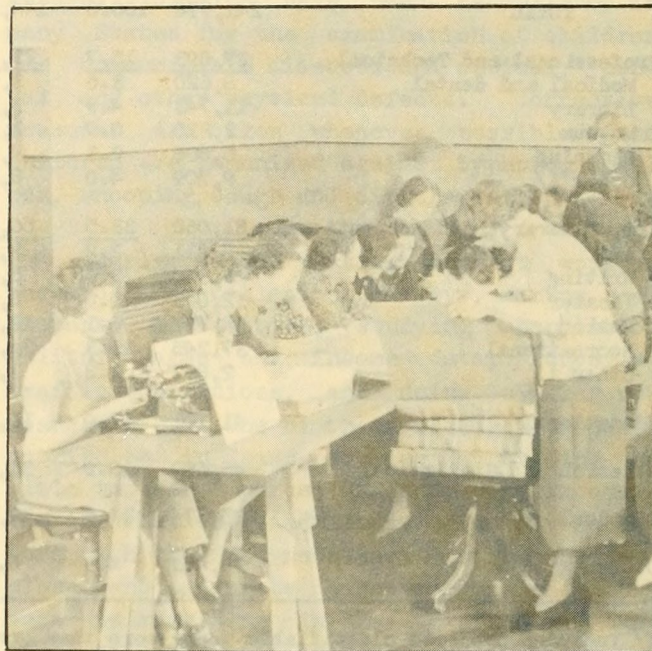
The Federal art program employs painters, sculptors, graphic artists, craftsmen, art teachers, art lecturers, museum workers, and photographers. The objective of the program is to provide employment to persons of these occupations in need, to educate the public to a higher appreciation of art and to encourage activities which lead to a greater use and enjoyment of the visual arts by the community at large. The art work produced either remains the property of the Federal Government or is allocated to States and municipalities or institutions supported in whole or in part by tax funds.

More than 5,000 artists are now employed, half of whom work on murals, sculpture, easel paintings, and graphics. A quarter of the artists are engaged in making posters, designing stage sets, doing arts and crafts work, or illustrating the Index of American Design, a source-record showing the rise and development of American decorative and applied art. Others teach art classes, engage in art research, or work in WPA art centers and galleries.

Nearly 200,000 different works were produced under the Federal art project between October 1935 and August 1, 1936. These include more than 3,000 easel paintings, about 300 murals, 600 pieces of sculpture, 50,000 posters, 50,000 photographs, and 3,000 maps and drawings. The balance are primarily prints of original cuts. Attendance at exhibitions and lectures in the 18 art centers and experimental galleries opened between December 1935 and August 1, 1936 in seven southern States totaled nearly 300,000 persons.

The Federal music project employs about 15,000 instrumentalists, singers, music teachers, and other workers in the field of music. Each applicant is examined by audition boards of established musicians in his community, to determine whether he should be aided as a musician or given assistance on another type of project. These tests determine also the kind

of project to which the applicant is assigned. At the end of June 1936 about 5,700 of the 15,000 WPA musicians were enrolled in 141 symphony and concert orchestras; 2,800 persons in 77 symphonic, military, and concert bands; 2,000 persons in 81 dance, theatre, and novelty orchestras (including Tipi-oca, Gypsy, Hungarian, Hawaiian, and Cuban marimba groups); and the remainder in music ensembles and choruses or on teaching projects, and projects for copyists, arrangers, librarians, and binders.



WHITE COLLAR WORK

Since last October audiences totaling well over 20,000,000 persons have heard the 30,000 concerts and performances by units of the Federal music project. In addition hundreds of radio concerts have been broadcast and one hundred transcription records have been produced for distribution to smaller stations.

A number of the country's best known conductors and concert artists have given their services to the Federal music project. Unanticipated talent has been developed among some of the younger unemployed artists and conductors hitherto almost unknown in the music world.

The Federal theatre project employs 12,000 actors, playwrights, vaudeville and variety artists, circus entertainers, marionette manipulators, stage technicians, and other workers in the professional theatre and allied fields. In addition to the production



of many kinds of theatrical entertainment, project workers conduct research of value to the American theatre and give professional instruction in the production and appreciation of drama for educational and recreational purposes. Through June 30, 1936, attendance at the 20,000 performances given in 30 States totaled nearly 8,500,000 persons. Since June 30, attendance throughout the United States has increased to an average of more than 500,000 persons per week.

The type of play selected for presentation has varied with local demands, local traditions, and available personnel. Racial and language groups are presenting plays based on their own life and literature. Vaudeville units have played to large audiences, chiefly in CCC and work camps, in public parks, and in State and municipal institutions. In New York more than 400,000 children attended the WPA circus project, a single matinee attracting over 14,000 children.

The Federal writers' project has concentrated most of its efforts upon the production of a comprehensive American Guide which, in addition to material concerning physical facilities of interest to the traveler, will include brief comment on the historical background, landmarks, historical figures, customs, folklore, scenery, climate, industrial and agricultural developments, art museums, sports, educational facilities, and other institutions of the community. The preparation of the material needed for the Guide has required the services not only of writers, editors, and historians, but also of architects to describe architectural landmarks, geologists to describe geological characteristics

of different regions, photographers to take pictures of noteworthy monuments, and cartographers and draftsmen to make maps and charts. Guide writers have received the cooperation of local clubs and of universities and colleges, the latter helping particularly to insure the accuracy of the information presented in the Guide.

Employment on the writers' project reached its peak during March and April 1936, when more than 6,000 persons were engaged in covering every county in the United States. It is expected that by late December of the current year approximately 150 separate books of various kinds will have been produced by the writers' project. The first volume of the American Guide, the section covering the southeastern region, is at the present time nearly ready in rough copy form. A number of district and local guides for various parts of the country have already been published. In Ohio a condensed book of tours is to appear during October and will be followed later by the Cleveland City Guide. In New York City 30,000 copies of a small pamphlet entitled "Your New York" have already been distributed.

Somewhat related to the writers' project are two other Nation-wide projects, the Survey of State and Local Historical Records and the Survey of Federal Archives. These projects, which together employ 6,000 persons, have brought to light many documents long packed away in attics, vaults, and storage warehouses. Some of these forgotten documents bear the signatures of George Washington, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, James Madison, and Andrew Jackson.

## National Youth Administration



The impact of the depression was particularly hard on young people. During the period of declining employment it was natural for employers to release employees with short work records and those without dependents. The application of this policy on a large scale, together with

the inability of hundreds of thousands of youths to find steady employment after leaving school, resulted in wide-spread unemployment among the younger age groups in the population.

Prior to the establishment of the National Youth Administration, programs for the benefit of unemployed young persons were undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps



and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The Emergency Conservation Work program, initiated in 1933, provided employment in Civilian Conservation Corps camps for unmarried young men whose families were in need. Youths enrolled in the camps were paid at the rate of \$30 a month with the provision that \$25 of this sum be sent to an "allottee" who was, in most instances, one of the parents or a dependent.

In the fall of 1933 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration supplied \$60,000 on a dollar for dollar matching basis to the University of Minnesota, to be used in assisting needy college students. The success of this experimental program led to its expansion and application on a Nation-wide scale during the last half of the school year 1933-34 when 65,000 undergraduate students received aid. During the academic year 1934-35 assistance was rendered to 95,000 undergraduate college students at a total cost of approximately \$13,500,000.

Passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 made possible an expansion of those activities designed to assist young persons. Under this act the National Youth Administration was established on June 26, 1935, by Executive order, to provide employment and educational opportunities for young people. The new organization was to function as a division of the Works Progress Administration.

The NYA has acted primarily as an administrative agency, supplying funds and supervision where necessary for student aid and work relief activities that have been initiated by local interests throughout the country. Work relief projects in practically all instances were planned by local agencies and submitted for approval and subsequent operation by the National Youth Administration.

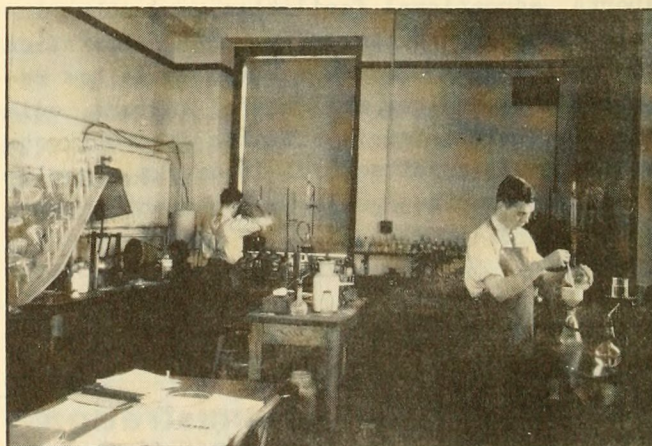
The Washington staff of the NYA has been assisted by an executive committee of six members and by a national advisory committee of 35 members, all appointed by the President. The NYA State Directors have been assisted in their administrative work by State advisory committees and by more than 1,600 local advisory committees. The members of these State and local committees are appointed by NYA State Directors to advise them on the various aspects of the program.

The four major objectives of the National Youth Administration are as follows:

1. To provide funds for the part-time employment of needy school, college, and graduate students between 16 and 25 years of age so that they can continue their education.
2. To provide funds for the part-time employment on work projects of young persons between 18 and 25 years of age, chiefly from relief families, the projects being designed not only to give these young people valuable work experience, but to benefit youth generally and the local communities in which they live.
3. To establish and encourage the establishment of job training, counseling, and placement services for youth.
4. To encourage the development and extension of constructive leisure-time activities.

### Student Aid

During the 1935-36 school year the National Youth Administration, which had taken over the supervision of student aid developed under the FERA, extended the program to include high-school and graduate college students in addition to college undergraduates.



LABORATORY WORK

The college student aid program operated in all cases on a work project basis, that is, the performance of work was required for all money paid to students. The selection of work to be done was left to the administering officials of the cooperating schools. The rate of pay for undergraduate students was set at an average of \$15 a month, with \$20 a



month as the maximum for any one student. For students in the first year of graduate work the same rates applied, with the additional provision that this amount might be supplemented by not more than \$10 a month from funds allocated for graduate aid. For advanced graduate students, the rate was set at an average of \$30 a month, with a maximum of \$40 a month to any one student.

The work covered a broad range of activity. Students performed clerical and manual work of all kinds. The college program may be illustrated by Morton Junior College, Morton Grove, Illinois, where 42 young women and 70 young men were employed in a wide variety of work. Half of the women and about 20 of the men had clerical and office jobs. Sixteen of the group worked in the library and museum, and 11 others were laboratory assistants. Others were engaged on research work. Six young women worked as junior counselors in the office of the dean of girls. Another group of girls operated a lost-and-found department, and a number worked at reconditioning some 4,000 articles of clothing which were distributed to needy students. Eleven men working on a shop project constructed approximately 1,000 toys for distribution among needy children.

At Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, students employed on the NYA program assisted in an elaborate program of research in the natural and social sciences. At Amherst College, in Massachusetts, students catalogued three nearby museums, prepared ground and floor plans of the campus and all buildings belonging to the school, and reclaimed and landscaped 10 acres of ground which were added to the campus.

The work performed by the students employed in the high-school student aid program embraces many types of projects. Students have assisted teachers in the preparation of study courses and bibliographies, and have worked as library, gymnasium, and laboratory aides. Secretarial and stenographic services have been provided for teachers and principals. In addition to work which is closely connected with the operation of the school, students in many instances have performed valuable work in community projects in music, art, drama, and museum exhibits.

The accompanying table shows the number of the three respective classes of students who received aid during each month of the

1935-36 school year. The number under the program reached a peak in April when 404,000 students were receiving aid.

#### NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING AID UNDER THE STUDENT AID PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

September 1935 to June 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	High School Students A/	College Students	Graduate Students
<b>1935</b>				
September	34,924	26,163	8,700	61
October	183,594	75,033	104,969	3,592
November	234,450	118,273	111,500	4,677
December	281,401	157,766	118,415	5,220
<b>1936</b>				
January	305,561	188,216	112,541	4,804
February	350,151	226,535	118,575	5,041
March	379,195	256,123	116,970	6,102
April	404,032	274,677	122,635	6,720
May	397,429	265,504	125,625	6,300
June	212,843	125,786	80,507	6,550

A/ Includes a small number of elementary school students.

#### Work Projects

Allocations of funds to the National Youth Administration for work projects were made for four types: (1) community development and recreational leadership, (2) rural youth development, (3) public service training, and (4) research projects.

The National Youth Administration work program was somewhat delayed in order to enable the administration to center its attention on the initiation of the student aid program. In December some 10,000 youths were assigned to work on regular WPA projects at the NYA wage scale of approximately one-third of the regular WPA hours and earnings. The number of persons employed on NYA work projects increased rapidly from about 16,000 in January of this year to a maximum number of 182,000 in June. The table on the following page shows the trend of employment on NYA work projects from January through August 1936.

The general regulations governing employment on NYA work projects are simple. As on WPA projects, at least 90 percent of all persons employed must be members of families certified as eligible for relief. The salaries paid and the hours worked were set at approximately one-third the standard WPA hours and wages applying in a given community for a given occupation, with the additional provision that the wage paid shall in no case



exceed \$25 per month for the part-time employment.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA  
WORK PROJECTS, BY SEX A/

January to August 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	Male	Female
January	15,681	9,539	6,142
February	76,668	46,531	30,137
March	165,347	99,180	66,167
April	180,353	105,229	75,124
May	174,367	97,888	76,479
June	182,477	99,823	82,654
July	179,936	96,612	83,324
August B/	154,241	81,918	72,323

A/ Includes adults employed in supervisory and skilled capacities

B/ Preliminary

Work projects represented such varied activities as the extension and wider use of existing recreational facilities; landscaping of school grounds; roadside beautification; extension of social services to youth by means of youth community centers; assistance in the performance of clerical and stenographic work in the local offices of welfare agencies and bureaus; historical, municipal, archeological, health, and delinquency studies; sewing and nursery projects; and toy projects involving the conditioning and distribution of toys to children in needy families.

A concrete illustration of one type of project operating under the NYA is the establishment of youth centers in communities where no meeting rooms were available to the young persons of the community. These youth centers have been instituted throughout the country. In the State of Pennsylvania alone, for example, 191 youth centers were set up after surveys of the recreational situation in many communities revealed the need for such centers. The youth centers are run on a cooperative basis, with the building, lighting, and equipment donated by the community. They are usually in continuous daily operation, with youths employed as recreational attendants and instructors. Gymnasium instruction is given to young persons in the neighborhood and classes of various kinds are conducted.

In Philadelphia, in a crowded Negro residential area entirely lacking in recreation-

al facilities for Negro youths, the parish house was donated by St. Simon's Episcopal Church to be used as a youth center. The project itself employs approximately 30 young Negro men and women, and approximately 300 Negro youths use the center daily.

Illustrative of the types of projects operating in smaller communities is one being conducted in Fort Morgan, Colorado, where 52 youths are employed in building an outdoor swimming pool. The area was first drained of stagnant water and thoroughly cleaned. The new pool is now filled with warm water coming from the city power plant. Sand beaches together with diving boards and towers have been constructed. Adjoining the swimming pool are several acres of picnic grounds which have been thoroughly cleaned and provided with picnic tables and park equipment constructed by the youths employed on the project. Several acres of recreational facilities have also been provided, including two double cement tennis courts, a soft-ball diamond with lights for night playing, and wading pools for children. This recreational area is in constant use by hundreds of boys and girls.

Extension of library facilities has been an NYA activity of Nation-wide importance and has given employment to the youth of every State. The project has involved establishment of book-rack libraries in rural communities where library facilities are almost nonexistent; collection, repair, and distribution of books in rural areas where no reading facilities were available; expansion of inadequate staffs in public libraries to keep libraries open for more hours per day; and establishment of small circulating libraries.

Thus, in Atlanta, Georgia, through the cooperation of civic clubs, church clubs, and interested individuals, 14,000 books and 30,000 magazines were collected. Thirty-one girls were employed under the supervision of a competent librarian to repair and bind books and magazines, and to ship them to various sponsors in nearly 100 rural communities as nuclei for small circulating libraries. In each of these communities a small number of youths were employed by the National Youth Administration to operate the project.

### Job Placement

To assist young persons in finding jobs



in industry, registration with the United States Employment Service was made compulsory for persons employed on the program, excluding only those receiving student aid. Many of the State Youth Directors have appointed State vocational counselors to cooperate with the vocational counsel services of such private organizations as the YMCA and YWCA. In 38 cities in 14 States the NYA established Junior Placement Offices by placing vocational youth counselors in the offices of the



STUDENT LIBRARY WORKERS

United States Employment Service and the National Reemployment Service. The Junior Placement Offices had placed 11,652 young persons in jobs in industry by October 1, 1936, the September total alone amounting to 3,132 persons. NYA employment counselors

visited 10,955 private employers to solicit jobs for young people.

### Apprentice Training

The objective of preparing youth for placement in industry has been carried out by stimulating apprentice training through the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training. This committee, which had been established as part of the National Recovery Administration, by Executive order in June 1934, became a part of the National Youth Administration and its activities were financed by a grant of \$53,000 from NYA funds. The work of the committee has been primarily in the field of coordinating the activities of existing public and private apprentice-training bodies and in stimulating the formation of new organizations devoted to this purpose. A close working relationship has been maintained with a number of craft unions that have sponsored apprenticeship programs.

The National Youth Administration received net allocations of \$42,331,268 from funds of the ERA Act of 1935 to carry on its program. Of this amount \$25,106,268 was set aside for student aid and \$17,225,000 was allocated for youth work projects. By August 31, 1936, the President had allocated more than \$13,500,000 for the NYA from the ERA Act of 1936. This sum included \$3,000,000 for student aid and \$10,501,239 for work projects.



# Participation of Sponsors in the Works Program

The great bulk of the projects prosecuted under the Works Program are cooperative undertakings in which local and State authorities play an essential role. In particular the projects of the WPA and the Non-Federal Division of FWA have been devised and put into operation by combined Federal and local authorities. These projects have been initiated and supported by public bodies in the localities in which they operate - a procedure which insures selection of projects in keeping with local needs and preferences. Local sponsors have provided a considerable portion of the project costs either in the form of cash, materials and equipment, or supervisory personnel. Successful operation of the works program would be next to impossible without the cooperation, advice, criticism, and material support of thousands of local sponsors.

## Sponsors of WPA Projects

Any governmental authority, such as a State, county, city, village, or township, may act as sponsor for a WPA project. Non-governmental groups such as boards of trade, clubs, societies, churches, orphanages, veterans' organizations or other private, sectarian, civic or similar organizations may not serve as sponsors, though the cooperation of these latter groups is frequently enlisted in preparing project proposals and in advising with sponsors and WPA officials as the work on a project progresses.

Cities, villages, boroughs and towns sponsor more than half the WPA projects. State governments sponsor about 12 percent of all projects, counties about a fourth, and

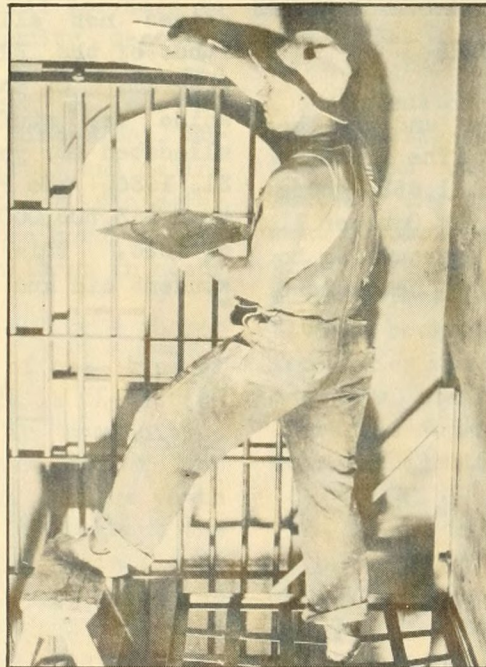
townships about a tenth. The remaining projects are sponsored by various special bodies, such as school districts and sanitary districts. State and local departments of public works, highway commissions, boards of education, boards of health, welfare departments, park boards, and recreation committees are representative agencies which frequently have sponsored projects.

Before any WPA project can be started, complete plans for its operation must be prepared by the sponsor in cooperation with the officials of the nearest district WPA office. It is the responsibility of the sponsor to

supply detailed outlines, blueprints and specifications if these are required for the satisfactory operation of the proposed project. In most cases the sponsors are also expected to supply a substantial share of the materials, supplies, equipment, and tools that may be necessary. If any purchase of land is required, this must be undertaken by the sponsor. As the project progresses, the sponsor is expected to provide whatever technical supervision and advice are required. If travel is necessary from the homes of workers to projects located in isolated areas, trans-

portation is usually provided by sponsors' trucks.

Prior to the final approval of every project, each of the following requirements is carefully considered. The project must be useful and of genuine benefit to the community. A predominant share of Federal funds must go for wages of relief persons. The nature of the work must be suited to the capabilities of available relief workers in the





community. Projects must be planned with respect to the number, age, sex, and occupational characteristics of relief persons in the locality where the proposed project is to be executed. Such information is available at the district offices of the Works Progress Administration.

**SPONSORS' FUNDS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ESTIMATED COST  
OF WPA PROJECTS SELECTED FOR OPERATION,  
BY TYPES OF PROJECTS <sup>A/</sup>**

Type of Project	Sponsors' Funds As Percent of Total Estimated Cost
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.2</b>
Highways, roads, and streets	21.9
Public buildings	22.8
Parks and other recreational facilities	11.1
Conservation	15.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	23.7
Airports and other transportation	14.6
White collar	9.4
Goods	8.5
Sanitation and health	25.8
Miscellaneous	17.9

<sup>A/</sup> Based on data for projects selected for operation through April 15, 1936.

No project can be approved which involves: work for which local funds are normally appropriated; work which is generally included in the governmental operations of sponsoring agencies (this does not include expansion of physical facilities); or work which would result in displacing regular employees.

Tabulations of the estimated costs of WPA projects selected for operation by State Administrators indicate that sponsors have pledged over 18 percent of the total costs of all projects. The percentage of sponsors' funds is by no means uniform, however, for the different types of projects. The highest proportions of sponsors' funds are for construction projects involving work on highways, roads, and streets, public buildings, and sewer systems and other public utilities. More than a fifth of all costs of construction projects are met by sponsors, in contrast with approximately a tenth of all costs of white collar projects, goods projects, and others of a non-construction nature. Almost 88 percent of all funds pledged by sponsors were designated for expenditures on construction projects. The preceding table indicates the proportion of total costs accounted

for by sponsors' funds for each main type of project selected for operation.

Construction projects are also the kind upon which large expenditures are required for supplies and materials. Sponsors have undertaken to provide a large share of these non-labor expenses. Over 47 percent of all non-labor project costs involved in the entire WPA program will be met from sponsors' funds. Federal funds are consequently left free chiefly for expenditures on direct labor costs, with the result that about four-fifths of all Federal funds spent on WPA projects go for wages.

Through July 31, 1936, reports had been received for 13,462 projects on which work had been physically completed or work had been ended after completion of some useful part of the job originally undertaken. Generally speaking, these projects are small ones which were started and completed quickly during the early days of the program.

As the following table indicates, sponsors have borne over 21 percent of the total costs of all projects reported as completed or discontinued through July 31, 1936.

**EXPENDITURES ON 13,462 COMPLETED OR DISCONTINUED  
WPA PROJECTS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS <sup>A/</sup>**

Source	Amount	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$66,350,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Federal funds	52,273,821	78.8
Sponsors' funds	14,077,178	21.2

<sup>A/</sup> Based on reports received through July 31, 1936. Data for Massachusetts and for New York are not included in this tabulation.

**Sponsors of PWA Projects**

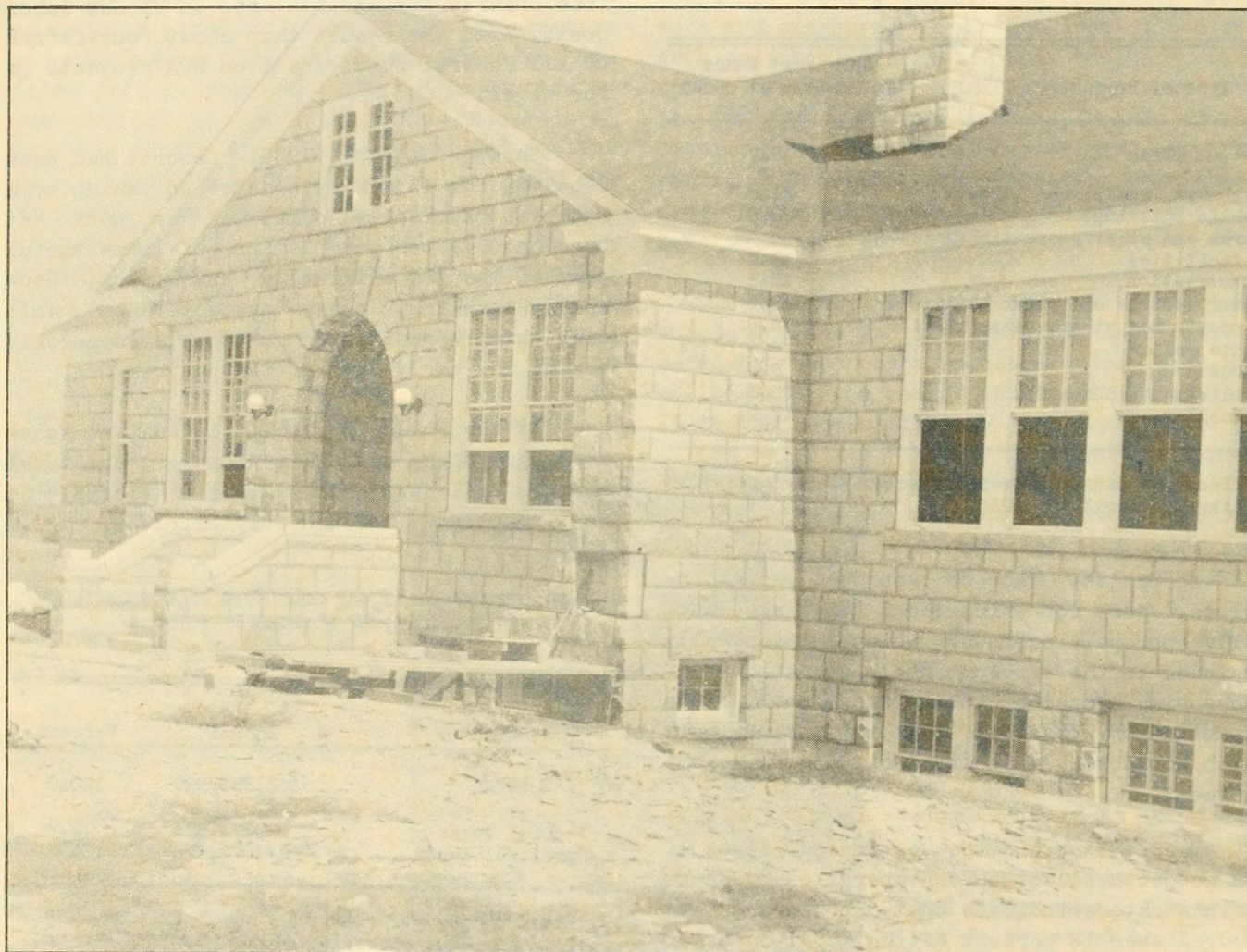
The Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration was authorized by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts to make loans and grants for projects sponsored and operated by States, counties, cities, Territories and Possessions. Under the provisions of this program, grants of Federal funds may be made to cover not more than 45 percent of the total costs of any project proposed by a local sponsor and approved by the Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Adminis-



tration. The remaining 55 percent must be provided by the local or State governmental body sponsoring the project. A loan to aid in financing the remaining 55 percent, however, may be made by the PWA from funds provided by previous appropriations. Actually, however, most of such funds have been raised locally. PWA non-Federal projects differ distinctly from WPA projects in that prosecution of PWA projects is in the hands of the

local sponsoring bodies - subject only to general regulations and limitations of PWA intended to insure fair treatment of labor, sound engineering construction, and similar necessary elements.

Details in regard to the financing of projects operated by the PWA, as reported through August 13, 1936, are included in Table 15 in Appendix B.



**HIGH SCHOOL BUILT BY WPA**



# Federal Agency Programs

The respective roles played by Federal agencies, other than the Works Progress Administration, that are cooperating in the prosecution of the Works Program are set forth in the following pages and the work performed by each of the agencies is discussed in some detail. Although the activities of the Works Progress Administration are generally known to be part of the Works Program, it is perhaps not so generally understood that many permanent and other emergency agencies of the Federal Government are also participating in the Works Program.

## Kinds of Activities

The projects approved for prosecution by the permanent departments have almost invariably involved extension of their normal activities. As a consequence the work of the bureaus or departments has, in many instances, been advanced several years. This is particularly true of those agencies whose work is connected with conservation and reclamation. While attaining this end, the Federal agencies have also provided jobs to persons in need of relief in keeping with the fundamental objectives of the Works Program.

The Federal agencies (other than WPA) participating in the Works Program fall into two classes: those prosecuting work projects and those performing administrative, advisory, or service duties. Of the 10 Cabinet departments, all but the Post Office Department have bureaus or services engaged in operating work projects. Many of the so-called "independent" departments of the Federal Government are similarly engaged. The functions of accounting, disbursement, and procurement of materials, supplies, and equipment are handled by the Treasury Department. Many bureaus act in an advisory capacity under the Program. Thus, the Corps of Engineers of the War Department is furnishing a considerable amount of engineering service. The United States Employment Service, under the Emergency Re-

lief Appropriation Act of 1935 has served as the employment agency for the Works Program.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, in general, continued the work provided for in the 1935 Act. Certain changes, however, are significant. The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps was removed from the emergency work relief program and placed within the regular budget. The Public Works Administration was furnished with approximately \$300,000,000 of additional funds by a provision in the 1936 Act which will enable it, upon such direction by the President, to make grants to local governments for work projects from funds hitherto used for loans.

The types of projects conducted by the Federal departments of the Government under the Works Program are somewhat similar to those previously discussed under the Works Progress Administration. Each cooperating agency naturally tends to emphasize certain types of work. Certain agencies, however, such as the Housing Division of the WPA and the Resettlement Administration, prosecute projects which have no counterpart in the WPA Program. The following table which lists

WORKS PROGRAM EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES  
EXCLUSIVE OF WPA AND FERA, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Expenditures

Through June 30, 1936		
Type of Project	Amount	Per- cent
TOTAL	\$1,109,122,962	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	134,403,930	12.1
Public buildings	87,699,239	7.9
Housing	19,897,569	1.8
Parks and other recreational facilities	112,544,064	10.1
Conservation	516,445,846	46.6
Sewer systems and other utilities	37,097,833	3.4
Transportation facilities	64,934,777	5.9
White collar	14,876,951	1.3
Miscellaneous projects	14,409,410	1.3
Rural resettlement and rehabilitation	106,813,343	9.6
Source: Treasury Dept. report on status of funds provided in the ERA Act of 1935, as of June 30, 1936.		



**WORKS PROGRAM EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES  
EXCLUSIVE OF WPA AND FERA, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE**

Including Administrative Expenditures

Through June 30, 1936

Object of Expenditure	Amount
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,189,040,588</b>
Personal services (Federal payroll)	448,172,723
Supplies and materials	190,802,928
Rent (buildings and equipment)	9,582,188
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts	74,633,053
Grants to individuals	15,378,310
Grants to States	232,549,872
Contractual services (transportation, communication, heat, light, etc.)	55,490,552
Purchase of equipment	38,462,150
Purchase of land	23,068,758
Loans	99,337,246
Employees' compensation	1,562,808

Sources: Treasury Dept. report on status of funds provided in the ERA Act of 1935, as of June 30, 1936.

expenditures by types of projects for Federal agencies through June 30, 1936, is roughly indicative of the importance of the various types; but since these expenditures total only one-half of the allocations to these agencies, the proportions may be expected to change somewhat as the full sum is expended.

### Funds

By August 31, 1936, the President had allocated \$2,385,000,000 to various Federal departments, not including the FERA and the WPA. Emergency Conservation Work with over \$600,000,000, the Department of Agriculture with about \$590,000,000, and the Public Works Administration with \$464,000,000 received the largest allocations. Other agencies receiving allocations of more than \$100,000,000 each were the War Department, the Interior Department, and the Resettlement Administration.

In addition to Federal funds thus allocated, local public bodies prosecuting PWA projects had pledged their own funds to the amount of \$470,000,000 by August 13, 1936. Of this total they had borrowed \$120,000,000 from a special revolving fund maintained by the PWA for this purpose, financed by appropriations made prior to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

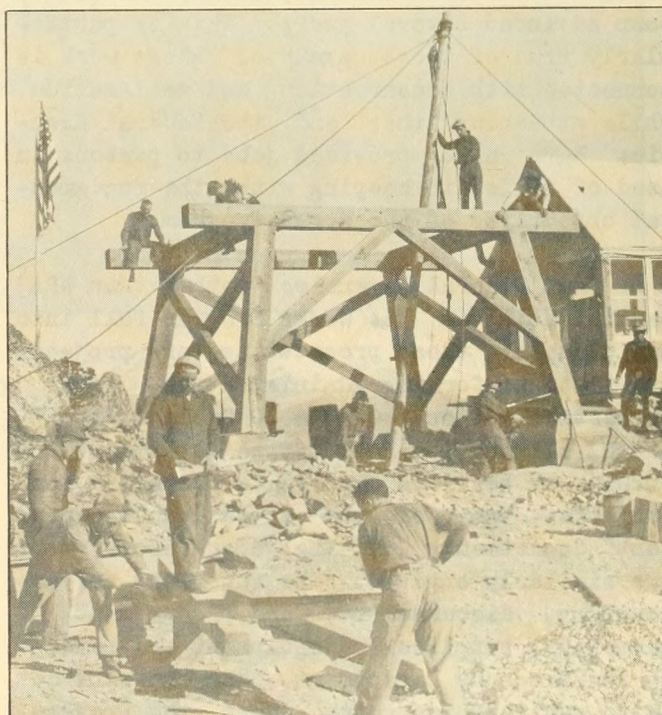
Of the total of \$2,385,000,000 allocated, \$2,018,000,000 had been obligated by Au-

gust 31, 1936; and against these obligations checks amounting to \$1,385,000,000 had been issued in payment. The distributions of these sums among the agencies are shown in Table 14 of Appendix B.

By June 30, 1936, over \$1,100,000,000 had been issued in checks by the Treasury Department or its authorized representatives in payment of Works Program obligations incurred by agencies other than FERA and WPA. This has been analyzed by the Treasury Department into its components of payrolls, materials and supplies, etc. Two of the items listed do not permit a breakdown into such classifications. These are payments made against construction, maintenance, and repair contracts and grants made to States or public bodies for projects. The latter item arises through the operations of both the Bureau of Public Roads and the Non-Federal Division of the PWA, which make grants to local public bodies. Payments are made directly to the sponsor and therefore cannot be segregated by the Treasury Department according to object of expenditure. Expenditures according to the several classifications are listed in the accompanying table.

### Employment and Earnings

At the inauguration of the Works Program the CCC was a full-fledged organization em-



CCC ERECTING A LOOKOUT TOWER



**RELIEF STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORKS PROGRAM  
MAJOR AGENCIES EXCLUSIVE OF WPA**

Excluding Administrative Employees

Week Ending August 29, 1936

Agency	Total Persons	Persons Certified As in Need Of Relief	
		Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL (excluding WPA)</b>	<b>1,023,031</b>	<b>646,663</b>	<b>63.2</b>
<b>Emergency Conservation Work</b>	<b>385,600</b>	<b>337,800</b>	<b>87.6</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>275,685</b>	<b>130,788</b>	<b>47.4</b>
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	27,703	22,521	81.3
Forest Service	20,491	18,560	90.6
Public Roads	207,218	72,360	34.9
Soil Conservation Service	16,737	14,653	87.5
Other Bureaus	3,536	2,694	76.2
<b>Department of Commerce</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>90.4</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	<b>73,154</b>	<b>57,096</b>	<b>78.0</b>
National Park Service	14,245	11,061	77.6
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admin.	43,689	40,295	92.2
Reclamation	10,386	1,357	13.1
Other Bureaus	4,834	4,383	90.7
<b>Navy Department (Yards and Docks)</b>	<b>15,598</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>91.8</b>
<b>Public Works Administration</b>	<b>170,901</b>	<b>42,541</b>	<b>24.9</b>
Housing Division	6,684	2,206	33.0
Non-Federal Division	164,217	40,335	24.6
<b>Resettlement Administration</b>	<b>54,983</b>	<b>29,072</b>	<b>52.9</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>85.8</b>
<b>War Department</b>	<b>34,235</b>	<b>24,272</b>	<b>70.9</b>
Corps of Engineers	29,031	20,001	68.9
Quartermaster Corps	5,204	4,271	82.1
<b>Other Agencies</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>64.3</b>

bureau of Public Roads, and the Resettlement Administration. As shown in the accompanying table four other agencies were employing over 20,000 persons during the last week of August.

It has not been possible for the Government agencies as a whole to maintain a proportion of 90 percent of relief employees on their projects. Although it is true that most of the agencies whose work was done on force account were able to maintain a high ratio of relief labor, nevertheless large employers such as the Public Works Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Corps of Engineers, whose work was prosecuted primarily through contracts, had a high non-relief percentage. During the past three months the number of relief employees from relief rolls employed on Federal agency projects (other than CCC) has been approximately equal to the number of those from non-relief sources. The accompanying table presents these data by major agencies for the week ending August 29, 1936.

ploying about 400,000 enrolled men and over 50,000 "non-enrollees," that is, persons in supervisory and administrative capacities, many of them from the regular Army. At the same time (July 1935), however, the other Federal agencies had fewer than 50,000 persons at work. Employment under the CCC, after rising to a peak of 556,000 persons in October 1935, has consistently declined until at the end of August 1936 the total stood at 386,000. In the meantime the other Federal departments had increased their personnel steadily from month to month so that since March more persons have been working on other Federal agency projects than have been employed by CCC. At the end of August 1936 the total number employed by the other Federal agencies was 637,000 persons.

Federal agencies showing the largest current employment are the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Public Works Administration, the Bu-

Under the ERA Act of 1935 the security wage schedule has applied in general to Federal agencies, as has the provision that working hours were not to be in excess of eight hours per day and 40 hours per week. Contract work, however, such as that done by the Public Works Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads, was exempted from the monthly security wage schedule. These two agencies have also set a monthly maximum of 130 hours of work per month. Certain projects of other Federal agencies, involving the construction of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States, paid prevailing wages in accordance with the Bacon-Davis Act. Since the passage of the ERA Act of 1936, hourly wage rates not lower than prevailing rates have been paid under the entire Works Program so that at the present time all workers on Federal agency projects receive compensation at the going hourly rate of wages in the community in which the work is performed.



## Emergency Conservation Work

Emergency Conservation Work was authorized by Act of Congress, March 31, 1933, and was put into operation almost immediately (April 5) under Executive Order No. 6101. This Executive order appointed a Director of Emergency Conservation Work and provided for the transfer to the new agency of funds amounting to \$10,000,000 from the unallocated balance of an appropriation approved July 21, 1932. During the ensuing two years, additional funds were made available from various sources with the result that by March 30, 1935, just prior to the passing of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, a total of \$763,077,515 had been provided. Subsequently this work was financed entirely from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935 from April 8, 1935, to June 30, 1936, and thus became a part of the Works Program.

The activities of this agency may be divided into three major groups: work carried on by the Civilian Conservation Corps, emergency conservation work performed by Indians on reservations, and emergency conservation work in the Territories. As may be seen from the table on page 55 the Civilian Conservation Corps is by far the largest of these, providing almost 97 percent of the total employment.

The agency's program is unique in the sense that it is primarily a young men's program. In order to be enrolled as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a man (unless he belongs to one of the excepted groups described later in this paragraph) must be between the ages of 17 and 28 inclusive, a United States citizen, unmarried, unemployed, physically fit, and a member of a family on the public relief rolls. War veterans are permitted to enroll in the CCC without regard to age or marital status. A third type of enrollee is composed of local experienced men who are selected by the technical experts at the camps without regard to age or marital status.

Enrollees are paid a basic rate of \$30 per month. Of this amount, junior enrollees are required to allot to their dependents a substantial proportion - usually \$22 to \$25 a month - and enrolled veterans having dependents are required to allot them a substan-

tial proportion of their pay. In a number of instances enrollees have received promotions to positions requiring a greater degree of skill and paying higher salaries. In these cases the status of the enrollees is changed to that of non-enrolled personnel.

Emergency Conservation Work activities are under the guidance of a Director who is assisted by an Advisory Council in Washington composed of representatives of the Departments of War, Interior, Agriculture, and Labor. These four departments also cooperate in conducting the Corps' program. The War Department provides for the construction, organization, and administration of camps and looks after the general welfare of the men, supplying such necessities as food and clothing. In a few instances technical supervision of work projects is an Army function. The Department of Labor is responsible for the selection of enrollees and determination of their qualifications. The Veterans' Bureau makes selections of eligible veterans. The Department of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, the Biological Survey, and the Soil Conservation Service, is responsible for selecting, planning, and supervising the work of the Corps in each of their respective fields. The National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Office of Indian Affairs of the Interior Department plan and supervise the work undertaken in their respective fields.

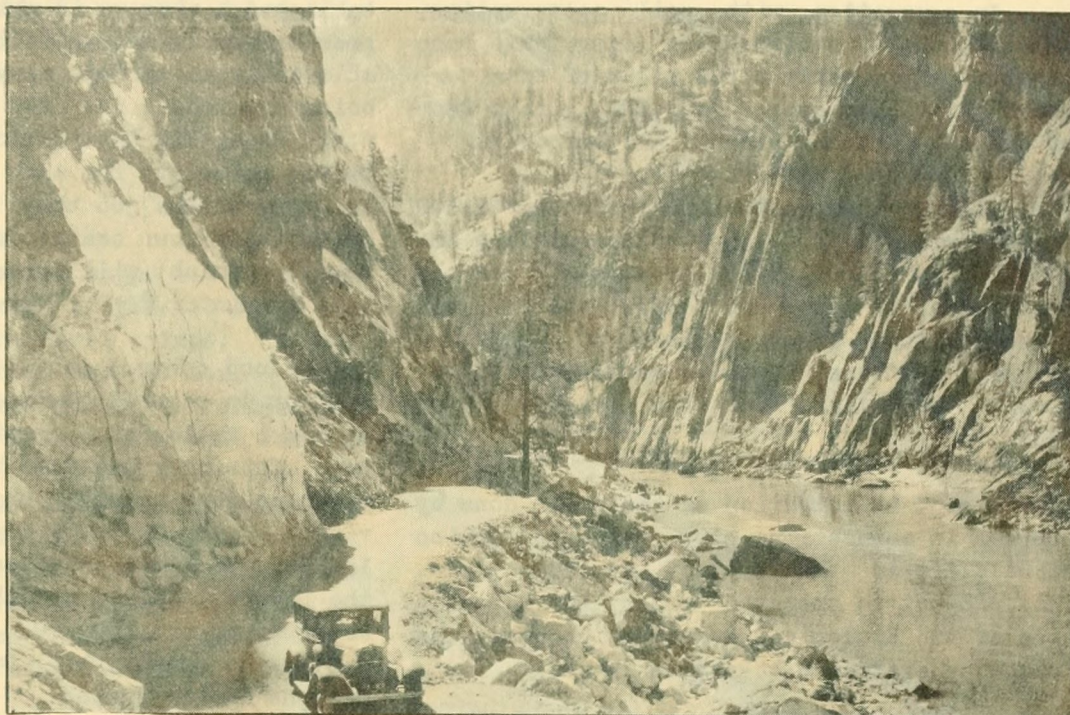
### CCC Work

In planning and conducting the work of the Corps, emphasis has been placed upon the completion of projects which improve the Nation's forests and parks and protect against losses due to fires and the ravages of insects and diseases. Other major objectives include the control of soil erosion on valuable agricultural and timber land, the development of more adequate recreational areas in parks and forests, the prosecution of flood control operations, and the conservation of wildlife.

While the particular type of work done varies from section to section, there is considerable similarity in the work carried on



THE ROAD  
WAS BUILT  
BY THE CCC



in States in the same general region. However, forestry and recreational facility activities, as well as road and trail construction, have been prosecuted in all the States. The following brief descriptions of CCC activities in selected States are considered typical of the programs of major regions.

In Ohio and the neighboring territory special emphasis has been placed on the rehabilitation of existing drainage systems and other programs providing for the protection of agricultural lands against erosion.

In New Jersey, typical of another section, the most important projects carried on by the CCC have involved the restoration of northern New Jersey's pine barrens to forest productivity and the development of State park areas for recreational use.

In Virginia, where 83 CCC camps are operating, the work consists chiefly of forest protection and culture and extensive development of both national and State parks.

In the State of Oregon, the principal objective of the work of these camps has been the protection of the valuable forested areas against the attacks of fire, predatory insects, and diseases. Also, as in the case of Virginia, enrollees have made extensive improvements to the national forest and park recreation areas in the State.

The majority of Maine's 15 CCC camps have been carrying out protective and im-

provement operations on forest lands. The work on these forests is under the supervision of the Maine Forestry Commission in cooperation with the Federal Forest Service. Emphasis has been placed on strengthening fire, insect and tree disease protection systems, improvement of valuable forest stands, and development of better recreational facilities through the construction of roads and trails. Wildlife conservation activities have also formed part of the program. Of particular interest to hikers is the work done in the Maine link of the famous Appalachian Trail. This section cuts across the White Mountain National Forest as well as State forests and park lands, extending about 200 miles from Mount Katahdin in Maine to Grafton on the New Hampshire border.

In the opinion of conservation authorities, the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps has advanced the program in this country from 15 to 25 years. Nearly 75,000 miles of truck trails and minor roads have been constructed through timbered areas, approximately 45,000 miles of telephone lines have been built, about 3,000 fire-lookout and observation towers have been erected, and nearly 50,000 miles of fire breaks have been built. This means that Federal, State, and private forests can be protected from fire much more efficiently than before. The forest stands on over 2,225,000 acres have been improved and approximately 600,000,000 seedlings have been planted in connection with the reforestation of cut-over, burned, and eroded lands.



In connection with soil conservation, about 2,000,000 soil erosion dams have been constructed, nearly 3,500 miles of farm terraces built, and over 20,500,000 linear feet of drainage ditches cleaned and improved.

Through the construction of over 3,500 fish-rearing ponds, the development and improvement of 5,000 miles of stream, and the improvement of lakes and ponds, the CCC has made available great numbers of fish for stocking and has improved the condition of streams and lakes for the propagation of fish.

A good illustration of the work done by CCC men in connection with the conservation of wildlife is the project at Tule Lake. This project is operated under the supervision of the Biological Survey which makes the following statement regarding the work:

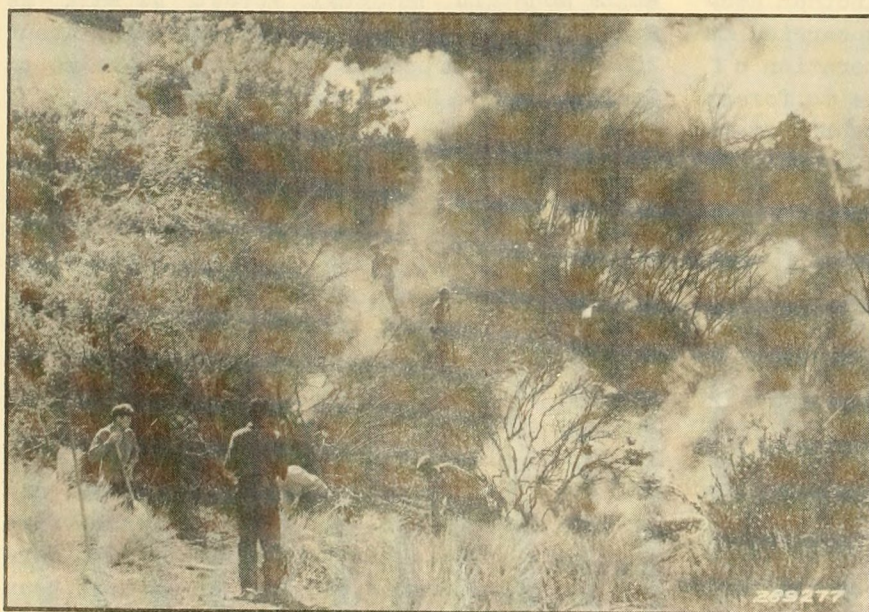
"For more than a year young men in a CCC camp at Tule Lake on the Oregon-California State line have been improving a migratory waterfowl refuge under the direction of the U. S. Biological Survey. Dykes are being constructed around vast pools of shallow water. In them is being planted the aquatic vegetation on which waterfowl live. The area is on the Pacific flyway on which wild ducks and geese migrate yearly to their Alaska nesting grounds. Civilian Conservation Corps men are building roads over the wide area, throwing up nesting islands in Tule Lake and covering them with shrubbery, and have es-

tablished a nursery in which 15,000 trees are growing for further wildlife cover. A favorable environment for many wild species is being created. The CCC men do most of the work, receiving instructions from experts as to the necessity for each step as it is made. To carry on the job they have designed and built their own boats, and invented a metal sea sled which will break the ice on Tule Lake in winter."

Flood control activities have been carried on in several States. The project in the Winooski Valley of Vermont is an outstanding one. This work was done by companies of War veterans working under the technical supervision of the Corps of Engineers of the Army. In 1927, 55 lives were lost due to floods in the Winooski Valley and the property damage amounted to \$13,500,000. The destruction of cattle was extensive. During the flood conditions in the spring of 1936, which were estimated to be as severe as those of 1927, there was no widespread destruction in the Winooski Valley. Barre and Montpelier, which are, except for Burlington, the most densely populated sections of the State, escaped practically unscathed. The contribution of the dams to the protection of the Winooski Valley has been widely acknowledged. It has been demonstrated that these dams have already paid for themselves through the destruction they have prevented.

The reclamation work of the Civilian Conservation Corps has consisted largely of cleaning and clearing approximately 29,000,000 square yards of brush and trees that interfered with the mechanical removal of silt from canals, reconstructing irrigation water-control structures, manufacturing and placing concrete pipe, riprapping canal banks, and clearing areas for reservoirs.

In addition to the CCC work, ECW activities include the operation of projects on Indian reservations. This work has been similar in character to that done elsewhere by the Corps. The Indians often live at home instead of in camps. In many instances whole families of Indians have moved their tents near work



CCC MEN FIGHTING FOREST FIRES



projects, making a "family camp." Emergency Conservation Work has also been carried on in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska.

## CCC Camp Life

Life and work in the camps has been beneficial to the members of the CCC camps in several ways. In the first place, it has strengthened the morale of the men. Since over 50 percent of the junior enrollees are between the ages of 17 and 18 and only 17 percent are over 21, many had never been employed. Some of them had recently graduated from high schools and a few from colleges and all had looked forward to securing positions which failed to materialize. Being selected for membership in the CCC gave them definite jobs on worthwhile projects.

Secondly, camp life has benefited the men physically. Steady work, regular and well balanced meals, a regulated program of recreation, exercise, and sleep, and sanitary living quarters, have produced a marked improvement in their physical condition.

Thirdly, the educational and vocational benefits have been considerable. Since approximately 2.5 percent of the men are illiterate when they enroll, elimination of illiteracy has been considered one of the primary objectives of the educational program. The various CCC camps employ about 2,100 educational advisors who teach academic subjects in addition to giving instruction in vocational training. A most important phase of the educational program is the practical training of enrollees "on the job" by the technical supervisors under whom the enrollees work. Approximately 40,000 enrollees have been taught to read and write. Although it is not mandatory, a majority of the enrollees take advantage of the educational opportunities. The methods used in training these boys are adapted to individual needs and the desire to learn is stimulated by an appeal to future employment possibilities.

## Employment

At the end of August 1936 employment totaled 385,600 persons, or almost exactly equal to the number for May 1936, when ECW first began to operate under ERA funds. The

following table shows the breakdown of the August 29 total.

### EMPLOYMENT ON EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Week Ending August 29, 1936

	Total	Enrollees	Non-Enrollees A/
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>385,600</b>	<b>337,800</b>	<b>47,800</b>
CCC camps	373,500	327,000	46,500
Indian reservations	8,400	7,500	900
Territories	3,700	3,300	400

A/ Technical experts, instructors, skilled mechanics, etc.

A peak of employment had been reached in August 1935, when 594,000 were employed on Emergency Conservation Work. It is estimated that from April 1933 to August 1936 employment was given to over 1,700,000 men, including 1,425,000 young men and veterans, in addition to mechanics, advisers, reserve officers, and Indians.

A number of enrollees have been honorably discharged from the camps to accept employment. From June 1, 1935, to July 31, 1936, there were 169,778 who left for this reason.

The number of persons leaving the camps during July 1936 was distributed as follows:

To accept employment	11,400
Physical disability	730
Expiration of term of enrollment and other causes	14,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,452</b>

## Funds

Total allocations by the President for Emergency Conservation Work under the ERA Act of 1935 amounted to \$605,520,251 of which \$604,908,725 had been obligated by August 31, 1936. Of this sum \$577,431,000 had been expended, leaving \$28,089,231 as the unexpended balance on that date.

Beginning July 1, 1936, Emergency Conservation Work has operated with funds provided by a specific appropriation of \$308,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937. This appropriation provides funds for operations through March 31, 1937, when the present au-



thority for the existence of the CCC expires. The appropriation of \$308,000,000 will be used to operate 2,109 CCC camps - unless the work of some of these camps is completed pri-

or to March 31, 1937 - and to finance Emergency Conservation Work operations on Indian reservations and in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands.

## Non-Federal Division of the Public Works Administration

The Public Works Administration was created "to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve national resources." The Administration's program of Federal and non-Federal projects has been designed to stimulate recovery by creating direct and indirect employment through the construction of public works and the production and transportation of materials and supplies.

Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies on Federal property, as distinguished from the non-Federal projects operated by local public bodies (States, cities, counties) using Federal funds in combination with local funds. The former include such Federal activities as construction of vessels by the Navy, Army housing work by Army engineers on rivers and harbors, and Federal-aid highways. Non-Federal projects involve the construction of needed public buildings for local governments and include schools, water systems, and bridges.

### PWA Programs

The PWA's first public works program, started in 1933 from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act, is practically complete, with

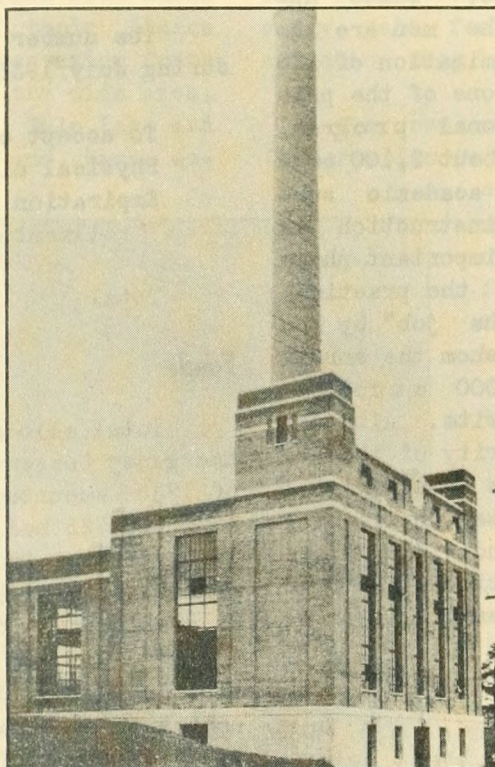
the exception of a few large projects. Both Federal and non-Federal projects were included in this program, as well as projects involving railroad improvement.

With funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935, the PWA was enabled to continue the non-Federal type of work started under the first program. The projects conducted under this second program cover a wide range of activities and include such works as the construction of school and college buildings, athletic stadia, recreational facilities, courthouses and jails, nurses' homes, municipal buildings, sewage disposal plants, power plants, streets and highways. These projects are widely distributed throughout the entire United States.

With the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, the PWA was authorized to use up to \$300,000,000 for the making of grants from funds hitherto used for loans. These funds for the third program had been provided by previous congressional appropriations.

### Funds

Projects of the Non-Federal Division are financed in part through grants from ERA Act funds and in part through PWA loans of funds from earlier appropriations; the re-



PWA CONSTRUCTS A POWER PLANT



# STATUS OF APPROVED PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE ERA ACT OF 1935 A/

As of September 10, 1936

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Total Cost	Grants	Loans
TOTAL	4,600	\$884,531,335	\$370,765,510	\$124,883,489
Construction completed	576	21,880,189	9,784,784	2,255,734
Under construction	3,286	712,389,722	312,783,365	97,122,700
First contract awarded	73 <u>B/</u>	10,515,267	4,400,933	5,398,000
Earlier status	665 <u>B/</u>	139,746,157	43,796,428	20,107,055

A/ Only grants are made from ERA Act of 1935 funds. The remainder of the total cost comes either from PWA loans from prior appropriations or from sponsors' funds.

B/ The greater portion of these projects have been allotted funds since July 21, 1936.

mainder is supplied by the local bodies sponsoring the projects. In each case the community to be benefited selected the work in light of knowledge of its own needs and backed its choice with an offer to provide more than half of the finances required. More precisely, the regulations provide that the PWA may make grants for not more than 45 percent of the total cost of the project. However, the sponsor may borrow some or all of its contribution from the PWA's revolving fund. This fund, provided by appropriations prior to the ERA Act of 1935, is in excess of \$250,000,000, and is kept liquid by sale of securities to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Through September 15, 1936, the President had allocated a total of \$371,816,288 to the Non-Federal Division from ERA Act funds. By September 10, PWA had approved grants for \$370,765,510. Local sponsors are contributing \$513,765,825 toward the total cost of the program; of this amount PWA is lending them \$124,883,489 from funds received in earlier appropriations. Funds from all sources, therefore, aggregate \$884,531,335.

As of September 10, a total of 4,600 projects were approved and in various stages of construction or operation. Of these, 4,583 were located in the Continental United States, and 17 in Territories and Possessions. The accompanying table indicates the status of the projects.

The 4,600 projects can be roughly classified with respect to type of work as follows: projects for the construction of educational buildings such as schools and auditoriums, 53 percent; construction of other buildings such as courthouses and similar municipal structures, 11 percent; sewerage projects or disposal plants and systems, 8

percent; water systems, 14 percent; other municipal projects, 4 percent; and streets and highways, engineering structures, recreational facilities, and all other projects, about 10 percent.

## Completed Projects

By September 10, 1936, there had already been completed 576 of the PWA projects initiated under the Works Program. These included buildings for educational purposes (ranging from small, one-story rural schoolhouses to extensive, multi-story high-school and college buildings), hospitals, municipal buildings, auditoriums, recreational buildings, sewerage projects and water systems, engineering projects, street and highway projects, recreational projects, aids to navigation, and reclamation projects. The sewerage projects involved, in many cases, not only the laying of mains and laterals but also the construction of pumping stations and treatment plants providing for modern sewage disposal.

The completed projects show an average estimated cost of slightly less than \$38,000 per project. The total cost of these 576 projects amounts to almost \$22,000,000, of which almost \$10,000,000 came from Federal grants and about \$2,000,000 was advanced as loans. The balance of the cost was supplied by local bodies sponsoring the projects.

## PWA Schools

One of the most important activities undertaken by the PWA has been its school construction program. More than 50 percent of the projects for which ERA Act funds have



been allotted involve school construction or improvement. This type of construction work was started under the Non-Federal Division of the PWA in 1933 and has been continued by funds supplied by the ERA Act of 1935. The figures in the following paragraphs apply only to that portion of the program which has been financed with funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935.

The 2,890 new buildings financed in part by PWA non-Federal grants and loans will have facilities for 766,990 pupils. Improvements to more than 761 existing buildings (increasing facilities and providing safer, more sanitary, and generally improved conditions) will provide for additional thousands of students. These improvements range from structural repair on unsafe buildings to remodeling of obsolete structures.

Funds expended on the school program to date have created more than 500,000 man-months of direct labor at the construction sites, which does not take into account the extensive indirect employment in the industries supplying materials and equipment.

New York leads in PWA school building activity with a program estimated to cost \$45,945,430; California ranks second with a program estimated to cost \$33,776,471; Pennsylvania, third, with \$31,148,573; Texas, fourth, with \$15,115,271; and Illinois, fifth, with a \$13,076,568 program.

In California, PWA assistance has made possible a greatly needed school improvement program, plans for which were made following the earthquake of 1933 which destroyed many school buildings. The situation in Los Angeles and Long Beach, where earthquakes in the past had done the most damage, was serious. Under the State PWA program, schools are being replaced or remodeled to make them tremor-proof. To guard against earthquakes provision is made for increased reinforcement and the introduction of stronger cross walls to accommodate lateral stresses in emergencies.

Many of the school projects launched throughout the country with the aid of the PWA

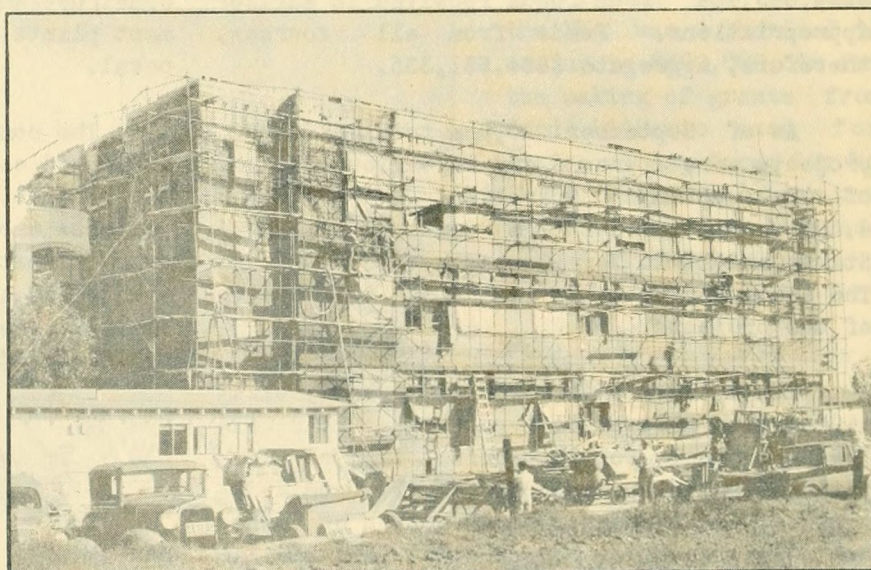
are designed to serve as the nucleus of groups of buildings to be constructed entirely out of local funds in the future.

Better facilities for rural communities also have been made available through the aid of the PWA. The consolidation of rural school districts has made possible the construction of secondary schools which would not have been feasible for any one of the individual districts. Such combinations of districts, joined in common support of central schools, also have meant a greater amount of property pledged in support of PWA loans.

The medical building now under construction for the Jersey City Medical Center is typical of those PWA activities that are helping to supply badly needed hospital facilities in many communities. Plans for this building provide setbacks for each floor, forming open-air solarium with southern exposures so that patients may have the benefit of fresh air and sunshine. ERA Act funds in the amount of \$2,045,454 have been used as grants by the PWA, together with loans and locally raised funds to make possible this \$4,545,454 project.

## Employment

Employment from ERA Act funds on projects operated by the Non-Federal Division of the PWA has increased continuously, with noteworthy gains within the last four months. During May the PWA reported an increase in employment from 132,365 to 145,883 persons.



REMODELING AND REINFORCING A SCHOOL



In the following months, expansion continued until in August employment reached a peak of 169,615 workers. With the coming of colder weather, it is anticipated that employment naturally will show some decrease.

Approximately 45 percent of all workers employed on PWA non-Federal projects are unskilled workers. Skilled workers in building and construction trades account for approxi-

mately 28 percent; semiskilled workers amount to 13 percent; project supervisors and foremen represent about 9 percent; semiskilled workers not in building or construction trades total less than 2 percent; clerical and office workers, less than 2 percent; professional and technical workers, slightly over 1 percent; and skilled workers not in building and construction trades, less than 1 percent. These figures cover employment on project sites only.

## Resettlement Administration

Large numbers of farm families had become recipients of direct relief during the years of the depression, and at one time or another had been dependent on various types of local, State, or Federal aid. In order to provide aid consistent with the particular needs of these destitute members of the farm population the Resettlement Administration was established on April 30, 1935. To the new administration were transferred the activities of four governmental agencies which had previously been dealing with such various aspects of the farmers' problem as the uneconomic farming of submarginal land, the exploitation and exhaustion of natural resources, and the over-farming and over-grazing of land.

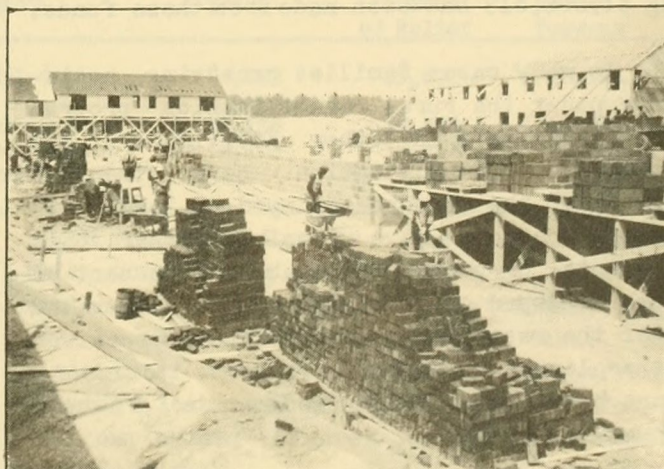
Under the Resettlement Administration three closely related types of activity are being carried on: rural rehabilitation, rural and suburban resettlement, and land utilization. For these purposes the Administration had received \$290,674,292 from Emergency Relief Appropriation Act funds through August 31, 1936. Of this amount \$29,928,029 was made available from WPA allocations. In addition almost \$26,000,000 was provided from other sources, bringing the total available to the Resettlement Administration up to \$316,472,696.

### Rural Rehabilitation

The Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was

transferred to the Resettlement Administration on June 30, 1935. This marked the end of FERA grants to States for rural rehabilitation. A program was planned for the ensuing year to include individual farm loans to 200,000 farm families at an average of \$450 each, as well as a community and cooperative service program involving an estimated total cost of about \$4,500,000.

This rural rehabilitation phase of the Administration's activities was designed particularly to assist the needy farm families whose land is of fair or good quality, but has not produced an income sufficient to provide an adequate standard of living. Four methods are used in aiding these families: (1) loans for the purchase of capital goods such as livestock, farm equipment, repairs, feed, and seed; (2) grants for subsistence



CONSTRUCTION AT A  
SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROJECT



needs; (3) loans for community and cooperative services; and (4) negotiations for the adjustment of farm debts.

The bulk of rehabilitation activities are conducted under the first two methods.

**LOANS AND GRANTS MADE BY RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION  
UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936**

Through September 11, 1936

Type of Loan or Grant	Number of Initial Payments Certified	Amount of Payments
TOTAL	730,868	\$104,361,819
Rehabilitation loans	324,401	80,186,501
Feed and crop loans	9,307	735,858
Emergency drought feed and crop loans	7,906	1,465,241
Corporation author- ization loans A/	10,184	4,852,975
Rehabilitation grants	326,862	15,778,177
Emergency drought grants	52,208	1,343,067

A/ Made from funds originally allotted to State Rehabilitation Corporations by FERA and later transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

As shown in the accompanying table, loans and grants to individuals had amounted to about \$104,000,000 by September 11, 1936. Funds made available by the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 were utilized for the grants and for all loans except those made from funds transferred to the Resettlement Administration from the State rural rehabilitation corporations which had been set up through the FERA.

Serious drought conditions during the summer of 1936 necessitated substantial allocations for emergency relief to farmers in the stricken areas. For this purpose \$20,000,000 had been allocated as of August 31, 1936. As of September 4, 1936, more than 44,000 initial emergency drought grants totaling \$1,096,318 had been made from these funds.

In many cases families receiving assistance under the rural rehabilitation program also participate in other activities of the Resettlement Administration. More than 7 percent of the persons employed on land-utilization projects have received either loans or grants, or both, while about 5 percent of those employed on housing projects operated under the resettlement program have received either loans or grants. Persons to whom loans have been made predominate in both groups.

Community and cooperative service loans are made primarily to provide supplemental

aid to destitute and low-income farm families. The community type of loan, an extension of the individual farm-loan plan, assists groups of families in making purchases of such items as farm and home supplies, equipment, and other essentials for profitable farm operation. The loans are usually made to cover agricultural cooperative activities concerned with producing, processing, and marketing, and are made either to cooperative associations or to individuals participating in such associations. As of August 31, 1936, allotments to cooperative associations under the Resettlement Administration totaled \$1,964,950, all of which has been expended.

The farm debt adjustment phase of the rural rehabilitation program assists debt-burdened farmers by securing agreements with their creditors for the adjustment of financial obligations. Through this program it has been possible to reduce the number of families in need of rehabilitation loans or grants. A fund of \$2,000,000 was allocated to the Resettlement Administration for the administrative expenses of this service. During the period between September 1, 1935, and August 31, 1936, a total of 75,381 cases were under consideration. Through August 1936 a total of 38,728 cases had been benefited by this service, and their indebtedness, originally amounting to \$118,940,410, had been reduced by \$30,446,610 through such adjustments.

## Resettlement

This phase of the Resettlement Administration's activities may be divided roughly into two parts: rural resettlement and suburban development. As of August 31, 1936, \$60,456,700 from ERA Act funds had been allocated to the Resettlement Administration for land acquisition and development in these phases of its work. Of the total ERA Act funds, \$34,456,700 (including \$9,581,000 for subsistence homesteads) was allocated for rural resettlement work and \$26,000,000 was designated for suburban housing. An additional \$2,478,508 was transferred to the Resettlement Administration from the Department of the Interior for subsistence homesteads.

Plans for rural resettlement work as of August 31, 1936, called for the completion of 39 subsistence homesteads begun under the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the De-



partment of the Interior and 30 rural resettlement projects started under the FERA; the initiation of 79 new rural resettlement projects; and the operation of an Indian project and 2 Forest Service projects. As of August 29, 1936, a total of 8,193 workers were employed on these projects, over 4,000 of whom had been taken from relief rolls.

Suburban resettlement projects were designed to demonstrate, through efficient land and town planning, the feasibility of providing low-income workers with low-rental homes in healthful, country surroundings. Operations are under way for the development of three suburban housing projects: one at Bryn, Maryland (near Washington, D. C.); one at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and one at Cincinnati, Ohio. A fourth project, at Boundbrook, New Jersey, has been suspended because of legal complications. These suburban communities have been called "greenbelt" towns, because each is surrounded by an area of farm and garden land. This greenbelt serves a double purpose in that it prevents overcrowding and interference by undesirable building developments, and also gives each community access to agricultural land and enables it to control land which may be needed for future expansion. Part of the greenbelt area will be used by full-time farmers. Other land will be reserved for allotment gardens where members of the community may raise fruit and vegetables. Acreage will also be set aside for parks and playgrounds. In the projects near Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio, part of the greenbelt will be used by Government agencies for demonstrations in forestry and soil conservation. As of August 29, 1936, a total of 7,554 workers, 4,983 of whom were from relief rolls, were employed on these suburban projects.

Further discussion of the rural resettlement and suburban development projects conducted by the Resettlement Administration is included in the section entitled "Housing," on page 62.

### Land-Use

The land-use program was planned to conserve land resources, to aid families in moving to more suitable land, and to reduce the

need for schools and roads in impoverished land areas. For administrative purposes this program has been divided into two parts: land acquisition and land development. Through August 31, 1936, the Resettlement Administration's land program had involved the purchase of 9,287,406 acres of submarginal land in 43 States, at an acquisition cost of approximately \$46,000,000.

Many of the families living on the land purchased by the Government are being resettled elsewhere with the aid of the Resettlement Administration; others are moving without such aid. A few, remaining on the land, are employed in its development and maintenance. By the end of August 300 families had been moved with the help of the Administration. In many cases land now being cropped unprofitably is to be put to more remunerative uses, such as grazing and forestation. In other instances the land is being developed into parks, recreational areas, wildlife sanctuaries, and Indian reservations. The allocations, specific types of development, and employment under this phase of the program are discussed in a following section of the report entitled "Land-Use Development."

### Employment

Employment on all Resettlement Administration projects as of August 29, 1936, totaled 54,983 persons, of whom 52 percent were

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS, BY RELIEF STATUS

Week Ending August 29, 1936

Program	Total	Persons Certified As in Need of Relief	Non-Relief Persons
TOTAL	54,983	29,072	25,911
Land development	39,236	19,725	19,511
Rural resettlement	8,193	4,364	3,829
Suburban resettlement	7,554	4,983	2,571

taken from relief rolls. The distribution of this total among land utilization, rural resettlement, and suburban resettlement projects is shown in the accompanying table. Recipients of rural rehabilitation or emergency drought loans and grants are not included in the employment figures of the Resettlement Administration.



# Housing

The inadequacy of housing facilities for low-income families, both urban and rural, has only recently been recognized as a major national problem. The Federal Government, during the last three years, has undertaken to deal with this problem through such Federal agencies as the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, the Resettlement Administration, and to a smaller degree, through the Alley Dwelling Authority.

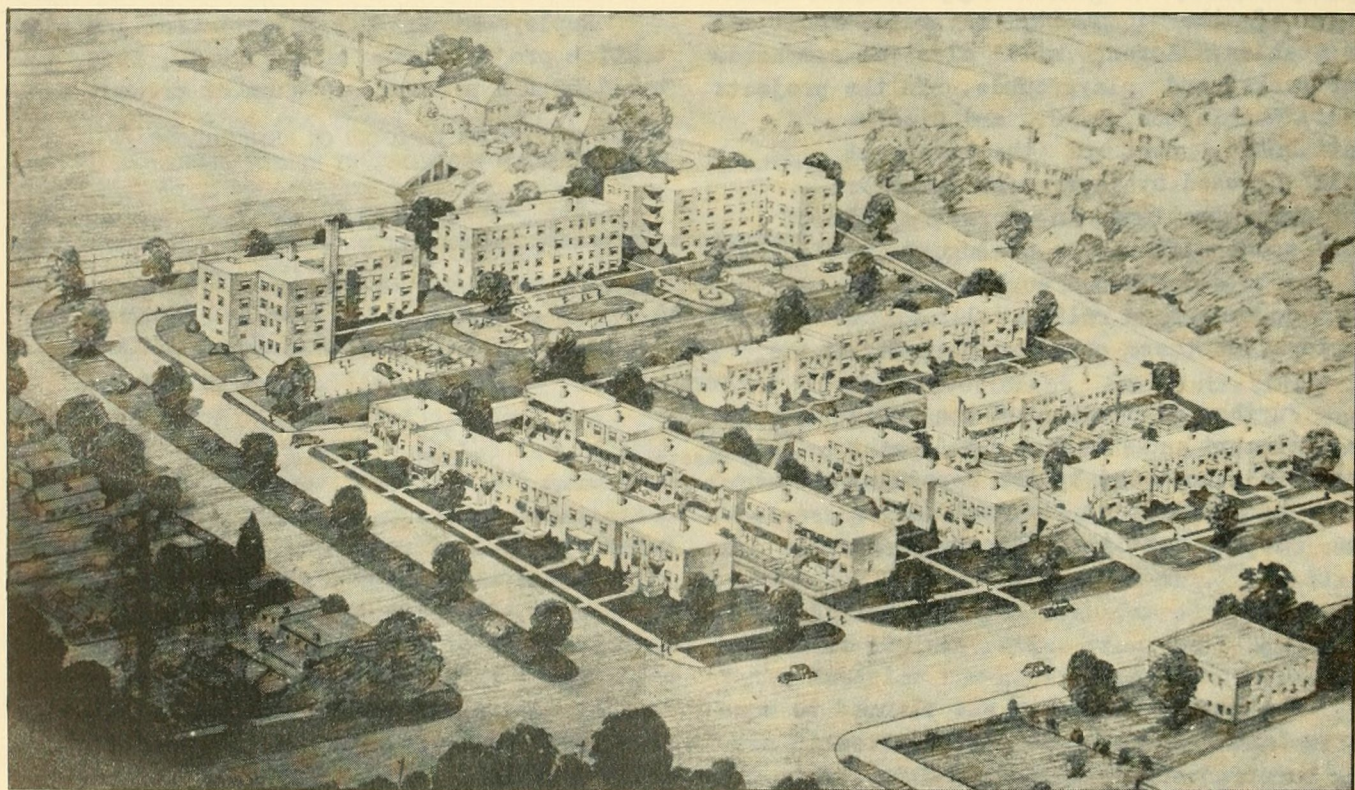
## PWA Housing Division

The housing problem falls into two main divisions - urban and rural. In an endeavor to cope with the urban housing problem, the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration is prosecuting 27 projects for clearing and rebuilding slum areas, and 23 low-rent housing projects in urban areas which were formerly vacant - a total of 50 projects in all, situated in 35 American cities and the Possessions of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Of these projects, 40 are financed from funds supplied by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and the remaining 10 are financed from funds supplied by an earlier appropriation.

Foundations have been completed or are nearing completion on 23 of the 40 projects financed from ERA Act funds. Ten projects are in the superstructure stage. General contracts have been let for the entire job on 5 projects which are, on the average, more than 30 percent complete. Of the 2 remaining projects, the one located in the Virgin Islands (comprising 3 developments on as many different sites) is well past the foundation stage, and the other involves land purchase only.

In each area the projects are designed to satisfy local architectural needs, and to fit in with prevailing architectural traditions. In Boston, for example, the housing project is known as Old Harbor Village and calls for three-story apartments and two-story group houses of a modified colonial



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF A HOUSING PROJECT

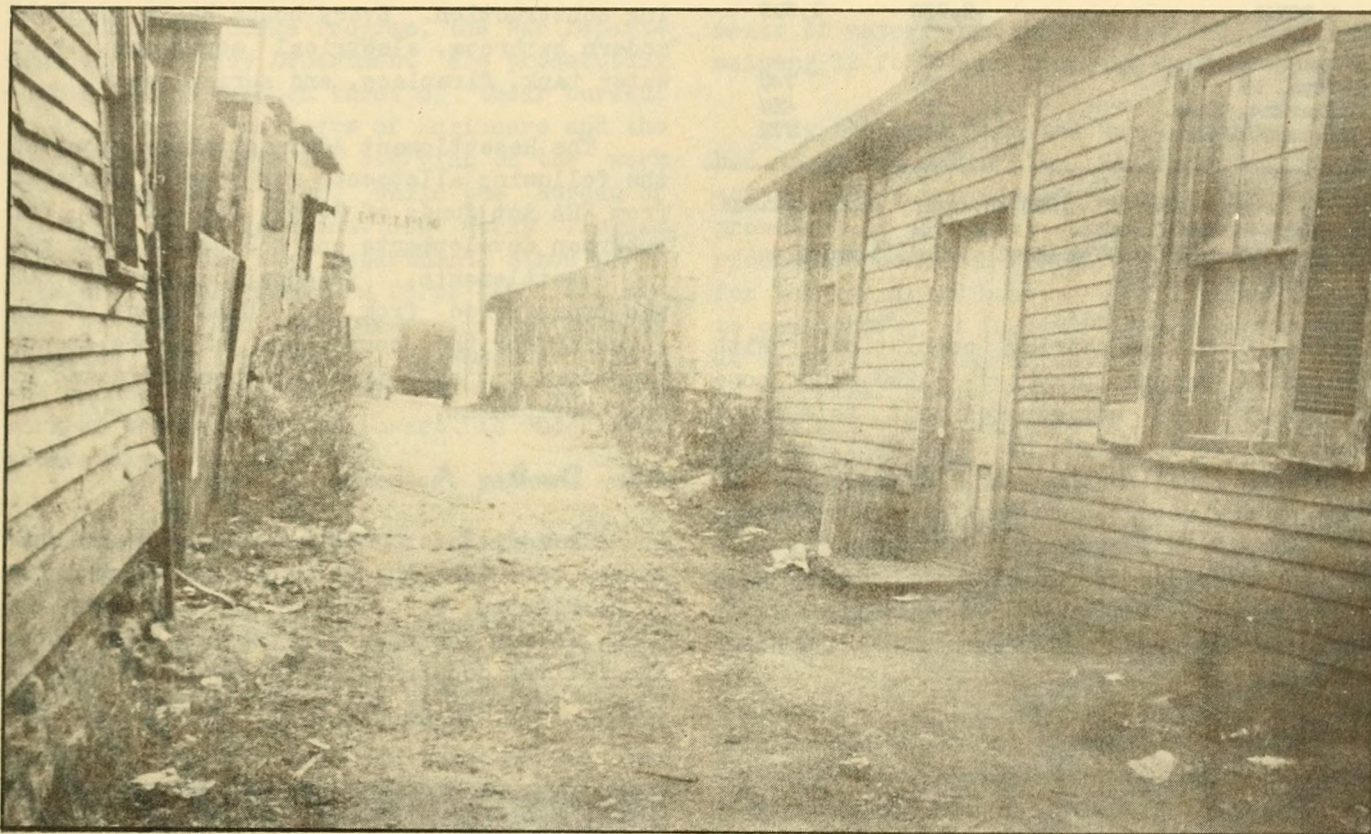


type of architecture. This project ranks second largest in the entire national housing program being conducted by the PWA. The buildings provide attractive, sanitary homes, modern in every detail. The project known as Durkeeville, located at Jacksonville, Florida, has been designed in an architectural style typical of the Southeastern States, and is reminiscent of the early colonial dwellings.

The group of housing projects being conducted by the PWA will provide homes of stand-

The entire low-cost housing and slum clearance program of the PWA Housing Division, including those projects of the limited dividend corporation type, involves total Federal allocations of \$142,749,228. Of this, \$105,585,289 has been allocated by the President from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935 and \$37,163,939 from NIRA funds of 1933. Of this latter amount \$10,971,600 was allocated for the specific purpose of paying the entire cost of the limited dividend corporation projects.

#### NEED FOR THE HOUSING PROGRAM - ONE OF THE MANY ILLUSTRATIONS



ard, fireproof construction for approximately 100,000 persons of the lower income group, at rentals within their means. PWA housing standards call for installation of modern sanitation facilities, electric lighting, and mechanical refrigeration wherever mass purchase of utility services permits rates sufficiently low to make their use economically feasible. Architectural plans provide for cross-ventilation by limiting the depth of each dwelling to two rooms. Buildings will be so oriented that occupants will receive full benefit from prevailing breezes, with structures in almost every case covering less than one-fourth of the project area. The remaining grounds will be landscaped and converted into play centers.

#### Resettlement Administration

The rural housing problem is largely in the hands of the Resettlement Administration and may be separated into two main divisions - suburban developments and rural resettlement projects. Under the former, low-cost suburban communities are being developed in the vicinities of selected large cities. The rural resettlement developments are of five kinds: (1) the closed community type, where the land is all located in one block and community facilities are provided; (2) the infiltration type, in which the farm units to be established are interspersed among existing farms; (3) the tenant security type, in which the farm units purchased are those now



tenanted by families who are to receive aid; (4) garden homes for industrial and agricultural workers; and (5) camps for migratory farm laborers.

Of the three suburban towns under development, one, the Greenbelt project near Wash-

#### STATUS OF FAMILY ACCOMMODATIONS ON SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

As of September 15, 1936 A/

Location of Project	Number of Family Accommodations	
	Planned	Started
TOTAL	3,750	1,538
Boundbrook, N. J. <u>B/</u>	750	-
Berwyn, Md.	1,250	740
Milwaukee, Wisc.	750	428
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,000	372

A/ Up to September 15, 1936 no family accommodations had been completed.

B/ This project is at present suspended owing to legal proceedings.

ington, D. C., is nearing completion. With 740 units of the proposed 1,250 under construction it is anticipated that this model town will be occupied by 1,000 families soon after the first of the year. More than 5,000 persons are reported to have made application for tenancy in Greenbelt. Tentative requirements for acceptance specify that family heads earn between \$1,400 and \$2,000 annually, be steadily employed, and have good character records.

Most of the houses in this suburban community are two-story, six-room dwellings with gabled roofs. A few are of the bungalow type. All are roomy, well ventilated, insulated, soundproof, fitted with modern equipment, and attractively landscaped. Each block will be heated by a central plant located usually in the basement of the end house (the only one having a basement). Space for parks or commons has been allowed on each block, and all houses are within walking distance of parks, recreation centers, stores, and the post office. Traffic at busy crossings is diverted by underpasses.

The Resettlement Administration has at present 208 active rural resettlement projects of which 28 have been completed and are now partially occupied. The Penderlea Homesteads project in North Carolina is typical of the rural resettlements developed for farm

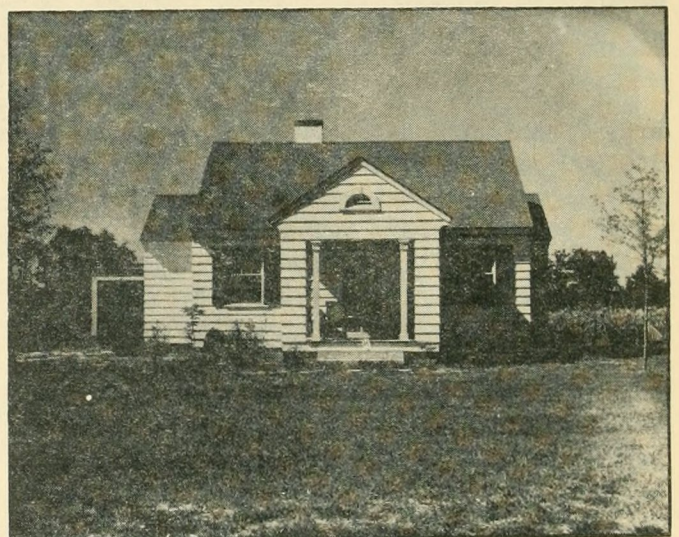
families now unable to attain even a minimum standard of living. All of its 142 units have recently been completed, and at least 52 are already occupied by 2,117 persons.

The land on each of these farmsteads has been cleared and shrubbery and lawns have been planted. Each farmstead contains a house, barn, hoghouse, chicken house, and pumphouse. Provision of livestock and equipment prepares each farmstead unit for operation. A complete system of roads has been constructed, leading from each house to the community center. The one-story, four-, five-, and six-room dwellings are of frame drop-siding construction. Every house has a complete modern bathroom, electrical equipment, hot water tank, fireplace, and screen porch.

The Resettlement Administration received the following allotments for housing projects from ERA Act funds of 1935: \$26,500,000 for suburban developments and \$33,038,215 for rural resettlements. An additional \$2,478,508 was transferred from the Department of the Interior for the completion of subsistence homestead projects that had been initiated by that Department.

#### Alley Dwelling Authority

In addition to the housing programs discussed thus far, the Alley Dwelling Authority of Washington, D. C., has an allotment of \$190,194 for the removal of certain alley slums and for the construction of low-cost dwellings. This sum is all from ERA Act funds and



SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD



supplements an additional \$500,000 which was a direct appropriation from Congress.

Combined Federal funds, covering all

housing projects mentioned above, total \$205,477,637. About 80 percent of this total, or \$165,313,698, is from funds made available under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936.

## War and Navy Departments

Under the Works Program, the War Department and the Navy Department are prosecuting work projects through three of their bureaus or divisions. The Corps of Engineers and the Quartermaster Corps are carrying on the work for the War Department, while the Bureau of Yards and Docks is conducting Works Program projects for the Navy Department. Since projects of the Quartermaster Corps and the Bureau of Yards and Docks are similar in many respects, it is convenient to consider these two agencies together. Discussion of the work of the Corps of Engineers is undertaken separately.

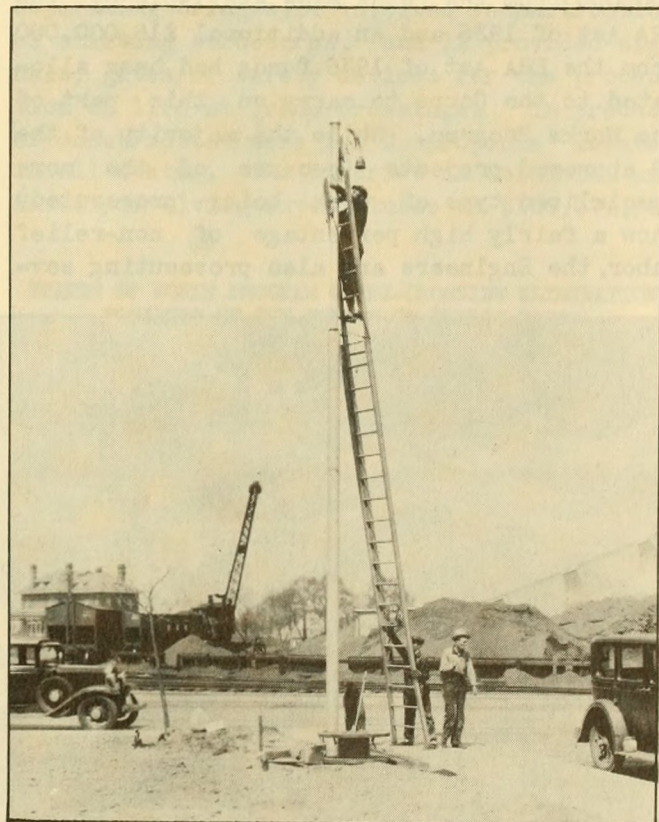
### Quartermaster Corps and Bureau of Yards and Docks

The projects of the Quartermaster Corps and the Bureau of Yards and Docks are similar in that they are generally devised for repair, reconditioning, and improvement of certain physical equipment and facilities of the two agencies. This work is prosecuted at Army posts and airports, national cemeteries, Navy yards, naval bases and air fields throughout the United States and its Territories and Possessions. In the main, it consists of construction and repair of buildings, water, sewer, and lighting systems, railroads, roads and walks, and general improvement of grounds.

By the end of August 1936 the Bureau of Yards and Docks had completed 145 of its 228 approved projects. Of these, 35 projects related to the reconstruction, repair, and improvement of buildings; 23 were for improvement and repair of distributing systems; and 12 for improvement and repair of tools, equipment, and physical apparatus. Four projects involved improvements to air fields; 13 were for repair and improvement of railroads; 42 for improvements to grounds; 4 for improve-

ments of waterfront structures; and the remaining 12 for foundation and map surveys.

By the same date the Quartermaster Corps had completed 162 of its 247 approved projects. These included 6 projects for the improvement of airports; 68 for construction, reconstruction, and repair of buildings; 3 for the repair of boats; 58 for improvements to cemeteries; 2 for improvement of grounds at Army posts; 3 for improvement of utilities; 15 for the improvement of National Guard camps; and 7 for repair of storm damage at various Army posts.



ERECTING A LIGHT STANDARD AT A NAVY YARD



Because the type of work done by both the Quartermaster Corps and the Bureau of Yards and Docks is such that few specially skilled workers are required, both of these agencies have been able to prosecute their projects with practically no exemptions from the general Works Program requirement that at least 90 percent of the workers be taken from relief rolls.

**EMPLOYMENT ON PROJECTS OF THE WAR AND  
NAVY DEPARTMENTS, BY RELIEF STATUS**

**Week Ending August 29, 1936**

Agency	Total	Persons Certified As in Need of Relief	Non-Relief Persons
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,833</b>	<b>38,597</b>	<b>11,236</b>
Corps of Engineers	29,681	20,001	9,680
Quartermaster Corps	5,204	4,271	933
Bureau of Yards and Docks	15,598	14,325	1,273

**Corps of Engineers**

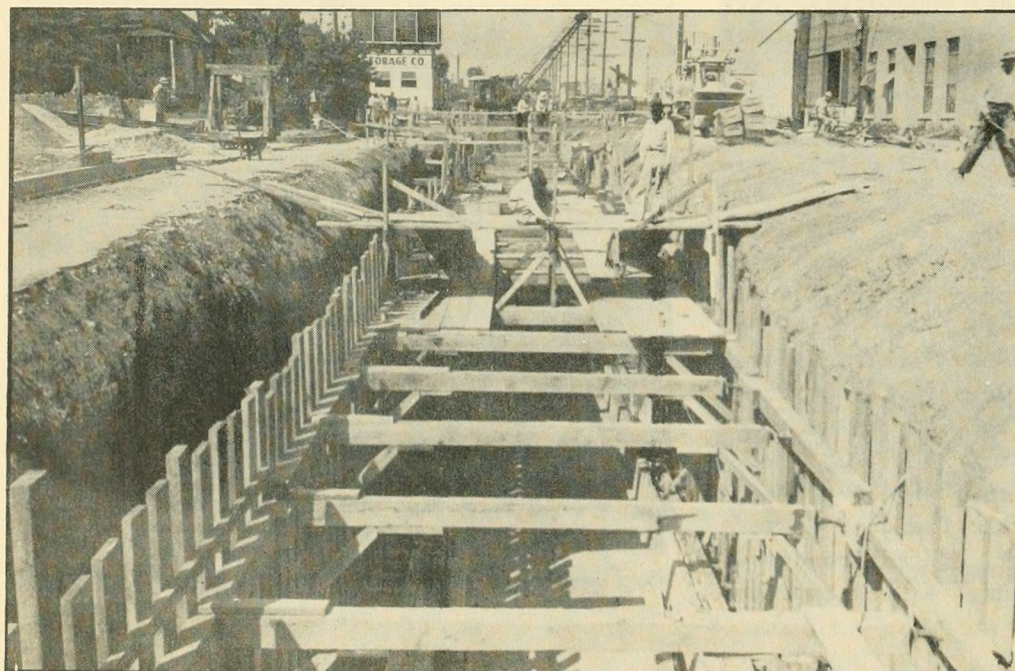
The Corps of Engineers, on the other hand, is carrying on work of a quite different nature designed to improve river and harbor facilities through dredging, breakwater and jetty construction, stream clearance, and flood control. Through August 1936, \$130,000,000 from the funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935 and an additional \$16,000,000 from the ERA Act of 1936 funds had been allocated to the Corps to carry on this part of the Works Program. While the majority of the 78 approved projects (because of the more specialized type of work being prosecuted) show a fairly high percentage of non-relief labor, the Engineers are also prosecuting sev-

eral projects on which 90 percent of the employees are from relief sources. The most outstanding projects of this latter type is the Los Angeles Flood Control Project.

This project has as its purpose the provision of more adequate control of the flood waters of the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, and San Gabriel Rivers of Los Angeles County. Practically dry the largest part of the year, the streams nevertheless are subject to serious flooding during the season of heavy rains (December to April) when 78 percent of the annual rainfall may be expected. The mountainous sections of the river basins are sparsely covered with chaparral and have been burned over periodically. As the result of the periodic and heavy precipitation and the condition of the steep, denuded mountains at the

headwaters, great discharges of water debouch from the canyons, carrying debris and boulders, and causing severe floods. The problem has been rendered more acute by recent gains in population in Los Angeles, Pasadena, and nearby towns, with the attendant increase in construction of buildings and highways. As a result of this factor, the proportion of the area which is unable to absorb rainfall has been enlarged; this, in turn, has increased the amount of water that must be taken care of, and unless it is efficiently carried off, floods will be higher and the damage to property will be greater than before.

The Los Angeles Flood Control District was formed by special act of the State Legis-



**STORM DRAIN  
LOS ANGELES  
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT**



lature and became effective in 1915. The District has prepared a comprehensive plan for the regulation and control of all the streams in Los Angeles County, and up to April 3, 1936, had expended (or authorized for expenditure) \$62,449,370. The Los Angeles Flood Control project is sponsored jointly by the Flood Control District and the Corps of Engineers. The \$10,269,000 allocated to this project under the ERA Act of 1935 has been supplemented by the District's appropriation

of funds amounting to \$3,500,000.

These funds are being used for the building of dams, conduits, diversion ditches, and both open and closed drains to control the flood waters, as well as for the excavation of basins to collect sediment and thus prevent the clogging of the drains; and for the alteration and reconstruction of bridges so that these bridges will not serve to reduce channel capacities for flood discharges.

## Bureau of Public Roads

During the past six years Federal appropriations for highway construction have been substantially increased, primarily as a means of stimulating employment. The regular appropriations increased from \$75,000,000 in 1930 to \$125,000,000 in 1931, 1932, and 1933. In 1931 there was also an additional special appropriation of \$80,000,000 and in 1932 a similar appropriation of \$120,000,000. Beginning in 1933 about \$1,000,000,000 has been provided by emergency acts for highway work. Allotment of \$400,000,000 was made from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and \$200,000,000 was authorized by the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934. Of the latter \$100,000,000 was appropriated from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, from which the President allocated an additional \$400,000,000. Of the Presidential allocation \$200,000,000 was provided for the elimination of hazards at grade crossings and \$200,000,000 for highway work.

Prior to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 a considerable amount of farm-to-market and feeder road construction and repair was accomplished through the work relief activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Civil Works Administration. Work of the same type is now being done on locally sponsored WPA projects. The following discussion is confined to the operations of the Bureau of Public Roads, the major part of which is now being carried on with funds from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

### Grade Crossings Elimination

As of August 31, 1936, a total of 296 grade crossings had been eliminated and protected in 40 States, at a total cost of \$11,407,438, of which the Federal Government contributed \$11,314,074. Of these completed improvements 250 were newly constructed grade separating bridges, 34 involved reconstruction of existing structures, and 12 provided signals, gates, or safety devices for the protection of life at grade crossings. In process of construction were 1,279 projects located in all States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, involving expenditures of \$108,271,920

#### STATUS OF WORKS PROGRAM GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION PROJECTS OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

As of the End of the Month

November 1935 to August 1936

Month	Projects Completed	Projects Under Construction
<b>1935</b>		
November	-	88
December	-	185
<b>1936</b>		
January	2	311
February	4	394
March	10	519
April	13	680
May	24	829
June	77	1,122
July	158	1,233
August	296	1,279



of Federal funds. Of these, 1,093 involved new construction, 153 were reconstruction projects and 33 were to provide safety devices. Besides these projects completed and under construction there were at the end of August 931 projects, including a number of each type, approved and ready for construction. The table on the preceding page shows the progress of the program as of the end of each month from November 30, 1935 through August 31, 1936.

The grade-crossing elimination program, financed with relief appropriation funds, was inaugurated in August 1935. During the week ending August 29, 1936, it was giving employment to 41,322 persons of whom 14,305 were drawn from relief rolls and of whom 34,455, including the relief personnel, were obtained through the United States Employment Service.

### Works Program Highways

The remaining \$200,000,000 was allocated by the President from the 1935 Works Program funds for highway construction purposes. Of the whole sum allocated, it was required that not less than 25 percent be expended for the construction of secondary or feeder roads outside of municipalities and not included in the State or Federal-aid highway systems. Another part, amounting to not less than 25 percent was to be spent on projects within municipalities, and the balance, of not more than 50 percent was made available for projects on the Federal-aid highway system outside of municipalities.

Since the primary purpose of the Works Program was to provide a maximum of employment with funds available, the rules governing the Works Program highway allocation at first limited the States to an expenditure of not more than \$1,400 for each man-year of employment. When it was found that this restriction would make it difficult to carry out needed intermediate and high type road construction, an alternate plan was developed. Under this plan the State agreed for each \$1,400 of its apportionment to provide one man-year of employment for persons secured through the United States Employment Service, giving preference to relief labor. The State is then permitted to use such individuals on any work being done under its direction, including State maintenance and repair work as well as State construction projects, Federal-aid projects and Works Program highway projects. This

procedure insures the provision of one man-year of employment for each \$1,400 of the State's apportionment.

As of August 31, 1936, a total of 4,260 miles of highways, roads, and streets had been constructed with Works Program highway funds in 43 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, with an estimated value of \$42,662,969 (\$41,109,218 of Federal funds and the remainder from other sources). In addition 6,898 miles were under construction and projects involving 1,213 miles were approved and ready for contracts to be awarded, representing projects valued at \$115,097,943 and \$19,637,112 respectively.

By August 29 over 41,600,000 man-hours of employment had been provided for relief labor out of a total of about 87,000,000 man-hours worked by all classes of labor on Works Program highway projects. The employment on this class of work reached a peak of nearly 115,000 persons in July 1936 and by August 29 had dropped to 89,334 persons of whom 84,032 were obtained through the United States Employment Service, including 39,087 drawn from relief rolls.

The accompanying table indicates the month by month status, from November 30, 1935, to August 31, 1936, of the progress made on Works Program highway projects in terms of the number of miles of road completed and the number of miles of road under construction.

#### STATUS OF WORKS PROGRAM HIGHWAY PROJECTS OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

As of the End of the Month

November 1935 to August 1936

Month	Miles of Road Completed	Miles of Road Under Construction
<u>1935</u>		
November	25.0	1,471.3
December	110.7	2,535.1
<u>1936</u>		
January	173.6	3,751.6
February	255.0	4,234.5
March	283.1	5,146.3
April	530.8	6,209.7
May	938.4	7,303.0
June	1,948.2	7,803.2
July	2,994.2	7,427.4
August	4,259.6	6,897.7



## Public Works Highways

The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1936, approved May 17, 1935, specifically appropriated (as the second half of the \$200,000,000 authorized by the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934) \$100,000,000 to be drawn from the Emergency Relief Appropriation of 1935.

Nearly all of the projects included in this program were under contract or were approved for construction by July 1, 1935. The appropriation of the second \$100,000,000 was in the nature of a continuing provision for work already authorized and begun. The status on that date of the whole \$200,000,000 authorized by the Hayden-Cartwright Act was as follows: \$30,071,390 had been spent on completed projects, work valued at \$118,520,398 was under construction, and plans and specifications for projects to cost \$23,166,829 had been approved and were ready for award of contract. During the ensuing year, up to August 31, 1936, about \$140,000,000 worth of additional construction was completed, bringing the total value of completed projects to \$170,096,534. On August 31, 1936, projects under construction involved costs of \$20,949,344 and others estimated to cost \$3,259,987 were approved for construction, leaving a balance of \$5,694,135 available for new projects.

Employment on this phase of the highway program was at its peak in July and August 1935 when over 120,000 men were employed. Employment declined to about 6,000 workers in February 1936, and thereafter increased to about 14,500 persons in June, after which the rapid completion of projects caused a further reduction to 8,645 persons by August 29.

## Regular Federal-Aid Highways

In addition to the \$200,000,000 authorized as an outright Federal grant for highway construction by the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934, there was a further authorization of \$125,000,000 to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1936 and 1937 for expenditure with matching State funds, in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Highway Act. These funds are available only for the construction of roads included in the Federal-aid highway system and, in general, must be matched by at least equal amounts of State money, a rule to which exception is made, however, in the western States which contain large percentages of public lands. The first of the funds so authorized became available for expenditure at the beginning of the fiscal year 1936. During the week ending August 29, a total of 57,971 persons were employed on such projects, of whom 51,468 were referred by the United States Employment Service, including 13,098 drawn from relief rolls. Peak employment on this phase of the highway work has not yet been reached but up to the end of August employment had been given in the amount of 47,670,523 man-hours of direct labor, of which nearly 39,000,000 were performed by labor referred by the United States Employment Service and more than 10,000,000 by relief workers.

In addition to the man-hours of labor utilized on Federal-aid and Works Program highway projects, credited to States under the alternate plan, there had been provided on State construction and maintenance work, up to August 29, a total of 14,730,874 man-hours of labor referred by the United States Employment Service of which 6,118,701 man-hours were provided from relief rolls.

## Land-Use Development

Under the Works Program, the broad term "land-use development" has come to cover many diverse activities which have the common purpose of preserving and increasing the value of the land resources of the Nation. The reclamation of arid and semiarid lands of the

West through the construction of irrigation dams and canals, the retirement from production of submarginal farm lands and their transformation into parks and forests, and the establishment of demonstration centers where farmers can observe proper methods of



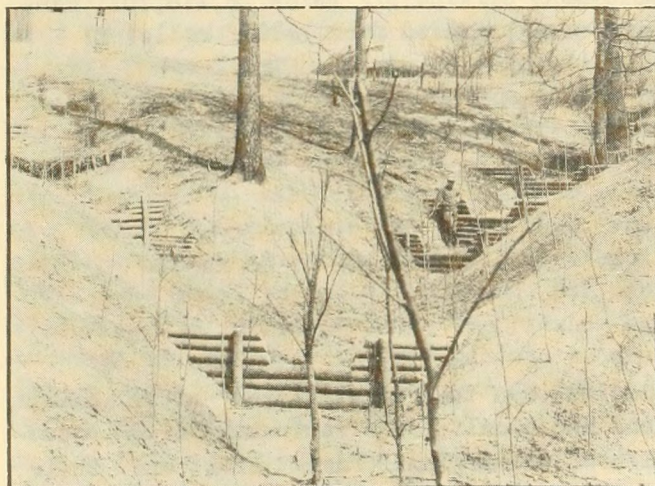
erosion-preventing cultivation - all these are grouped under the general title of land-use development.

The land-use development phase of the Works Program, carried on by Federal agencies with funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, is concentrated in three agencies: the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Resettlement Administration. The work of the agencies in this connection is described in the following paragraphs.

### Soil Conservation Service

Cognizant of the extent to which the Nation's land resources were being depleted through erosion, drying up of streams, and dust storms, Congress created the Soil Erosion Service in September 1933, placing it in the Department of the Interior. During April 1935 the designation was changed to Soil Conservation Service and the agency was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. On August 3, 1935, having received an allocation of ERA Act funds, the agency issued its first instructions for operations under its new five-year program, which centered around three major activities involving demonstration, research, and nursery projects.

At the time the allocation of ERA Act funds was received the Service was prosecuting 40 erosion control demonstration projects. The Works Program provided for 94 new erosion control demonstration projects in 13 additional States. By the end of October all of the new projects were in operation. The



EROSION CHECK DAMS

demonstration program has now been extended to 158 areas in 43 States. The number of farmers cooperating has reached nearly 17,000 and the list is continuing to grow. This group of farmers operates approximately 2,500,000 acres, not including the Federally-owned grazing lands in the West.

Demonstration projects are conducted either on private lands, with the cooperation of the farmer, or on Federally-owned property. About 15 percent of all demonstration work is on privately-owned farms. Accomplishments under this phase of the Service's program during the period July 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936, are attested by the following partial list of activities:

#### Soil Treatment

Acres strip-cropped	53,682
Acres contour-tilled	114,454
Acres of crops properly rotated	116,688
Acres contour-furrowed	62,538
Acres taken out of cultivation	31,451
Acres protected by terraces	108,023
Area of gullies controlled (acres)	447,638

#### Construction Work

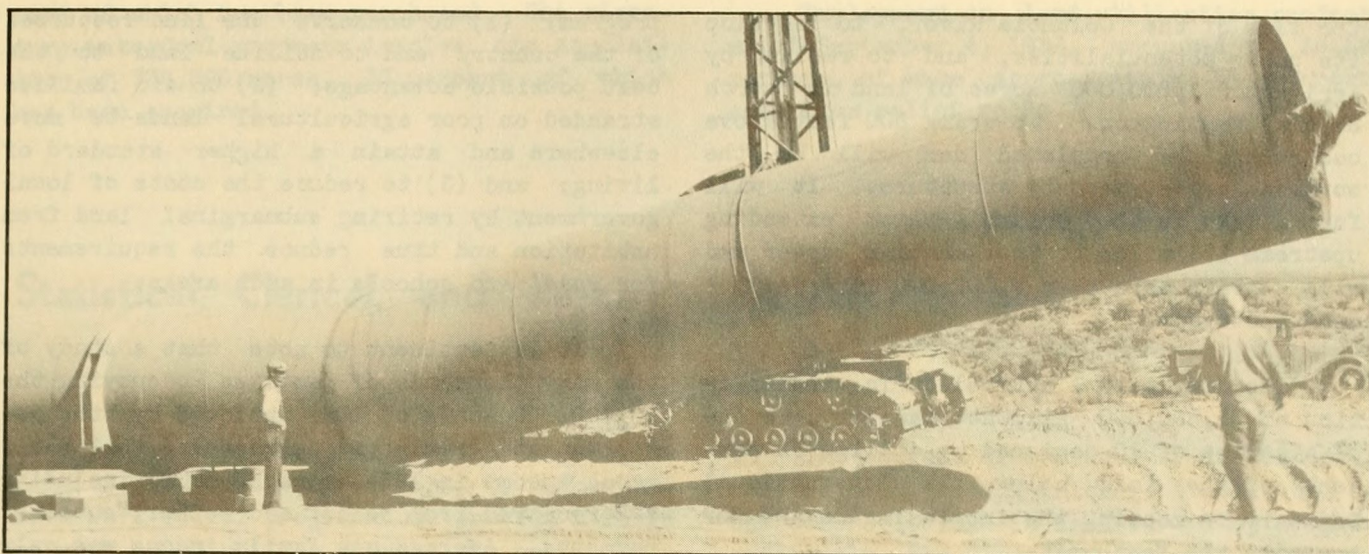
Temporary and permanent terrace outlet structures built	46,503
Temporary and permanent dams constructed for gully control	570,574
Rods of fence erected	290,919

Moreover, numerous areas of severely washed land and land susceptible to destructive washing have been retired from cultivation. On these, trees or permanent grasses have been planted. Rapidly expanding gullies have been controlled, covered over, and seeded to stabilize vegetation; and ravines, which had drained away subsoil moisture to such an extent that the productivity of the rich top-soil had greatly deteriorated, have been closed up.

The Soil Conservation Service is engaged in a diversified program of research projects designed to study the various aspects of soil erosion and to develop preventive and remedial methods of coping with the problem.

Nursery projects are a necessary part of the Soil Conservation Service program, particularly in developing soil binders and erosion-resistant vegetation. It is planned that a few nurseries shall be especially occupied





PLACING STEEL SIPHON FOR THE OWYHEE PROJECT

with assembling, propagating, and testing a good many species of plants. The Service is also making a determined effort to meet the need for immediately covering a portion of the dry regions of the West with permanent sod, through the use of native grasses now found in the various regions. In this connection it is hoped to enlist the aid of farmers who may harvest the grass seed as a source of income and thus advance the erosion-control program in a few years far beyond what the Soil Conservation Service might hope to accomplish by itself.

Allocations of ERA Act funds to the Service as of August 31, 1936, were \$21,787,198. Approximately 70 percent of expenditures already made are reported as having gone for labor. An average man-year cost of \$865 was reported by the agency up to June 15, 1936.

One month after the agency's program was inaugurated, approximately 4,700 persons had been taken from relief rolls and given employment. During the next two months about 2,200 persons were added per week, and by November 1935 the agency had reached its maximum employment of 32,000 workers. From this point on employment declined. Total employment as of August 29, 1936, was 16,737, with about 88 percent taken from relief rolls.

### Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior is engaged in bringing into use land of potentially high fertility, cultivation of which is made possible by the

creation of irrigation facilities. Through the conservation and utilization of available water supplies throughout the western part of the United States, this agency is making possible the economic development of low-production territory which presents every natural advantage except that of an adequate water supply.

It is estimated that the ERA Act allocations of \$64,697,000 (all of which is recoverable under the Reclamation law which provides 100 percent repayment on all irrigation work) for 23 projects will provide for the construction of 265 miles of canals, 1,430 canal structures, 13 miles of canal lining, 30,984 feet of tunnel excavation, seven dam spillways, and three dams and for increasing the height of another dam.

Chief among the operating projects (both in terms of amount of construction and employment) are the Grand Coulee Dam which has received an allocation of \$20,000,000, the All-American Canal with \$11,500,000, and the Casper-Alcoova project with an allocation of \$5,300,000. During the week ending August 29, employment on the Grand Coulee project totaled 5,187 persons, or nearly 50 percent of the Bureau's aggregate of 10,386, while the All-American Canal and Casper-Alcoova projects reported employment of 1,238, and 815 persons respectively.

The Grand Coulee Dam (only partially financed by ERA Act funds), one of the major projects in the Bureau's program for the development of the resources of the Nation, is the cardinal phase of a program to equalize



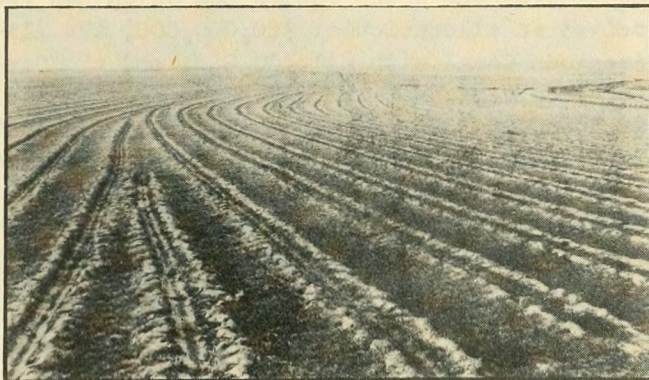
the flow of the Columbia River, to develop its power potentialities, and to reclaim by irrigation 1,200,000 acres of land in north central Washington. Towering 500 feet above bed rock, the completed dam will be the world's largest masonry structure. It will form a lake in the Columbia River extending upstream 151 miles to the Canadian border and will contain more than 5,000,000 acre-feet of useful storage.

The dam, with a hydroelectric installation of 1,890,000 kilowatt capacity, is one of a series of 10 designed to utilize 92 percent of the fall below the International Boundary in meeting the increasing demand for power in the Northwest.

The All-American Canal, located in southern California, is one of three construction features authorized under the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928. By diversion of waters of the Colorado River, the Canal will provide an adequate supply of water for the fertile Imperial and Coachella Valleys. It will make possible the year-round production of alfalfa, cantaloupes, lettuce, barley, corn, milo-maize, and small fruits, and thus facilitate the development of a prosperous agricultural district.

The Casper-Alcova project in Wyoming, as the first unit of a 66,000-acre project, will provide irrigation from the Seminole Reservoir for 35,000 acres of agricultural land. It is intended to devote this land largely to alfalfa in order to meet the imperative need for winter feed for range livestock in an important grazing area of which the Casper-Alcova district is the center.

CONTOUR FURROWS



### Resettlement Administration

Three chief objectives are involved in the Resettlement Administration's land-use

program: (1) to conserve the land resources of the country and to utilize land to the best possible advantage; (2) to aid families stranded on poor agricultural lands to move elsewhere and attain a higher standard of living; and (3) to reduce the costs of local government by retiring submarginal land from habitation and thus reduce the requirements for roads and schools in such areas.

It is pertinent to note that a study of the many thousands of families occupying the 10,000,000 acres of land optioned by the Resettlement Administration revealed that their gross income in 1934 averaged \$289, including \$72 received from relief and other "outside" payments. Average net family income was only \$88, clearly indicating the urgent need for land improvement or resettlement on better soil.

There are 203 development projects in the Administration's \$22,275,000 program. These include 94 agricultural development projects, 46 recreational projects, 31 Indian land projects, and 32 migratory-waterfowl projects. The Indian and waterfowl projects are being turned over to the Department of the Interior and to the Department of Agriculture, respectively, for development. The recreational projects were recently placed under the supervision of the National Park Service.

The major portion of the development work centers around agricultural demonstration activities, involving an area of 6,874,113 acres, about 10 percent of which has already been purchased. The projects, carried on in 41 States, consist principally of planting trees, building fire towers, cutting fire lanes, constructing check dams, terracing to prevent erosion, constructing reservoirs for recreational purposes or for the conservation of wildlife, improving streams, building roads, restoring range grasses, and constructing recreational and administrative buildings.

The recreational projects, consisting of wayside areas located on or near highways, are mostly in areas readily accessible to large centers of population. They involve the purchase of 428,429 acres, 15 percent of which has already been purchased. The Indian projects, intended to make available to the Indians a more ample supply of land upon which to maintain themselves, involve the acquisition of 1,260,039 acres, nearly 42 per-



cent of which has been purchased. The migratory-waterfowl projects involve the acquisition of 738,389 acres, 57 percent of which has been acquired.

Employment on land-utilization projects as of September 4, 1936, amounted to 36,362 persons, of whom approximately 57 percent came from relief rolls.

## Statistical, Clerical, and Research Projects

It has been recognized from the beginning of the Works Program that a comprehensive work relief program must provide a range of work opportunities appropriate to the particular skills of persons needing assistance. In the metropolitan areas of the Nation a comparatively large number of the unemployed population on relief rolls are white collar workers. As of January 15, 1936, approximately 1 out of 12 of the total employable relief population throughout the United States belonged to the professional, technical, and clerical group.

The problem of planning worthwhile projects upon which these persons could be employed to the best advantage was solved in part by white collar projects of the Works Progress Administration, and in part by the proposals of the several Federal agencies whose interests involved suitable operations of this type. A white collar program sponsored by Federal agencies was approved, and operations were begun in the late summer of 1935.

### Kinds of Projects

The several projects included in the program may be segregated generally into four classifications, namely, (1) the collection and tabulation of statistical data, (2) investigation, (3) education, and (4) research. Each classification is hereinafter treated separately.

### Collection of Data

The table on the following page outlines the Works Program activities of Federal agencies that involve the collection of diversified statistical data and the tabulation of already available data.

The Bureau of the Census is conducting two projects, one of which is statistical and the other clerical in nature. They are, respectively, the Census of Business Enterprise and Retail Trade in 1935, and the Alphabetical Index of the Population Census of 1900.

The Census of Business Enterprise and Retail Trade includes collection of pertinent data concerning employment, operating costs, sales or receipts, and problems of distribution for establishments in all phases of business and in every State in the Union. Tabulations of these data will present basic information and, when combined with that regularly obtained by Federal Agencies, will make possible a fairly well rounded picture of business in 1935. Twenty-four preliminary reports, covering four industries in several States, had been made public by September 1, 1936. The final report for the United States will probably be released in June 1937.

The Alphabetical Index project, located in St. Louis, Missouri, is employing about 2,500 persons in transcribing the records of the Population Census of 1900 to a card index. This work was undertaken as a result of a survey to determine the most reliable source of information concerning the age and birth date of persons applying for pensions under the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts. This information is indispensable to the individuals affected by the acts. Since the cost of searching for this information through the mass of unindexed census records averaged about \$3 for each individual search, it was felt that an alphabetical card index, which would reduce the cost to a few cents in each instance, would introduce substantial economies. It is intended eventually to transfer the card record to film so as to further reduce the cost of searches and increase the utility of the record.



**ALLOCATIONS FOR STATISTICAL AND CLERICAL PROJECTS CONDUCTED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES  
UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM A/**

Through September 1, 1936

Agency	Project	Allocations	
		ERA Act of 1935	ERA Act of 1936
Bureau of Census	Census of Business Enterprise and Retail Trade in 1935	\$6,427,000	\$550,000
Bureau of Census	Alphabetical Index of Population Census of 1900	1,804,948	514,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics) Bureau of Home Economics }	Study of Consumers' Purchases	B/ E/	412,500) 687,500)
U. S. Employment Service	Perpetual Inventory of Unemployment	546,500	-
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Farm Mortgage Survey	B/	533,440
Office of Education	Survey of Local School Units	328,675	-
Office of Education	Vocational Education and Guidance for Negroes	231,359	-
Office of Secretary, Treasury Department	Income Tax Survey	806,447	273,000

A/ Exclusive of WPA.

B/ Operated with funds allotted by WPA in 1935.

These projects are examples of the statistical and clerical phases of the white collar program. Other agencies, as outlined in the table above, are conducting studies which serve the double purpose of providing employment to persons of the white collar class and of supplying valuable information on a variety of subjects. The Study of Consumers' Purchases, being conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics, will make available for the first time comparatively complete data concerning consumers' habits and the relative magnitudes of the purchases of various commodities by families of different income levels. The Perpetual Inventory project, conducted by the United States Employment Service, has been undertaken in order to provide a centralized source where statistical information will be available currently as to persons registered for placement by the Employment Service, and will permit periodic summaries of these registrants by geographical area, age, sex, veterans' status, and other classifications.

### Investigation

The second classification of the white collar program includes projects of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Bureau of In-

ternal Revenue is conducting three tax investigations involving the inspection of the books and records of persons paying income, alcohol, and miscellaneous excise taxes, in order to detect delinquencies and evasions in payments. The program was conceived with the idea of determining the advisability of extending investigations under regular appropriations to include all taxpayers. The three projects have demonstrated that the increased activity would be self-supporting as a regular function and would tend to decrease the frequency of delinquency and evasion. A measure of the material success attained is found in the statement of recovered funds. During the 12 months of operation, assessments amounting to about \$20,555,000 were made against delinquent taxpayers, of which about \$7,600,000 has been collected and the balance of approximately \$13,000,000 is expected to be about 70 percent collectible. When compared with approximately \$4,000,000 obligated against the projects, it is evident that more than \$5 has been assessed and nearly \$2 collected for every dollar spent on the prosecution of the projects.

### Education

The projects included in the education classification are under the sponsorship of



the Office of Education. They are of two kinds, namely, the Radio Educational Project, involving periodic broadcasts (from Washington) of 15-minute programs over stations of the two major broadcasting companies, and a Public Forum project devoted to the establishment of civic education centers in 10 communities in as many States.

The Radio Educational Project is designed to promote the use of educational programs in radio broadcasting by demonstrating the possibilities of presenting entertaining programs which will also be of educational value. In the several months in which this work has been in full swing, five programs have been presented weekly and have been received with considerable enthusiasm by the public.

Public forums were designed to promote a better understanding and a more general discussion of current problems in government and world affairs. The 10 units in operation on September 1, 1936, have been received with enthusiasm by the communities where they are located. A library service has been established in connection with each unit of the project, and a measure of the stimulation of interest occasioned by the forums is the demand for the publications offered by the library service.

## Research

Research projects are being conducted by the Bureau of Standards, the Office of Education, the Bituminous Coal Commission, and the United States Employment Service. An example of this phase of the program is the Occupational Research project of the United States Employment Service, which is devoted to the development of specifications or descriptions of jobs in all types of industries. Results of the research will be of considerable value to the United States Employment Service and to private organizations in facilitating the placement of applicants. Also, it will permit the placement of applicants in industries in which the individuals have never been employed, but which call for skills similar to those required on their previous positions. Up to September 1, over 28,000 job descriptions had been secured from a number of establishments in each industry, and nearly 1,600 standardized job descriptions had been prepared. Approximately 25 percent of the total amount of work contemplated had been accomplished by September 1.

The Bureau of Standards is conducting a study of the permanency of building materials which are used in low-cost house construction and the results are expected to be of great value to the Federal agencies conducting (or planning to conduct) housing programs.

The Office of Education is sponsoring 200 separate studies in 57 universities and colleges throughout the country. Among the projects undertaken are the following studies: local and individual art units, student mortality in institutions of higher education, and correlation of high-school aptitudes and interest with success in college.

The survey being conducted with Emergency Relief Appropriation Act funds by the Bituminous Coal Commission is designed to determine the available supply of bituminous coal in this country, and the ease with which it may be extracted; new uses and markets for the supply; the amount of bituminous coal extracted from the several fields in operation during the past few years, and the disposition thereof; and the effect of importation on the industry. The work has been undertaken in the hope of developing means to relieve unemployment among miners and to aid in solving the various problems now faced in the bituminous coal industry. The survey is purely the work of compilation, tabulation, and analysis of data already available and does not contemplate any engineering surveys under the present scheme.

The Public Health Service has finished the work of collecting data for the Health Inventory, a study of the standards of public health throughout the Nation, a study of occupational morbidity and mortality, and communicable and chronic diseases in important cities of the United States. Analysis of these data, when finished in July 1937, will furnish information on the health of the Nation never before available in comprehensive form.

## Employment

Since the first white collar project was started in August 1935, projects of this type prosecuted by the several Federal agencies have provided employment for an average of about 16,000 persons daily, the peak being reached about February 15, 1936, when 21,861 persons were at work.



# Forest, Plant and Game Conservation

Needless devastation of forests and wildlife has been depleting these national resources to the extent of millions of dollars annually. The abundance of these natural resources in the early stages of the Nation's development permitted the population to use and to abuse them almost without restriction. Interest in conservation has been growing, however, for a generation or more, and during the past few years has been greatly advanced by the steps which the Federal Government has taken in promoting the conservation of forest, plant, and game resources.

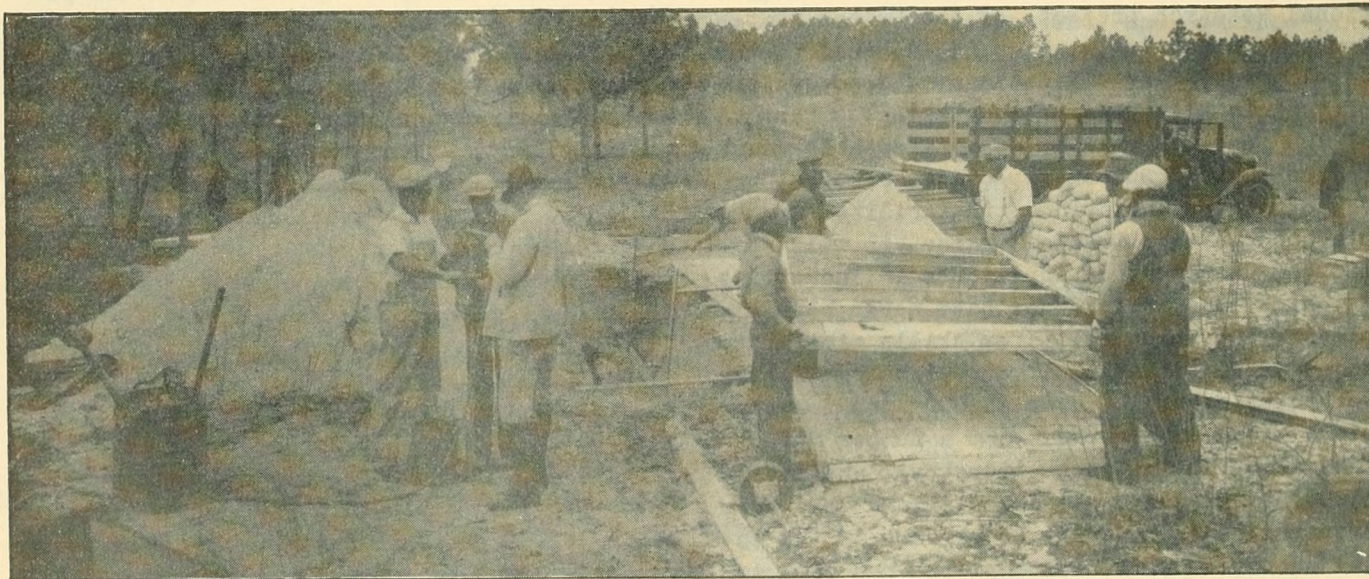
In order that the Federal Government might continue its conservation activities on an expanded scale, the President approved \$41,415,499 of funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935, and \$9,336,333 of ERA funds of 1936 to be expended by four Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Animal Industry, Biological Survey) and the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. The allocations by agencies are shown in Table 10 of Appendix B.

By means of these allocations the Government was able to advance its forest, plant, and game conservation programs by at least six years. Approximately 37,781 man-years of employment, at an average cost of \$767 per man-year, were used in this work.

## Bureau of Animal Industry

The passage of the ERA Act of 1935 provided funds which allowed the Bureau of Animal Industry to carry on extensive activities in the eradication of the cattle fever tick prevalent in Florida, Texas, and Louisiana. This species of tick disseminates the cattle disease, splenetic or tick fever, which has prevented the development of a profitable cattle industry in the infested areas. Allocations of \$1,127,100 allowed the Bureau to utilize 1,095 man-years of labor in inspecting or dipping 1,291,533 cattle and 143,442 horses and mules. This treatment considerably reduces the danger of spreading the infestation to other sections of the country. Because of these preventive measures, the Bureau has been able to permit the free movement of cattle from these areas and has made safe the introduction of pure bred cattle. Furthermore, such activities have assisted generally in diversifying the farming activities of the section through facilitating livestock growing.

Another activity of the Bureau is the control of the liver fluke disease which has become serious in Washington, Utah, Oregon, and Idaho. With the funds available, the Bureau has been able to conduct 25 demonstration projects in as many counties. The purpose of these projects is to inform the cattlemen how to control this usually fatal dis-



CATTLE DIPPING VATS



ease which attacks the livers of cattle.

As a result of the benefits derived by the cattle industry from the Bureau's work, additional demonstration projects have been established by a number of States in the territory affected.

### Biological Survey

One of the most important measures for the preservation of wildlife is the extension of the system of public wildlife refuges for waterfowl and upland game. In recognition of this fact, the Bureau of Biological Survey

prosecuted by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with public and private agencies. The Bureau's control and eradication activities affect species of insects and plants injurious to trees as well as to vegetative plants. A total of \$17,058,-431 has been made available to the Bureau from ERA funds of 1935 and 1936 to expand 12 of its regular activities. Six of these involve disease control work; five relate to control of species of insects destructive to trees and plants; and the remaining activity, of minor importance, involves the construction of field insectaries and other facilities.



DUTCH ELM  
DISEASE ERADICATION

has undertaken the construction of 70 small wildlife refuges in nine States, principally in the Dakotas. These projects are selected and designed to check water flow and prevent soil erosion, as well as to provide refuges for wildlife. During the recent drought the small reservoirs provided by these projects proved to be a valuable source of water supply. In addition, the wildlife that has been conserved is of incalculable value in destroying insects which attack crops and trees. Work was done on 57,932 acres (27,323 of which were submerged) and involved the construction of 27 dams and 7 diversion ditches. An island and a few miles of trail were also constructed to make these refuges more accessible.

### Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

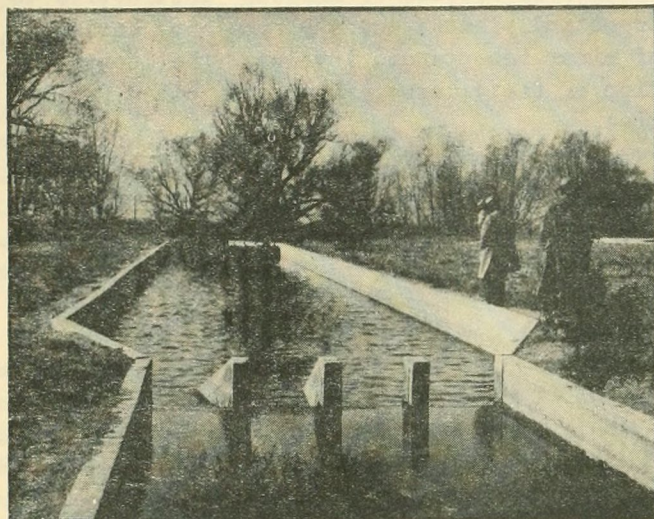
Work necessary to control or eradicate insect pests and plant diseases is being

Through the disease control projects of the Bureau, work is carried on to control the Dutch elm, white pine blister rust, citrus canker, phony peach, peach mosaic, and black stem rust diseases. Seventy-nine projects involving such activities were in operation in 41 States on August 31, 1936. Easily the most important of these projects are the white pine blister rust control and Dutch elm disease control. Both of these diseases are taking a heavy toll of white pine and elm trees. On the Dutch elm disease control project to date, over 8,000,000 elm trees have been inspected, over 6,700 diseased and 843,000 dead and dying trees have been removed, and over 336,000 have been marked for removal. Under the white pine blister-rust disease control program, approximately 2,300,000 acres of white pine lands have been cleared and more than 110,000,000 currant and gooseberry bushes (which are hosts for a fungus that lives alternately on them and on white pine trees) and 37,000 white pine trees have been treated to eliminate the rust



infection. These accomplishments are estimated by the Bureau to have advanced the control of these diseases by at least five years. In addition, encouraging progress has been made on each of the other four disease-control projects.

Of the insect-control activities, projects for the extermination of the gypsy moth are by far the most important. Large damage



RAINBOW TROUT POND

to fruit, shade, and forest trees by defoliation is brought about each year by the gypsy moth. As of August 31, over 3,000,000 acres of land and 12,000 miles of road had been scouted in determining the extent of the areas suffering from this insect. Additional work directed against the brown-tail moth, the thurberia weevil, and the pink boll-worm, and a comprehensive survey of the European corn borer are being conducted.

### Bureau of Fisheries

Under the Works Program, allocations amounting to \$45,996 were provided to the Bureau of Fisheries for the improvement of salmon-spawning streams in Alaska. This is being accomplished partly by destroying predatory enemies in Bristol Bay and partly by the construction of necessary fish hatcheries. Other operations of the Bureau are carried on in Texas, New Mexico, and North Carolina.

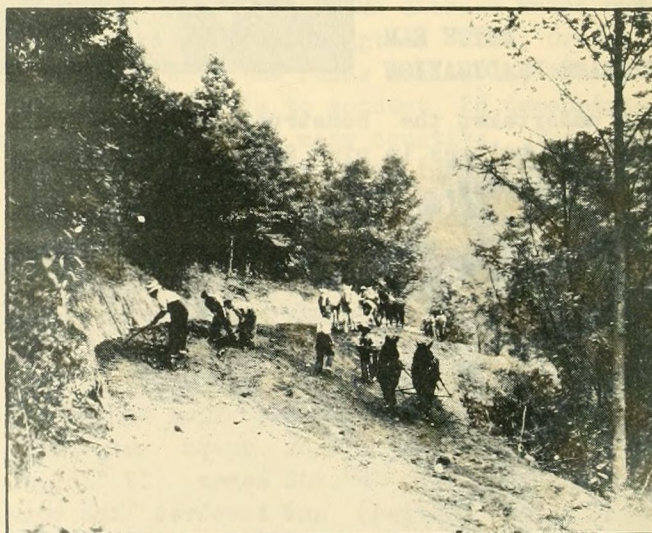
As the Bureau has no regulatory power over aquatic life in the States, its activity within States is limited to replenishing the supply of fish in streams and rivers. Under an allocation of \$110,000, construction is nearing completion on three hatcheries, with

a capacity of 800,000 fingerling trout, and 1,250,000 pond fish. The Bureau estimates that the value of the fish that will be reproduced by these hatcheries will greatly exceed the funds expended for their construction.

In Alaska, in contrast to the States, the Bureau has regulatory authority over all aquatic life. For the improvement of the salmon-spawning streams and grounds in southeastern and central Alaska, Works Program activity has been devoted to the completion of several buildings and ponds, as described in the following section of this report.

### Forest Service

One of the most immediate considerations which faces the Forest Service in preserving the forests is the protection of existing forest areas against the ravages of fire, insects, and diseases which are responsible for the annual loss of forest stands worth millions of dollars. Allocations amounting to \$18,647,625 were provided for the construction of lookout houses from which fires may be quickly discovered, telephone lines over which reports may be transmitted, and roads and trails over which firefighters may be readily transported. Man-power has been fur-



WORK IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

nished for spraying chemicals on diseased trees and insects and for other eradication activities. In the establishment of these facilities, the Forest Service has planned 49 projects located in 46 States, 2 Territories, and the District of Columbia. This work includes research in forestry and forest strip



planting which prevents erosion. In addition, the Service received \$12,125,000 for the acquisition of land for national forests. To date this allocation has enabled the Service to acquire options for the purchase of 2,891,918 acres, at a cost of \$11,598,336.

The Service's projects have been planned and executed not only to protect the forests against fire, insects, and diseases, but also to improve existing timber stands by thinning and other cultural treatment, to develop nurseries and reestablish forest stands by the planting of deforested areas, to reduce or control soil erosion as a means of flood control, and to create more favorable conditions for wildlife. Operations have been completed on about 80 percent of the jobs contemplated under the allocation for work projects.

A true evaluation of the benefits derived from the Service's projects must take into account not only the millions of dollars in timber stands that have been saved, but also the importance of forests stands as a regulator of stream flow, a preventer of soil erosion, a habitat for wildlife, and as a recreational facility.

## Employment

Works Program operations in the field of forest, plant, and game conservation got under way by June 30, 1935, when a total of 2,076 persons were reported as employed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Employment expanded during subsequent months and by October 30, 1935, the total had reached 37,757. Of this number, 19,383 persons were employed by the Forest Service and 17,559 by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. After this date, inclement weather forced these two major Bureaus to curtail their operations so that employment dropped to 28,516 persons at the end of January. Each succeeding month showed a moderate increase in employment until on April 25, 1936, a total of 36,245 persons were at work. More favorable weather conditions permitted a sharp increase in employment to 51,764 persons by the end of August. Of this number, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine employed 27,703 persons, and the Forest Service, 20,491. The Bureaus expect employment on their projects will show little change until the latter part of December 1936 when unfavorable weather will force curtailment.

## Works Program in Territories and Possessions

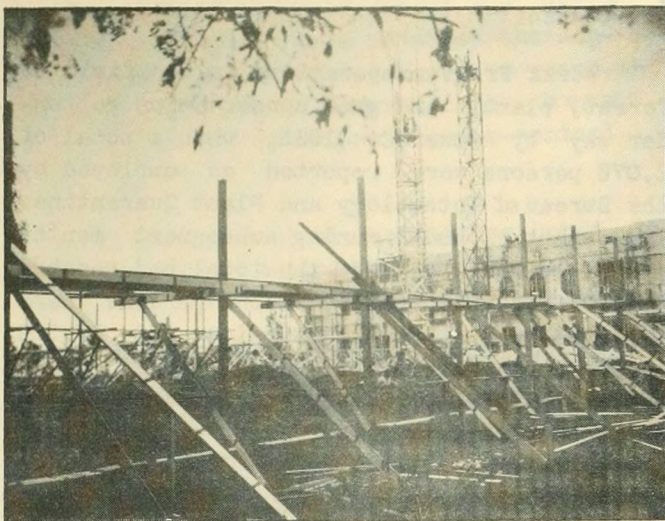
Works Program rehabilitation and work relief in Possessions and Territories is being carried on largely through the activities of the following Federal agencies: the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands, the Public Works Administration, the Alaska Road Commission, the Quartermaster Corps, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Forest Service, the Treasury Procurement Division, and the Office of Education. The work of these agencies is all part of a closely integrated program having as its chief objectives: better housing, more extensive electrification, improved roads, and a general improvement in standards of living.

### Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico is predominantly agricultural. For years, however, heavy tropical rains have eroded the land and driven large numbers of those dependent upon the soil into congested urban centers. A comprehensive reconstruction program, both rural and urban, has therefore become essential to the island's economic existence.

Since Puerto Rico was unable to finance this reconstruction program alone, Federal aid has been extended for that purpose. The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was created May 28, 1935, and assigned to carry





**A NEW BUILDING  
FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO**

out a program for the islands which covers: (a) rural rehabilitation, (b) rural electrification, (c) slum clearance and low-cost housing, (d) university building construction, (e) reforestation, forestation and prevention of soil erosion, (f) the construction of a cement plant, and (g) other work relief projects. These seven major divisions encompass some 62 projects and involved a total allocation up to August 31, 1936 of \$33,240,395 from ERA Act funds of 1935. An additional allocation of \$1,106,400 has been made from 1936 ERA Act funds for several new types of projects. At the end of August 1936 total employment on all projects amounted to 43,790 persons.

About \$23,500,000 was allocated for the rural rehabilitation program. These funds covered the financing of loans to farmers for purchase of farm lands; the purchase of 75,750 acres of public land; the construction of 13,073 houses, 2,250 animal sheds, 10 central service farms, and 45 workers' reconstruction camps; and the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and fences. All of this work is well under way.

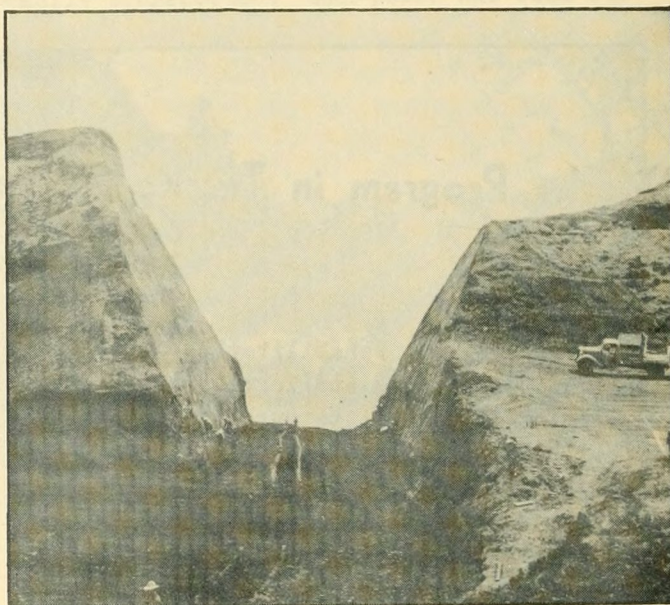
The rural electrification program embraces primarily the development of five hydroelectric projects, three of which are for transmission and distribution lines. These projects, nearly one-half completed, will furnish the electricity urgently needed for lighting and other household purposes, and for the operation of coffee mills in the rural areas.

Soil erosion and disturbed natural irrigation have brought about widespread destruc-

tion of the coffee industry and the impairment of tobacco farming. As a result many persons have migrated to San Juan, Puerto Rico's capital. This influx has not only increased poverty there, but has also endangered the well-being of the inhabitants by creating unsanitary living conditions. Many houses are fire traps. Housing projects are therefore essential to the welfare of the islands. To this end \$2,200,000 was allotted for slum clearance and low-cost housing construction, which was started October 15, 1935.

Another major part of the reconstruction program has to do with the construction of various buildings, laboratories, roads, and sidewalks in conjunction with the University of Puerto Rico. This institution supplies the islands with technically skilled men to develop their agricultural resources and to protect public health.

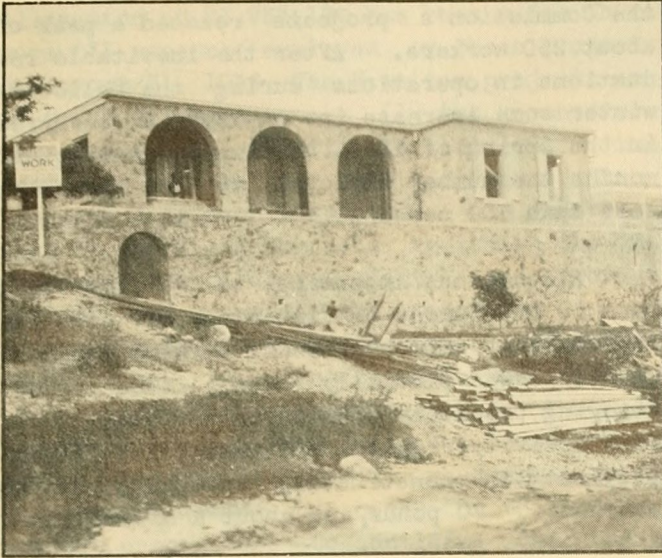
The Housing Division of the Public Works Administration has two projects in Puerto Rico. These projects are entirely distinct from those of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration and are being developed under an allocation of \$775,000. One is in San Juan, Puerto Rico's capital, and the other is in Caguas, an island city of Puerto Rico.



**NEW ROADBED IN HAWAII**

These new communities will provide low-rent houses of simplified, one-story, reinforced concrete construction with practical provision against the rigors of hurricanes and earthquakes. The privilege of gardening in the rear of the houses will alleviate one of the problems confronting the Puerto Rican -





**COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT - VIRGIN ISLANDS**

that of obtaining home-grown foodstuffs.

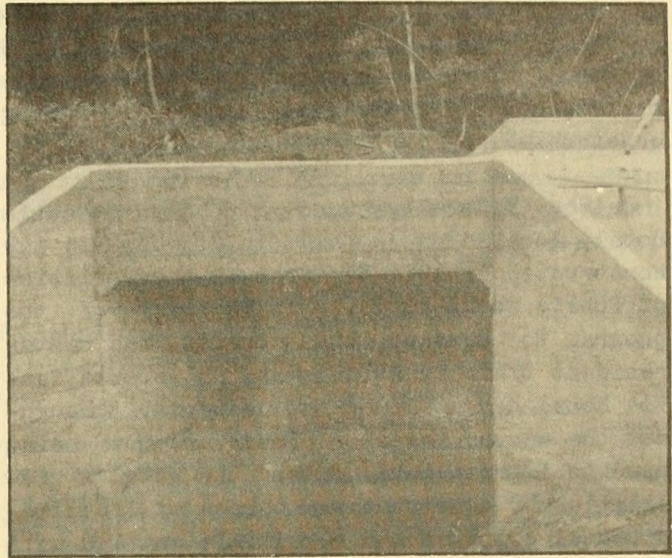
An allocation of \$7,000 has financed the work of the Forest Service in Puerto Rico. This has consisted wholly of land acquisition surveys, mapping, and examinations of proposed additions to the Toro Negro Purchase Unit which has been established on the island.

The Emergency Conservation Work (CCC) employs 1,752 persons and has nine camps in Puerto Rico: four in the Caribbean National Forest, three in insular forests and two in military reservations. The work, which is similar to that done in the States, involves principally the improvement of national parks and forests; the increase of recreational facilities by construction of roads, bridges, trails, picnic grounds, and shelters; and the construction of firebreaks, telephone lines, and observation towers, as a more efficient means of preventing forest fires.

### Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands also have suffered from the depression in recent years. In an effort to improve conditions an allocation of \$434,600 for a work relief program was made on November 23, 1935, to the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands. Under this program 761 persons were employed during the week ending August 29, 1936.

The program is planned largely to effect



**BOX CULVERT - CANAL ZONE**

permanent improvement in the economic conditions of the Islands and to establish tourist facilities. It involves three major efforts: (a) the construction of roads, (b) community development, and (c) hotel and cottage construction.

Road construction and resurfacing work has progressed rapidly during the past six months. To date nearly 21 miles of road and 12 miles of scenic trails have been completed. The rural rehabilitation program is devoted chiefly to the establishment, maintenance and operation of six community projects. In addition, a group of small holders is acquiring, under an easy amortization plan, plots of land averaging six acres, with a small comfortable house on each plot. The homesteaders will be able to raise food for subsistence and enough in excess to augment their small incomes. There are already indications of the success of the program. To date over 90 percent of the homesteaders, who are paying for their land and buildings under the terms of a 20-year contract, have made payments to the Government on the due date. Some advance payments have also been made.

Since 1932 a total of 3,639 acres of land have been purchased for homestead projects in the Virgin Islands. Of this land, 215 acres were transferred to the Navy Department for airports. Of the remaining 3,424 acres, 1,569 are already under cultivation by 268 homesteaders and approximately 1,165 acres (including 1,005 purchased with ERA Act funds) are now being cleared for



early allotment to 105 additional homesteaders. Sixty-four new or rebuilt houses (146 rooms) of stone or concrete have been completed, and 47 additional houses are being constructed.

The Federally-owned Bluebeard Castle Hotel, located on a hill in St. Thomas, was constructed in 1934-35 from an appropriation of Public Works funds. It is part of the program to develop the tourist and winter resident trade in St. Thomas. Bluebeard Castle Hotel has operated at capacity throughout the winter season. Funds are now being used to improve and extend the hotel's facilities by constructing three or four additional cottages and a multiple cottage unit of 15 rooms, which will considerably increase its capacity.

The Public Works Administration has two classes of work under way in the Virgin Islands: first, municipal and civic improvement projects, and second, low-cost housing and slum clearance projects. There has been an allotment for the first type of project of \$40,000 which is being used for street improvement on St. Thomas and St. John Islands. These projects are being pushed towards completion. A \$91,939 project for municipal improvements is making satisfactory progress. The \$64,892 low-cost housing project on St. Croix Island is 45 percent completed; and the projects on St. Thomas Island, costing \$109,140, are about 40 percent complete. A third housing project, to cost \$41,800, on St. Croix Island, is still in the hands of the architects.

Emergency Conservation Work employed 221 men in two CCC camps in the Virgin Islands during the last week of August 1936. As of August 31, the Procurement Division reports one project operating in the Virgin Islands, with a total of five artists engaged in easel painting.

## Alaska

The Alaska Road Commission has received allocations of \$671,500: \$426,500 for construction of a road from Anchorage to Matanuska, \$120,000 for the construction of local public roads in the Matanuska Valley; and \$125,000 for the Palmer-Anchorage road project.

During the summer of 1935 employment on

the Commission's projects reached a peak of about 250 workers. After the inevitable reductions in operations during the following winter some increase in employment occurred in the spring of 1936. During the subsequent months the number employed totaled somewhat less than 100 persons.

Allocations amounting to \$45,996 were made to the Bureau of Fisheries for the improvement of salmon-spawning streams in Alaska. This was partially accomplished by destroying predatory enemies in Bristol Bay. This activity created 126 man-years of employment in constructing 10 buildings, a pumphouse, 70 ponds, and about a mile of road.

Under an allocation of \$58,670 the Forest Service is making land acquisition surveys and maps of the Tongas and Chugah National Forests of Alaska.

The Non-Federal Division of the PWA has six projects under way in Alaska, involving the construction of a waterworks and sewer system in Douglas, schools at Juneau and in Valdez, a city hall at Anchorage, municipal improvements at Cardova, and street improvements at Petersburg. The total cost of these projects exceeds \$270,000.

On August 29, 1936, approximately 160 CCC enrollees in Alaska were engaged in activities similar to those in the United States.

## Hawaii

The Territory of Hawaii has received \$1,379,736 of the Works Program highway and grade-crossing funds. Of this \$926,033 is to be spent on highways, roads, and streets, and \$453,703 on grade-crossing elimination projects. Employment provided by these projects rose from 20 persons on January 1, 1936, to a total of 331 persons on August 15, 1936.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has three projects approved and started in Hawaii under an allotment of \$65,000 from 1936 ERA Act funds. These projects involve the repair and construction of buildings, roads, walks, transportation facilities, public utilities, and the repair of waterfront structures. As of August 29, 1936, a total of 467 workers were employed on these projects.

The Quartermaster Corps has six projects in the Territory of Hawaii, for which an



allocation of \$1,733,170 has been made. There were 633 persons employed on these projects on August 31, 1936. The Hawaiian projects are of three distinct types: (1) the reconstruction and repair of buildings and other improvements at various forts (four of these projects have been completed); (2) construction at Schofield Barracks, including the improvement of buildings, electric and sewerage systems, and grounds, and provision for an adequate water supply; (3) the construction of highways, including the Kole Pass Highway (to provide adequate communication between Schofield Barracks and Lualualei Naval Reservation) and the 21-mile Wahiwa-Pupakia Trail Highway. Blasting has begun on the former project preparatory to building the road. On the latter project six miles have been paved.

The Public Works Administration has four projects in Hawaii, involving the construction of waterworks at Honolulu, Kauai, and

Hilo. These will cost \$661,818, \$19,040 and \$328,160, respectively. A hospital at Keokea will cost \$505,578.

Emergency Conservation Work (CCC) on August 29 had 1,062 employees in Hawaii. This work, similar to that in the States, is under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

### Canal Zone

The Quartermaster Corps is operating two projects in the Canal Zone, under an allocation of \$700,000. During the last week of August 253 persons were employed. One project, concerned with the construction of army barracks, includes work on buildings, sewer mains, and water connections; the other has to do with the construction of highways to connect military reservations in the Zone. This work, proceeding rapidly, is about 70 percent complete.

## Other Federal Agency Activities

To complete discussion of activities of Federal agencies participating in the Works Program, attention must be directed to three groups of agencies that have not been dealt with thus far. These groups consist of agencies prosecuting projects for the improvement of Federal property, agencies carrying on special rural programs and agencies with certain miscellaneous programs. Generally speaking, the 15 agencies comprising the three groups are carrying on programs more limited in scope than those of the agencies already discussed. Total funds allocated for their work, as of August 31, 1936, amounted to \$38,105,447.

### Improvements to Federal Properties

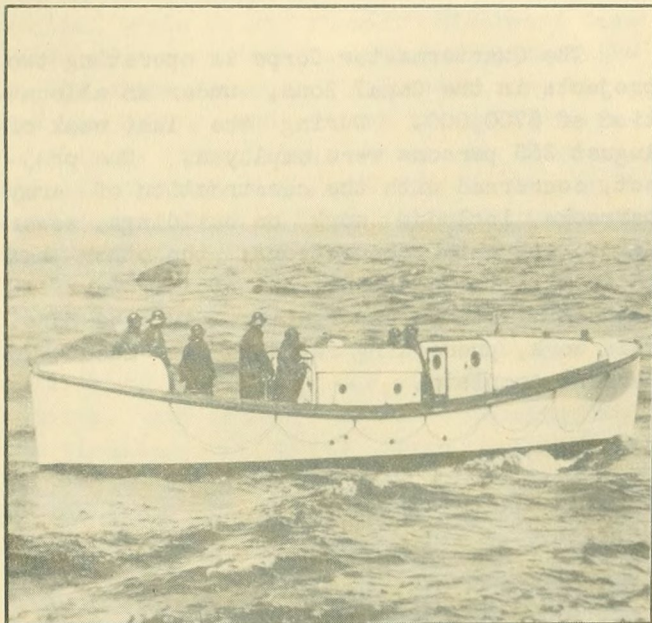
At the inception of the Works Program, when established Government departments were requested to survey their activities with a view to the development of projects which

could be included in the Works Program, a number of divisions of Federal departments, with scattered field stations and other properties, found portions of their facilities in need of repair, reconditioning, painting, or landscaping. The agencies had insufficient appropriations to prosecute this work. Much of the necessary work fitted in well with the requirements of the Works Program: it would bring lasting benefits in the form of improved public facilities which would not be developed otherwise; it would be of such a nature that it could be initiated and brought to completion quickly; the major portion of contemplated expenditures would go for payrolls of workers available from relief rolls.

Allocations totaling \$6,977,482 had been approved by the end of August for 91 projects involving improvements, repairs, reconditioning and construction on properties operated by 11 Government agencies, namely, the Extension Service and Bureaus of Agricultural En-



gineering, Dairy Industry, and Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Lighthouses of the Department of Commerce, the Geological Survey and St. Elizabeths Hospital of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Labor, the United States Coast Guard and Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, and the Veterans Administration.



COAST GUARD LIFEBOAT BUILT WITH ERA FUNDS  
SELF BAILING AND SELF RIGHTING

The major projects in terms of the amounts of money involved were those sponsored by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Coast Guard, the Veterans Administration, and the Procurement Division of the Treasury.

#### Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization

Four projects approved for operation by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization involve removal of debris, cleaning of walls and floors, landscape grading, repairs to furniture and equipment, and similar work at immigration stations at Ellis Island, New York, Gloucester City, New Jersey, Boston, Massachusetts, and the district headquarters building in Detroit. The repair work at Boston has been completed and the remaining projects are approaching completion.

#### Coast Guard

The Coast Guard received allocations

for 15 projects involving the rebuilding, repair, and modernization of telephone lines which comprise the communication system between Coast Guard stations, and the dredging of a channel leading to the Coast Guard station on Governors Island in New York harbor; 25 projects devoted to the reconstruction and reconditioning of shore facilities, modernizing and rebuilding 127 Coast Guard stations, and miscellaneous work on station buildings; and 8 projects for the construction of patrol boats, picket boats, harbor craft, crash boats, life boats, and other craft to replace obsolete equipment and to make possible more effective operations. As of August 31, 1936, the Bureau reported that about 49 boats had been constructed, about 125 miles of transmission lines laid, about 82 stations repaired, and that dredging operations were nearing completion.

#### Veterans' Administration

Allocations to the Veterans' Administration were approved for the repair and improvement of 16 hospital buildings and surrounding grounds. Five of these projects have been completed and the remainder are nearing completion.

#### Procurement Division

Allocations to the Procurement Division of the Treasury are making possible the decoration of Government buildings throughout the United States with murals and sculpture requested by various departments or agencies of the Federal Government. A group of artists is also working on easel paintings which are distributed on request to Federal agencies. By September 10 of this year 4,712 easel paintings had been completed, 101 additional sketches approved, and 14 mural, sculpture, and poster projects completed.

#### Other Agencies

Other projects for improvement to Federal property have been operated by the Extension Service, the Bureaus of Agricultural Engineering, Dairy Industry, and Lighthouses, and St. Elizabeths Hospital. All projects of these agencies were completed by June 30, 1936. The nature of the work done by the agencies discussed in this section that have prosecuted projects for improvement of Federal property is summarized in the table on the following page.



**PROJECTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY A/**

As of August 31, 1936

Agency	Number of Projects	Net Allocations	Description of Projects
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>\$6,977,482</b>	
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Engineering	2	7,151	Landscaping, paving, etc.; construction of loading platforms at two experimental stations.
Dairy Industry	1	3,000	Terracing, fencing, and repair work at experimental station.
Extension Service	1	4,066	Remodeling and improvement of Dep't. of Agriculture exhibits.
Plant Industry	13	40,493	Reconditioning and improvements at agricultural stations and experimental farms.
Department of Commerce			
Lighthouses	1	20,000	Repair and construction of roads on lighthouse reservations.
Department of the Interior			
Geological Survey	2	104,913	Removing fire hazards and improving equipment at Naval Petroleum Reserve; repair or replacement of stream gauging stations damaged or destroyed in 1936 floods.
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1	9,453	Improvement of grounds and buildings.
Department of Labor			
Immigration and Naturalization	4	175,752	Reconditioning, painting, landscaping, repairs to buildings and furniture, etc., at four Immigration Stations.
Department of the Treasury			
Coast Guard	48	4,850,950	
Communication Program	15	417,128	Rebuilding, repair, and modernization of telephone lines; dredging.
Station Modernization	25	2,507,064	Reconstructing and reconditioning shore facilities; modernizing and rebuilding Coast Guard Stations.
Boat Construction	8	1,926,758	Construction of 11 patrol boats, 18 picket boats, 2 harbor craft, 5 crash boats, life boats and other craft, with equipment.
Procurement	2	543,584	Decoration of Federal buildings with paintings and sculpture; razing one building.
Veterans' Administration	16	1,218,120	Repair and improvement of buildings and lands on hospital properties.

**A/** Not including similar projects of agencies whose activities are discussed separately in this report.

### Special Rural Programs

In addition to the Resettlement Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies previously mentioned, the Rural Electrification Administration and the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture have received allocations under the ERA Act of 1935 for the prosecution of special activities in rural areas.

#### Rural Electrification Administration

The Administration engages in activities designed to acquaint the farm population with the possible uses of electricity on farms and to advise local farm and business groups regarding the construction of rural electric

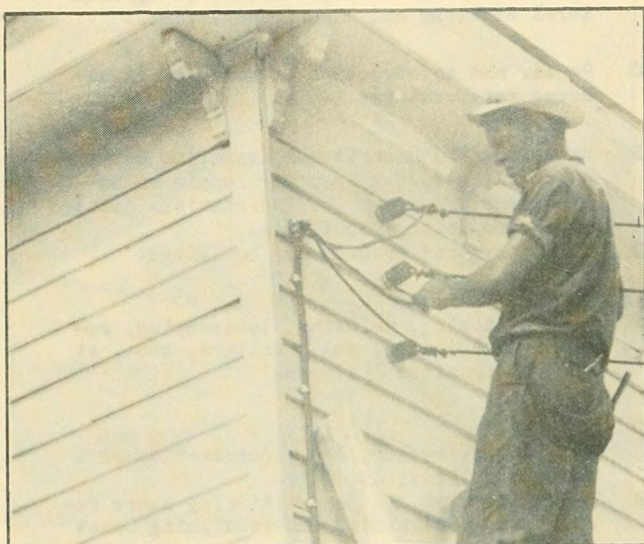
transmission and distribution lines and systems. Through loans to private corporations, cooperative associations and State and public bodies, it finances the construction of rural distribution lines.

Through August 31, 1936, allocations had been approved totaling \$15,086,128. Five projects had been completed involving allocations of \$741,542 and providing 715 miles of electric lines to serve 3,025 customers. Seventy-six projects, with allocations of \$14,314,586 representing 12,923 miles of line and serving 48,595 customers, were under construction or in the stage of preliminary negotiations. One allocation of \$30,000 had been made for the purpose of financing the wiring of customers' premises. Loan contracts



had been executed on 61 of the distribution line projects and 19 were actually under construction.

On May 20, 1936, the President approved the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 which continued the Rural Electrification Administration for 10 years. Under this act, moneys to be loaned by the REA during the fiscal year ending July 30, 1937, will be made available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Projects for which allocations from 1935 ERA Act funds have been made will be completed with these funds.



Extension Service

An allocation of \$2,000,000 was made to the Extension Service, pursuant to the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act approved February 29, 1936, for "allocation and payment to the States in the Southern Great Plains area or to farmers therein for wind erosion control." The primary purpose is to make funds available for grants to farmers in the "Dust Bowl" area for the purchase of gasoline and oil to operate tractors with which they are able to furrow or otherwise treat the land to reduce loss from soil blowing.

As of July 1, 1936, grants totaling \$1,394,065 had been approved, covering 39,864 applications for funds for the protection of over 8,750,000 acres of land.

### Other Activities

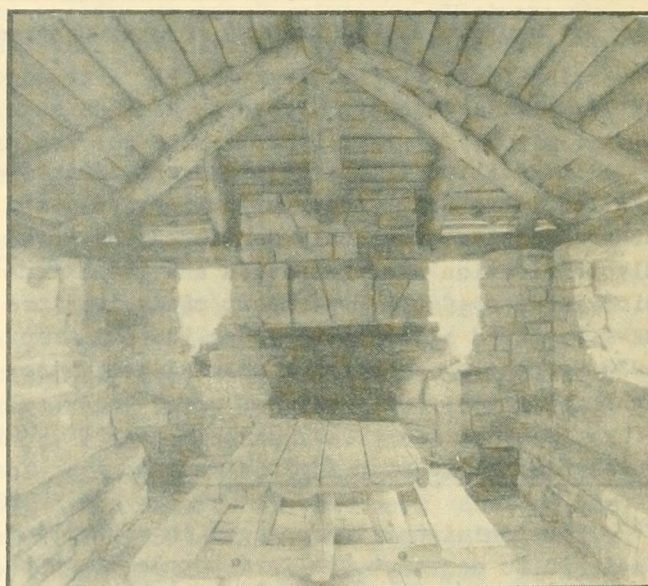
#### National Park Service

The National Park Service has received allocations totaling \$1,425,185 for the pre-

liminary survey and construction work for the Natchez-Trace Parkway from Natchez to Tupelo, Mississippi. Of this amount \$150,000 is being used for the preliminary survey and the remainder has been reserved for the construction phase of the project. Work is to be conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads and financed by monthly reimbursement vouchers. The survey portion of the project is in progress but construction has been held up pending the outcome of a ruling by the Attorney General of Mississippi that counties must match State funds which are provided to aid in financing the project.

Allocations for land purchase totaling \$922,750 have been made to the National Park Service, and \$77,240 has been provided for the repair of flood-damaged Federal property in the District of Columbia. In addition, \$6,750,000 has been approved for the Jefferson Memorial project in St. Louis, Missouri. Pending the outcome of injunction suits on this project, work preparatory to land acquisition is being continued.

The National Park Service is cooperating with the Resettlement Administration in the development of a program for the utilization of lands, purchased under the Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration, which are adaptable to use for recreational purposes. In line with its policy of establishing a system of accessible outdoor recreational areas distributed over the country in such manner as to meet the urgent and immediate needs of people in various sections of the country, the National Park Service has



INTERIOR OF A TRAILSIDE SHELTER



set up 46 projects in demonstration of the recreational uses to which these lands might be put. These projects are operated by the National Park Service personnel with funds allocated to the Resettlement Administration. On August 1, 1936, the full responsibility for their operation was placed upon the National Park Service and allocations totaling \$3,487,162 were approved for prosecution of work projects involving the construction and improvement of recreational and related facilities, and for the operation of 34 transient camps and a beach erosion control project which had previously been operated by the Works Progress Administration.

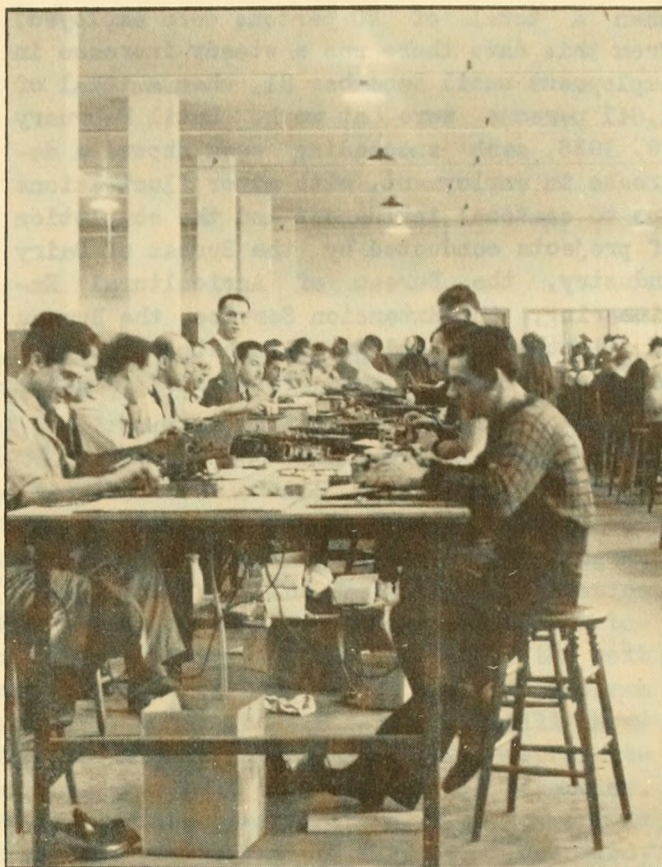
#### Office of Indian Affairs

Practically the entire Indian population of 332,000 persons is in need of material assistance. In an effort to relieve the poverty of these persons, the President provided the Office of Indian Affairs with \$1,879,250 to conduct a program of rehabilitation involving direct relief grants, community improvements, and self-help projects. Of the allocation, \$482,500 was earmarked for direct relief and the remaining \$1,396,750 is being used largely for loans and grants to individuals or tribes for the construction and repair of homes, barns, out-buildings and root-cellars; for the development of wells and springs; and for the clearing and improvement of lands for small farms and gardens. Social standards have been raised considerably by better and more sanitary housing facilities which are being constructed under this rehabilitation program. Root-cellars and canning kitchens are helping the Indians to conserve their food supply and are thus helping to solve the problem of undernourishment. Sewing, woodworking, rug weaving, and other handicraft shops are enabling the Indians to provide more adequate furnishings for their homes and to gain a small income through outside sales.

Since February the program has advanced steadily. Construction is more than 90 percent complete on 664 new houses, 561 new out-buildings, and 380 buildings to house self-help enterprises such as canning kitchens, woodworking shops, grist mills, arts and crafts projects, and similar undertakings. In addition, 749 houses have been repaired.

#### Library of Congress

In view of the fact that blindness is be-



ASSEMBLING TALKING BOOK MACHINES

coming an affliction of old age to an increasing extent and that older persons generally do not readily learn the Braille system the need for a device to aid this handicapped group is growing greater. To assist blind persons (who number about 115,000) allocations totaling \$423,000 were made by the President to the Library of Congress for assembling 11,000 talking book machines which are to be distributed among the States according to population. The machines, a specially adapted type of phonograph contained in a single portable unit, are then made available to the blind on a loan basis. Special book-length sets of records also are provided. Of the machines to be constructed, 1,000 are to be spring-driven in order to provide for those not having access to electrical energy. The other 10,000 machines are electrically operated. About 4,830 of the latter are completed and have been distributed.

#### Employment

Operations on the projects involved in the three activities included in this section began during the week ending August 31, 1935,



when a total of 50 persons were employed. From this date there was a steady increase in employment until December 21, when a total of 2,841 persons were at work. Until February 29, 1936, each succeeding week showed a decrease in employment, with minor fluctuations due to seasonal influences and the completion of projects conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, the Extension Service, the Bureau of Lighthouses, and St. Elizabeths Hospital. Largely because of more favorable weather

conditions, beginning with the spring months, there was a steady increase in the total number of persons employed until June 27, 1936, when a peak of 6,671 persons was reported. Subsequently the trend of employment under the group, excluding the National Park Service, has been downward. During August the National Park Service took over projects which had been prosecuted previously by WPA and the Resettlement Administration with a resulting marked increase in employment by this agency.



# Workers and Their Earnings

## Number of Workers

During the months following the initiation of the Works Program, employment was necessarily delayed while thousands of projects submitted by sponsors of WPA projects and by Federal agencies were being examined and approved. By the end of November 1935 a large reservoir of projects had been approved and those actually under way were sufficient to treble employment during the month and virtually achieve the goal of putting 3,500,000 persons to work. During the next three months employment continued to increase, although at a reduced rate. By the end of February, 3,850,000 persons had Works Program jobs. Subsequently, with the improvement in industry and the seasonal pick-up in agriculture, employment was reduced. In July the occurrence of a new emergency, the widespread drought, necessitated an expansion of employment to provide aid for farmers in the most seriously stricken States.

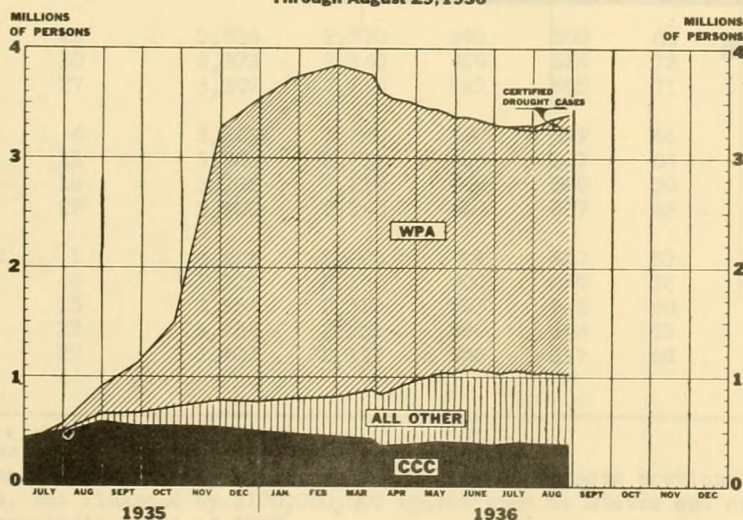
The respective roles played by the different agencies participating in the Works Program have changed materially in the course of the past year. At the beginning, the bulk of employment was provided under Emergency Conservation Work which had been initiated

early in 1933 but became part of the Works Program in April 1935 through the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The 487,000 men engaged in this work at the end of July 1935 represented 85 percent of the total Works Program employment and the 594,000 working at the end of August (the all-time peak for Emergency Conservation Work) constituted about 65 percent of the total for the Program. By the end of the next month (September 28, 1935) the WPA program was under way, and ECW, although still showing the largest employment figure, represented less than half the total of all agencies. Thereafter the general trend of employment on Emergency Conservation Work was downward, with some fluctuation at the beginning of new enrollment periods. By the end of August 1936 less than 400,000 men were working under this agency.

WPA projects have provided the bulk of Works Program employment since the end of October 1935. More than 2,740,000 persons, constituting about 78 percent of the total, were working on these projects by the end of the year. At the peak of Works Program employment in February, when the number of persons on WPA payrolls exceeded 3,000,000, the proportion was slightly higher. From that time until the end of June WPA employment was curtailed in accordance with the policy of transferring all possible workers to projects of other Federal agencies and to private industry.

With the continued expansion of other agency projects and the increased activities in agriculture and private industry there was a decline in the number employed on WPA projects. By the end of June slightly more than 2,250,000 persons, or about 68 percent of the Works Program total, were employed on these projects. This downward trend continued in July at which time

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT  
Through August 29, 1936

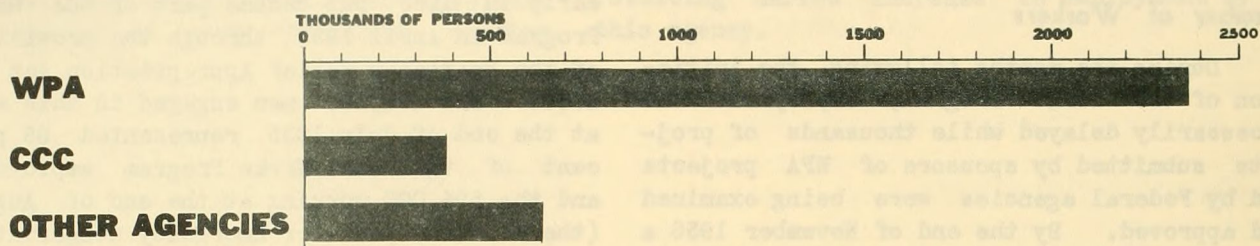


WORKS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION 1750

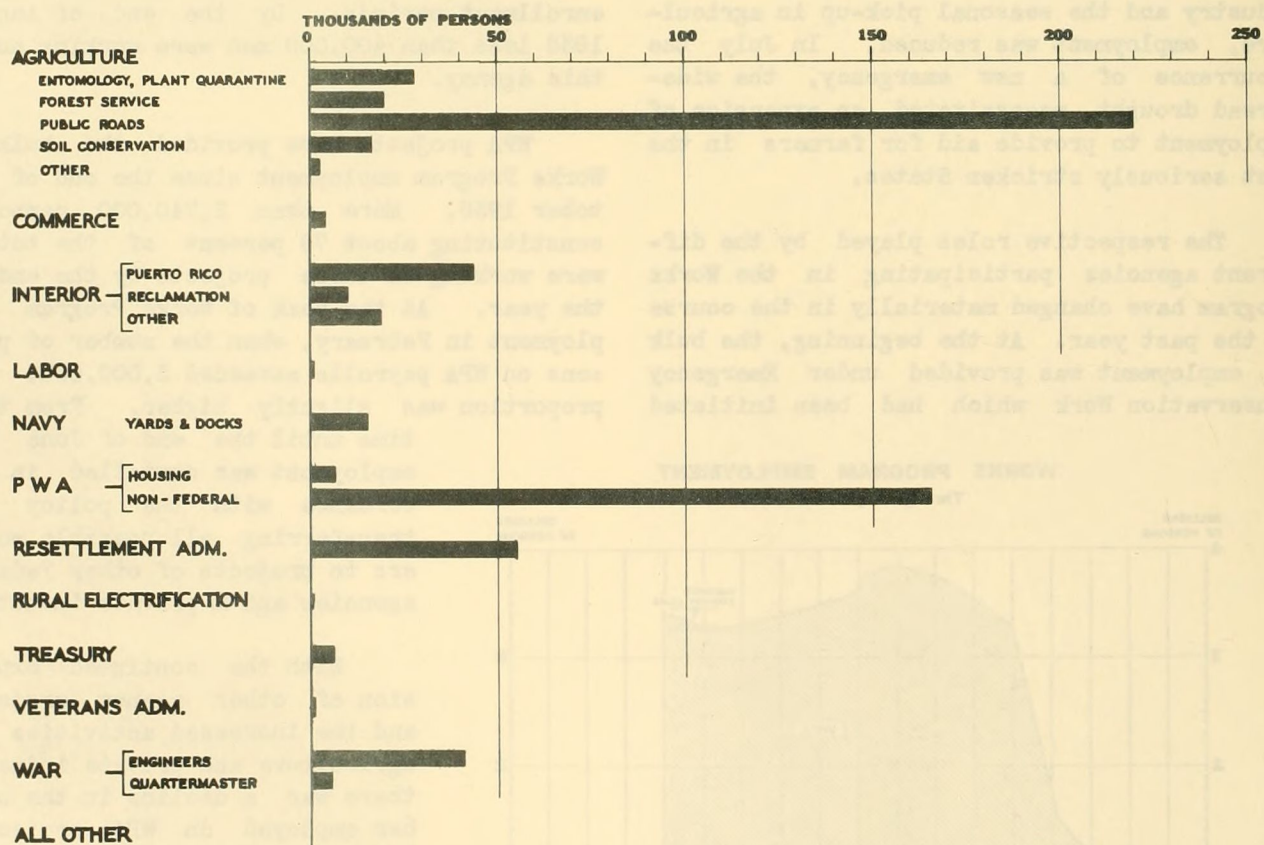


# WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES August 29, 1936

## MAJOR AGENCIES



## OTHER AGENCIES (EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC)





WPA employment had declined more than 25 percent from its February peak. During July drought conditions in the Middle West reached emergency proportions and expansion of employment was authorized in States where a large percentage of the counties had been designated by the Department of Agriculture Drought Committee as emergency drought areas. With the addition of certified drought cases to projects in these States WPA employment increased to a total of over 2,370,000 by the end of August. At that time almost 136,000 drought cases (see the table on page 92), about 6 percent of the WPA total, had been given employment on water conservation and highway work in the drought areas.

Employment under Federal agencies other than the CCC and the WPA expanded at a relatively slow rate during the early months of

the Works Program. This may be attributed partly to the fact that much of the work was to be done under contract, necessarily involving some delay, and partly to the difficulties inherent in operating larger construction jobs during winter weather. By the end of 1935 more than 250,000 persons were working on projects of these other agencies, but they represented only 7 percent of the Works Program total. With the approach of more favorable weather, however, employment on these projects increased more rapidly, and at the end of June more than 665,000 persons were at work, constituting about 20 percent of the total employed on Works Program jobs. Subsequent employment by other agencies has been relatively stable, although the completion or approaching completion of projects and the exhaustion of funds allocated under the ERA Act of 1935 have resulted in some

#### WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

Excluding Administrative Employees

July, 1935 to August 1936

(Thousands of Employees)

Week Ending	Grand Total	WPA	Emer- gency Conser- vation Work	Total Other Agencies	Agri- culture (Excl. Public Roads)	Other Agencies				Reset- tlement Adminis- tration <u>A</u>	War	All Other
						Navy	Public Roads	PWA				
1935												
July 31	573	70	487	16	7	1	0 <u>B</u> / 0 <u>B</u> / 7 <u>B</u> / 31 <u>B</u> / 74	<u>C</u> / <u>C</u> / 1 1 4	2 3 4 5 6	6 16 31 48 55	<u>C</u> / 6 8 13 27 35	
August 31	915	253	594	68	35	8						
September 28	1,126	456	557	113	51	11						
October 26	1,505	777	555	173	60	15						
November 30	3,272	2,484	544	244	62	16						
December 28	3,511	2,740	519	252	61	17	53	15	17	54		
1936												
January 25	3,724	2,926	486	312	58	18	66	34	32	55	49	
February 29	3,850	3,036	459	355	60	17	68	41	47	54	68	
March 28	3,751	2,872	434	445	61	15	107	77	60	56	69	
April 25	3,516	2,570	391	555	65	17	161	119	70	55	68	
May 30	3,373	2,340	409	624	72	15	199	152	63	54	69	
June 27	3,302	2,256	381	665	71	10	232	168	65	50	69	
July 4	3,269	2,240	390	639	66	10	221	167	61	46	68	
11	3,280	2,233	400	647	64	9	230	170	64	43	67	
18	3,296	2,239	408	649	59	10	236	171	63	43	67	
25	3,309	2,248	404	657	62	10	239	171	64	43	68	
August 1	3,303	2,263	403	637	57	10	223	175	64	42	66	
8	3,325	2,280	400	645	56	12	226	175	54	42	80	
15	3,364	2,323	395	646	60	13	224	176	55	36	82	
22	3,384	2,351	389	644	63	15	219	174	54	34	85	
29	3,400	2,377	386	637	68	16	207	171	55	34	86	

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.



**NUMBER OF CERTIFIED DROUGHT CASES AND TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS  
EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS**

**Weeks Ending July 18 to August 29, 1936**

(Subject to Revision)

Week Ending		Total	Certified Drought		Certified Drought Cases as Percent of Total
			Cases	Other	
1936					
July	18	2,238,974	23,897	2,215,077	1.1
	25	2,248,113	30,790	2,217,323	1.4
August	1	2,262,761	37,900	2,224,861	1.7
	8	2,279,612	50,392	2,229,220	2.2
	15	2,322,594	93,208	2,229,386	4.0
	22	2,350,750	114,531A/	2,236,219	4.9
	29	2,376,565	135,834	2,240,731	5.7

A/ Employment during week ending August 21.

reduction in the numbers of persons working.

Among Federal agencies (other than the CCC and WPA) operating projects under the Works Program, the Bureau of Public Roads and the Public Works Administration are of outstanding importance in regard to numbers of employees. The programs of these agencies, however, were not well under way during the early months of the Program. In September 1935 the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks provided most of the other agency employment. By the end of March 1936 the Bureau of Public Roads was employing almost a quarter of the 445,000 persons working on the projects of other agencies. The Public Works and Resettlement Administrations were employing about 17 percent and 13 percent, respectively. At the end of August almost a third of the Works Program employment provided on projects of agencies other than the CCC and WPA was reported by the Bureau of Public Roads. More than a quarter was provided on PWA projects. No other agency provided half as many Works Program jobs as either of these agencies.

The State-by-State distribution of persons working on projects of the WPA, CCC, and other Federal agencies is shown for August 29, June 27, and preceding three-month intervals in the table on page 126. For the week ending August 29, 1936, New York (including New York City) reported the largest total, followed by Pennsylvania and Illinois, the only other States in which more than 200,000 persons were employed. About a fourth of all

persons employed under the Works Program were located in these three States. More than 100,000 persons had Works Program jobs in each of six other States - California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Texas.

### Persons from Relief Rolls

The major objective of the Works Program has been to provide work for employable persons who would otherwise be on the rolls of public relief agencies. In order to achieve this purpose it was specified by Executive order at the initiation of the Program that

preference in employment be given to persons from relief rolls and that other persons be employed only when workers with the necessary skills were not available from relief sources. Employment of such non-relief persons was limited to 10 percent of the total number of workers except in cases where specific exemption was secured.

To insure the fulfillment of this requirement local public relief agencies made certification as to the relief standing of workers referred to the United States Employment Service for assignment to Works Program jobs. Assignment of workers made prior to June 30, 1936, and referrals for Works Program employment since that date, have been made by the USES whether workers came from relief rolls or other sources. The exemptions to this policy were usually occasioned by the absence of local employment offices.

Throughout the operation of the Works Progress Administration program about 95 percent of the persons employed have been certified as in need of relief. Relief employment on Emergency Conservation Work has been almost as consistent, but at a level somewhat below that on WPA projects, with the proportion of persons from relief sources running around 88 percent during the past 12 months. On projects of other Federal agencies the proportion of workers absorbed from relief rolls varies widely, not only among agencies but also under the same agency from month to month. The first type of variation is a direct result of the diversity in types of projects in operation; agencies prosecuting major construction projects under contract



find it necessary to secure a much larger proportion of their workers from non-relief sources than do agencies doing repair and improvement jobs and other work requiring less highly skilled workers. An important factor in the variation under a single agency over a period of time is the usual necessity of employing supervisory and skilled persons almost exclusively at the initiation and also at the completion of a project; the bulk of the employment of unskilled and other workers obtained from relief rolls comes during the full operating stages. Thus, the proportion of workers from relief rolls often varies with the stage of operation of the agency's projects.

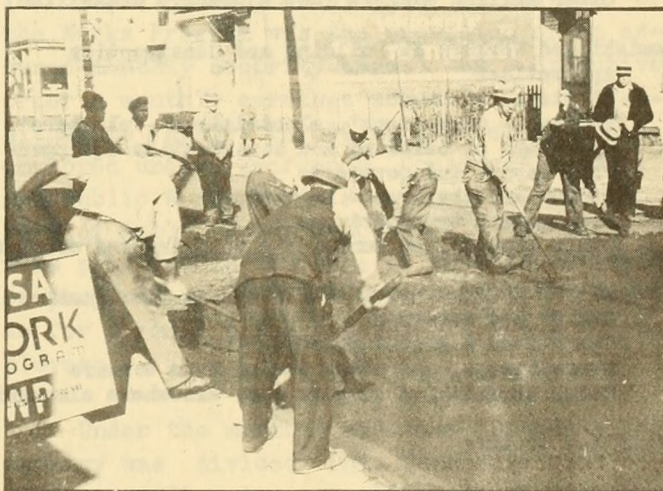
Three major agencies other than WPA reported more than 90 percent of their total employment at the end of August as comprising certified relief persons. These agencies - the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks - had generally maintained this level throughout their operation, although the number of relief persons employed under each of these agencies had dropped slightly below the 90 percent level during some months. Two other agencies, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Quartermaster Corps, had employed large numbers of persons from the relief rolls, running to more than 90 percent of their total employment during earlier months. By the end of August, however, the proportions had dropped to a little more than 80 percent. The decline in the relative number of persons from relief rolls who had jobs on Quartermaster Corps projects coincided with the general decline in employment following the completion or approaching completion of projects. The major cause of the drop in proportion of workers from relief rolls on projects of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was the progress of work on the Dutch elm disease and white pine blister rust projects. Most of the work of eradicating the plants which are hosts to these diseases has been completed and the treatment of trees has begun. Since the treatment work requires relatively skilled workers who often are not available from relief rolls, the proportion of total workers secured from relief rolls has dropped. There are, in addition, a

number of other agencies with relatively small employment which have reported more than 90 percent of their workers taken from relief rolls.

### Occupations

The occupations at which workers on these projects were given jobs are shown in the accompanying tabulation. <sup>1/</sup> The table covers all persons employed under the Works Program except those engaged in Emergency Conservation Work, youths employed on NYA and WPA projects, and persons working on projects of a few other Federal agencies for which reports were not submitted but which in no instance employ more than a few hundred persons. The 3,462,000 persons included in the tabulation have been classified according to about 50 specific types of jobs grouped under 5 major occupational classes in addition to the unskilled and unknown groups. Almost 88 percent of the workers, or about 3,031,000 persons, were employed under the WPA, while the remaining 431,000 were working on projects of other Federal agencies, notably the Bureau of Public Roads and the Public Works Administration.

Four percent of all persons employed under the Works Program are assigned as professional and technical workers, such as teachers, technical engineers, draftsmen, musicians, and playground workers. More than 5 percent are employed as office workers, chiefly clerks, stenographers and typists, and statistical editors and enumerators. A slightly smaller proportion are engaged in a supervisory capacity as project supervisors or foremen. Persons working as skilled and semiskilled laborers, employed largely on



SEMISKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

<sup>1/</sup> Information regarding occupations, monthly wage rates, and actual earnings is derived from a study of persons whose names appeared on the Works Program payrolls ending during March 1936.



NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS <sup>A/</sup>

March 1936

Assigned Occupation	Total	Men	Women
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,462,220</b>	<b>2,991,339</b>	<b>470,881</b>
<b>Professional and Technical Workers</b>	<b>136,800</b>	<b>84,811</b>	<b>51,989</b>
Actors	6,262	4,249	2,013
Architects, draftsmen, and technical engineers	22,463	22,228	235
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	4,847	3,701	1,146
Librarians and librarians' assistants	5,139	791	4,348
Musicians and teachers of music	13,244	11,241	2,003
Nurses	4,467	275	4,192
Playground and recreational workers	18,616	12,209	6,407
Teachers (except of art and music)	40,365	15,282	25,083
Writers and editors (except statistical editors)	3,560	2,523	1,037
Other professional and semiprofessional persons	17,837	12,312	5,525
<b>Office Workers</b>	<b>185,214</b>	<b>128,888</b>	<b>56,326</b>
Bookkeepers, accountants, and auditors	8,637	7,003	1,634
Payroll clerks and timekeepers	50,300	46,726	3,574
Clerks (except payroll clerks and timekeepers)	76,898	51,415	25,483
Statistical editors and enumerators	22,950	18,825	4,125
Stenographers and typists	23,163	3,277	19,886
Other clerical and office workers	3,266	1,642	1,624
<b>Project Supervisors and Foremen</b>	<b>174,854</b>	<b>153,114</b>	<b>21,740</b>
Foremen - construction (roads, streets, and sewers)	48,260	48,260	
Foremen - construction (except roads, streets, and sewers)	47,624	47,624	
Foremen - non-construction projects	21,311	12,126	9,185
Project supervisors, managers, and assistants	57,659	45,104	12,555
<b>Skilled Workers in Building and Construction</b>	<b>208,376</b>	<b>208,376</b>	
Blacksmiths	6,375	6,375	
Bricklayers and stonemasons	29,791	29,791	
Carpenters	77,012	77,012	
Cement finishers	9,722	9,722	
Electricians	6,687	6,687	
Operators and engineers - construction equipment	13,671	13,671	
Painters	30,337	30,337	
Plasterers	4,177	4,177	
Plumbers, and gas, pipe, and steam fitters	9,780	9,780	
Sheet metal workers	2,316	2,316	
Stone cutters, carvers, and setters	5,122	5,122	
Structural iron and steel workers	5,083	5,083	
Other skilled workers in building and construction	8,303	8,303	
<b>Skilled Workers not in Building and Construction</b>	<b>10,902</b>	<b>10,660</b>	<b>242</b>
Machinists	1,489	1,489	
Mechanics	5,094	5,094	
Other skilled workers (not elsewhere classified)	4,319	4,077	242
<b>Semiskilled Workers in Building and Construction</b>	<b>143,037</b>	<b>143,037</b>	
Apprentices	3,204	3,204	
Blasters	4,457	4,457	
Helpers - carpenters', electricians', plumbers', etc.	22,057	22,057	
Operators of building and construction equipment	13,949	13,949	
Pipe layers and coverers	5,509	5,509	
Rodmen and chainmen - surveying	8,014	8,014	
Tractor and truck drivers	61,908	61,908	
Other semiskilled workers in building and construction	23,939	23,939	
<b>Semiskilled Workers not in Building and Construction</b>	<b>63,154</b>	<b>24,567</b>	<b>38,587</b>
Guards and watchmen	6,833	6,822	11
Operatives - printing, etc.	3,768	1,133	2,635
Seamstresses, and other sewing room workers	34,353	880	33,473
Other semiskilled workers (not elsewhere classified)	18,200	15,732	2,468
<b>Unskilled Workers</b>	<b>2,529,077</b>	<b>2,228,276</b>	<b>300,801</b>
<b>Occupation not specified</b>	<b>10,806</b>	<b>9,610</b>	<b>1,196</b>

<sup>A/</sup> Does not include administrative employees, persons employed in Emergency Conservation Work, or youths employed at NYA rates. Data on several agencies, none of which employed more than a few hundred persons, are not available.

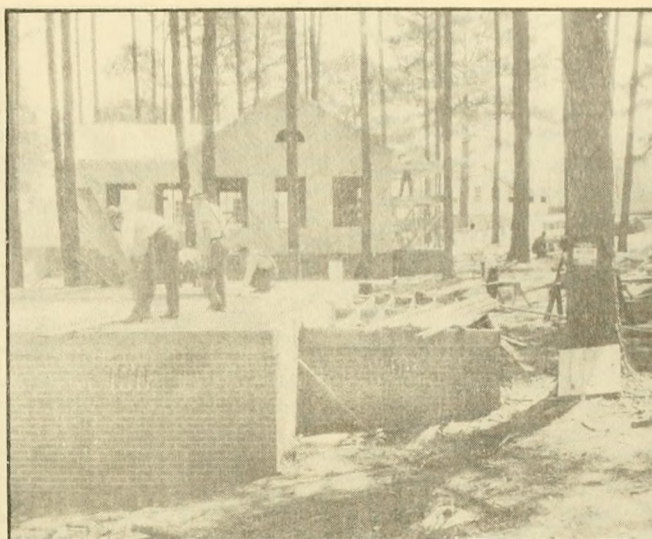




PROFESSIONAL

building and construction projects, make up more than 12 percent of the total employment. The remaining 73 percent are working at unskilled jobs involving both the heavy manual work and the lighter tasks that require little skill or experience.

Skilled and semiskilled workers, largely employed on building and construction projects, made up a much larger proportion of the workers on projects of other Federal agencies than on WPA projects. However, with respect to actual numbers WPA projects employed about three times as many skilled and more than twice as many semiskilled workers. Carpenters, painters, and bricklayers were the most important of the groups represented among skilled workers on WPA projects, and carpenters and operators of construction equipment were outstanding on those of other agen-



SKILLED WORKERS

cies. Of the semiskilled workers on both WPA and other agency projects, tractor and truck drivers were most numerous, but they represented a much larger proportion of the total workers on other agency projects than on WPA projects. Office workers also made up a greater proportion of the employees under the other agencies than under WPA, chiefly because of the large numbers of statistical editors and enumerators, and clerks working on projects of the Bureau of the Census. On the other hand, professional and technical workers constituted more than twice as large a proportion of WPA than of other agency employment. Three-quarters of the WPA workers were engaged in unskilled work as compared with 54 percent of the persons employed on projects of other Federal agencies.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN EACH MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP EMPLOYED BY WPA AND OTHER AGENCIES

March 1936

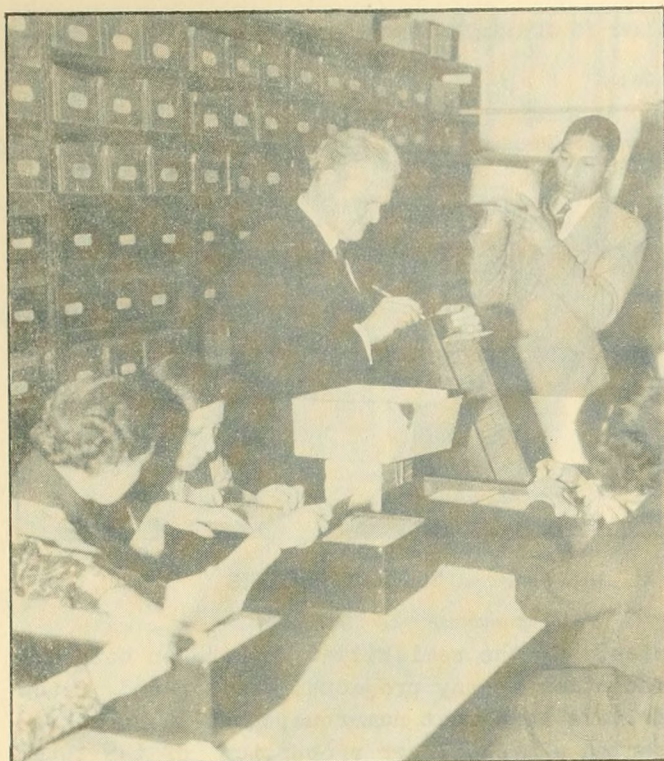
Occupational Group	Total	WPA	Other Agencies
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & technical	4.0	4.3	1.8
Office workers	5.4	4.9	8.7
Project supervisors & foremen	5.0	4.8	6.7
Skilled workers	6.3	5.3	13.3
In bldg. & construction	6.0	5.1	12.5
Not in bldg. & construction	0.3	0.2	0.8
Semiskilled workers	5.9	4.8	14.1
In bldg. & construction	4.1	3.1	11.1
Not in bldg. & construction	1.8	1.7	3.0
Unskilled workers	73.1	75.8	54.4
Occupation not specified	0.3	0.1	1.0

Monthly Wage Rates and Earnings

A policy adopted at the initiation of the Works Program was the provision of an assured monthly security wage. By Executive order a monthly earnings schedule was established to apply to all workers except those employed under Emergency Conservation Work, the Public Works Administration, and the Bureau of Public Roads. Subsequently exemptions were provided in the case of persons employed on projects prosecuted under contract as well as for a small percentage of WPA project employees.

Under the monthly earnings schedule the country was divided into four wage rate regions according to general levels of wages and costs of living. Within each region, wage rates were varied according to the four dif-





#### INTERMEDIATE OR SEMISKILLED

ferent classes of work at which workers might be assigned (unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical) and according to five different population groups for the counties in which the projects might be operated. The highest wage rates in each region are paid in counties where the 1930 population of the largest municipality exceeded 100,000, while the lowest rates apply to counties in which the largest urban center contained less than 5,000 persons.

#### Security Wage Workers

The 2,819,000 persons who were employed on WPA projects at security wage rates in March were assigned at an average wage rate of \$52.03 for the month. Their actual earnings during the month averaged \$45.91 per worker, or slightly more than 88 percent of the full assigned rate. Persons newly assigned to projects as well as those who leave the program during the month receive only pro-rated compensation; this tends to reduce the general average of earnings below the assigned wage scale. Deductions of pay made because of illness or other lost time also tend to reduce the average.

The differentials incorporated in the monthly earnings schedule are reflected in

the variations of both average monthly wage rates and earnings from one wage rate region to another. The highest wage rates, averaging \$60.35, were reported for Region I where the highest rates in the earnings schedule apply and where a relatively large proportion of the workers were assigned in the more highly paid wage classes. Monthly wage rates in Region II averaged \$40.99 as compared with \$30.28 in Region III and \$28.68 in Region IV where the lowest rates specified in the schedule are in effect. The small difference between the averages for Regions III and IV is a result chiefly of the larger proportion of workers in Region IV who were assigned in the more highly paid wage classes on jobs requiring more highly skilled types of work. Subsequent to March the differentiation in wage rates between these two regions was eliminated, Region III being redefined to include Region IV.

#### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY WAGE CLASSES AND WAGE RATE REGIONS

March 1936

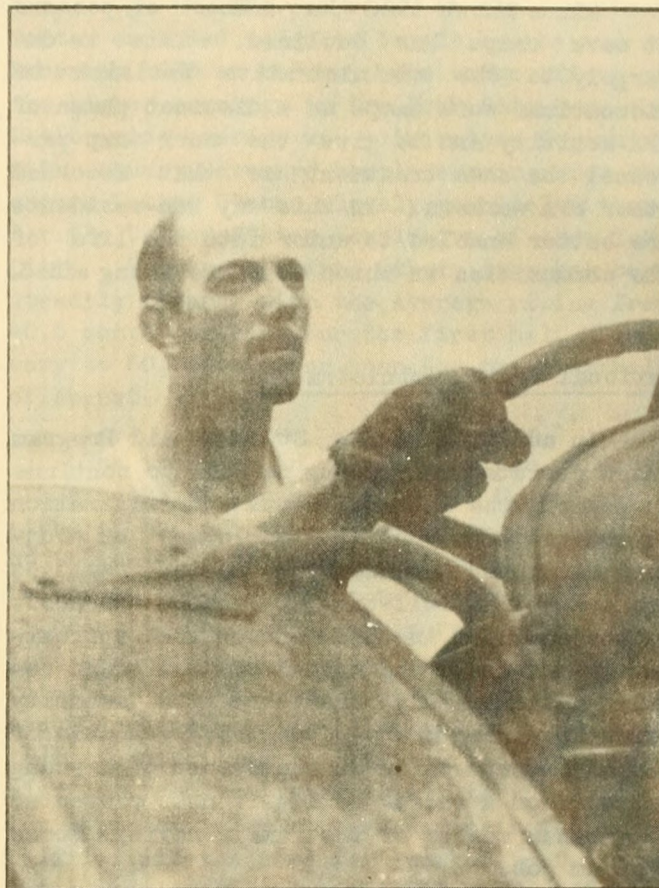
Wage Class	United States	Wage Rate Region			
		I	II	III	IV
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Security Wage Workers</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>
Unskilled	74.7	73.2	82.7	86.4	72.3
Intermediate	8.5	8.6	5.4	6.9	12.1
Skilled	9.1	10.1	4.9	6.7	7.9
Professional and technical	3.2	3.6	1.9	2.4	2.8
<b>Non-Security Wage Workers</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>

Similar variations occurred in average wage rates from State to State within the same wage rate region. These result in part from differences in the proportion of counties located in the higher population groups where higher wage rates apply, and in part to variations in the proportions of workers assigned to the higher wage classes. Differences in the magnitude and scope of wage adjustments authorized by State Administrators also contribute to the variations among the States.

A special study made for March 1936 indicates roughly to what extent workers earned less than the full wage rate through personal, as contrasted to project, factors. Limited to persons under continuous assignment - persons who could have worked throughout the entire month and earned the full monthly wage at which they were assigned - this study reveals



that workers on WPA projects lost about 5 percent of their potential monthly earnings through absences due to illness and other causes not connected with project operations. It was also found that the larger the amount the worker could have earned, the smaller the proportion which he voluntarily lost. For instance, workers in the most highly paid wage class (professional and technical) lost only 2 percent of their potential earnings as compared with almost 6 percent lost by workers (unskilled) in the lowest paid wage class. Even within the unskilled wage class, workers who were assigned at the higher rates (those applying to the larger population centers) in general lost a smaller proportion of their potential earnings voluntarily than the unskilled persons assigned at lower rates. This tendency of losses to diminish as potential earnings rise was observed among both men and women, and among workers from relief rolls and non-relief workers alike. It also held true in all but seven States, in only one of which was the tendency definitely reversed.



#### Special Groups of WPA Workers

Distinct differences in the characteristics of certain groups of WPA workers have necessitated their employment on bases somewhat different from that governing the employment of most WPA workers. These groups are composed of persons employed in supervisory and technical capacities at wage rates other than the established monthly earnings schedule, persons working on WPA projects operating their own equipment, persons employed at WPA work camps, and young persons between the ages of 16 and 25.

An administrative order provides that up to 10 percent of the project employees may be exempted from payment in accord with the security earnings schedule. In March 1936, exemptions of this kind were made for less than 5 percent of all persons working on WPA projects. Most of these persons, who are paid in accord with wage rates prevailing locally, are employed in supervisory capacities as project managers or foremen, clerks (particularly payroll clerks or timekeepers), or technical engineers.

For the prosecution of many WPA projects various types of equipment, particularly trucks, tractors, or drays, are essential. This equipment is obtained in many instances from persons who operate their own equipment.

The amounts paid to owner-operators include compensation for the rental of the equipment as well as for the personal services of the owner. Their earnings therefore are not comparable to those of regular employees on WPA projects whose wages represent compensation for personal services only.

In March 1936, when WPA employment was practically at its peak, almost 39,000 persons were listed on WPA payrolls as operators of their own equipment. Almost all (97 percent) of the persons employed on this basis were from relief rolls. More than 22,000 of them, or about 57 percent of the total, were tractor or truck drivers, and a third were teamsters or draymen.

Employment has been provided at WPA work camps for persons non-resident to the communities in which they sought aid. These persons, typically men without families, have been supplied subsistence, including food, lodging, and other services, in addition to wages set at the rates of \$15, \$20, and \$25 for unskilled, semiskilled, and skilled work, respectively. In March 1936 nearly 40,000 persons employed in about 190 different camps were working on flood control, public buildings, roads, and other projects located in 41 States.



Since March 1936 the number of persons at work camps has declined. This is due largely to the administrative decision to discontinue work camps as a distinct phase of WPA activity and to give the work camp personnel the same treatment as that accorded other WPA workers. In this way non-residents are better enabled to enter into the life of the communities in which they are being aided.

#### National Youth Administration

In addition to its Student Aid Program which assists needy young persons to continue in school, the National Youth Administration is charged with providing employment on projects for young persons from relief families who are not in full-time attendance at school. Youths employed in this manner work approximately one-third the normal WPA hours and receive approximately one-third the security wages specified in the established schedule of monthly earnings. Such employment of a young person from a relief family is not prevented by another member of the family having a Works Program job.

#### **NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON NYA PROJECTS, BY WAGE CLASSES A/**

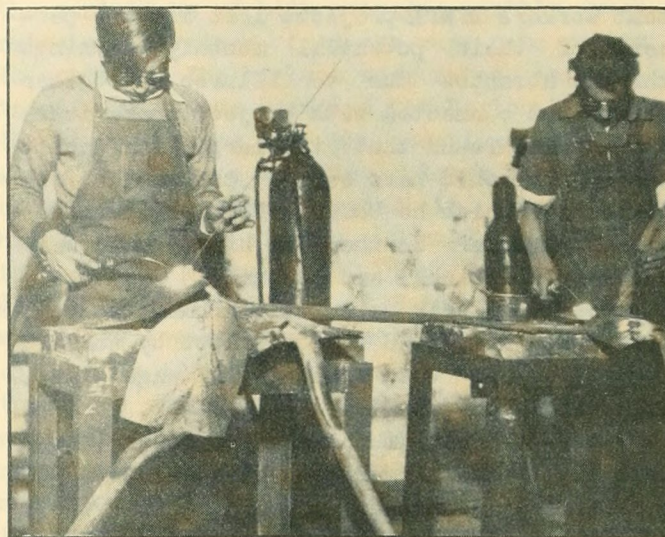
**March 1936**

<b>Wage Class</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169,165</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>NYA Wage Workers B/</b>	<b>165,957</b>	<b>98.1</b>
Unskilled	100,592	59.5
Intermediate	51,702	30.5
Skilled	12,171	7.2
Professional and technical	1,492	0.9
<b>Non-Security Wage Workers</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>1.9</b>

A/ Includes 4,830 full-time workers of whom 1,622 were assigned at full security wage rates and 3,208 at non-security wage rates.

B/ Includes the 1,622 persons assigned at full security wage rates.

Although expansion of NYA work projects was delayed until after the student aid program was in full swing, by March 1936 more than 164,000 youths were employed on NYA projects. (About 9,000 youths in addition were working on WPA projects at NYA hours and wages pending transfer to NYA projects.) Of these youths almost 40 percent were young women, and all but 2 percent were members of relief families. The average monthly wage rate at which these young persons were assigned to NYA jobs was \$15.90, a figure equalling about 31 percent of



#### **YOUTH AT WORK**

the rate at which regular security wage workers were assigned to WPA projects during the same period. Besides the youths employed part-time, about 4,800 full-time workers were engaged on NYA projects to fill positions for which the available young persons did not have the necessary skill or experience.

#### **Hourly Earnings**

During the period from August 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, persons employed on WPA projects earned an average of 43 cents per hour. The various States and other administrative areas exhibit considerable variation, with highest average earnings of 67 cents in New York City. Elsewhere averages range downward, reflecting the application of the security earnings schedule, as modified. The lowest average hourly rate, 21 cents, was found in Arkansas.

In the latter part of June 1936, when hourly earnings were determined in accordance with prevailing rates in keeping with provisions of the Emergency Relief Act of 1936, there was a distinct change in the level of the hourly payment figure. This is evidenced by the rise from approximately 46 cents for the May-June period to a little over 50 cents for the last half of July and first half of August. The accompanying table of average hourly earnings obscures the exact time at which the transition was made. This is due to the fact that the table is based upon payrolls ending during the stated semimonthly periods.



# HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS

Excluding Administrative Employees

Semi-monthly Periods Ending August 15, 1935  
Through August 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Semi-monthly Period Ending	Hours (Thousands)	Earnings (Thousands)	Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
TOTAL	2,806,586	\$1,229,872	43.8
1935			
August 15	2,583	1,196	46.4
31	8,356	3,845	46.0
September 15	14,660	6,459	44.1
30	21,740	9,658	44.4
October 15	30,394	13,700	45.1
31	41,667	18,721	44.9
November 15	61,110	25,777	42.2
30	95,128	39,082	41.1
December 15	136,331	55,552	40.7
31	154,378	63,218	41.0
1936			
January 15	160,331	65,165	40.6
31	166,572	68,461	41.1
February 15	166,381	68,721	41.3
29	168,751	70,420	41.7
March 15	172,911	74,051	42.8
31	172,517	74,813	43.4
April 15	160,977	70,175	43.6
30	151,716	67,537	44.5
May 15	145,542	65,283	44.9
31	139,317	63,852	45.8
June 15	136,115	62,173	45.7
30	133,185	61,298	46.0
July 15	124,843	58,527	46.9
31	123,226	62,538	50.8
August 15	117,855	59,648	50.6

Other changes in average hourly earnings from August 1, 1935, through August 15, 1936, may be seen in the accompanying table. The declining rate of average hourly earnings during the fall and early winter is the result of a combination of factors. The highest rates of pay for work on WPA projects were applicable in New York City, and these rates were heavily weighted in the early months because of the relatively large employment in New York

City. As the WPA programs in the various States expanded to quota levels, by the end of December 1935 or before, the undue effect of the higher earnings in New York City on the Nation-wide average was eliminated. Beginning with January, average hourly earnings for the entire United States closely paralleled those for the United States exclusive of New York City. The trend since that time has been steadily upward, with the average rising from 40.6 cents per hour for the first half of January to 50.6 cents per hour for the last half of August.

The increase in hourly earnings reflects the effects of several factors. Upward revisions of the original earnings schedules and adjustments in the standard number of hours to be worked per month were made in certain areas in order to bring WPA hourly rates more nearly into conformity with local prevailing hourly rates for the various types of work. There was also some reclassification of workers, from the unskilled to the intermediate wage class or from the intermediate to the skilled, for example, when their demonstrated capabilities and the need for workers of higher skill made such reclassification advisable. Another factor which contributed to the upward trend in average hourly earnings was the increased importance, in proportion to the total, of employment in large cities and on certain types of projects needing highly skilled or professionally trained workers.

Educational, professional, and clerical projects and public buildings projects, on which the highest rates were paid, gradually increased their proportionate contribution to the total number of hours worked. The fact that employment on these types of projects was somewhat concentrated in urban centers, where higher rates are paid, accentuated their importance in contributing to the upward trend in average hourly earnings. On the other hand, employment on highway, road, and street projects (among the lower average hourly earnings group) became proportionately less important as the program developed, although these projects still accounted for the greatest number of hours of any one major type of project classification.



# Works Program Funds

## Appropriations

Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936 a total of \$6,111,423,116 had been made available by August 31, 1936, for the operation of the Works Program. The act of 1935 specifically appropriated \$4,000,000,000 and provided for the transfer of funds, not to exceed \$880,000,000, from the unexpended balances of certain prior appropriations. By August 31, 1936, there had been transferred from these balances to the Works Program account a total of \$686,423,116, as shown in the table below. The ERA Act of 1936 provided a new appropriation of \$1,425,000,000 for the continuation of the Works Program.

The funds appropriated under both acts were to be used "to provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects," in the discretion and under the direction of the President, subject to limitations on each class of expenditure. These classes and the fund limitations for each are shown in the "Limitation" column of the table on the next page. The President has raised the limitations on funds available

### TRANSFERS FROM PRIOR EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS TO THE WORKS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

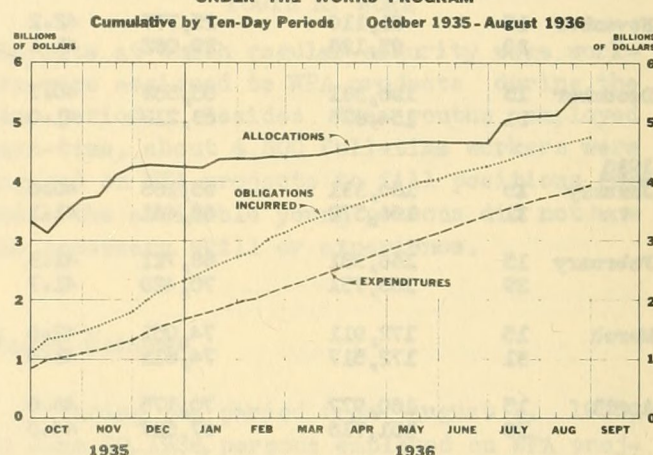
Through August 31, 1936

Appropriation	Amount Transferred
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$686,423,117</b>
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act	500,000,000
Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935	
Funds for relief in stricken agricultural areas	26,455,000
Funds for emergency relief and public works	42,193,500
Fourth Deficiency Act (NIRA appropriation)	78,026,000
Emergency Relief and Civil Works Act	7,300,000
Act to relieve unemployment, approved March 31, 1933	19,527,114
Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933	12,921,503

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of August 31, 1936.

for two classes of projects under the authority granted in the act of 1935 to increase any limitation of that act by an amount not exceeding 20 percent of the total appropriation. The 1936 Act authorized the President to increase any of the limitations by an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the limitation being increased.

### ALLOCATIONS, OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AND EXPENDITURES, UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM



## Allocations

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts designated the general character of the program to be inaugurated. Subject to these conditions the President has allocated funds to many agencies to enable them to participate in the Works Program. Of the \$5,401,896,627 that had been allocated to various agencies through August 31, 1936, a total of \$4,663,219,381 came from funds made available by the 1935 Act and \$738,677,246 from funds of the 1936 Act. By the end of August, 99.5 percent of the funds appropriated by the 1935 Act and 52 percent of the 1936 Act funds had been allocated. The amounts allocated under each of the act limitations of both of the acts are shown in the table on the following page.

Allocations to the Works



ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936,  
BY ACT LIMITATIONS

Through August 31, 1936

EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935

Purpose	Limitation	Allocations (Warrants Approved)
TOTAL	\$4,000,000,000	\$4,663,219,381
(A) Highways, roads, streets and grade crossings	800,000,000	500,293,365
(B) Rural rehabilitation	500,000,000	274,195,250
(C) Rural electrification	100,000,000	15,213,074
(D) Housing	450,000,000	107,975,483
(E) Assistance for educational, etc. persons	300,000,000	108,560,692
(F) Civilian Conservation Corps	600,000,000 <sup>A/</sup>	605,520,251
(G) Loans or grants to States, etc.	900,000,000 <sup>B/</sup>	1,622,064,182
(H) Sanitation, etc.	350,000,000	223,401,483
Items not included in specific limitations		1,205,995,601

EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1936

Purpose	Limitation	Allocations (Warrants Approved)
TOTAL	\$1,425,000,000	\$738,677,246
(A) Highways, roads and streets	413,250,000	19,256,560
(B) Public buildings	156,750,000	12,135,343
(C) Parks and other recreational facilities	156,750,000	9,750,810
(D) Public utilities	171,000,000	9,782,864
(E) Flood control and other conservation	128,250,000	39,076,060
(F) Assistance for educational, etc. persons	85,500,000	25,917,733
(G) Women's projects	85,500,000	7,585,768
(H) Miscellaneous work projects	71,250,000	4,093,258
(I) National Youth Administration	71,250,000	13,501,239
(J) Rural rehabilitation	85,500,000	20,500,000
WPA projects approved prior to the passage of the Act		532,920,089
Other items not included in specific limitations		44,152,522

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of August 31, 1936.

<sup>A/</sup> Increased to \$700,000,000 by Executive Order No. 7334.

<sup>B/</sup> Increased to \$1,700,000,000 by Executive Order No. 7186.

Progress Administration amounted to \$2,081,-897,000, or 39 percent of the total funds allocated from both appropriations. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration was allocated \$935,006,000, or 17 percent of the total, for relief grants to States. Nearly all these grants were made in the period prior to the full operation of the Works Program. Other agencies to which large amounts have been allocated are the Emergency Conservation Work, \$605,520,000 (11 percent); the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, \$504,025,000 (9 percent); the Non-Federal Division of the FWA, \$358,812,000 (7 percent); and the Resettlement Administration, \$260,-

746,000 (5 percent). Allocations for Emergency Conservation Work have been made only from funds appropriated under the act of 1935. Funds for the continuation of this work come from a specific congressional appropriation of \$308,000,-000 made in June 1936. A list of the agencies which have received allocations is shown on page 102 and further detail is given in Table 14 of Appendix B.

The first allocations of funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1935 were made soon after the act became effective, and by the end of December 1935 the bulk of the funds appropriated had been allocated. Prior to August 1935 allocations were principally for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Emergency Conservation Work, and the Bureau of Public Roads. Later allocations increased the proportion of WPA funds, the allocations being made chiefly for WPA State work programs.

Except for the two limitations - (F) and (G) - that have been increased by the President as shown in the accompanying table, allocations under the various limitations of the 1935 Act are substantially less than the maximum amounts set. Included under Limitation (G) (Loans and Grants to States) are allotments to States, nearly all of which are made to the programs of the WPA and the Non-Federal Division of the FWA. Most of the 1935 Act

allocations under "Items not included in specific limitations" were for the FERA. Such allocations are authorized in the ERA Act of 1935 without the setting of any specific limitation. Under the ERA Act of 1936 a total of \$577,072,611 was allocated for "Items not included in specific limitations." The funds so allocated are in large part for the financing of those WPA projects which had been approved by the President under the ERA Act of 1935, prior to the passage of the 1936 Act. Authority for such allocations is granted in the 1936 Act without specific limitation on the amount that may be used for such purposes.



STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION  
ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES

As of August 31, 1936

Agency	Allocations (Warrants Approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	Total Unexpended Balances
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>\$589,772,687</b>	<b>\$495,104,013</b>	<b>\$239,783,560</b>	<b>\$349,989,127</b>
Public Roads	504,025,069	421,366,982	180,005,457	324,019,612
Other Bureaus	75,689,908	65,342,091	52,442,708	23,247,200
Administrative expenses	10,057,710	8,394,940	7,335,395	2,722,315
<b>Commerce</b>	<b>10,061,944</b>	<b>8,453,560</b>	<b>8,027,303</b>	<b>2,034,641</b>
<b>Interior</b>	<b>120,624,987</b>	<b>63,740,448</b>	<b>33,988,718</b>	<b>86,636,269</b>
Reclamation	65,447,000	46,298,731	20,205,113	45,241,887
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admin.	35,999,795	11,748,340	9,006,360	26,993,435
Other Bureaus	16,770,214	3,942,842	3,161,619	13,608,595
Administrative expenses	2,407,978	1,750,535	1,615,626	792,352
<b>Labor</b>	<b>13,455,314</b>	<b>12,939,060</b>	<b>12,874,183</b>	<b>2,581,131</b>
<b>Library of Congress</b>	<b>423,000</b>	<b>336,696</b>	<b>239,238</b>	<b>183,762</b>
<b>Navy</b>	<b>24,109,176</b>	<b>18,872,680</b>	<b>17,229,912</b>	<b>6,879,264</b>
<b>Treasury (including revolving     fund of \$3,000,000)</b>	<b>50,987,908</b>	<b>41,262,320</b>	<b>39,108,110</b>	<b>11,879,798</b>
<b>War</b>	<b>166,562,273</b>	<b>144,528,771</b>	<b>107,415,802</b>	<b>59,146,471</b>
Corps of Engineers	146,020,625	128,942,274	94,002,193	52,018,432
Quartermaster Corps	19,377,291	14,563,486	12,399,316	6,977,975
Administrative expenses	1,164,357	1,023,011	1,014,293	150,064
<b>Alley Dwelling Authority</b>	<b>190,194</b>	<b>65,486</b>	<b>36,440</b>	<b>153,754</b>
<b>Emergency Conservation Work</b>	<b>605,520,251</b>	<b>604,908,725</b>	<b>577,431,020</b>	<b>28,089,231</b>
<b>Employees' Compensation Commission</b>	<b>26,210,000</b>	<b>2,704,527</b>	<b>2,626,118</b>	<b>23,583,882</b>
<b>Farm Credit Administration</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>13,144,926</b>	<b>13,144,926</b>	<b>6,855,074</b>
<b>Federal Emergency Relief Administration</b>	<b>935,005,625</b>	<b>932,670,932</b>	<b>931,598,029</b>	<b>3,407,596</b>
<b>Public Works Administration</b>	<b>464,397,577</b>	<b>390,053,099</b>	<b>165,006,065</b>	<b>299,391,512</b>
Housing	105,585,289	56,145,724	22,901,590	82,683,699
Non-Federal	358,812,288	333,907,375	142,104,475	216,707,813
<b>Resettlement Administration</b>	<b>260,746,263</b>	<b>202,044,521</b>	<b>155,250,694</b>	<b>105,495,569</b>
<b>Rural Electrification Administration</b>	<b>18,398,760</b>	<b>11,256,354</b>	<b>2,194,457</b>	<b>16,204,303</b>
<b>Veterans' Administration</b>	<b>1,238,350</b>	<b>1,137,395</b>	<b>1,077,467</b>	<b>160,883</b>
<b>Works Progress Administration</b>	<b>2,081,896,967</b>	<b>1,800,296,279</b>	<b>1,626,094,995</b>	<b>455,801,972</b>
Work projects <sup>A/</sup>	1,992,496,967	1,719,474,547	1,549,688,552	442,808,415
Administrative expenses	89,400,000	80,821,732	76,406,443	12,993,557
<b>Other Agencies</b>	<b>10,295,351</b>	<b>7,582,387</b>	<b>7,224,895</b>	<b>3,070,456</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,401,896,627</b>	<b>\$4,751,102,179</b>	<b>\$3,940,351,932</b>	<b>\$1,461,544,695</b>
Warrants pending approval	28,167,232			
Total allocations by the President	\$5,430,063,859			
Unallocated	681,359,257			
Total available for allocation	\$6,111,423,116			

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of August 31, 1936.

<sup>A/</sup> Includes NYA programs.



# ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY STATES

Through August 31, 1936

State	Allocations (Warrants Approved)	Expenditures	State	Allocations (Warrants Approved)	Expenditures
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 5,401,896,627</b>	<b>\$ 3,940,351,932</b>			
Alabama	73,333,208	53,280,065	New Jersey	144,805,107	110,354,417
Arizona	44,565,626	33,665,079	New Mexico	43,041,908	35,054,848
Arkansas	65,256,460	51,133,980	New York	683,364,720	535,078,141
California	310,273,905	234,505,084	North Carolina	69,567,079	51,944,938
Colorado	69,609,034	54,876,024	North Dakota	40,519,335	27,159,637
Connecticut	48,218,063	35,943,542	Ohio	273,677,234	206,737,906
Delaware	7,691,808	5,145,010	Oklahoma	89,277,938	67,252,377
District of Columbia	82,602,637	63,525,205	Oregon	50,678,802	38,011,117
Florida	68,190,570	49,870,677	Pennsylvania	413,181,882	322,592,949
Georgia	80,170,328	57,678,814	Rhode Island	20,167,557	13,538,078
Idaho	37,642,245	30,883,812	South Carolina	55,485,311	40,184,841
Illinois	293,109,276	221,812,108	South Dakota	42,301,672	29,858,196
Indiana	108,650,104	84,229,267	Tennessee	79,446,379	54,395,100
Iowa	54,335,924	38,182,887	Texas	175,782,927	122,833,399
Kansas	66,058,830	52,287,196	Utah	32,986,372	26,803,693
Kentucky	70,246,293	50,799,258	Vermont	17,949,407	15,269,877
Louisiana	64,560,650	49,811,717	Virginia	69,146,487	52,288,542
Maine	30,716,522	24,967,222	Washington	97,905,147	75,507,957
Maryland	59,713,343	39,293,046	West Virginia	74,006,015	58,168,337
Massachusetts	187,699,973	147,578,571	Wisconsin	127,680,174	96,595,798
Michigan	164,874,888	125,898,688	Wyoming	27,288,333	15,877,184
Minnesota	116,865,875	91,719,758	Alaska	4,765,661	4,536,774
Mississippi	73,903,115	46,830,239	Hawaii	10,198,684	6,963,543
Missouri	123,373,022	90,375,227	Panama Canal Zone	700,000	346,013
Montana	61,792,640	47,536,506	Puerto Rico	35,430,555	25,589,626
Nebraska	57,905,574	38,526,585	Virgin Islands	1,258,419	726,723
Nevada	14,158,763	10,663,356			
New Hampshire	17,309,659	13,128,607	Not allocated to States	268,455,187	62,534,391

See Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts as of August 31, 1936.

## Expenditures

The chart on page 100 dealing with allocations, obligations incurred, and expenditures relates to funds provided by both Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts and shows the status of funds at 10-day intervals. After allocations have been provided, funds are obligated by the agency. Later the funds are expended (checks issued). Thus, allocations, obligations, and expenditures show progressive phases of the financial progress of the Works Program. Obligations incurred and actual expenditures have grown steadily, with obligations approximately \$800,000,000 in advance of expenditures since February of this year. Expenditures of all agencies, from both appropriations through the end of August 1935, amounted to \$3,940,351,932, or 73 percent of the amount allocated up to that time. Under the ERA Act of 1935 expenditures totaled \$3,667,297,428, or 79 percent of corresponding allocations. Expenditures under the 1936 Act were \$273,054,504, or 19 percent of the allocations.

Of the total expended by all agencies through the end of August, the WPA has been charged with \$1,626,095,000, or 41 percent, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration with \$931,598,000, or 24 percent; and Emergency Conservation Work with \$577,431,000, or 15 percent. FERA expenditures were made chiefly before the Works Program was fully under way, and have been relatively small in recent months. Other agencies which have expended more than \$100,000,000 through August are the Bureau of Public Roads, with a total of \$180,005,000; the Resettlement Administration with \$155,251,000; and the Non-Federal Division of the PWA with \$142,104,000. The total expenditures of each agency through August 1936, and their unexpended balances as of the same date, are shown in the status of funds table on page 102.

Total monthly expenditures have declined since April, the month when the peak in expenditures was reached. During August, expenditures amounted to \$239,771,000, a decline of 13 percent from the previous month's total,



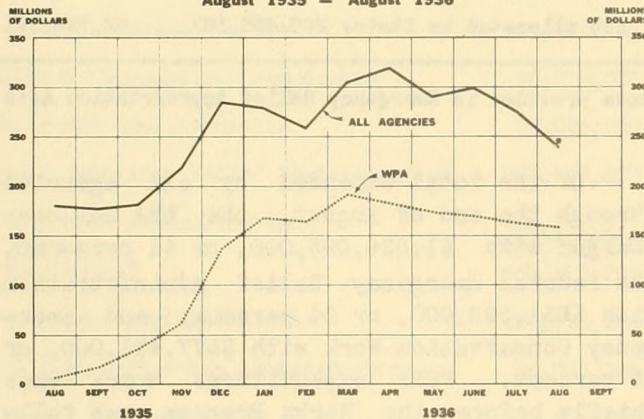
and a drop of 25 percent from April expenditures. This is shown by the "All agencies" line on the chart of monthly expenditures. The reduction in expenditures during July and August was caused to some extent by the fact that a large part of the funds for Emergency Conservation Work during these months came from a separate congressional appropriation, whereas in previous months the entire amount came from Works Program funds. The inclusion of expenditures for Emergency Conservation Work would have raised the July total by about \$4,000,000, and the August total by approximately \$23,000,000.

Monthly expenditures of the WPA are likewise shown on the chart. Total WPA monthly expenditures have declined since March 1936 to the sum of \$157,422,000 in August; this amount is 3 percent below the figure for the preceding month and 18 percent below the March total. Expenditures due to emergency drought conditions have prevented more substantial declines in expenditures in July and August.

Allocations and expenditures by States are shown in the table on the preceding page.

#### MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND OF ALL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM

August 1935 - August 1936



\* EXPENDITURES DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1936 FROM THE DIRECT APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK (ECC) NOT INCLUDED

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2122

#### EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS CONDUCTED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS <sup>A/</sup>

Through July 31, 1936

Type of Project	Amount	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,610,972,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Highways, roads, and streets	619,930,371	23.7
Public buildings	221,987,278	8.5
Housing	27,921,193	1.1
Parks and other recreational facilities	295,703,774	11.3
Conservation	633,980,144	24.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	162,313,895	6.2
Transportation facilities	100,748,201	3.9
White collar	202,907,718	7.8
Miscellaneous projects	230,692,051	8.8
Rural resettlement and rehabilitation	114,788,076	4.4

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of September 20, 1936.

<sup>A/</sup> Does not include administrative expenses or direct relief extended through the FERA.

It may be seen that allocations and expenditures vary in general with population and the consequent needs.

Some indication of expenditures by type of project for the entire Works Program may be seen in the table above. This table, based on data through July 31, 1936, excludes expenditures for relief extended under the FERA and the relatively small amounts expended for administration purposes. At the end of July 24.3 percent of the total had been spent on conservation and flood control. Highway, road, and street projects account for expenditures amounting to 23.7 percent of the total, parks and other recreational facilities for 11.3 percent, and public buildings for 8.5 percent.



# Relief and the Works Program

## Relief Before 1933

Prior to 1929 the care of destitute persons was almost universally the responsibility of local public officials. Agencies financed with private funds, however, assumed a considerable portion of this burden. State assistance was limited to small appropriations in a few States where provision was made for special classes of dependents such as the aged, the blind, mothers with dependent children, and soldiers and sailors. There was no State administration or supervision of general relief, and no State government appropriated funds for this purpose.

To care for the steadily increasing number of unemployed persons during the winter of 1930-31, four State governments for the first time appropriated funds for general relief and local agencies attempted to expand their relief activities. These efforts, first made in the larger cities where unemployment was most acute, in many instances took the form of expansion of the programs of municipal public works, or of the establishment of work relief programs, both of which formed basic patterns for later developments of State and Federal plans for aid to the unemployed. In some areas, such assistance was strictly limited to persons receiving relief from public and private relief agencies. In others, programs of broader scope were planned to provide work for the unemployed in general without regard for need.

During the following winter it became evident that many localities were unable to meet the need, and appropriations were made by a few States to supplement local funds. Data compiled by the United States Children's Bureau for 120 urban areas representing 55 percent of the 1930 population of the United States indicate that expenditures for relief were four times as high in 1930-31 as in 1929 and that expenditures in the winter of 1931-32 were twice as great as those in 1930-31.

Although it became apparent early in the depression that local public and private funds were inadequate for providing relief, the Federal Government gave no financial assistance until July 1932 when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to make loans to State and local governments for emergency relief. A total of \$300,000,000 was loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from July 1932 to May 1933, at which time approximately 4,700,000 families and single persons were receiving relief. Advances to States were to have been repaid from Federal highway allotments, but repayment from this source was waived in 1934.

Additional Federal provisions for the relief of unemployment were made in 1933 through the first of a series of appropriations for the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Public Works Administration.

## Relief Under FERA and CWA

The necessity for more extensive Federal aid than that provided in 1932 was recognized when the Federal Emergency Relief Act was passed by Congress in May 1933. The act authorized the establishment of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the purpose of making grants of Federal funds to the States to aid them in meeting the unprecedented relief problem.

Many States had set up temporary State relief agencies which were administering the disposition, for relief purposes, of State funds and funds loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. By the fall of 1933 State emergency relief administrations were functioning in every State. Local emergency relief administrations were also established, or existing local public agencies were designated, for the purpose of administering the various phases of the Emergency Relief Program with the assistance of Federal funds and such State funds as were appropriated. Coun-



ties and municipalities themselves continued to supply funds for emergency relief as well as for institutional care and categorical assistance.

Under the early Emergency Relief Program both direct and work relief were provided. In many instances experiences with work relief were not entirely satisfactory. The work performed was often of limited social or economic value and the types of projects conducted were usually such that only unskilled jobs could be provided.

These emergency employment measures were supplemented during the winter of 1933-34 by the activities of the Civil Works Administration. The Civil Works Program was in part a recovery measure and in part a method of caring for persons in need of relief. Approximately half of the total number of persons employed under this program were taken from relief rolls. Although it was a Federal program, the Civil Works Program was administered in most States by the same persons who were administering the State and local emergency relief administrations. Federal funds were supplemented by funds made available by State and local sponsoring agencies.

The peak of employment under the Civil Works Program was reached during the week ending January 18, 1934, at which time over 4,000,000 persons were at work. During the entire program, a total of \$820,000,000 from Federal funds was expended on Civil Works projects. State and local funds amounting to \$87,000,000 were used in the operation of these projects.

After the curtailment of Civil Works projects in April 1934, work relief was continued through the inauguration of the Emergency Work Relief Program under the State emergency relief administrations. The projects were carried on under the supervision of State and local emergency relief administrations, although grants to States by the FERA supplied a major portion of the funds expended.

Earnings of workers under the Emergency Work Relief Program were determined on a budgetary deficiency basis, i.e., each worker was permitted to work a sufficient number of hours at prevailing wage rates to provide an amount which, together with any other income received, was equivalent to his minimum budgetary requirements as determined by the

social service division of the emergency relief administrations. As a result, workers were employed for a limited and varying number of hours each month. This necessitated employing workers in shifts, with a consequent handicap to the efficient operation of projects.

Many of the projects which were initiated under the Civil Works Program were continued and completed under the Emergency Work Relief Program. Continuous effort was made to improve the social usefulness of the projects. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration also attempted to improve the Work Relief Program by expanding certain types of projects in order to utilize and preserve the wide range of skills represented on relief rolls. A majority of the projects involved the construction or repair of roads, streets, sewer systems, parks, and public buildings. Although most of the work provided was unskilled, these projects also furnished employment to many skilled construction workers. In addition to construction work, projects designed for the employment of women and white collar workers were initiated in order to provide jobs more nearly fitted to occupational skills. For this purpose projects were organized in music, painting, library work, clerical work, sewing, gardening, food preservation, and special statistical surveys.

During this period, however, a majority of relief cases received direct relief and not work relief. In the United States as a whole, the proportion of families and single persons provided with work relief never exceeded 46 percent of all families and single persons aided under the general relief program.

In addition to the general relief program, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration inaugurated certain special programs to meet special needs. The act establishing this agency stated specifically that transient persons were to be aided from Federal funds. Aid was provided at shelters and camps operated by the special transient divisions of the State emergency relief administrations.

In order to meet the needs of the thousands of unemployed teachers who were receiving relief, the emergency education program was instituted. Under this program particular emphasis was given to adult literacy classes, workers' education, vocational training and rehabilitation, parent education



and nursery schools. The college student aid program was instituted in order to provide part-time employment for persons of college age who would have been unable to attend college without financial assistance.

In recognition of the differentiation between the rural and urban relief problems, the rural rehabilitation program was established. Under this program an attempt was made to assist needy farmers to become self-sufficient by supplying them with necessary tools, equipment, and working capital.

These phases of the Emergency Relief Program were continued through June 1935. In addition to the Federal Emergency Relief activities, Federal assistance was given through employment on projects of the Public Works Administration. Emergency Conservation Work employment was also provided through the operation of CCC camps.

### **Relief During the Works Program, 1935-36**

With the inauguration of the Works Program in 1935 the Federal Government assumed the responsibility of giving jobs to the great majority of employable persons in need of relief. Under the Social Security Act, in the same year Federal funds were provided for grants-in-aid to the States for three classes of unemployable persons - the aged, dependent children, and the blind. The care of all other dependent persons became the responsibility of the States and localities.

In the summer of 1935, persons employed on Federal Emergency Relief Administration work relief projects and employable persons receiving direct relief were certified as being eligible for employment under the Works Program. Such persons were assignable to work either on Works Progress Administration projects or projects of other Federal agencies participating in the Works Program.

Various activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration were continued under the new program. The 2,000,000 workers employed on the Emergency Work Relief Program were for the most part transferred to projects of the Works Progress Administration. The Resettlement Administration assumed responsibility for the rural rehabilitation program. Likewise, the National Youth Administration was established to conduct a work program for youth which included a continuation of the

college student aid program. Educational projects were established by the WPA to provide for teachers. The transfer of persons from Federal Emergency Relief Programs to Works Program projects began in July and was substantially completed by December 1935 when a total of 3,500,000 persons were employed. The number of persons receiving direct relief, as well as the number employed under the various relief programs, is shown in the chart on the following page.

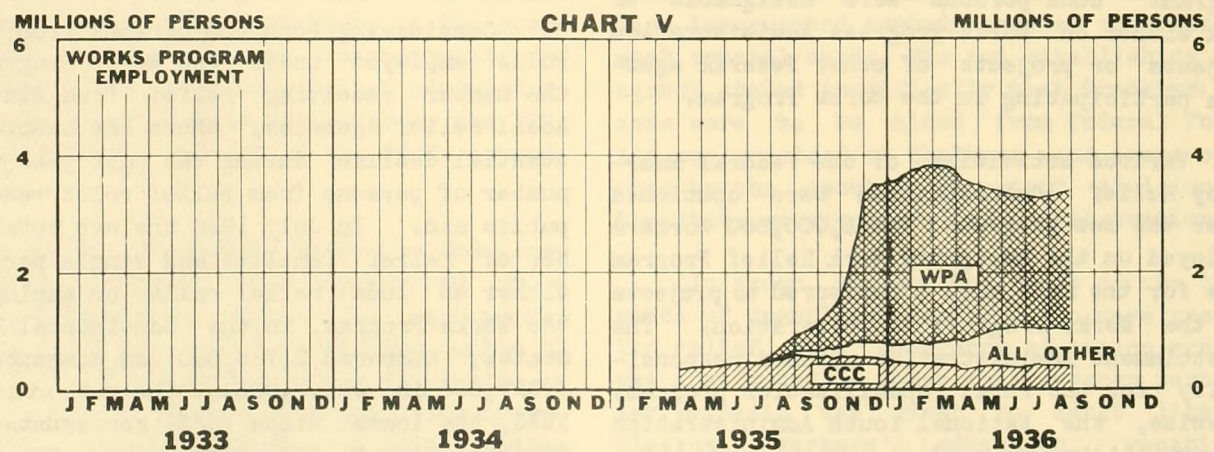
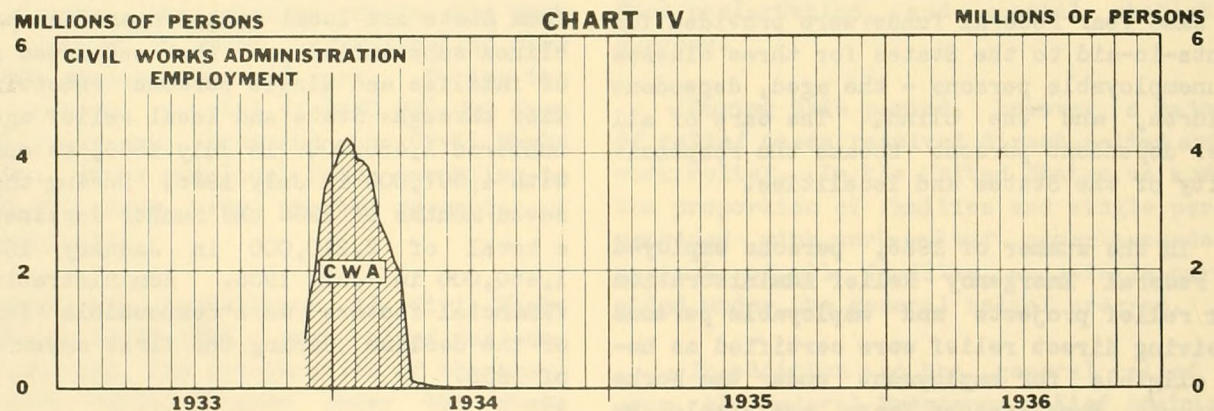
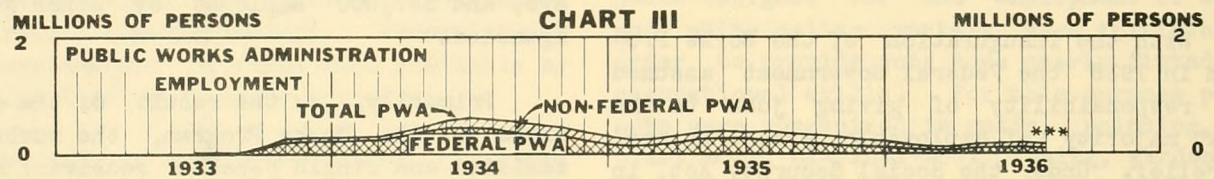
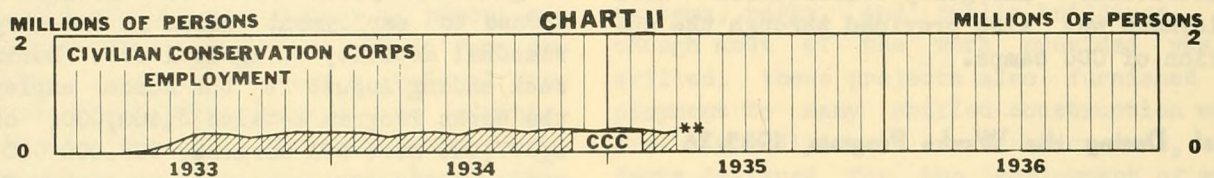
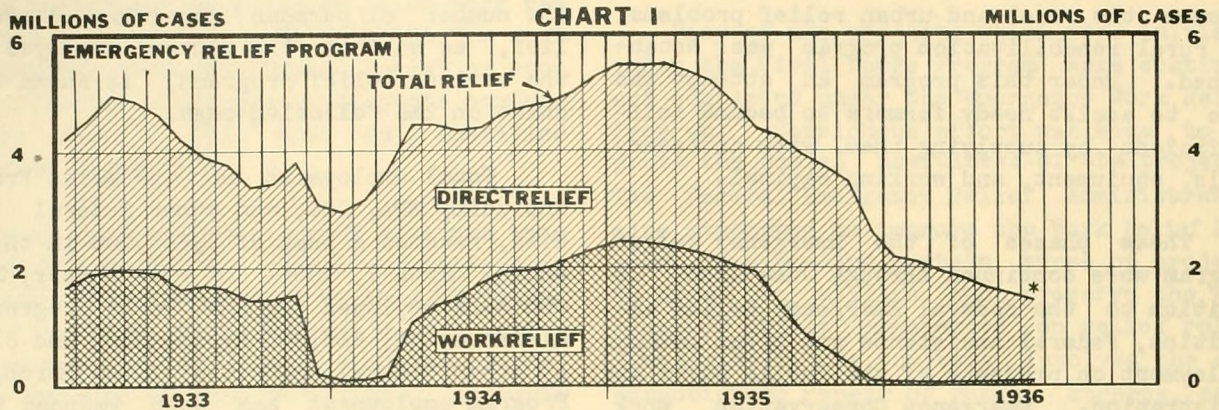
Total employment on the Works Program, including WPA, CCC, and other Federal agencies, reached a peak of 3,853,000 in the week ending March 7, 1936. Of this number, 3,025,000 were employed by the Works Progress Administration, 456,000 by the CCC, and 372,000 by other Federal agencies. Since March, Works Program employment has been reduced in response to employment gains in industry and seasonal activity in agriculture. During the week ending August 29 the number employed on the Works Program totaled 3,400,000, of whom 2,377,000 were WPA workers, 386,000 CCC workers, and 637,000 employed by other Federal agencies.

Primarily, as the result of the operations of the Works Program, the number of families and single persons receiving relief from State and local relief agencies has declined substantially. The estimated number of families and single persons receiving relief through State and local relief agencies numbered 1,450,000 in July 1936, as compared with 4,397,000 in July 1935. During the first seven months of 1936 the number declined from a total of 2,210,000 in January 1936 to 1,450,000 in July 1936. Administrative and financial factors were responsible for part of the decline during the first seven months of 1936.

Considering both the persons from relief rolls employed under the Works Program and the number receiving relief from State and local relief agencies, there has been a substantial decline during the past year in the number of persons from relief rolls receiving public aid. In July 1936 the net total number of relief families and single persons - either on local relief rolls or employed on the Works Program in the Continental United States, numbered 3,766,000 as compared with 4,397,000 in July 1935. The number in July 1936, the lowest since 1933, represents a decline of almost 20 percent since March 1936 and compares with a peak of 5,316,000 reached



# EMERGENCY RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS



\* BETWEEN AUGUST 1935 AND JULY 1936 THERE ARE INCLUDED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PERSONS, VARYING FROM MONTH TO MONTH, WHO RECEIVED WORKS PROGRAM PAY CHECKS AT SOME TIME DURING THE MONTH, AND WHO ALSO RECEIVED RELIEF—A DUPLICATION RESULTING LARGELY FROM TRANSFERS OF THESE PERSONS BETWEEN GENERAL RELIEF AND THE WORKS PROGRAM.

\*\* CCC CONTINUED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM IN CHART V.

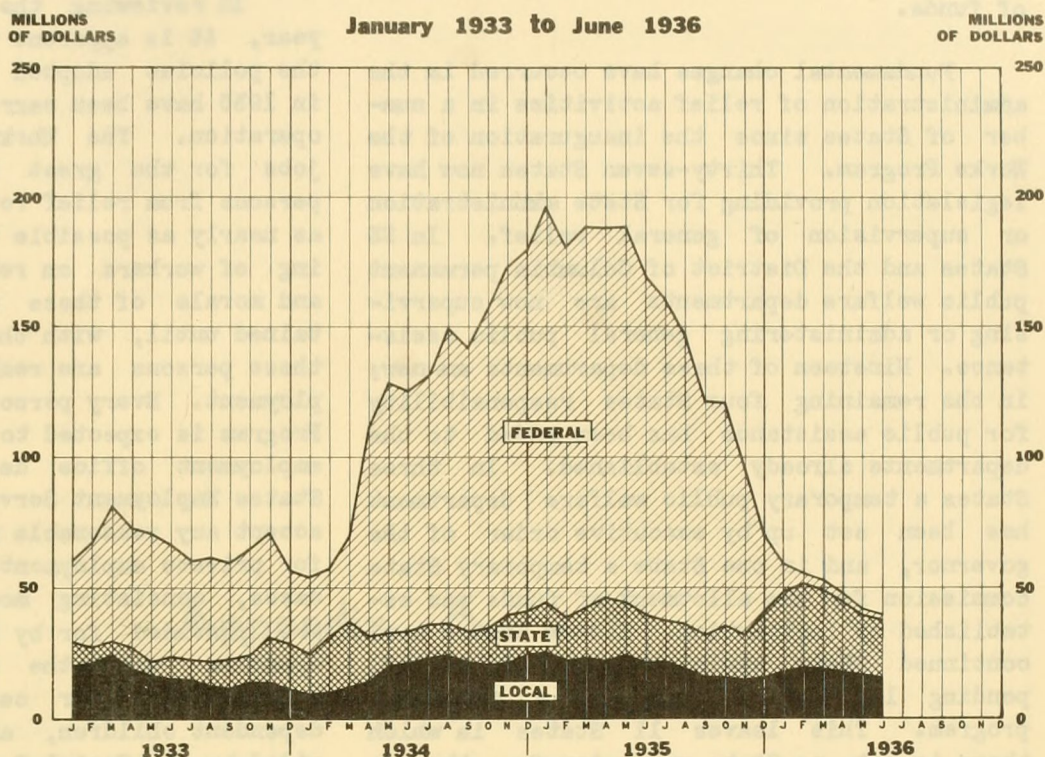
\*\*\* PWA NON-FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM ARE EXCLUDED HERE BUT ARE INCLUDED IN CHART V.



in January 1935.

## TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF BY SOURCES OF FUNDS \*

January 1933 to June 1936



\* INCLUDES RELIEF EXTENDED UNDER ALL PROGRAMS, AND EXPENSES FOR SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, SERVICES OF NON-RELIEF PERSONS, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. DATA FOR 1936 COVER ALL GENERAL RELIEF ADMINISTERED BY STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES WHILE THE FIGURES FOR PRIOR YEARS ARE LIMITED TO EMERGENCY RELIEF AND DO NOT COVER THE VARIOUS FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS INCLUDING CWA AND WPA

WORKS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION 1069

In obtaining these net figures, it is necessary to go back to the month of July because of the delay in the receipt of reports concerning the number receiving relief through State and local relief agencies. During July 1936 an estimated total of 1,450,000 families and single persons received relief through State and local relief agencies. At this time there were 2,386,000 persons from relief rolls (excluding CCC enrollees) employed in the Continental United States on the en-

tire Works Program. CCC employment is excluded to obtain comparability between the data. Assuming that there are no duplications between the two reports, a total of 3,836,000 persons from relief rolls were being cared for. However, because some persons were on relief rolls during a part of July who were later employed on the Works Program and because in some areas earnings on the Works Program are supplemented with direct relief by local relief agencies, there is a certain amount of duplication between the numbers on relief rolls and employment on the Works Program. In July, this duplication is estimated to involve 70,000 persons, so that the net total number of families and single persons on local relief rolls and persons from relief rolls employed on the Works Program amounts to a total of 3,766,000.

Inasmuch as the Works Program was barely under way in July 1935, the figure of 4,397,000 for that month applies to the number of families and single persons receiving relief through State and local relief agencies under the program of the FERA. In connection with the comparable total for the month of July 1936, a decline of 631,000 in the course of a year is indicated.

The decline in relief rolls has thus been substantial during the past year and has approximated the proportionate decline in estimated unemployment during this period. As has been true throughout the depression, however, there remain a large number of unemployed persons who are not receiving either direct relief or work through Government aid.

State governments have borne a major portion of the total cost of general relief since the discontinuance of FERA grants. The amount contributed by States during the first six months of 1936 was more than 40 percent greater than the amount made available by States for relief purposes during the first six months of 1935. The total amount made available for general relief by local agencies during the first half of 1936 was 20 percent less than during the corresponding period of 1935. However, a large portion of local contributions during the earlier period was made in the form of materials, supplies, and equipment used on work relief projects. During recent months contributions of this sort by localities have been made to Works Progress Administration projects; these are not included in the relief data of recent months. The accompanying chart shows by



months the total obligations incurred for the relief programs, broken down by sources of funds.

Fundamental changes have occurred in the administration of relief activities in a number of States since the inauguration of the Works Program. Thirty-seven States now have legislation providing for State administration or supervision of general relief. In 23 States and the District of Columbia permanent public welfare departments are now supervising or administering general public assistance. Nineteen of these departments are new; in the remaining four States responsibility for public assistance has been added to the departments already established. In three States a temporary public welfare department has been set up by executive order of the governor, and in one State a temporary State commission for the allotment of funds was established by legislation. Eleven States have continued State administration of relief, pending legislative action for a permanent program. This leaves 11 States in which there is yet no State provision for the ad-

ministration of public assistance.

In reviewing the operations of the past year, it is apparent that the plans made and the policies adopted for the relief problem in 1935 have been carried through into actual operation. The Works Program has provided jobs for the great majority of employable persons from relief rolls. With jobs adapted as nearly as possible to the skill and training of workers on relief rolls, the skills and morale of these workers are being sustained until, with the revival of business, these persons are reabsorbed in private employment. Every person employed on the Works Program is expected to register with a public employment office designated by the United States Employment Service and is required to accept any reasonable opportunity that arises for private employment. The residual relief cases, consisting mostly of unemployables, are provided for by State and local relief agencies with the assistance of Federal grants-in-aid for certain types (the aged, dependent children, and the blind) as provided by the Social Security Act.



## Statutory Authority, Organization, and Procedure



# The Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936

## Appropriation

Statutory authority and funds for the Works Program are contained in two appropriation acts of Congress: (1) The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved by the President on April 8, 1935, appropriated \$4,000,000,000 and authorized the transfer of amounts not to exceed \$880,000,000 from other funds, in order to provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects; (2) the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (which was included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1936, as Title II), approved by the President on June 22, 1936, appropriated an additional \$1,425,000,000 for the continuation of the Program provided for in the earlier act and reappropriated the unexpended balances of funds provided under that act. The funds appropriated by these two acts are to remain available until June 30, 1937, and will be used "in the discretion and under the direction of the President."

## Project Limitations

Both acts specified general categories of projects and placed limits on the amounts to be expended for each type of project, with the further provision that the President might increase any category within certain limits. The 1935 Act allowed an increase in any type not exceeding 20 percent of the total appropriation; the 1936 Act allows an increase not exceeding 15 percent of the appropriation for the type affected.

The classes of projects and the amounts specified by the two acts are listed below.

The 1936 Act provides that projects approved by the President prior to the passage of the act are exempted from the limitations provided in that act, and also that no Federal project shall be undertaken or prosecuted unless and until an amount sufficient for its completion has been allocated and irrevocably set aside.

### APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS SPECIFIED IN THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936

ERA ACT OF 1935		ERA ACT OF 1936	
Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
(a) Highways, roads, streets, and grade crossing elimination	\$800,000,000	(a) Highways, roads, and streets	\$413,250,000
(b) Rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, trans-mountain water diversion, irrigation and reclamation	500,000,000	(b) Public buildings	156,750,000
(c) Rural electrification	100,000,000	(c) Parks and other recreational facilities	156,750,000
(d) Housing	450,000,000	(d) Public utilities, including sewer systems, water supply and purification, airports, and other transportation facilities	171,000,000
(e) Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons.	300,000,000	(e) Flood control and other conservation	128,250,000
(f) Civilian Conservation Corps	600,000,000	(f) Assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons	85,500,000
(g) Loans or grants, or both for projects of States, Territories, Possessions, etc., or subdivisions thereof	900,000,000	(g) Women's projects	85,500,000
(h) Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, stream pollution, sea-coast erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous projects	950,000,000	(h) Miscellaneous work projects	71,250,000
		(i) National Youth Administration	71,250,000
		(j) Rural rehabilitation, loans, and relief to farmers and livestock growers	85,500,000



## Wage Policy

The general wage policy prescribed by the 1936 Act differs from that of the earlier act in that it requires that the rates of pay for persons employed on the Works Program shall not be less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature. The WPA, with the approval of the President, determines what constitutes prevailing rates of pay. The 1935 Act specified that the President shall require such rates to be paid as would accomplish the purposes of the act without affecting adversely or otherwise tending to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature.

## Eligibility for Employment

Three provisions relating to eligibility for employment are contained in the 1936 Act. It provides that applicants for employment who are in actual need, but whose names have not previously been placed on relief rolls, shall be accorded the same eligibility for employment as those who have appeared on relief rolls. It also provides that the receipt of adjusted-service bonds or Treasury checks in payment of an adjusted-compensation certificate shall not be considered in determining the actual need of applicants for employment. In addition, the agencies supervising projects shall not knowingly employ aliens illegally within the United States, and must discharge such aliens, if employed,

when their status is disclosed.

## Provisions Regarding the FERA and the PWA

The 1936 Act provides for the liquidation of the affairs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and funds for that purpose are made available until June 30, 1937. Under the 1935 Act, the FERA was continued in full force and effect until June 30, 1936, or such earlier date as the President might fix.

The Public Works Administration is empowered by the 1936 Act to continue to aid in financing projects similar to those financed by it in the past. It is authorized to use, upon the direction of the President, a sum not to exceed \$300,000,000 from funds on hand or received from the sale of securities for the making of grants. Such a grant must not exceed 45 percent of the cost of the project, and grants may be made only for projects which can be substantially completed by July 1, 1938, and for which the financing of the remaining cost is assured.

## Administration

The President is authorized by both acts to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the appropriations. He may utilize Government agencies and empower them to carry out the functions delegated to them.

## Executive Orders

Proceeding under authority vested in him by the two Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, the President has issued 44 Executive orders which determined or influenced the operations of the Works Program. Many of these orders were of minor significance, and others were limited to amendment of prior Executive orders. Orders issued under the 1935 Act were continued in effect by Executive Order No. 7396, issued under authority granted by the 1936 Act, "insofar as applicable and

except as to rates of pay and eligibility for employment."

The orders, issued under both acts and now in effect, may be divided roughly into three groups: (a) those creating new organizations or accomplishing the transfer of certain functions previously performed by other independent agencies to agencies operating under the Works Program; (b) those pertaining to general policy concerning conditions of



employment and methods of prosecuting projects; and (c) those concerned with the operation of Government agencies participating in the Works Program.

## **Administrative Organizations**

### Executive Order No. 7034, May 6, 1935

Created the Division of Applications and Information and the Advisory Committee on Allotments.

Created the Works Progress Administration as an administrative organization responsible to the President for the coordinated execution of the Works Program.

Authorized establishment within the WPA of a division of progress investigation, and formulation of periodic reports of progress of projects and employment thereon.

Authorized the WPA to prescribe rules and regulations assuring maximum possible employment from relief rolls and governing selection of persons for employment.

Provided for prosecution by the WPA of small useful projects designed to assure a maximum of employment in all localities.

Directed the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for disbursement and accounting of funds, and procurement of materials, supplies, and equipment.

### Executive Order No. 7396, June 22, 1936

Continued for the Program under the 1936 Act the orders issued under authority of the 1935 Act, insofar as applicable and except as to rates of pay and eligibility for employment.

### Executive Order No. 7027, April 30, 1935, Amended by Executive Order No. 7200, September 26, 1936

Established the Resettlement Administration.

Authorized the Resettlement Administration (a) to administer approved projects involving rural rehabilitation, relief in stricken agricultural areas, and relief of destitute or low-income families; (b) to prosecute soil and beach erosion, stream pollu-

tion, flood control, reforestation and related projects; and (c) to make loans for the purchase of farm lands and equipment.

### Executive Order No. 7028, April 30, 1935

Transferred property and personnel of the land program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the Resettlement Administration.

### Executive Order No. 7041, May 15, 1935

Transferred property and personnel of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads from the Department of the Interior to the Resettlement Administration.

### Executive Order No. 7037, May 11, 1935

Established the Rural Electrification Administration "to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy in rural areas," using relief persons so far as practicable.

### Executive Order No. 7152, August 21, 1935

Prescribed additional functions and duties for the Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands authorizing prosecution of projects "for providing relief and work relief and for increasing employment within the Virgin Islands."

### Executive Order No. 7057, May 28, 1935

Established the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration "to initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects for providing relief and work relief and for increasing employment within Puerto Rico."

### Executive Order No. 7086, June 26, 1935

Established the National Youth Administration within the WPA, "to initiate and administer a program of approved projects which shall provide relief, work relief, and employment for persons between the ages of 16 and 25



who are no longer in attendance at a school requiring full time, and who are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment."

Executive Order No. 7096, July 9, 1935

Appointed members of the Executive Committee of the National Youth Administration.

Executive Order No. 7194, September 26, 1935

Established the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration to be governed by the Prison Industries Reorganization Board of five members.

Instructed this Administration to conduct surveys and investigations of industrial operations of penal and correctional institutions and the markets for products of such activities, and to recommend for Presidential approval a program reorganizing existing prison industries systems in order to eliminate competition with private industry.

Executive Order No. 7065, June 7, 1935

Created the National Resources Committee to collect data necessary to a planned development and use of national resources; to cooperate with any other public or private planning agency in carrying out its duties; and to serve in an advisory capacity with respect to Federal projects involving the acquisition of land.

Executive Order No. 7073, June 13, 1935

Reestablished the National Emergency Council to perform previously assigned duties together with such additional functions as might be assigned to it by the President in carrying out the provisions of the ERA Act of 1935.

Executive Order No. 7064, June 7, 1935

Authorized the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to continue to perform functions under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, authorized the PWA to make loans or grants, or both, for projects of non-Federal public bodies, and to carry out projects for slum clearance or low-cost housing.

Authorized the sale of securities acquired under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act or Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 for making further loans under these acts.

Reallocated to departments and agencies holding unobligated balances for use after June 16, 1935, funds previously made available pursuant to Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

## General Policies

### Wages:

Executive Order No. 7046, May 20, 1935

Prescribed a schedule of monthly earnings to apply to workers on projects. Wages varied as to region, population, and skills of workers, and ranged from \$19 per month (in Region 4) for unskilled workers in counties the population of the largest municipality of which was less than 5,000, to \$95 (in Region 1) for professional and technical workers in counties, the population of the largest municipality of which was over 100,000.

Provided that the schedule of monthly earnings thus established should be applicable to workers on all projects financed in whole or in part from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, except for (a) Emergency Conservation Work, (b) projects under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, (c) highway and grade-crossing elimination work under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Departments, (d) permanent buildings for the use of any executive department of the Government of the United States, (e) such projects, portions of projects or activities as the WPA Administrator shall exempt, (f) supervisory and administrative employees, and (g) State relief administration projects pending transfer to the Works Program.



Executive Order No. 7117, July 29, 1935

Modified Executive Order No. 7046 by providing that:

- (a) The Works Progress Administrator or his representatives might redefine regions designated in the original order whenever necessary to do so in order to avoid undue inequality among workers accustomed to similarity of wage rates.
- (b) Monthly earnings applicable to an urban area shall in general apply to contiguous urban areas in adjacent counties in the same region.
- (c) If the territory covered by any project involves application of more than one schedule of monthly earnings, the highest schedule shall be used.
- (d) The Works Progress Administrator or his representatives may adjust rate of earnings of any class of work on any project by not more than 10 percent.

Executive Order No. 7203, October 1, 1935

Amended the provision of Executive Order No. 7046 establishing rates for each county in accordance with population of largest municipality, by giving the Works Progress Administrator and his representatives discretion to use either county or township as the unit to which the schedule of monthly earnings shall be applicable.

Clarified the above provision of Executive Order No. 7046 by specifying that the schedule of monthly earnings shall be based upon the 1930 population of the largest municipality within the county or township.

Executive Order No. 7157, August 23, 1935

Authorized the Works Progress Administrator or his representatives to exempt from the schedule of monthly earnings, projects employing unattached workers who are furnished subsistence in camps, and to establish in lieu of such monthly earnings, wage rates not to exceed \$25 per month.

Executive Order No. 7164, August 29, 1935,  
Amended by Executive Order No. 7319, March 18,  
1936

Provided for supervision of student aid projects by the National Youth Administration.

Prescribed amounts of monthly payments as follows: high school students - not to exceed \$6 per month; college students - average of \$15 per month for the school year, and not to exceed \$20 to any student in any month; graduate students - average of \$30 a month per student, not to exceed \$40 to any student in any month.

Executive Order No. 7433, August 18, 1936  
Amending Executive Order No. 7164, August 29,  
1935

Directed the Works Progress Administration to determine monthly earnings (not to exceed 50 percent of full security wages for part-time employment) hours of work, and conditions of employment for young persons eligible for benefits under the National Youth Administration (other than student aid) and the Works Progress Administration.

Limited monthly earnings applicable to part-time employment of such young persons to 50 percent of the schedule of monthly earnings.

Hours of Work:

Executive Order No. 7046, May 20, 1935

Provided that hours of work of persons to whom the schedule of monthly earnings is applicable shall be determined by the Works Progress Administrator, but shall not exceed 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.

Set a maximum of 8 hours per day and 130 hours per month for manual workers and 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week for clerical and other non-manual employees on projects under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, of the Bureau of Public Roads, and State Highway Departments, and on projects exempted from the schedule of monthly earnings by the Works Progress Administrator.

Set a maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week on projects operated as camps or floating plants.

Specified that provisions of the act of March 3, 1931, shall apply to persons employed on permanent buildings for use of the U. S. Government executive departments; and that existing rules and regulations shall apply



to Emergency Conservation Work and local Emergency Relief Administration work relief projects.

#### Conditions of Employment:

##### Executive Order No. 7046, May 20, 1935

Prohibited employment of persons under 16 years of age or physically handicapped, where employment would be dangerous to others and to their own health and safety, and of persons currently serving sentence in penal or correctional institutions.

Directed that preference shall be given to persons from public relief rolls, and provided that, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Works Progress Administration, at least 90 percent of all persons working on work projects shall have been taken from the public relief rolls.

Provided that only one member of a family group may be employed, unless otherwise authorized by the WPA.

Prohibited discrimination on any grounds except as specifically provided in the order.

Provided that projects shall be conducted in accordance with safe working conditions and that wages may not be pledged or assigned.

#### Eligibility:

##### Executive Order No. 7060, June 5, 1935

Required that, to be eligible for employment, persons must register with employment offices designated by the U. S. Employment Service and must have been receiving relief in May 1935.

Provided for certification of persons who became eligible for relief subsequent to May 1935, when original occupational classes are exhausted; for maintenance of eligibility of persons who receive temporary employment elsewhere; and for notification to the Works Progress Administration by the U. S. Employment Service of persons employed on the Works Program who have received other employment.

#### Contract Provisions:

##### Executive Order No. 7083, June 24, 1935

Prescribed rules and regulations applicable to projects prosecuted by (a) force account, (b) fixed price contract, (c) limited fixed price contract, or (d) management contract.

Provided for submission to the Director of Procurement by the operating agency, of estimates of materials, supplies, and equipment required. The Director of Procurement shall indicate to the operating agency the part of the materials, supplies, and equipment the Government will furnish, together with instructions as to method of requisition.

Provided for incorporation in all contracts of provisions relating to payrolls, purchases, requisitions, conditions of employment, etc.

#### Operating Procedures

##### Executive Order No. 7151, August 21, 1935

Allocated to the Secretary of the Treasury \$3,000,000, to be used as a revolving fund from which reimbursements would be made to the general supply fund, for purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment to be used on work relief projects, thus facilitating centralized purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment.

Provided for reimbursement to the Work Relief Supply Fund by agencies receiving materials supplies, and equipment.

##### Executive Order No. 7143, August 19, 1935

Authorized the Resettlement Administration to make loans for financing purchase of farm lands and equipment, and for other purchases, to individuals, approved bona-fide agencies, or cooperative associations.

Authorized the Resettlement Administrator to fix interest rates not greater than 5 percent or less than 3 percent.

Prescribed terms of loans and provisions for repayment.



Executive Order No. 7505, February 28, 1936

Allocated \$30,000,000, to the Farm Credit Administration for making loans to farmers during the year 1936.

Prescribed regulations limiting loans to any one borrower to \$200, requiring borrowers to prove that other sources are exhausted, fixing the interest rate at 5-1/2 percent, etc.

Executive Order No. 7130, August 7, 1935

Provided that funds allocated to the Rural Electrification Administration shall be available for loans to private corporations, associations, and cooperative associations, and to public agencies for financing projects included in the program of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Provided that wage rates and maximum hours of work shall be determined by the Rural Electrification Administration, but that hours of work shall not exceed 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week except in special circumstances.

Directed that preference in employment shall be given to persons from relief rolls;

that, except with specific authorization of the REA, at least 90 percent of all persons working shall be taken from such rolls; and that only persons certified for assignment by the U. S. Employment Service, or persons specifically authorized by the Rural Electrification Administration, shall be employed.

Authorized the Administrator to approve and execute with the borrowing agency loan contracts under which the borrowing agency agrees that the project will be prosecuted according to procedures and specifications determined or approved by the Rural Electrification Administration.

Executive Order No. 7180, September 6, 1935

Authorized the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration to finance the purchase of farm lands and equipment for production and preservation of farm and rural community products necessary to the effectuation of rural rehabilitation projects.

Prescribed regulations with respect to eligible borrowers; interest rates, which may be fixed by the Administrator at not greater than 5 percent, or less than 3 percent; and terms of loans.

## Operating Procedures of the Works Progress Administration

The Works Progress Administration has been organized in accordance with the authority and directions contained in Acts of Congress and Executive orders. The following paragraphs summarize its form and operations. No attempt is made to repeat the provisions of Executive orders noted above, or to indicate any but the broadest outlines of the WPA organizational form and functions.

### Administration

The Works Progress Administration was created by an Executive order which assigned to it the following functions: (1) the operation of useful work projects and the scheduling of such projects so as to provide maximum continuous employment under the Works Program; (2) the general coordination of the

Program and the determination of policies and records with respect to selection of employees, wages, hours, and working conditions, and the investigation of irregularities; (3) the establishment of a system of periodic reports for the effective prosecution of the Program; (4) the coordination of such research and statistical activities as may be necessary in carrying out the Works Program.

The Federal Works Progress Administrator was appointed by the President and, under the authority granted to him by Executive orders, has established the organization necessary to carry out the functions delegated to the Works Progress Administration. Divisions of the administrative office of the Federal Works Progress Administration in Washington are organized under the direct supervision of Assistant Administrators reporting to the



Federal Administrator. The Federal Administration is represented in the field by five Regional Field Representatives who act as administrative liaison agents of the Federal Administrator. These Representatives are charged with the responsibility of giving advice and instructions to State and district WPA offices.

At the head of each State WPA organization is a State Administrator with various functional divisions working under him. The State Administrator, within the limits of instructions promulgated by the Federal Administrator, is responsible for decisions on all matters of policy and for the efficient and economical operation of the entire State Administration, including all divisions of the State office and all districts. He is charged with the general coordination of the Works Program in the State.

The district is the basic operating unit of the WPA and the District Director is charged with the direct execution and supervision of projects in the field. He is responsible to the State Administrator for the administration of all WPA activities in his district, except State-wide and Nation-wide Federal projects administered from the State office.

#### Project Approval

The success of the WPA program requires an adequate number of work projects located within readily accessible transportation distances and suitable to the numbers and capabilities of persons eligible for work on them. Except for a few projects of a Nation-wide character and projects operating on Federal property, all projects prosecuted by the Works Progress Administration are proposed by public agencies representing States, Territories, or their political subdivisions, the District of Columbia, and other public bodies. The sponsoring bodies cooperate in the prosecution of projects by financing part of the costs through provision of labor, equipment, materials; the use of land, buildings, and other facilities; transportation of materials and workers; engineering, architectural, or other services; and land purchased specifically for projects.

Project proposals accompanied by plans, specifications, a working procedure, and other data are submitted to the district offices of the WPA by sponsors. After examination, they are forwarded to State WPA offices which

transmit them to the Federal WPA in Washington. Proposed projects are reviewed by the Works Progress Administration with respect to their desirability from a social and engineering standpoint, the extent to which they will aid in accomplishing the purpose of the Works Program by putting needy and employable persons to work, the availability of workers in need of relief, and the cost per man-year of employment. If found suitable, they are submitted for clearance to the Bureau of the Budget and then presented to the President for final approval. Projects approved by the President are subjected to review by the Comptroller General to determine whether they come within the purposes of the statute.

Certain projects require the approval of the Federal agencies which have jurisdiction over the type of work involved. These include projects prosecuted on highways forming part of the Federal-aid highway system, projects affecting wildfowl refuges, projects for improving rivers, harbors, etc., airport and airway projects, and public health and community sanitation projects.

For passing upon the technical feasibility of proposed white collar projects of a statistical nature, a committee representing jointly the Central Statistical Board and the WPA has been established. Once projects are chosen for operation, this Coordinating Committee follows developments, giving expert guidance and technical assistance.

A sufficient number of desirable projects received from the several States have been approved to insure a reservoir of projects capable of providing the flexibility necessary to meet the varying work relief needs of the different localities.

#### Finance

In order to make funds available for prosecution of projects which have been approved, the President from time to time allocates funds for WPA projects itemized as to States and accounts. After approval by the Comptroller General, the Federal Works Progress Administration is notified of the amount of the allocation. It, in turn, authorizes each State to incur obligations up to a stated amount during the ensuing month. Upon receipt of the monthly budget for his State, the State Administrator makes allotments for the month to each district and to State-wide projects in the State. District offices then make sub-allotments to active projects



for the month.

The Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of the Treasury Department is kept currently informed of these actions so that delays in disbursement are minimized. As noted in the above section on Executive orders, the Treasury Department makes disbursements for payrolls, etc., and also is the official accounting agency for Works Program funds. Procurement of supplies and equipment is consolidated in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

#### Coordinating and Scheduling of Projects

State WPA Administrators are responsible for coordinating the execution of all projects under the program operating within their areas so as to provide a maximum of useful employment to persons in need of relief. Federal agencies cooperating in the Works Program supply State Administrators of the WPA with statements of their projects. With this information, and records of projects already in operation, State Administrators have full knowledge of the employment to be given on Works Program projects in each locality. Operations on WPA projects are adjusted to make up the difference between Federal agency employment and total local work relief needs. Primary consideration is given to the skills of available qualified relief persons.

#### Assignment of Workers to Projects

In order to be eligible for employment under the Works Program, persons must satisfy the requirements specified in certain Executive and Administrative orders. They should be actively registered with a local employment office designated by the United States Employment Service and must be certified as in need of relief by a public relief agency approved by the Works Progress Administration. Local relief offices supply to the WPA and to the United States Employment Service the work records of all persons eligible for employment. Files containing this information are maintained on a current basis in each WPA district office.

On all work projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, the assignment, reassignment, and wage classification of workers are the responsibility of State WPA organizations. Assignment is made on the

basis of the skills required for the successful conduct of a project. The WPA endeavors to assure continuous employment by reassigning certified relief workers from completed projects to active projects. Such non-relief persons as are required for the successful prosecution of work projects are referred to the WPA by the employment offices designated by the United States Employment Service.

Federal agencies other than WPA that are operating work projects requisition their relief workers from the WPA, whose responsibility it is to assign all workers certified as in need of relief. Non-relief workers are requisitioned by these agencies from the employment offices of the Employment Service. These requisitions, however, must receive the approval of the WPA before assignment is made.

Preference in employment is given to persons certified as in need of relief and, except with the specific authorization of the Federal Works Progress Administrator, at least 90 percent of the workers must be such persons.

#### Wages and Hours

The basic schedule of monthly earnings was set forth in Executive Order No. 7046 issued May 20, 1935. State Works Progress Administrators have been authorized to exempt from the security wage schedule up to 10 percent of the total number of WPA workers employed in their respective States. Administrators have also been authorized to adjust monthly security wages by 10 percent upward or downward for any and all wage classes.

Hours of work, as set forth in Executive Order No. 7046 with a maximum of 8 hours per day and 40 per week, are limited by Administrative order to a maximum of 140 hours for two consecutive semimonthly pay periods. The monthly maximum may be waived, however, when the 140-hour maximum is not sufficient to enable workers to make up time lost as a result of adverse weather conditions, temporary interruptions in project operations beyond the control of the workers, or injuries sustained in the performance of duty causing absences of 15 days or less. Emergency work and unusual circumstances such as arise in connection with flood or tornado relief also permit waiving the maximum hour limitations.

Administrative Order No. 44, issued July



11, 1936, sets forth general regulations relating to the rates of pay, hours of work, monthly earnings, and conditions of employment based on the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. It placed upon the Works Progress Administrator of each State the responsibility of working out hourly wage rates for each occupation which shall not be less than local prevailing hourly rates. Monthly earnings schedules remain the same as

those established under the ERA Act of 1935. Normal hours of work per month are adjusted so that workers employed at the various hourly rates can earn in the course of a month an amount equal to the monthly security wage. Payments are now made only for time actually worked. However, workers are afforded every reasonable opportunity to make up time lost because of weather conditions and similar factors beyond their control.

## Appendix B

### Tables







Table 1. Employment on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 2. Relief Status of Persons Employed on Work Projects, by States - Week Ending August 25, 1935

Table 3. Relief Status of Persons Employed on Work Projects, by States - Week Ending August 29, 1935

Table 4. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 5. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 6. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 7. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 8. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 9. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 10. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

Table 11. Number of Persons Employed, Hours and Payments on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, by States - September and December 1933; March, June and August 1935

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## Explanatory Notes

The Works Program employment data recorded in this section relate to persons employed on projects financed, in whole or in part, from funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Qualifying this statement is the exclusion of the following: (a) administrative employees, (b) workers on NYA projects - usually employed at one-third the scheduled monthly earnings - and persons benefiting through the NYA student aid program, (c) employees made available by the sponsors of projects. The PWA non-Federal employment figure, however, is based on total project employment, and thus includes employment provided through expenditure of PWA loans from revolving funds and of locally raised funds, as well as of grants from Works Program funds. Employment under Emergency Conservation Work (mainly CCC) is included for the whole period covered, although since about July 1, 1936, this has been financed from funds made available by direct appropriation and consequently not provided under the ERA Acts. It may be noted that recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants of the Resettlement Administration are not included in the employment reported for that administration.

The employment data presented in Tables 1-4 are based upon the number of persons who were at work during the indicated week. In the case of WPA, the employment data in Tables 1-4, relate more strictly to the number of persons under active assignment to work. Tables 5 - 9 are based upon WPA payrolls made out for pay periods ending during the designated half-month or month. Such discrepancies as arise between WPA employment as determined by the weekly series and by the payroll series are chiefly due to (1) the difference in the employment concept used - number under active assignment to work vs. number whose names appear on payrolls and (2) the time lag of payroll data behind assignment data, e.g., the names of persons assigned at a given time do not usually appear on payrolls until several days later.

Tables relating to funds refer only to monies provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936 (except in the case of Table 15 which includes other funds made available for PWA non-Federal projects). Terms used in these tables are defined as follows:

1. "Allocations" represent amounts ordered transferred to an agency by the President for which warrants have been issued by the Treasury. The qualification "Warrants approved" means that only those allocations which have been approved by the Comptroller General are included.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allocated by the President. The figures are cumulative and represent paid as well as unpaid obligations. On work performed under contract, the value of the contract is set up as an obligation upon signing of the contract. Where requisitions for supplies, materials, or equipment have been submitted, the amounts are set up as obligations. Items which are certain to become due in a short period are recorded in advance, e.g., payrolls, rents, travel expenses, etc. are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of payrolls and other certified vouchers, and in full or part payment against contracts.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate reflection of operations, since obligations in part reflect future operations, while expenditures lag behind the true current picture due to delays in presenting vouchers for payment and to time consumed by the mechanism of actual payment. The lag in expenditures may be illustrated by such agencies as the Bureau of Public Roads, where States frequently wait some time before submitting vouchers for reimbursement.



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

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER 1935; MARCH, JUNE AND AUGUST 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28, 1935				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1935				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1936				LINE NO.
		TOTAL A/	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES A/	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	1,125,907	456,013	556,717	113,177	3,510,670	2,740,070	518,928	251,672	3,750,840	2,871,637	433,770	445,433	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	1,104,682	456,013	552,333	96,336	3,478,028	2,740,070	514,499	223,459	3,698,794	2,871,637	429,600	397,557	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	35,201	24,098	9,645	1,458	62,497	48,821	8,356	5,320	61,403	39,977	7,231	14,195	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	7,553		6,159	1,394	23,156	11,672	5,569	5,915	23,094	11,439	5,280	6,375	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	30,752	17,281	12,317	1,154	57,146	41,775	10,868	4,503	53,914	35,277	9,323	9,314	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	26,924		21,039	7,885	159,138	125,787	17,596	15,755	186,046	142,584	13,925	29,537	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	9,659	565	6,160	2,914	50,011	40,365	5,219	4,427	48,232	39,033	4,392	4,807	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	9,533	2,193	6,521	819	34,915	27,466	5,888	1,561	34,861	27,810	4,749	2,302	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	1,101	328	677	96	4,359	2,996	679	684	5,448	3,071	572	1,805	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	7,551	3,989	2,853	709	11,286	6,915	2,776	1,595	13,969	8,983	2,559	2,427	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	31,469	15,053	12,296	4,120	55,345	35,428	10,482	9,435	58,011	32,514	8,041	17,456	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	38,085	19,600	16,215	2,270	71,821	53,434	13,364	5,023	68,742	44,142	11,367	13,233	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	9,053	364	4,772	3,917	17,378	10,645	3,711	3,022	18,889	12,634	3,126	3,129	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	36,659	7,264	27,232	2,163	204,432	172,880	26,059	5,493	235,749	199,823	22,140	13,786	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	66,686	57,169	11,220	297	91,385	80,279	9,165	1,941	99,141	84,715	7,586	6,840	(15)
(16)	IOWA	9,664		8,793	871	37,899	26,372	7,912	3,615	41,311	30,760	6,749	3,802	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	9,392	926	7,704	762	54,327	42,680	7,567	4,080	62,240	45,076	6,784	10,380	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	23,957	5,439	18,009	509	81,323	60,685	18,759	1,879	82,795	62,134	15,843	4,818	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	10,855	919	9,180	756	62,591	50,722	8,421	3,448	63,195	50,508	7,205	5,482	(19)
(20)	MAINE	6,331		3,500	2,831	20,502	10,054	3,657	6,791	18,395	9,913	3,179	5,303	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	5,244	22		907	27,788	18,568	6,018	3,202	28,253	18,375	4,240	5,638	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	19,407		17,359	2,048	136,702	113,968	16,163	6,571	141,519	120,372	12,970	8,177	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	31,587	12,115	17,914	1,558	114,731	90,463	18,037	6,231	121,949	98,534	15,253	8,162	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	22,504	7,746	13,122	1,636	73,790	57,600	12,637	3,553	76,535	60,689	11,030	4,816	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	14,378	1,000	12,915	463	46,452	32,149	11,947	2,356	56,246	37,854	10,215	8,177	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	22,038	1,254	18,996	1,788	108,078	82,422	17,020	8,636	113,887	87,727	14,726	11,434	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	9,334		4,763	4,571	22,456	14,114	3,807	4,535	29,637	19,861	3,221	6,555	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	7,583	790	6,203	590	27,813	20,461	5,109	2,243	31,636	21,497	4,637	5,502	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	1,017		812	205	4,867	2,385	1,086	1,396	5,733	2,525	1,154	2,054	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,974	1,386	1,795	793	10,915	7,081	2,252	1,582	12,872	9,557	1,819	1,496	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	28,025	9,467	14,376	4,182	111,354	92,457	13,565	5,332	110,676	92,136	10,709	7,831	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	9,321	998	6,684	1,639	23,550	11,291	5,890	6,369	24,060	10,274	5,176	8,610	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	186,988	169,204	15,273	2,511	257,145 B/	240,208	12,506	4,431 B/	254,805	236,723	9,792	8,290	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	22,195	3,011	15,273	3,911	161,945	141,722	14,584	5,639	149,499	127,389	11,770	10,340	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	17,225	770	14,222	2,233	55,152	38,298	12,027	4,827	63,376	40,034	9,839	13,503	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	6,013	17	5,926	70	18,675	11,674	6,003	998	19,045	11,997	5,352	1,696	(36)
(37)	OHIO	53,353	29,925	21,983	1,445	201,563	173,170	23,808	4,585	215,357	186,358	19,245	9,754	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	30,109	12,627	16,940	542	107,934	86,962	15,745	5,227	92,910	69,669	13,474	9,767	(38)
(39)	OREGON	8,492	460	5,985	2,047	28,471	20,067	5,763	2,641	30,963	19,972	4,898	6,093	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	58,683	20,370	32,773	5,540	274,196	232,375	32,416	9,405	323,764	287,847	26,009	9,908	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	4,992	1,958	2,812	222	19,719	16,348	3,000	371	19,000	14,642	2,519	1,839	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	16,348	2,209	10,744	3,395	46,471	32,530	9,597	4,344	51,257	30,439	8,203	12,615	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,313		5,743	570	22,566	16,060	5,085	1,421	20,931	14,779	4,179	1,973	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	22,151	6,373	14,182	1,596	62,343	45,390	11,790	5,163	63,685	44,671	10,100	8,914	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	34,102	1,948	29,468	2,686	124,267	83,608	27,536	13,123	153,499	103,252	22,348	27,899	(45)
(46)	UTAH	6,101	639	4,472	990	20,467	14,997	3,839	1,631	17,460	12,170	3,194	2,096	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	5,749	2,564	2,559	626	8,598	4,927	2,448	1,223	10,467	6,697	2,131	1,639	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	15,562	1,520	11,706	2,336	58,426	39,948	12,657	5,821	59,433	34,581	10,987	13,865	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	18,299	706	11,000	6,593	49,297	32,205	8,545	8,547	64,638	46,114	6,673	11,851	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	16,772	3,717	11,636	1,419	64,554	51,445	10,838	2,271	68,604	56,433	9,118	3,053	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	22,763	6,452	14,273	2,038	79,910	61,021	15,109	3,780	82,741	63,179	13,113	6,449	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	3,635	1,577	1,797	261	8,322	5,180	1,624	1,518	8,922	4,897	1,455	2,570	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	5,134		4,381	753	20,409		4,429	15,980	40,022		4,170	35,852	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	499		241	258	710		352	358	677		382	295	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	1,851		1,356	495	2,815		1,535	1,280	4,238		1,744	2,494	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE									480			480	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	2,581		2,881		16,651		2,309	14,342	33,635		1,781	31,854	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	203		203		233		233		992		263	729	(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	16,091		3	16,088	12,233			12,233	12,024			12,024	(59)

A/ DOES NOT INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT ON PUBLIC ROADS PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED UNDER THE HAYDEN-CARTWRIGHT ACT, BUT FINANCED BY \$100,000,000 APPORTIONED TO STATES OUT OF THE FUNDS PROVIDED BY THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935.

B/ INCLUDES SOME EMPLOYMENT IN THE REST OF NEW YORK STATE ON PROJECTS OF THE NON-FEDERAL DIVISION OF PWA.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE I (CONCLUDED)  
EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER 1935; MARCH, JUNE AND AUGUST 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1936				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	OTHER AGENCIES	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,302,193	2,255,898	381,140	665,155	3,399,596	2,376,565	385,600	637,431	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,246,008	2,255,898	377,340	612,770	3,339,273	2,376,565	381,900	580,808	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	56,680	32,398	7,415	16,867	55,130	30,970	8,429	15,731	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	19,951	9,332	4,038	6,581	18,035	9,034	4,011	4,990	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	49,074	29,945	8,549	10,580	49,435	30,172	9,059	10,204	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	163,867	110,548	12,540	40,779	156,805	106,783	11,567	38,455	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	38,544	28,328	4,679	5,537	40,008	29,631	4,050	6,327	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	33,370	22,508	3,966	6,896	31,459	20,933	4,012	6,514	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	5,056	2,344	671	2,041	3,616	2,118	609	889	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,025	7,546	2,150	2,329	12,184	6,940	2,275	2,969	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	49,386	27,124	8,079	14,183	45,745	26,147	8,904	10,694	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	56,055	33,881	11,232	10,942	59,996	36,881	12,816	10,299	(12)
(13)	IDaho	18,609	6,380	2,525	9,704	17,156	6,119	2,331	8,706	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	202,929	155,680	17,882	29,367	205,096	161,220	18,907	24,969	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	91,819	68,287	6,674	16,858	91,131	68,726	6,590	15,815	(15)
(16)	IOWA	36,675	19,408	5,245	12,022	37,888	23,139	5,147	9,602	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	46,966	30,402	5,599	10,965	57,155	40,989	5,281	10,885	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	66,691	45,911	10,706	10,074	72,957	51,934	11,651	9,372	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	50,522	36,510	6,873	7,139	47,359	34,652	7,670	5,037	(19)
(20)	MAINE	17,156	7,971	2,251	6,934	15,198	7,883	2,185	5,130	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	28,211	14,606	3,923	9,682	27,902	14,322	3,812	9,768	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	129,126	104,557	12,407	12,162	118,262	95,102	12,459	10,701	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	105,086	75,771	12,229	17,086	101,962	76,195	12,030	13,737	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	71,824	44,805	9,450	17,569	73,784	47,327	10,194	16,263	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	48,083	26,651	10,017	11,415	52,760	29,777	10,949	12,034	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	95,904	66,602	13,129	16,173	116,663	84,337	13,105	19,221	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	21,028	10,489	2,767	7,772	30,027	18,319	3,649	8,059	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	28,255	14,512	3,926	9,817	36,581	23,468	3,896	9,217	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	5,003	2,188	856	1,959	4,214	1,773	754	1,687	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,338	7,607	1,653	3,078	12,874	8,745	1,590	2,539	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	99,515	79,811	10,816	8,888	97,877	77,994	9,371	10,512	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	22,310	7,899	5,193	9,218	21,807	9,506	4,776	7,525	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	225,929	205,490	9,705	10,734	222,047	200,021	9,838	12,188	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	139,524	101,698	11,580	26,246	140,210	97,167	11,696	31,347	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	51,511	27,984	8,515	15,012	51,714	30,024	9,389	12,301	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	19,942	8,399	4,524	7,019	54,837	41,378	5,228	8,231	(36)
(37)	OHIO	186,495	152,850	15,126	18,519	187,270	150,820	15,873	20,577	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	81,718	55,596	14,662	11,460	81,392	58,357	12,752	10,283	(38)
(39)	OREGON	27,997	14,469	3,740	9,788	25,809	13,969	3,664	8,176	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	282,375	235,047	19,998	27,330	296,345	248,356	18,708	29,281	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	17,501	10,888	2,359	4,254	16,066	10,538	2,441	3,087	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	45,150	25,470	7,728	11,952	45,209	25,182	8,603	11,424	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	19,891	9,400	3,593	6,898	48,404	37,550	3,776	7,078	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	59,984	36,505	8,800	14,679	59,279	35,036	9,706	14,537	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	138,782	79,385	20,477	38,920	126,730	78,028	18,315	30,387	(45)
(46)	UTAH	16,926	10,080	2,499	4,347	16,834	10,377	2,609	3,848	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	10,110	4,400	1,777	3,933	9,651	4,187	1,735	3,729	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	53,350	27,180	9,657	16,513	47,785	24,222	9,396	14,167	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	45,254	25,948	5,737	13,569	45,709	26,645	6,009	13,055	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	56,784	43,457	7,207	6,120	57,609	42,736	7,557	7,316	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	76,108	48,862	10,764	16,482	85,264	57,047	11,004	17,213	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	8,619	2,789	1,452	4,378	10,043	3,789	1,522	4,732	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	43,227		3,800	39,427	51,502		3,700	47,802	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	521		218	303	488		202	286	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	3,361		1,261	2,100	3,313		1,062	2,251	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	260			260	253			253	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	37,955		2,099	35,856	46,101		2,164	43,937	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,130		222	908	1,347		272	1,075	(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	12,958			12,958	8,821			8,821	(59)



TABLE 2  
RELIEF STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS, BY AGENCIES  
EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES  
WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1936

LINE NO.	AGENCY (1)	TOTAL (2)	PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		NON-RELIEF PERSONS		LINE NO.
			NUMBER (3)	PERCENT (4)	NUMBER (5)	PERCENT (6)	
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	3,399,596	2,900,304	85.3	499,292	14.7	( 1 )
( 2 )	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,376,565	2,253,641	94.8	122,924	5.2	( 2 )
( 3 )	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	<u>385,600</u>	<u>337,800</u>	<u>87.6</u>	<u>47,800</u>	<u>12.4</u>	( 3 )
( 4 )	CCC CAMPS	373,500	327,000	87.6	46,500	12.4	( 4 )
( 5 )	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	8,400	7,500	89.3	900	10.7	( 5 )
( 6 )	TERRITORIES	3,700	3,300	89.2	400	10.8	( 6 )
( 7 )	OTHER AGENCIES	637,431	308,863	48.5	328,568	51.5	( 7 )
( 8 )	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	<u>275,685</u>	<u>130,788</u>	<u>47.4</u>	<u>144,897</u>	<u>52.6</u>	( 8 )
( 9 )	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	2,033	1,240	61.0	793	39.0	( 9 )
(10)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,467	1,418	96.7	49	3.3	(10)
(11)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	27,703	22,521	81.3	5,182	18.7	(11)
(12)	FOREST SERVICE	20,491	18,560	90.6	1,931	9.4	(12)
(13)	PLANT INDUSTRY	36	36	100.0	-	-	(13)
(14)	PUBLIC ROADS	207,218	72,360	34.9	134,858	65.1	(14)
(15)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	16,737	14,653	87.5	2,084	12.5	(15)
(16)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	14	9	64.3	5	35.7	(16)
(17)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	<u>4,182</u>	<u>3,781</u>	<u>90.4</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>9.6</u>	(17)
(18)	CENSUS	4,120	3,758	91.2	362	8.8	(18)
(19)	FISHERIES	24	23	95.8	1	4.2	(19)
(20)	STANDARDS	38	-	-	38	100.0	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	<u>73,154</u>	<u>57,096</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>16,058</u>	<u>22.0</u>	(21)
(22)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	167	152	91.0	15	9.0	(22)
(23)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	13	-	-	13	100.0	(23)
(24)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,382	2,220	93.2	162	6.8	(24)
(25)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	209	166	79.4	43	20.6	(25)
(26)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,302	1,118	85.9	184	14.1	(26)
(27)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	14,245	11,061	77.6	3,184	22.4	(27)
(28)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	43,689	40,295	92.2	3,394	7.8	(28)
(29)	RECLAMATION	10,386	1,357	13.1	9,029	86.9	(29)
(30)	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	761	727	95.5	34	4.5	(30)
(31)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	<u>677</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>26.0</u>	(31)
(32)	UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	494	340	68.8	154	31.2	(32)
(33)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	183	161	88.0	22	12.0	(33)
(34)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	201	179	89.1	22	10.9	(34)
(35)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY						(35)
(36)	YARDS AND DOCKS	15,598	14,325	91.8	1,273	8.2	(36)
(37)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	<u>170,901</u>	<u>42,541</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>128,360</u>	<u>75.1</u>	(37)
(38)	HOUSING DIVISION	6,684	2,206	33.0	4,478	67.0	(38)
(39)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	164,217	40,335	24.6	123,882	75.4	(39)
(40)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	54,983	29,072	52.9	25,911	47.1	(40)
(41)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	753	235	31.2	518	68.8	(41)
(42)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	<u>6,508</u>	<u>5,579</u>	<u>85.8</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>14.2</u>	(42)
(43)	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD	991	516	52.4	465	47.4	(43)
(44)	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE	3,436	3,179	92.5	257	7.5	(44)
(45)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	347	280	80.7	67	19.3	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	1,125	1,050	93.3	75	6.7	(46)
(47)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	614	554	90.2	60	9.8	(47)
(48)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	545	485	89.0	60	11.0	(48)
(49)	WAR DEPARTMENT	<u>24,235</u>	<u>24,272</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>9,963</u>	<u>29.1</u>	(49)
(50)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	29,031	20,001	68.9	9,030	31.1	(50)
(51)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	5,204	4,271	82.1	933	17.9	(51)



TABLE 3  
RELIEF STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS, BY STATES

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	ALL AGENCIES COMBINED			WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION			LINE NO.
		TOTAL	AS IN NEED OF RELIEF	NON-RELIEF PERSONS	TOTAL	AS IN NEED OF RELIEF	NON-RELIEF PERSONS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,399,596	2,900,304	499,292	2,376,565	2,253,641	122,924	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,339,273	2,849,113	490,160	2,376,565	2,253,641	122,924	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	55,130	44,689	10,441	30,970	29,901	1,069	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	18,035	14,224	3,811	9,034	8,660	374	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	49,435	40,734	8,701	30,172	28,568	1,604	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	156,805	133,836	22,969	106,783	101,937	4,846	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	40,008	34,889	5,119	29,631	28,234	1,397	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	31,459	26,130	5,329	20,933	19,548	1,385	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	3,616	2,558	1,058	2,118	1,909	209	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,184	9,583	2,601	6,940	6,323	617	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	45,745	39,176	6,569	26,147	24,917	1,230	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	59,996	50,708	9,288	36,881	35,429	1,452	(12)
(13)	IDAH0	17,156	11,058	6,098	6,119	5,637	482	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	205,096	173,569	31,527	161,220	150,373	10,847	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	91,131	75,540	15,591	68,726	65,062	3,664	(15)
(16)	IOWA	37,888	29,593	8,295	23,139	21,984	1,155	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	57,155	47,985	9,170	40,989	39,106	1,883	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	72,957	64,778	8,179	51,934	49,212	2,722	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	47,359	43,264	4,095	34,652	34,080	572	(19)
(20)	MAINE	15,198	12,205	2,993	7,863	6,584	1,279	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	27,902	21,740	6,162	14,322	13,515	807	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	118,262	110,395	7,867	95,102	93,424	1,678	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	101,962	91,788	10,174	76,195	73,498	2,697	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	73,784	61,479	12,305	47,327	45,186	2,141	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	52,760	39,691	13,069	29,777	27,478	2,299	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	116,663	100,168	16,495	84,337	79,351	4,986	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	30,027	23,651	6,376	18,319	17,644	675	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	36,581	30,195	6,386	23,468	22,897	571	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	4,214	2,897	1,317	1,773	1,654	119	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,874	10,452	2,422	8,745	7,825	920	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	97,877	86,421	11,456	77,994	72,322	5,672	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	21,807	17,065	4,742	9,506	8,547	959	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	222,047	199,207	22,840	200,021	186,312	13,709	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	140,210	115,152	25,058	97,167	93,117	4,050	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	51,714	38,872	12,842	30,024	28,430	1,594	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	54,837	51,586	3,251	41,378	40,819	559	(36)
(37)	OHIO	187,270	170,992	16,278	150,820	145,576	5,244	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	81,392	73,674	7,718	58,357	56,157	2,200	(38)
(39)	OREGON	25,809	19,691	6,118	13,969	13,262	707	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	296,345	261,717	34,628	245,356	229,675	18,681	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	16,066	13,778	2,288	10,538	10,254	284	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	45,209	36,972	8,237	25,182	23,977	1,205	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	48,404	44,774	3,630	37,550	36,779	771	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	59,279	47,334	11,945	35,036	33,297	1,739	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	126,730	101,124	25,606	78,028	74,561	3,467	(45)
(46)	UTAH	16,834	14,235	2,599	10,377	9,858	519	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	9,651	6,782	2,869	4,187	3,252	935	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	47,785	38,262	9,523	24,222	23,240	982	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	45,709	34,830	10,879	26,645	26,121	524	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	57,609	51,000	6,609	42,736	40,167	2,569	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	85,264	71,840	13,424	57,047	54,457	2,590	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	10,043	6,830	3,213	3,789	3,525	264	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	51,502	46,910	4,592				(53)
(54)	ALASKA	488	380	108				(54)
(55)	HAWAII	3,313	2,912	401				(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	253		253				(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	46,101	42,387	3,714				(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,347	1,231	116				(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	8,821	4,281	4,540				(59)



TABLE 4

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

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			LINE NO.
		GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	FOREST SERVICE	PUBLIC ROADS	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	OTHER	TOTAL	CENSUS	OTHER	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	637,431	275,685	27,703	20,491	207,218	16,737	3,536	4,182	4,120	62	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	580,808	273,537	27,703	20,469	206,505	15,324	3,536	4,177	4,120	57	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	15,731	6,478	90	155	5,973	260					(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	4,990	4,196	241	1,628	1,994	333					(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	10,204	4,404	8	433	3,679	284					(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	38,455	10,973	1,521	2,075	7,219	158		4	4		(6)
(7)	COLORADO	6,327	4,199	262	1,134	2,448	335		5	5		(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	6,514	2,179	780	7	1,392						(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	889	467			467						(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,969	188		40	148			72	34	38	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	10,694	3,166	33	210	2,765	7	151				(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	10,299	5,059	488	551	3,094	926					(12)
(13)	IDAH0	8,706	8,081	4,384	1,034	2,458	21	184				(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	24,969	8,092	393	132	7,412	155		83	83		(14)
(15)	INDIANA	15,815	9,859	183	100	9,534	42					(15)
(16)	IOWA	9,602	5,870	388	85	5,080	317					(16)
(17)	KANSAS	10,885	8,933		207	8,642	84					(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	9,372	4,083		257	3,007	819					(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	5,037	4,368	5	108	3,294	386	595				(19)
(20)	MAINE	5,130	2,803	798	27	1,975	3					(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	9,768	963	44	24	871	24					(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	10,701	2,200	966	6	1,208						(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	13,737	6,419	1,436	440	4,521	22					(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	16,263	9,870	789	439	8,351	291					(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	12,034	4,428	98	66	3,608	629	27				(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	19,221	10,845	303	1,394	8,226	922		2,530	2,530		(26)
(27)	MONTANA	8,059	4,479	454	533	2,960	465	67				(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	9,217	6,339	183	409	5,627	71	49				(28)
(29)	NEVADA	1,687	1,491		130	1,361						(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,539	1,704	788	289	627						(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	10,512	5,156	3,390	2	1,737	27					(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	7,525	3,900		962	2,157	781					(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	12,188							204	204		(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	31,347	15,359	2,153	9	13,088	109					(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	12,301	7,564	307	400	6,453	402	2	19		19	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	8,231	6,155	87	233	3,524	1,304	1,007				(36)
(37)	OHIO	20,577	6,883	395	93	6,276	119					(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	10,283	5,729		62	4,368	1,256	43				(38)
(39)	OREGON	8,176	4,832	157	1,075	3,507	36	27				(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	29,281	10,094	1,842	403	7,750	99		1,216	1,216		(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	3,067	398	49		309						(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	11,424	4,690	140	114	3,405	1,031					(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,078	5,243	33	632	3,107	1,190	281				(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	14,537	5,618	266	292	4,939	121					(44)
(45)	TEXAS	30,387	17,274	150	257	15,344	533	990	30	30		(45)
(46)	UTAH	3,848	2,427	1	826	1,426	61	113	4	4		(46)
(47)	VERMONT	3,729	2,998	1,445	99	1,454						(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	14,167	7,120	572	456	5,273	819		10	10		(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	13,055	2,865	383	1,051	1,389	42					(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	7,316	3,527	453	286	2,714	74					(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	17,213	10,798	1,083	789	8,773	133					(51)
(52)	WYOMING	4,732	2,831	92	535	1,571	633					(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	47,802	735		22	713			5		5	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	286										(54)
(55)	HAWAII	2,251	713			713						(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	253										(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	43,937	22		22							(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,075										(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	8,821	1,413				1,413					(59)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

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

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	RECLAMATION	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	OTHER	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	TOTAL	HOUSING DIVISION	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	73,154	2,382	10,386	14,245	46,141	677	15,598	170,901	6,684	164,217	( 1 )
( 2 )	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	28,449	2,378	10,302	14,245	1,524	677	15,131	169,818	6,270	163,548	( 2 )
( 3 )	ALABAMA	484	10		474		24		3,108	162	2,946	( 3 )
( 4 )	ARIZONA	592	10	575		7			167		167	( 4 )
( 5 )	ARKANSAS	182	182						1,977		1,977	( 5 )
( 6 )	CALIFORNIA	2,201	138	1,500	481	82	31	1,921	11,113		11,113	( 6 )
( 7 )	COLORADO	353	50		303				1,470		1,470	( 7 )
( 8 )	CONNECTICUT	13	13					145	3,740	16	3,724	( 8 )
( 9 )	DELAWARE								118		118	( 9 )
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	112	99			13	245	553	227	22	205	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	28	11			17		331	2,300	478	1,822	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	698	22		676		29		2,294		2,294	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	220		219		1			267		267	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	895	510		359	26		525	13,948	180	13,768	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	730	5		725		7		4,148		4,148	(15)
(16)	IOWA	366	7		359				3,236		3,236	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	21	12			9		26	1,704		1,704	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	367	129		222	16			3,220	73	3,147	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	16	16									(19)
(20)	MAINE	461			451	10		102	386		386	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	271	16		245	10	26	198	2,889		2,889	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	46	33			13		1,319	5,939	269	5,670	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	429	22		407		23	42	4,644	190	4,454	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	1,037	34		847	156	7	27	3,776	314	3,462	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	82	28		54				5,732		5,732	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	1,735	22		1,713		24		3,563		3,563	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	111	1	90		20			631		631	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	453			352	101			1,820	126	1,694	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	13				13			183		183	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	302	6		245	51			532		532	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	30	6			24	58	511	3,563	599	2,964	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	481		412	53	16			778		778	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY						130	2,126	8,713	224	8,489	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	574	102		457	15		112	10,819	156	10,663	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	335	116		211	8			3,102		3,102	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	400	1		322	77			956		956	(36)
(37)	OHIO	164	164				31		9,273	1,394	7,879	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	1,192	173		536	483			2,222	119	2,103	(38)
(39)	OREGON	467	41	62	293	71			1,735		1,736	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	1,579	148		1,431		19	2,264	11,206		11,206	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	197			197			168	1,950		1,950	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	382	11		371			1,470	3,087	142	2,945	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	495	1		318	176			564		564	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	611	160		451				5,010	1,024	3,986	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	429	7	422			23		11,211	104	11,107	(45)
(46)	UTAH	422	4	358	60				802		802	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	6	5			1			724		724	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	1,174	11		1,120	43		2,410	2,235		2,235	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	5,592	20	5,548		24		846	3,192		3,192	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	388	16		365	7		35	1,373		1,373	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	41	7			34			3,661	678	2,983	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	1,272	9	1,116	147				509		509	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	44,621	4			44,617		467	1,083	414	669	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	167				167 A/			114		114	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	4	4					467	434		434	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE											(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	43,689				43,689 B/			226	226		(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	761				761 C/			309	188	121	(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	84		84								(59)

A/ ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.  
 B/ PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION.  
 C/ TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 4 (CONCLUDED)  
EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND CCC, BY STATES  
EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES  
WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					WAR DEPARTMENT				LINE No.	
		RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL	INTERNAL REVENUE	OTHER	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	QUARTER- MASTER CORPS		OTHER
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	54,983	753	6,503	3,436	3,067	545	34,235	29,031	5,204	215	( 1 )
( 2 )	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	<u>54,983</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>6,498</u>	<u>3,436</u>	<u>3,062</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>34,025</u>	<u>21,707</u>	<u>4,318</u>	<u>215</u>	( 2 )
( 3 )	ALABAMA	4,778		12	11	1	36	811	99	712		( 3 )
( 4 )	ARIZONA	35										( 4 )
( 5 )	ARKANSAS	3,180		10	10		79	372	177	195		( 5 )
( 6 )	CALIFORNIA			390	259	131		11,822	11,763	59		( 6 )
( 7 )	COLORADO	278		22	13	9						( 7 )
( 8 )	CONNECTICUT	386		51	16	35						( 8 )
( 9 )	DELAWARE	296		8	4	4						( 9 )
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			112	33	79		1,446		1,446	14 D/	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	3,529	22	181	72	109	3	1,134	1,134			(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	1,949	150	77	30	47		43	37	6		(12)
(13)	IDAHO	138										(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	385	35	377	282	95		629	566	63		(14)
(15)	INDIANA	1,038		33	28	5						(15)
(16)	IOWA	116		14	7	7						(16)
(17)	KANSAS	62		15	15		108	16	15	1		(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	1,638	7	22	19	3	28	7		7		(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	578		55	53	2						(19)
(20)	MAINE	709						669	669			(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	4,642		722	111	611		57		57		(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS			279	77	202		918	918			(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	775		1,332	169	1,163		73	72	1		(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	1,235	41	159	149	10	111					(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	1,303						489	489			(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	249		214	213	1		61	61			(26)
(27)	MONTANA	2,838										(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	546	98	14	14		7					(28)
(29)	NEVADA											(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE			1		1						(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	165		210	142	68		819		819		(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	374		8		8		1,984	1,984			(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY			814	668	146					201 E/	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	3,008		227	98	129		1,248	1,167	81		(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	1,139	43	9	4	5	16	74		74		(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	720										(36)
(37)	OHIO	3,648	265	313	282	31						(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	1,034	2	26	26		37	41	29	12		(38)
(39)	OREGON	1,133		8	7	1						(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	1,295		385	375	10		1,223	975	248		(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	398		16	7	9						(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,752	43									(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	776										(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	3,181	95	22	22							(44)
(45)	TEXAS	523		81	66	15	23	793	305	488		(45)
(46)	UTAH	189		4	4							(46)
(47)	VERMONT			1		1						(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	1,094	12	66	8	58		46		46		(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	449		108	55	53		3		3		(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	782		2	2			1,209	1,209			(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	2,320		98	85	13	97	38	38			(51)
(52)	WYOMING	120										(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES			5		5		886		886		(53)
(54)	ALASKA											(54)
(55)	HAWAII											(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE							633		633		(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO							253		253		(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS			5		5						(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES							7,324	7,324			(59)

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

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1936



TABLE 5  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS  
EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER 1935; MARCH, JUNE AND AUGUST 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE No.	TYPE OF PROJECT	1935		1936			LINE No.
		SEPTEMBER	DECEMBER	MARCH	JUNE	AUGUST	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	( 1 )
( 2 )	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	34.4	40.5	37.2	34.1	36.0	( 2 )
( 3 )	HIGHWAYS	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	( 3 )
( 4 )	FARM TO MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	9.5	13.2	13.3	11.4	12.4	( 4 )
( 5 )	STREETS AND ALLEYS	11.0	9.4	7.6	7.4	7.6	( 5 )
( 6 )	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	( 6 )
( 7 )	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	0.3	A/	0.1	0.1	A/	( 7 )
( 8 )	OTHER B/	11.6	16.5	15.1	14.0	14.7	( 8 )
( 9 )	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	13.6	7.3	8.2	9.7	9.7	( 9 )
(10)	EDUCATIONAL	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	(10)
(11)	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (INCLUDING MILITARY AND NAVAL)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	(11)
(12)	HOUSING	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	(12)
(13)	OTHER B/	8.6	3.8	4.8	5.7	5.3	(13)
(14)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	20.7	13.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	(14)
(15)	CONSERVATION	3.6	5.8	6.7	4.2	4.2	(15)
(16)	FORESTATION	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(16)
(17)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	(17)
(18)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	2.1	4.0	5.1	2.9	2.9	(18)
(19)	OTHER B/	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	(19)
(20)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	6.6	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.5	(20)
(21)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	(21)
(22)	SEWER SYSTEMS	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.1	(22)
(23)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	(23)
(24)	OTHER B/	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	(24)
(25)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	(25)
(26)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	(26)
(27)	OTHER B/	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	(27)
(28)	WHITE COLLAR	8.0	5.1	8.4	11.4	10.6	(28)
(29)	EDUCATIONAL	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	(29)
(30)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL	6.0	4.0	6.4	9.2	8.7	(30)
(31)	GOODS	1.7	10.4	12.1	13.1	12.8	(31)
(32)	SEWING	0.3	8.5	10.0	11.5	11.1	(32)
(33)	OTHER B/	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.7	(33)
(34)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	7.1	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.1	(34)
(35)	MISCELLANEOUS	2.0	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	(35)

A/ LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

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

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1936



TABLE 6

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, HOURS AND EARNINGS ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

SEMIMONTHLY PERIOD ENDING AUGUST 15, 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE No.	TYPE OF PROJECT (1)	PERSONS EMPLOYED		HOURS		EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (CENTS) (8)	LINE No.
		NUMBER (2)	PERCENT (3)	NUMBER (THOUSANDS) (4)	PERCENT (5)	AMOUNT (THOUSANDS) (6)	PERCENT (7)		
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	2,282,654	100.0	117,855	100.0	\$59,648	100.0	50.6	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	817,836	35.8	41,096	34.9	18,732	31.4	45.6	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS	14,024	0.6	749	0.6	310	0.5	41.4	(3)
(4)	FARM TO MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	281,636	12.3	14,086	12.0	5,540	9.3	39.3	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	172,517	7.6	9,150	7.8	4,546	7.6	49.7	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND PATHS	34,524	1.5	1,714	1.5	904	1.5	52.7	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	85,353	3.7	4,514	3.8	2,403	4.0	53.2	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	45,716	0.7	726	0.6	399	0.7	55.0	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	942	0.1	54	B/	31	0.1	57.4	(9)
(10)	OTHER A/	213,122	9.3	10,103	8.6	4,599	7.7	45.5	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	219,211	9.6	10,220	8.7	6,430	10.8	62.9	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	24,076	1.0	1,180	1.0	842	1.4	71.4	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	18,240	0.8	872	0.8	663	1.1	76.0	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	71,461	3.1	3,299	2.8	2,102	3.5	63.7	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	34,498	1.5	1,596	1.4	919	1.6	57.6	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (INCLUDING MILITARY AND NAVAL)	17,700	0.8	748	0.6	476	0.8	63.6	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	29,208	1.3	1,434	1.2	696	1.2	48.5	(17)
(18)	HOUSING	8,730	0.4	325	0.3	201	0.3	61.8	(18)
(19)	OTHER A/	15,298	0.7	766	0.6	531	0.9	69.3	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	233,973	10.2	11,601	9.8	6,661	11.2	57.4	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	36,393	1.6	1,800	1.5	943	1.6	52.4	(21)
(22)	PARKS	119,709	5.2	5,994	5.1	3,156	5.3	52.7	(22)
(23)	OTHER A/	77,871	3.4	3,807	3.2	2,562	4.3	67.3	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	96,201	4.2	4,818	4.1	2,386	4.0	49.5	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	3,068	0.1	311	0.3	145	0.2	46.8	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	5,899	0.3	291	0.2	151	0.3	51.9	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	65,907	2.9	3,172	2.7	1,579	2.7	49.8	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP, AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	5,497	0.2	269	0.2	143	0.2	53.2	(28)
(29)	OTHER A/	15,830	0.7	775	0.7	368	0.6	47.5	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	191,979	8.4	9,713	8.2	5,050	8.5	52.0	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	40,667	1.8	2,006	1.7	1,042	1.8	51.9	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	138,305	6.0	7,085	6.0	3,687	6.2	52.0	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	4,215	0.2	201	0.2	115	0.2	57.2	(33)
(34)	OTHER A/	8,792	0.4	421	0.3	206	0.3	48.9	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	52,366	2.3	2,741	2.3	1,419	2.4	51.8	(35)
(36)	NAVIGATION	6,188	0.3	319	0.3	203	0.4	63.6	(36)
(37)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	43,546	1.9	2,278	1.9	1,135	1.9	49.8	(37)
(38)	OTHER A/	2,632	0.1	144	0.1	81	0.1	56.3	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	241,091	10.6	14,130	12.0	9,120	15.3	64.5	(39)
(40)	EDUCATIONAL	43,745	1.9	2,909	2.5	1,995	3.4	68.6	(40)
(41)	PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL	197,346	8.7	11,221	9.5	7,125	11.9	63.5	(41)
(42)	GOODS	290,777	12.7	16,212	13.7	6,566	11.0	40.5	(42)
(43)	SEWING	252,201	11.0	14,249	12.1	5,642	9.5	39.6	(43)
(44)	CANNING	2,881	0.1	155	0.1	60	0.1	38.8	(44)
(45)	OTHER A/	35,695	1.6	1,808	1.5	864	1.4	47.8	(45)
(46)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	69,883	3.1	3,531	3.0	1,518	2.5	43.0	(46)
(47)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	2,343	0.1	117	0.1	58	0.1	49.6	(47)
(48)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	28,487	1.3	1,397	1.2	529	0.9	37.9	(48)
(49)	OTHER A/	39,053	1.7	2,017	1.7	931	1.5	46.2	(49)
(50)	DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES	14,958	0.7	852	0.8	450	0.7	52.8	(50)
(51)	MISCELLANEOUS	41,774	1.8	2,210	1.9	1,084	1.8	49.0	(51)
(52)	WPA WORK CAMPS	12,605	0.6	731	0.6	232	0.4	31.7 <sup>g/</sup>	(52)

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

B/ LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

C/ DEDUCTIONS FROM THE WAGES OF WORKERS IN WORK CAMPS ARE MADE FOR BOARD AND LODGING AND MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE.



TABLE 7  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES AND MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS  
SEMI-MONTHLY PERIOD ENDING AUGUST 15, 1936  
(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	STATE	HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND STREETS			PUBLIC BUILDINGS		RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	CONSERVATION	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	WHITE COLLAR	GOODS	SANITATION AND HEALTH	MISCELLANEOUS	WORK CAMPS	LINE NO.
		TOTAL	FARM TO MARKET ROADS	STREETS AND ALLEYS	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL										
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
(1)	UNITED STATES	35.8	12.3	7.6	9.6	3.1	10.3	4.2	8.4	2.3	10.6	12.7	3.1	2.5	0.5	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	30.3	1.4	2.5	12.1	3.6	2.1	0.9	12.5	2.6	9.9	21.2	5.5	2.9	-	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	37.1	9.7	1.1	18.7	3.1	4.5	2.1	0.2	0.3	6.0	26.6	0.9	3.6	-	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	51.6	42.4	5.2	8.1	2.7	5.9	3.3	1.6	0.8	5.2	14.4	6.3	2.8	-	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	12.7	5.8	4.7	8.0	3.7	8.9	7.5	10.2	2.3	19.0	25.4	0.9	3.8	1.3	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	31.4	15.9	3.7	6.7	3.0	8.5	13.3	6.2	2.5	7.7	19.1	1.3	2.3	1.0	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	32.8	4.5	13.4	11.3	4.1	9.9	4.1	12.8	2.6	13.8	6.1	3.5	1.5	1.6	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	6.0	-	5.4	3.9	0.7	13.4	0.7	9.0	2.9	14.6	35.0	13.0	1.5	-	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16.7	1.8	1.2	12.0	1.0	8.1	-	15.1	1.4	18.5	22.3	1.3	4.6	-	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	33.0	14.5	7.0	14.4	5.3	3.3	1.9	7.0	5.4	12.0	17.3	3.5	2.2	-	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	27.5	14.5	5.2	8.5	3.4	3.0	0.5	16.2	4.7	11.1	20.0	5.0	3.5	-	(11)
(12)	IDaho	11.7	1.2	1.6	8.7	4.7	4.0	33.9	4.1	0.4	7.6	18.5	3.4	6.0	1.7	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	34.8	16.2	8.6	9.9	1.1	15.5	4.2	8.3	0.9	13.3	5.4	5.3	1.8	0.6	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	45.6	3.7	8.5	9.1	4.0	9.8	7.3	4.6	1.4	5.6	10.3	3.9	2.2	0.2	(14)
(15)	IOWA	39.8	23.1	10.0	6.1	0.9	8.9	5.6	7.2	0.3	11.6	12.8	0.9	4.0	2.8	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	35.0	9.6	2.6	5.3	0.9	14.8	11.7	4.1	1.1	7.2	15.3	2.1	1.4	2.0	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	59.6	0.7	1.5	12.3	8.0	1.7	0.4	4.5	0.3	3.8	13.4	2.8	1.0	0.2	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	22.5	0.7	3.5	15.4	2.2	31.2	0.1	5.2	1.0	7.2	7.4	2.0	7.8	0.2	(18)
(19)	MAINE	55.2	36.9	3.1	1.4	0.2	5.6	3.7	6.8	8.7	7.4	9.4	-	1.8	-	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	32.6	9.6	20.6	14.9	8.1	8.6	1.2	20.3	1.0	9.1	9.3	1.1	1.4	0.5	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	26.5	5.2	5.4	11.2	2.3	6.2	2.6	9.0	1.4	16.1	20.3	1.1	5.2	0.4	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	43.1	12.5	15.1	8.2	3.4	6.3	4.4	15.2	4.9	9.1	6.0	0.1	2.7	-	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	33.6	15.5	6.3	9.9	2.9	17.3	3.3	4.9	2.5	12.2	9.8	1.5	2.5	2.5	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	34.8	22.2	8.3	9.7	4.7	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	11.7	20.8	7.5	3.6	A/	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	36.2	23.3	7.4	6.8	1.9	4.8	11.0	7.8	0.6	3.5	22.2	4.8	1.6	0.7	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	38.4	17.0	3.4	5.2	1.8	8.7	5.5	8.8	0.8	10.0	15.9	2.8	2.7	1.2	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	35.8	20.7	4.0	6.9	1.7	8.6	0.9	7.5	5.7	13.6	16.0	0.7	2.2	2.1	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	8.5	3.1	5.0	4.8	3.7	20.7	15.0	1.2	0.2	14.1	16.4	-	6.2	12.9	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	28.5	16.5	4.2	3.4	0.8	14.7	1.4	18.6	2.4	8.0	19.9	-	2.0	1.1	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	33.2	6.1	9.2	11.3	3.2	16.4	3.0	9.7	2.9	11.3	8.7	1.3	2.0	0.2	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	27.5	15.2	7.1	24.3	14.4	12.0	7.7	2.3	-	5.9	10.6	7.6	2.1	-	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	16.3	-	10.1	18.0	5.0	25.1	-	9.5	1.9	22.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.4	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	29.4	6.5	7.7	10.0	3.1	6.3	3.1	20.1	1.5	11.9	13.9	0.7	2.5	0.6	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	21.4	15.7	2.5	9.3	4.7	4.8	0.2	6.9	4.6	8.1	31.2	10.4	3.1	-	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	69.4	43.8	5.5	7.3	4.8	4.6	1.6	1.9	0.7	5.0	5.5	1.8	2.1	0.1	(35)
(36)	OHIO	40.8	16.8	10.2	9.2	3.0	12.3	4.4	9.9	2.6	7.1	10.5	1.7	1.5	-	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	44.2	1.7	1.7	12.8	3.9	2.9	5.4	4.5	0.3	1.0	16.8	7.8	4.3	-	(37)
(38)	OREGON	31.3	18.3	0.6	2.8	1.5	7.7	11.5	2.2	8.9	11.6	18.3	1.8	0.9	3.0	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	55.8	7.3	11.1	5.7	2.1	7.0	3.6	6.3	4.4	6.0	8.1	1.5	1.3	0.3	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	25.0	4.8	6.5	8.1	4.6	13.4	0.8	18.5	-	11.5	15.9	4.9	1.1	0.8	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	19.9	14.6	2.0	14.3	3.7	2.2	0.6	3.2	4.0	12.0	20.3	13.5	10.0	-	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	56.2	49.5	2.8	4.7	1.2	2.6	12.7	3.2	1.0	3.2	14.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	43.7	36.9	3.7	7.6	5.0	3.3	0.6	2.4	4.6	4.1	17.5	13.2	3.0	-	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	37.6	25.8	6.5	7.4	1.2	4.1	3.0	4.9	0.7	9.2	24.9	5.7	2.0	0.5	(44)
(45)	UTAH	20.8	15.0	1.8	14.8	3.3	5.8	20.8	4.4	0.8	10.6	13.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	39.1	10.6	3.4	5.1	3.2	3.0	-	8.1	5.8	21.4	16.4	-	1.1	-	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	27.0	16.9	5.8	6.7	3.8	6.2	0.3	6.4	1.9	13.9	21.5	9.8	4.0	2.3	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	31.6	15.3	10.6	4.4	2.9	12.1	11.9	10.1	2.7	10.6	12.2	1.1	3.3	A/	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	66.0	42.8	11.3	4.6	2.0	1.4	0.6	4.5	1.0	3.9	10.0	5.3	1.3	1.4	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	23.2	6.6	2.0	10.0	4.3	21.2	10.3	12.4	0.9	11.1	8.4	0.8	1.8	-	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	19.5	11.5	4.6	11.5	4.2	6.0	8.2	3.1	3.8	15.9	23.7	5.4	2.9	-	(51)

A/ LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1936



TABLE 8

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM ON PROJECTS OF THE WPA  
AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS <sup>A/</sup>

MARCH 1936

LINE No.	ASSIGNED OCCUPATION	TOTAL		WPA		OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES		LINE No.
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,462,220	100.0	3,031,013	100.0	431,207	100.0	(1)
(2)	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS	136,800	3.9	129,045	4.3	7,755	1.8	(2)
(3)	ACTORS	6,262	0.2	6,262	0.2			(3)
(4)	ARCHITECTS, DRAFTSMEN, AND TECHNICAL ENGINEERS	22,463	0.7	16,942	0.6	5,521	1.3	(4)
(5)	ARTISTS, SCULPTORS, AND TEACHERS OF ART	4,847	0.1	4,778	0.2	69	B/	(5)
(6)	LIBRARIANS AND LIBRARIANS' ASSISTANTS	5,139	0.1	5,125	0.2	14	B/	(6)
(7)	MUSICIANS AND TEACHERS OF MUSIC	13,244	0.4	13,235	0.4	9	B/	(7)
(8)	NURSES	4,467	0.1	4,443	0.2	24	B/	(8)
(9)	PLAYGROUND AND RECREATIONAL WORKERS	18,616	0.5	18,609	0.6	7	B/	(9)
(10)	TEACHERS (EXCEPT OF ART AND MUSIC)	40,365	1.2	40,334	1.3	31	B/	(10)
(11)	WRITERS AND EDITORS (EXCEPT STATISTICAL EDITORS)	3,560	0.1	3,490	0.1	110	B/	(11)
(12)	OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL PERSONS	17,837	0.5	15,867	0.5	1,970	0.5	(12)
(13)	OFFICE WORKERS	185,214	5.4	147,845	4.9	37,369	8.7	(13)
(14)	BOOKKEEPERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AND AUDITORS	8,637	0.2	6,242	0.2	2,395	0.6	(14)
(15)	PAYROLL CLERKS AND TIMEKEEPERS	50,300	1.5	46,966	1.5	3,334	0.8	(15)
(16)	CLERKS (EXCEPT PAYROLL CLERKS AND TIMEKEEPERS)	76,898	2.2	63,662	2.1	13,236	3.1	(16)
(17)	STATISTICAL EDITORS AND ENUMERATORS	22,950	0.7	8,828	0.3	14,122	3.3	(17)
(18)	STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS	23,163	0.7	19,953	0.7	3,210	0.7	(18)
(19)	OTHER CLERICAL AND OFFICE WORKERS	3,266	0.1	2,194	0.1	1,072	0.2	(19)
(20)	PROJECT SUPERVISORS AND FOREMEN	174,854	5.1	145,800	4.8	29,054	6.7	(20)
(21)	FOREMEN - CONSTRUCTION (ROADS, STREETS, AND SEWERS)	48,260	1.4	42,794	1.4	5,466	1.3	(21)
(22)	FOREMEN - CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT ROADS, STREETS, AND SEWERS)	47,624	1.4	36,524	1.2	11,100	2.5	(22)
(23)	FOREMEN - NON-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	21,311	0.6	18,783	0.6	2,528	0.6	(23)
(24)	PROJECT SUPERVISORS, MANAGERS, AND ASSISTANTS	57,659	1.7	47,699	1.6	9,960	2.3	(24)
(25)	SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	208,376	6.0	154,565	5.1	53,811	12.5	(25)
(26)	BLACKSMITHS	6,375	0.2	5,715	0.2	660	0.2	(26)
(27)	BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS	29,791	0.9	22,753	0.7	7,038	1.6	(27)
(28)	CARPENTERS	77,012	2.2	54,181	1.8	22,831	5.3	(28)
(29)	CEMENT FINISHERS	9,722	0.3	7,841	0.3	1,881	0.4	(29)
(30)	ELECTRICIANS	6,687	0.2	4,980	0.2	1,707	0.4	(30)
(31)	OPERATORS AND ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	13,671	0.4	4,510	0.1	9,161	2.1	(31)
(32)	PAINTERS	30,337	0.9	28,128	0.9	2,209	0.5	(32)
(33)	PLASTERERS	4,177	0.1	3,524	0.1	653	0.2	(33)
(34)	PLUMBERS, AND GAS, PIPE, AND STEAM FITTERS	9,780	0.3	7,538	0.2	2,245	0.5	(34)
(35)	SHEET METAL WORKERS	2,316	0.1	1,831	0.1	485	0.1	(35)
(36)	STONE CUTTERS, CARVERS, AND SETTERS	5,122	0.1	4,638	0.2	484	0.1	(36)
(37)	STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL WORKERS	5,083	0.1	2,634	0.1	2,449	0.6	(37)
(38)	OTHER SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	8,303	0.2	6,295	0.2	2,008	0.5	(38)
(39)	SKILLED WORKERS NOT IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	10,902	0.3	7,635	0.2	3,267	0.8	(39)
(40)	MACHINISTS	1,489	B/	947	B/	542	0.1	(40)
(41)	MECHANICS	5,094	0.2	3,513	0.1	1,581	0.4	(41)
(42)	OTHER SKILLED WORKERS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)	4,319	0.1	3,175	0.1	1,144	0.3	(42)
(43)	SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	143,037	4.1	94,298	3.1	48,739	11.3	(43)
(44)	APPRENTICES	3,204	0.1	2,634	0.1	570	0.1	(44)
(45)	BLASTERS	4,457	0.1	3,989	0.1	468	0.1	(45)
(46)	HELPERS - CARPENTERS', ELECTRICIANS', PLUMBERS', ETC.	22,057	0.6	15,222	0.5	6,835	1.6	(46)
(47)	OPERATORS OF BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	13,949	0.4	8,755	0.3	5,194	1.2	(47)
(48)	PIPE LAYERS AND COVERERS	5,509	0.2	4,695	0.2	814	0.2	(48)
(49)	RODMEN AND CHAINMEN - SURVEYING	8,014	0.2	5,651	0.2	2,363	0.6	(49)
(50)	TRACTOR AND TRUCK DRIVERS	61,908	1.8	39,819	1.3	22,089	5.1	(50)
(51)	OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	23,939	0.7	13,533	0.4	10,406	2.4	(51)
(52)	SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS NOT IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	63,154	1.8	50,159	1.7	12,995	3.0	(52)
(53)	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN	6,833	0.2	3,502	0.1	3,331	0.8	(53)
(54)	OPERATIVES - PRINTING, ETC.	3,768	0.1	3,755	0.1	13	B/	(54)
(55)	SEAMSTRESSES AND OTHER SEWING ROOM WORKERS	34,353	1.0	34,351	1.2	2	B/	(55)
(56)	OTHER SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)	18,200	0.5	8,551	0.3	9,649	2.2	(56)
(57)	UNSKILLED WORKERS	2,529,077	73.1	2,295,093	75.8	233,984	54.4	(57)
(58)	OCCUPATION NOT SPECIFIED	10,806	0.3	6,573	0.1	4,233	1.0	(58)

<sup>A/</sup> DOES NOT INCLUDE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK OR YOUTHS EMPLOYED AT NYA RATES. DATA ON SEVERAL OTHER AGENCIES, NONE OF WHICH EMPLOYED MORE THAN A FEW HUNDRED PERSONS, ARE NOT AVAILABLE.

<sup>B/</sup> LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.



TABLE 9  
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY STATES AND WAGE CLASSES A/  
EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES

MARCH 1936

LINE No.	STATE	TOTAL	SECURITY WAGE WORKERS					Non- SECURITY WAGE WORKERS	LINE No.
			TOTAL	UNSKILLED	INTER- MEDIATE	SKILLED	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
(1)	TOTAL	2,952,140	2,819,288	2,205,183	251,062	268,242	94,801	132,852	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	42,272	41,252	32,618	3,995	3,333	1,306	1,020	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	12,207	12,029	8,649	1,462	1,550	368	178	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	40,446	38,034	30,872	3,258	2,820	1,084	2,412	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	152,516	149,851	105,520	15,427	19,929	8,975	2,665	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	38,592	36,941	30,382	3,278	2,407	874	1,651	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	27,975	27,619	19,224	3,202	3,731	1,462	356	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	3,333	3,222	2,497	304	320	101	111	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	9,204	8,825	7,297	931	437	160	379	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	35,123	32,558	24,818	3,141	3,205	1,394	2,565	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	48,282	43,220	34,365	5,538	1,837	1,480	5,062	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	13,893	13,641	10,792	1,104	1,258	487	252	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	199,576	194,944	159,308	14,040	13,560	6,036	4,632	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	80,003	78,685	65,162	6,352	5,812	1,359	1,318	(14)
(14)	IOWA	36,989	35,539	31,410	2,629	1,235	265	1,450	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	45,643	42,841	38,180	2,049	2,134	478	2,802	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	61,233	58,701	51,369	3,474	2,598	1,260	2,532	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	56,415	55,425	45,630	2,923	4,904	1,968	990	(18)
(19)	MAINE	10,211	10,068	8,122	725	817	404	143	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	19,853	19,640	15,077	1,837	2,225	501	213	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	130,340	128,730	91,642	16,780	15,501	4,807	1,610	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	99,412	96,550	79,304	6,748	8,858	1,640	2,862	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	59,935	54,677	45,276	5,725	2,730	946	5,258	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	39,401	37,648	26,662	5,185	4,321	1,480	1,753	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	97,102	94,033	84,016	8,422	3,612	1,983	3,069	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	17,857	16,976	13,281	2,063	1,432	200	881	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	24,953	24,283	19,567	2,305	1,965	446	670	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	2,500	2,238	1,381	385	423	49	262	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8,816	8,646	7,133	562	645	306	170	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	88,614	83,499	69,366	6,189	5,592	2,352	5,115	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	10,408	9,552	7,530	805	877	340	856	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	232,430	200,972	109,430	18,588	54,678	18,276	31,458	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	126,040	121,040	95,398	9,559	10,429	5,654	5,000	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	41,540	39,711	31,747	3,841	2,706	1,417	1,829	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	11,708	11,139	8,053	1,356	1,088	642	569	(35)
(36)	OHIO	195,512	187,672	150,554	19,125	14,420	3,573	7,840	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	76,497	73,942	61,589	4,408	6,852	1,093	2,555	(37)
(38)	OREGON	22,317	21,921	16,876	2,535	1,775	735	396	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	279,890	265,920	223,485	17,890	17,610	6,935	13,970	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	15,578	15,526	12,047	1,376	1,579	524	52	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	35,317	34,093	21,332	7,579	4,271	911	1,224	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	14,769	14,031	11,827	1,178	878	148	738	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	50,644	49,711	40,018	5,964	3,438	291	933	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	110,472	106,871	90,310	9,732	5,016	1,813	3,601	(44)
(45)	UTAH	13,514	13,203	9,387	1,830	1,735	251	311	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	6,549	6,529	4,891	822	644	172	20	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	36,580	35,007	26,894	2,730	3,341	2,042	1,573	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	45,733	44,655	32,136	5,912	5,637	970	1,078	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	55,739	51,768	45,711	2,738	2,234	1,085	3,971	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	63,596	61,447	44,125	6,680	9,225	1,417	2,149	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	4,611	4,263	2,923	381	618	341	348	(51)

A/ NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ARE OWNER-OPERATORS OF EQUIPMENT, NUMBERING 38,958, AND PERSONS IN WORK CAMPS, NUMBERING 39,915.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1936



TABLE 10  
 ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/  
 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION		PURPOSE		LINE No.
			ERA ACT OF 1935	ERA ACT OF 1936	WORK PROJECTS	OTHER B/	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,430,063,859	\$4,662,215,297	\$767,848,562	\$4,037,979,157	\$1,392,084,702	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	589,765,687	572,245,210	17,520,477	557,545,471	32,220,216	(2)
(3)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	533,440		533,440	533,440		(3)
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,151		7,151		(4)
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,494,050	1,119,050	375,000	1,494,050		(5)
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,293,730	693,730	600,000	878,089	415,641	(6)
(7)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	3,000		3,000		(7)
(8)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	17,058,431	13,770,098	3,288,333	17,058,431		(8)
(9)	EXTENSION SERVICE	4,066	4,066		4,066		(9)
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	30,754,625	25,681,625	5,073,000	19,629,625	11,125,000	(10)
(11)	HOME ECONOMICS	687,500		687,500	687,500		(11)
(12)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	40,493		40,493		(12)
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS	504,025,069	499,621,865	4,403,204	495,403,204	8,621,865	(13)
(14)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	21,787,198	19,432,198	2,355,000	21,787,198		(14)
(15)	WEATHER BUREAU	19,224	19,224		19,224		(15)
(16)	WIND EROSION CONTROL	2,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000	(16)
(17)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	10,057,710	9,852,710	205,000		10,057,710	(17)
(18)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,128	17,128			17,128	(18)
(19)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	190,194		190,194		(19)
(20)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000	120,000			120,000	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	10,061,944	8,847,944	1,214,000	9,706,944	355,000	(21)
(22)	CENSUS	9,355,948	8,231,948	1,124,000	9,355,948		(22)
(23)	FISHERIES	155,966	155,966		155,966		(23)
(24)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	100,000		100,000		(24)
(25)	LIGHTHOUSES	20,000	20,000		20,000		(25)
(26)	STANDARDS	75,000	75,000		75,000		(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	355,000	265,000	90,000		355,000	(27)
(28)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	182,650	182,650			182,650	(28)
(29)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	605,984,951	605,984,951		604,873,700	1,111,251	(29)
(30)	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	26,210,000	17,210,000	9,000,000		26,210,000	(30)
(31)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	20,000,000	20,000,000			20,000,000	(31)
(32)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION	995,005,625	995,005,625			995,005,625	(32)
(33)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000	(33)
(34)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	120,624,987	115,931,425	4,693,562	114,993,494	5,631,493	(34)
(35)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,500		671,500		(35)
(36)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	70,583		70,583		(36)
(37)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,860,328	1,860,328		1,860,328		(37)
(38)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913	104,913		104,913		(38)
(39)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,879,250	1,879,250		1,396,750	482,500	(39)
(40)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	11,739,587	8,252,425	3,487,162	11,739,587		(40)
(41)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	35,999,795	34,868,395	1,131,400	33,258,780	2,741,015	(41)
(42)	RECLAMATION	65,447,000	65,447,000		65,447,000		(42)
(43)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,453		9,453		(43)
(44)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	434,600	434,600		434,600		(44)
(45)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2,407,978	2,332,978	75,000		2,407,978	(45)

A/ BASES ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

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

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 10 (CONCLUDED)

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/

THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1936

LINE No	AGENCY	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	APPROPRIATION		PURPOSE		LINE No.
			ERA ACT OF 1935	ERA ACT OF 1936	WORK PROJECTS	OTHER B/	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	\$ 1,532,309	\$ 1,532,309			\$ 1,532,309	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	19,455,314	12,492,814	\$6,962,500	\$1,479,959	17,973,355	(2)
(3)	U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	18,353,401	11,803,401	6,530,000	891,707	17,461,694	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,752	175,752		175,752		(4)
(5)	LABOR STATISTICS	412,500		412,500	412,500		(5)
(6)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	286,350	286,350			286,350	(6)
(7)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	227,311	227,311			227,311	(7)
(8)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	423,000	251,500	171,500	423,000		(8)
(9)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	1,946,959	1,946,959			1,946,959	(9)
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,282,764	1,282,764			1,282,764	(10)
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	24,131,176	17,365,176	6,766,000	23,693,561	437,615	(11)
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	23,693,561	17,107,561	6,586,000	23,693,561		(12)
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	437,615	257,615	180,000		437,615	(13)
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMIN.	213,541	213,541			213,541	(14)
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	464,397,577	464,397,577		464,397,577		(15)
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	105,585,289	105,585,289		105,585,289		(16)
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	358,812,288	358,812,288		358,812,288		(17)
(18)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	280,746,263	225,407,510	55,338,753	66,619,753	214,126,510	(18)
(19)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000	(19)
(20)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	16,031,976	16,031,976		15,086,128	945,848	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	47,987,908	39,249,320	8,738,588	14,287,907	33,700,001	(21)
(22)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,850,950		4,850,950		(22)
(23)	INTERNAL REVENUE	4,782,176	3,626,588	1,155,588	4,782,176		(23)
(24)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	543,584	543,584		543,584		(24)
(25)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	3,031,750	2,721,750	310,000	3,031,750		(25)
(26)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	1,079,447	806,447	273,000	1,079,447		(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	33,700,001	26,700,001	7,000,000		33,700,001	(27)
(28)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,238,350	1,238,350		1,218,120	20,230	(28)
(29)	WAR DEPARTMENT	166,562,273	145,630,600	20,931,673	164,912,066	1,650,207	(29)
(30)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	146,020,625	129,838,381	16,182,244	145,531,775	485,850	(30)
(31)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	19,377,291	14,666,384	4,710,907	19,377,291		(31)
(32)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,164,357	1,125,835	38,522		1,164,357	(32)
(33)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,067,951,283	1,451,439,774	636,511,509	1,998,551,283	89,400,000	(33)
(34)	WPA WORK PROJECTS	1,942,718,776	1,337,708,506	605,010,270	1,942,718,776		(34)
(35)	NYA PROGRAMS	55,832,507	42,331,268	13,501,239	55,832,507		(35)
(36)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	89,400,000	71,400,000	18,000,000		89,400,000	(36)

A/ BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

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

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1936



TABLE 11  
 ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1935, BY AGENCIES AND BY ACT LIMITATIONS <sup>A/</sup>  
 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY (1)	TOTAL (2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS, AND GRADE CROSSINGS (3)	RURAL REHA- BILITATION (4)	RURAL ELEC- TRIFICATION (5)	HOUSING (6)	ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL, ETC., PERSONS (7)	CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (8)	LOANS OR GRANTS TO STATES, ETC. (9)	SANITATION, ETC. (10)	ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS (11)	LINE No.
(1)	ACT LIMITATION	\$4,000,000,000	\$800,000,000	\$500,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$600,000,000 B/	\$900,000,000 C/	\$350,000,000	\$1,208,999,601	(1)
(2)	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	\$4,662,215,297	\$500,293,365	\$274,195,250	\$13,192,990	\$107,975,483	\$110,560,692	\$605,984,951	\$1,620,611,482	\$223,401,483	\$1,205,999,601	(2)
(3)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	572,245,210	499,621,865							45,113,823	27,509,522	(3)
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151									7,151	(4)
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,119,050									1,119,050	(5)
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	693,730									693,730	(6)
(7)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000									3,000	(7)
(8)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	13,770,098									13,770,098	(8)
(9)	EXTENSION SERVICE	4,066									4,066	(9)
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	25,681,625								25,681,625		(10)
(11)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493									40,493	(11)
(12)	PUBLIC ROADS	499,621,865	499,621,865									(12)
(13)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	19,432,198								19,432,198		(13)
(14)	WEATHER BUREAU	19,224									19,224	(14)
(15)	WIND EROSION CONTROL	2,000,000									2,000,000	(15)
(16)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	9,852,710									9,852,710	(16)
(17)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,129									17,129	(17)
(18)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194				190,194						(18)
(19)	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000									120,000	(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	8,447,944					8,406,948				440,996	(20)
(21)	CENSUS	8,231,948					8,231,948					(21)
(22)	FISHERIES	155,996									155,996	(22)
(23)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000					100,000					(23)
(24)	LIGHTHOUSES	20,000									20,000	(24)
(25)	STANDARDS	75,000					75,000					(25)
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	265,000									265,000	(26)
(27)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	182,650									182,650	(27)
(28)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	605,984,951						605,984,951				(28)
(29)	U. S. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMM.	17,210,000									17,210,000	(29)
(30)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	20,000,000		20,000,000								(30)
(31)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION	935,005,625									935,005,625	(31)
(32)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	5,000,000									5,000,000	(32)
(33)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	115,931,425	671,500	85,246,050		2,200,000	1,122,532		10,999,979	994,140	14,696,424	(33)
(34)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,500									(34)
(35)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583					70,583					(35)
(36)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,060,328					1,051,949		808,379			(36)
(37)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913									104,913	(37)
(38)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,079,250		1,396,750							482,500	(38)
(39)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	8,252,425									8,252,425	(39)
(40)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMIN.	34,868,395		23,251,900		2,200,000			4,999,600	994,140	3,422,755	(40)
(41)	RECLAMATION	65,447,000		60,447,000					5,000,000			(41)
(42)	ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL	9,453									9,453	(42)
(43)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	434,600		151,200					192,000		91,400	(43)
(44)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2,332,978									2,332,978	(44)

<sup>A/</sup> BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

<sup>B/</sup> INCREASED TO \$700,000,000 BY EXECUTIVE ORDER 7334.

<sup>C/</sup> INCREASED TO \$1,700,000,000 BY EXECUTIVE ORDER 7186.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 11 (CONCLUDED)

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1935, BY AGENCIES AND BY ACT LIMITATIONS <sup>A/</sup>  
THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1935

LINE NO.	AGENCY	TOTAL	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS, AND GRADE CROSSINGS	RURAL REHABILITATION	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	HOUSING	ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL, ETC., PERSONS	CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS	LOANS OR GRANTS TO STATES, ETC.	SANITATION, ETC.	ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS	LINE NO.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(1)	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	\$1,532,309									\$1,532,309	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	12,462,614					\$1,178,057				11,314,757	(2)
(3)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	11,809,401					891,707				10,911,694	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,752									175,752	(4)
(5)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	286,350					286,350					(5)
(6)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	227,311									227,311	(6)
(7)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	251,500									251,500	(7)
(8)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	1,946,959									1,946,959	(8)
(9)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,282,764									1,282,764	(9)
(10)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	17,365,176									17,365,176	(10)
(11)	YARDS AND DOCKS	17,107,561									17,107,561	(11)
(12)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	257,615									257,615	(12)
(13)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMIN.	213,541									213,541	(13)
(14)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	464,397,577				\$105,385,289			\$358,612,288			(14)
(15)	HOUSING DIVISION	105,385,289				105,385,289						(15)
(16)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	358,612,288							358,612,288			(16)
(17)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	225,407,510		\$168,948,400					\$20,009,110		36,450,000	(17)
(18)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000									3,000,000	(18)
(19)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	16,031,976			\$13,192,990				2,838,986			(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	39,249,320					7,685,569				31,563,751	(20)
(21)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950									4,850,950	(21)
(22)	INTERNAL REVENUE	3,626,588					3,626,588					(22)
(23)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	543,584					530,784				12,800	(23)
(24)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	2,721,750					2,721,750					(24)
(25)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	806,447					806,447					(25)
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	26,700,001									26,700,001	(26)
(27)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,238,350									1,238,350	(27)
(28)	WAR DEPARTMENT	145,630,600								129,838,381	15,792,219	(28)
(29)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	129,838,381								129,838,381		(29)
(30)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	14,566,384									14,566,384	(30)
(31)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,125,835									1,125,835	(31)
(32)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	1,451,439,774					92,167,586		1,247,960,229	27,446,029	83,865,930	(32)
(33)	WPA WORK PROJECTS	1,337,708,506					49,836,316		1,247,960,229	27,446,029	12,465,930	(33)
(34)	NYA PROGRAMS	42,331,268					42,331,268					(34)
(35)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	71,400,000									71,400,000	(35)

<sup>A/</sup> BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1935



TABLE 12

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1936, BY AGENCIES AND BY ACT LIMITATIONS <sup>A/</sup>

THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1936

LINE NO.	AGENCY	TOTAL	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	PUBLIC UTILITIES	FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER CONSERVATION	ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL, ETC., PERSONS	WOMEN'S PROJECTS	MISCELLANEOUS WORK PROJECTS	NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION	RURAL REHABILITATION	ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS	LINE NO.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)	(14)
(1)	ACT LIMITATION	\$1,425,000,000	\$413,230,000	\$156,750,000	\$156,750,000	\$171,000,000	\$128,250,000	\$85,500,000	\$85,500,000	\$71,250,000	\$71,250,000	\$85,500,000		(1)
(2)	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	\$767,848,562	\$19,377,798	\$14,282,108	\$9,768,510	\$12,466,148	\$39,167,344	\$26,011,795	\$7,590,235	\$4,099,754	\$13,501,239	\$40,500,000	\$581,083,611	(2)
(3)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	<u>17,520,477</u>	<u>4,403,204</u>		<u>500,000</u>		<u>10,316,333</u>	<u>1,220,940</u>		<u>875,000</u>			<u>205,000</u>	(3)
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	533,440						533,440						(4)
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	375,000								375,000				(5)
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	600,000					600,000							(6)
(7)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	3,288,333					3,288,333							(7)
(8)	FOREST SERVICE	5,073,000			500,000		4,073,000			500,000				(8)
(9)	HOME ECONOMICS	687,500						687,500						(9)
(10)	PUBLIC ROADS	4,403,204	4,403,204											(10)
(11)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	2,355,000					2,355,000							(11)
(12)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	205,000											205,000	(12)
(13)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	<u>1,214,000</u>						<u>1,124,000</u>					<u>90,000</u>	(13)
(14)	CENSUS	1,124,000						1,124,000						(14)
(15)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	90,000											90,000	(15)
(16)	U. S. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	9,000,000											9,000,000	(16)
(17)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	<u>4,693,562</u>	<u>154,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>3,112,162</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>	<u>227,400</u>		<u>150,000</u>			<u>100,000</u>	(17)
(18)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,487,162			3,112,162		375,000							(18)
(19)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	1,131,400	154,000	350,000		150,000	75,000	227,400		150,000			25,000 <sup>B/</sup>	(19)
(20)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	75,000											75,000	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	<u>6,562,500</u>						<u>412,500</u>					<u>6,550,000</u>	(21)
(22)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	6,550,000											6,550,000	(22)
(23)	LABOR STATISTICS	412,500						412,500						(23)
(24)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	171,500								171,500				(24)
(25)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	<u>6,766,000</u>		<u>4,109,000</u>		<u>1,828,000</u>				<u>649,000</u>			<u>180,000</u>	(25)
(26)	YARDS AND DOCKS	6,586,000		4,109,000		1,828,000				649,000				(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	180,000											180,000	(27)
(28)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	55,338,753					10,838,753					37,500,000	7,000,000 <sup>B/</sup>	(28)
(29)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	<u>8,738,588</u>						<u>1,738,588</u>					<u>7,000,000</u>	(29)
(30)	INTERNAL REVENUE	1,155,588						1,155,588						(30)
(31)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	310,000						310,000						(31)
(32)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	273,000						273,000						(32)
(33)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	7,000,000											7,000,000	(33)
(34)	WAR DEPARTMENT	<u>20,931,673</u>	<u>480,702</u>	<u>1,915,770</u>	<u>337,500</u>	<u>1,926,651</u>	<u>11,575,344</u>	<u>4,606,900</u>		<u>50,284</u>			<u>38,522</u>	(34)
(35)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	16,182,244					11,575,344	4,606,900						(35)
(36)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	4,710,907	480,702	1,915,770	337,500	1,926,651				50,284				(36)
(37)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	38,522											38,522	(37)
(38)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	<u>636,511,509</u>	<u>14,339,892</u>	<u>7,907,338</u>	<u>5,818,848</u>	<u>8,561,497</u>	<u>5,986,914</u>	<u>16,681,467</u>	<u>7,590,235</u>	<u>2,203,970</u>	<u>13,501,239</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>530,920,089</u>	(38)
(39)	WPA WORK PROJECTS	605,010,270	14,339,892	7,907,338	5,818,848	8,561,497	5,986,914	16,681,467	7,590,235	2,203,970		3,000,000	532,920,089 <sup>C/</sup>	(39)
(40)	NYA PROGRAMS	13,501,239									13,501,239			(40)
(41)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	18,000,000											18,000,000	(41)

<sup>A/</sup> BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.<sup>B/</sup> ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE.<sup>C/</sup> FOR PROJECTS APPROVED PRIOR TO JUNE 22, 1936.



TABLE 13  
STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY STATES  
THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED			ERA ACT OF 1936			LINE No.
		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION	\$6,111,423,116						(1)
(2)	UNALLOCATED	681,359,257						(2)
(3)	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS ISSUED)	5,430,063,859						(3)
(4)	WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL	28,167,232						(4)
(5)	TOTAL	\$5,401,896,627	\$4,751,102,179	\$3,940,351,932	\$738,677,246	\$403,767,196	\$273,054,504	(5)
(6)	ALABAMA	73,333,208	66,428,271	53,280,065	7,512,859	4,975,696	3,476,869	(6)
(7)	ARIZONA	44,565,626	41,423,193	33,665,079	2,489,450	1,541,590	1,084,366	(7)
(8)	ARKANSAS	65,256,460	61,520,614	51,133,980	4,977,907	3,323,127	2,345,130	(8)
(9)	CALIFORNIA	310,273,905	278,358,799	234,505,084	40,457,766	22,804,727	14,860,209	(9)
(10)	COLORADO	69,609,034	62,831,346	54,876,024	8,272,892	4,714,663	3,478,645	(10)
(11)	CONNECTICUT	48,218,063	42,169,622	35,943,542	6,587,454	3,661,365	2,741,819	(11)
(12)	DELAWARE	7,691,808	6,798,122	5,145,010	631,333	356,887	266,904	(12)
(13)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	82,602,637	70,466,545	63,525,205	9,048,607	4,292,297	3,099,408	(13)
(14)	FLORIDA	68,190,570	63,591,063	49,870,677	5,730,456	3,200,298	2,025,057	(14)
(15)	GEORGIA	80,170,328	66,391,026	57,678,814	7,999,473	4,277,976	2,777,226	(15)
(16)	IDAHO	37,642,245	35,612,027	30,883,812	2,483,625	1,706,681	1,098,381	(16)
(17)	ILLINOIS	293,109,276	270,794,018	221,812,108	42,389,479	29,618,184	17,357,880	(17)
(18)	INDIANA	108,650,104	102,573,411	84,229,267	15,869,850	11,655,213	7,813,919	(18)
(19)	IOWA	54,335,924	50,350,247	38,182,887	5,364,914	2,710,848	2,122,883	(19)
(20)	KANSAS	66,058,830	61,901,652	52,287,196	7,795,783	4,491,512	3,412,411	(20)
(21)	KENTUCKY	70,246,293	63,489,247	50,799,258	8,323,981	5,124,514	3,066,328	(21)
(22)	LOUISIANA	64,560,650	59,901,916	49,811,717	7,570,158	4,610,496	3,150,540	(22)
(23)	MAINE	30,716,522	29,084,982	24,967,222	2,138,386	1,272,534	794,179	(23)
(24)	MARYLAND	59,713,343	55,127,541	39,293,046	4,833,821	3,349,723	1,901,767	(24)
(25)	MASSACHUSETTS	187,699,973	170,325,059	147,578,571	28,975,637	17,790,443	14,540,053	(25)
(26)	MICHIGAN	164,874,888	151,815,819	125,898,688	21,363,709	14,737,593	9,566,386	(26)
(27)	MINNESOTA	116,865,875	107,302,072	91,719,758	14,039,352	8,857,781	6,604,661	(27)
(28)	MISSISSIPPI	73,903,115	66,070,501	46,830,239	6,240,154	3,070,701	1,804,254	(28)
(29)	MISSOURI	123,373,022	108,472,086	90,375,227	17,006,516	10,023,395	6,981,612	(29)
(30)	MONTANA	61,792,640	58,536,645	47,536,506	4,282,325	2,626,772	1,442,493	(30)
(31)	NEBRASKA	57,905,574	52,165,277	38,526,585	5,217,685	2,882,044	1,778,394	(31)
(32)	NEVADA	14,158,763	13,452,607	10,663,356	562,621	280,063	214,310	(32)
(33)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	17,309,659	15,929,586	13,128,607	1,815,777	1,197,438	720,926	(33)
(34)	NEW JERSEY	144,805,107	131,131,659	110,354,417	24,103,699	17,230,430	11,484,314	(34)
(35)	NEW MEXICO	43,041,908	40,752,542	35,054,848	2,628,915	1,516,597	1,029,774	(35)
(36)	NEW YORK	683,364,720	632,826,791	535,078,141	104,659,368	70,463,388	46,819,167	(36)
(37)	NORTH CAROLINA	69,567,079	62,161,699	51,944,938	5,999,962	2,785,384	1,689,032	(37)
(38)	NORTH DAKOTA	40,519,335	35,268,122	27,159,637	6,631,872	3,344,954	2,210,734	(38)
(39)	OHIO	273,677,234	247,051,423	206,737,906	40,862,429	29,023,361	20,589,341	(39)
(40)	OKLAHOMA	89,277,938	80,566,011	67,252,377	10,445,993	5,693,649	3,813,124	(40)
(41)	OREGON	50,678,802	47,336,059	38,011,117	4,497,380	2,429,884	1,726,107	(41)
(42)	PENNSYLVANIA	413,181,882	366,462,931	322,592,949	75,178,002	43,751,495	30,443,786	(42)
(43)	RHODE ISLAND	20,167,957	18,909,314	13,538,078	2,673,109	1,588,087	1,273,363	(43)
(44)	SOUTH CAROLINA	55,485,311	48,870,482	40,184,841	5,658,319	3,120,553	2,047,420	(44)
(45)	SOUTH DAKOTA	42,301,672	35,619,403	29,858,196	7,130,578	2,985,206	2,001,126	(45)
(46)	TENNESSEE	79,446,379	66,324,554	54,395,100	7,168,280	4,170,525	2,807,417	(46)
(47)	TEXAS	175,782,927	160,718,417	122,833,399	16,465,972	7,929,104	5,288,105	(47)
(48)	UTAH	32,986,372	30,671,668	26,803,693	3,140,376	1,706,467	1,251,994	(48)
(49)	VERMONT	17,949,407	17,233,303	15,269,877	1,061,025	524,880	314,534	(49)
(50)	VIRGINIA	69,146,487	62,960,968	52,288,542	6,128,414	2,971,228	1,979,738	(50)
(51)	WASHINGTON	97,905,147	92,110,996	75,507,957	8,859,208	5,219,627	3,649,183	(51)
(52)	WEST VIRGINIA	74,006,015	68,313,193	58,169,337	9,006,556	6,038,057	3,739,352	(52)
(53)	WISCONSIN	127,680,174	117,682,326	96,595,798	14,830,138	8,975,702	6,255,332	(53)
(54)	WYOMING	27,288,333	24,648,271	15,877,184	1,704,421	712,281	438,680	(54)
(55)	ALASKA	4,765,661	4,706,401	4,536,774	19,239	2,064	1,985	(55)
(56)	HAWAII	10,198,684	9,147,103	6,963,543	637,882	42,921	22,842	(56)
(57)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	700,000	693,568	346,013				(57)
(58)	PUERTO RICO	35,430,995	28,759,429	25,589,626	1,107,303	121,730	51,060	(58)
(59)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,238,419	913,741	726,723	6,090	1,946	1,687	(59)
(60)	NOT ALLOCATED TO STATES OR TERRITORIES	268,455,187	86,208,711	62,534,391	88,090,786	2,283,135	1,598,297	(60)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF AUGUST 31, 1936.



TABLE 14

## STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES

THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1936

ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED											
LINE No.	AGENCY	OBLIGATIONS				EXPENDITURES		ERA ACT OF 1936			LINE No.
		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLO- CATIONS	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLO- CATIONS	ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
										(1)	
( 1 )	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,401,896,627 A/	\$4,751,102,179	88.0	\$3,940,351,932	72.9	\$738,677,246	\$403,767,196	\$273,054,504	( 1 )	
( 2 )	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	589,772,687	405,104,013	83.9	239,783,560	40.7	17,520,477	5,296,659	2,310,366	( 2 )	
( 3 )	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	533,440	308,983	57.9	137,891	25.8	533,440	308,983	137,891	( 3 )	
( 4 )	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,150	99.9	7,040	98.6				( 4 )	
( 5 )	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,404,050	1,224,129	81.9	1,020,935	68.3	375,000	199,347	83,432	( 5 )	
( 6 )	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,300,730	741,180	57.0	422,582	32.5	600,000	46,638	5,029	( 6 )	
( 7 )	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	2,990	99.7	2,990	99.7				( 7 )	
( 8 )	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	17,058,431	15,534,408	91.1	14,015,437	82.2	3,288,333	2,045,117	1,079,590	( 8 )	
( 9 )	EXTENSION SERVICE	4,066	4,054	99.7	4,021	98.9				( 9 )	
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	30,754,625	27,014,959	87.8	17,951,861	58.4	5,073,000	1,744,272	571,998	(10)	
(11)	HOME ECONOMICS	687,500	174,401	25.4	106,628	15.5	687,500	174,401	106,628	(11)	
(12)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	39,793	98.3	39,706	98.1				(12)	
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS B/	504,025,069	421,366,982	83.6	180,005,457	35.7	4,403,204			(13)	
(14)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	21,787,198	18,325,630	84.1	16,770,003	77.0	2,355,000	721,284	287,647	(14)	
(15)	WEATHER BUREAU	19,224	14,414	75.0	13,585	70.7				(15)	
(16)	WIND EROSION CONTROL	2,000,000	1,950,000	97.5	1,950,000	97.5				(16)	
(17)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	10,057,710	8,394,940	83.5	7,335,395	72.9	205,000	56,617	38,151	(17)	
(18)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,128	17,126	99.9	17,126	99.9				(18)	
(19)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	65,486	34.4	36,439	19.2				(19)	
(20)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000	119,814	99.8	116,967	97.5				(20)	
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	10,061,944	8,453,560	84.0	8,027,303	79.8	1,214,000	163,108	75,651	(21)	
(22)	CENSUS	9,355,948	7,903,516	84.5	7,534,697	80.5	1,124,000	119,811	52,677	(22)	
(23)	FISHERIES	155,996	121,172	77.7	113,565	72.8				(23)	
(24)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	65,117	65.1	57,333	57.3				(24)	
(25)	LIGHTHOUSES	20,000	19,034	95.2	19,029	95.1				(25)	
(26)	STANDARDS	75,000	45,279	60.4	33,764	45.0				(26)	
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES C/	355,000	299,442	84.3	268,915	75.8	90,000	48,292	22,974	(27)	
(28)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	182,650	58,689	32.1	53,932	29.5				(28)	
(29)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	605,520,251	604,908,725	99.9	577,431,020	95.4				(29)	
(30)	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	26,210,000	2,704,526	10.3	2,626,118	10.0	9,000,000			(30)	
(31)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	20,000,000	13,144,926	65.7	13,144,926	65.7				(31)	
(32)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMIN. D/	935,005,625	932,670,932	99.8	931,598,029	99.6				(32)	
(33)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	5,000,000	3,571,484	71.4	3,519,592	70.4				(33)	
(34)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	120,624,987	83,740,448	69.4	33,988,717	28.2	4,693,562	535,564	234,171	(34)	
(35)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,500	100.0	651,637	97.0				(35)	
(36)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	57,329	81.2	53,656	76.0				(36)	
(37)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,860,328	968,166	52.0	818,286	44.0				(37)	
(38)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913	48,192	45.9	31,919	30.4				(38)	
(39)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,879,250	1,427,840	76.0	1,140,356	61.2				(39)	
(40)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	11,759,587	505,786	4.3	253,619	2.2	3,487,162	433,786	207,665	(40)	
(41)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMIN.	35,999,795	11,748,340	32.6	9,006,360	25.0	1,131,400	92,064	21,398	(41)	
(42)	RECLAMATION	65,447,000	46,298,731	70.7	20,205,113	30.9				(42)	
(43)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,396	99.4	9,396	99.4				(43)	
(44)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	424,600	254,631	59.6	193,740	44.6				(44)	
(45)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2,407,978	1,750,535	72.7	1,615,626	67.1	75,000	9,714	5,108	(45)	

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)



TABLE 14 (CONCLUDED)  
STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES  
THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1936

LINE NO.	AGENCY	ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED						ERA ACT OF 1936			LINE NO.
		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS		EXPENDITURES		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES		
			AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLO- CATIONS	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLO- CATIONS					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
( 1 )	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	\$ 1,532,309	\$ 852,254	55.6	\$ 828,367	54.1				( 1 )	
( 2 )	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	15,455,314	12,939,060	83.7	12,874,182	83.3	\$ 2,962,500	\$ 1,153,129	\$ 1,130,423	( 2 )	
( 3 )	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	14,353,401	12,494,547	87.0	12,456,768	86.8	2,550,000	1,098,613	1,093,910	( 3 )	
( 4 )	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,752	157,727	89.7	148,771	84.6				( 4 )	
( 5 )	LABOR STATISTICS	412,500	54,516	13.2	36,513	8.9	412,500	54,516	36,513	( 5 )	
( 6 )	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	286,350	69,068	24.1	69,045	24.1				( 6 )	
( 7 )	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	227,311	163,202	71.8	163,085	71.7				( 7 )	
( 8 )	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	423,000	336,696	79.6	239,238	56.6	171,500	91,535	15,446	( 8 )	
( 9 )	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	1,946,959	1,879,679	96.5	1,688,146	86.7				( 9 )	
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,282,764	994,516	77.5	916,118	71.4				(10)	
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	24,109,176	18,872,680	78.3	17,229,914	71.5	6,755,000	1,761,398	392,864	(11)	
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	23,693,561	18,629,833	78.6	16,988,191	71.7	6,586,000	1,753,411	374,877	(12)	
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	415,615	242,847	58.4	241,723	58.2	169,000	7,987	7,987	(13)	
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMIN.	213,541	88,826	41.6	84,647	39.6				(14)	
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	464,397,577	390,053,099	84.0	165,006,065	35.5				(15)	
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	105,585,289	56,145,724	53.2	22,901,590	21.7				(16)	
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	358,812,288	333,907,375	93.1	142,104,475	39.6				(17)	
(18)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	260,746,263	202,044,521	77.5	155,250,694	59.5	35,338,753	4,746,065	3,804,359	(18)	
(19)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	2,500,590 E/	83.4	2,500,590	83.4				(19)	
(20)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	18,398,760	11,256,354	61.2	2,194,457	11.9				(20)	
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	47,987,908	41,262,320	86.0	36,607,521	76.3	8,738,588	3,259,880	2,444,934	(21)	
(22)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,316,603	89.0	2,026,055	41.8				(22)	
(23)	INTERNAL REVENUE F/	5,861,623	5,047,205	86.1	4,739,792	80.9	1,428,588	708,895	481,580	(23)	
(24)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	543,584	310,271	57.1	287,269	52.8				(24)	
(25)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	3,031,750	2,733,124	90.2	2,593,511	85.5	310,000	140,955	76,015	(25)	
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	33,700,001	28,855,117	85.6	26,960,894	80.0	7,000,000	2,410,030	1,887,339	(26)	
(27)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,238,350	1,137,395	91.8	1,077,467	87.0				(27)	
(28)	WAR DEPARTMENT	166,562,273	144,528,771	86.8	107,415,802	64.5	20,931,673	1,634,539	667,707	(28)	
(29)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	146,020,625	128,942,274	88.3	94,002,193	64.4	16,182,244	1,634,539	667,707	(29)	
(30)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	19,377,291	14,563,486	75.2	12,399,316	64.0	4,710,907			(30)	
(31)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,164,357	1,023,011	87.9	1,014,293	87.1	38,522			(31)	
(32)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,081,896,967	1,800,296,279	86.5	1,626,094,995	78.1	631,351,193	385,125,324	261,988,581	(32)	
(33)	WORK PROJECTS G/	1,992,496,967	1,719,474,547	86.3	1,549,688,552	77.8	613,351,193	373,538,862	252,616,761	(33)	
(34)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	89,400,000	80,821,732	90.4	76,406,443	85.5	18,000,000	11,586,462	9,371,820	(34)	

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF AUGUST 31, 1936.

A/ ALLOCATIONS ON THE BASIS OF WARRANTS ISSUED AMOUNT TO \$5,430,063,859. SEE TABLE 14

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

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

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

E/ FIGURE IS NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL.

F/ INCLUDES SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

G/ INCLUDES NYA PROGRAMS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, OCTOBER 15, 1936



TABLE 15

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF APPROVED PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE ERA ACT OF 1935,  
BY STATES AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH AUGUST 13, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PWA GRANTS A/		PWA LOANS B/		LOCAL FUNDS		LINE No.
			AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	\$804,616,890	\$334,968,385	41.6	\$120,366,309	15.0	\$349,280,116	43.4	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	802,566,719	334,000,745	41.6	120,244,889	15.0	348,321,085	43.4	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	9,116,210	4,102,346	45.0	3,014,000	33.1	1,999,864	21.9	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	958,406	429,931	44.8	383,000	40.0	145,475	15.2	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	6,210,350	2,788,221	44.9	2,949,750	47.5	472,379	7.6	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	56,674,812	25,412,400	44.8	1,067,500	1.9	30,194,912	53.3	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	11,162,557	5,023,347	45.0	119,000	1.1	6,020,210	53.9	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	11,563,817	5,210,520	45.1			6,353,297	54.9	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	1,282,202	576,469	45.0			705,733	55.0	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	296,500	118,500	40.0	70,000	23.6	108,000	36.4	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	14,277,082	4,544,878	31.8	8,221,300	57.6	1,510,874	10.6	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	9,421,678	4,243,190	45.0	304,384	3.2	4,874,104	51.8	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	1,576,959	705,738	44.8	312,100	19.8	558,121	35.4	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	52,913,386	23,123,236	43.7	4,039,855	7.6	25,750,295	48.7	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	16,142,057	7,202,040	44.6	342,000	2.1	8,598,017	53.3	(15)
(16)	IOWA	10,452,237	4,656,778	44.6	109,000	1.0	5,686,459	54.4	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	6,922,793	3,093,434	44.7	98,500	1.4	3,780,859	53.9	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	9,224,431	3,972,265	43.1	1,699,000	18.4	3,553,166	38.5	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA								(19)
(20)	MAINE	1,965,888	893,819	45.0	33,500	1.7	1,058,569	53.3	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	26,914,892	12,110,574	45.0	190,000	0.7	14,614,318	54.3	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	23,125,133	10,423,562	45.1			12,701,571	54.9	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	35,560,759	14,571,847	41.0	12,731,000	35.8	8,257,912	23.2	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	12,338,622	5,405,466	43.8	836,000	6.8	6,097,156	49.4	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	38,497,376	17,307,181	45.0	14,661,700	38.1	6,528,495	16.9	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	13,934,187	6,171,610	44.3	453,200	3.2	7,309,377	52.5	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	3,718,049	1,668,611	45.4	858,000	23.1	1,171,438	31.5	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	14,598,991	6,351,634	44.9	5,585,000	38.2	2,462,357	16.9	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	1,591,620	648,170	40.7	271,000	17.0	672,450	42.3	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,342,792	1,058,600	45.2			1,284,192	54.8	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	22,917,284	9,959,352	43.5	6,583,500	28.7	6,374,432	27.8	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	3,079,315	1,290,433	41.9	1,065,500	34.6	723,382	23.5	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	59,133,926	26,610,466	45.0	9,696,000	16.4	22,825,460	38.6	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	54,987,518	24,571,378	44.7	9,932,000	18.1	20,484,140	37.2	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	9,261,828	4,192,391	45.3	1,463,000	15.8	3,606,437	38.9	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	3,362,586	1,514,980	45.1	400,000	11.9	1,447,626	43.0	(36)
(37)	OHIO	29,956,877	13,471,001	45.0	2,710,000	9.0	13,775,876	46.0	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	9,442,651	4,245,633	45.0	1,700,300	18.0	3,496,718	37.0	(38)
(39)	OREGON	9,226,738	4,151,142	45.0	931,300	10.1	4,144,296	44.9	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	40,444,770	18,122,741	44.8	760,000	1.9	21,562,029	53.3	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	8,663,756	3,898,800	45.0			4,764,956	55.0	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	44,846,621	3,507,862	7.8	7,539,800	16.8	33,798,959	75.4	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	2,210,268	922,968	41.7	105,500	4.8	1,181,800	53.5	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	10,368,297	4,628,851	44.7	1,901,000	18.3	3,838,446	37.0	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	56,350,725	20,814,951	36.9	14,294,100	25.4	21,241,674	37.7	(45)
(46)	UTAH	2,637,513	1,188,215	45.1	219,600	8.3	1,229,698	46.6	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	2,022,777	910,246	45.0			1,112,531	55.0	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	9,529,939	4,278,161	44.9	377,500	4.0	4,874,278	51.1	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	12,896,195	5,410,998	42.0	144,000	1.1	7,341,197	56.9	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	4,342,063	1,943,766	44.7	1,827,000	42.1	571,297	13.2	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	11,968,720	5,380,396	45.0			6,588,324	55.0	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	2,112,596	950,667	45.0	244,000	11.5	917,929	43.5	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	2,050,171	967,640	47.2	123,500	6.1	959,031	46.7	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	343,636	147,136	42.8	123,500	35.9	73,000	21.3	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	1,574,596	708,565	45.0			866,031	55.0	(55)
(56)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	131,939	111,939	84.8			20,000	15.2	(56)

A/ FUNDS FROM ERA ACT OF 1935.

B/ FUNDS FROM PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
PROGRESS REPORT, SEPTEMBER 15, 1936







STATE OF NEW YORK  
 DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

For the year ended 12/31/1970

Line	Description	1969		1970	1971		1972	1973
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
1	Income tax	24,200,000	75.0	24,200,000	75.0	24,200,000	75.0	
2	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	41.3	10,000,000	41.3	10,000,000	41.3	
3	Individual income tax	14,200,000	58.7	14,200,000	58.7	14,200,000	58.7	
4	Excise tax	2,000,000	8.3	2,000,000	8.3	2,000,000	8.3	
5	Transfer tax	1,000,000	4.1	1,000,000	4.1	1,000,000	4.1	
6	Other taxes	1,000,000	4.1	1,000,000	4.1	1,000,000	4.1	
7	Refund	(1,000,000)	(4.1)	(1,000,000)	(4.1)	(1,000,000)	(4.1)	
8	Net income tax	25,200,000	77.0	25,200,000	77.0	25,200,000	77.0	
9	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	40.0	10,000,000	40.0	10,000,000	40.0	
10	Individual income tax	14,200,000	56.0	14,200,000	56.0	14,200,000	56.0	
11	Excise tax	2,000,000	8.0	2,000,000	8.0	2,000,000	8.0	
12	Transfer tax	1,000,000	4.0	1,000,000	4.0	1,000,000	4.0	
13	Other taxes	1,000,000	4.0	1,000,000	4.0	1,000,000	4.0	
14	Refund	(1,000,000)	(4.0)	(1,000,000)	(4.0)	(1,000,000)	(4.0)	
15	Net income tax	26,200,000	80.0	26,200,000	80.0	26,200,000	80.0	
16	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	38.5	10,000,000	38.5	10,000,000	38.5	
17	Individual income tax	14,200,000	53.5	14,200,000	53.5	14,200,000	53.5	
18	Excise tax	2,000,000	7.7	2,000,000	7.7	2,000,000	7.7	
19	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.8	1,000,000	3.8	1,000,000	3.8	
20	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.8	1,000,000	3.8	1,000,000	3.8	
21	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.8)	(1,000,000)	(3.8)	(1,000,000)	(3.8)	
22	Net income tax	27,200,000	82.0	27,200,000	82.0	27,200,000	82.0	
23	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	36.5	10,000,000	36.5	10,000,000	36.5	
24	Individual income tax	14,200,000	51.5	14,200,000	51.5	14,200,000	51.5	
25	Excise tax	2,000,000	7.3	2,000,000	7.3	2,000,000	7.3	
26	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.7	1,000,000	3.7	1,000,000	3.7	
27	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.7	1,000,000	3.7	1,000,000	3.7	
28	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.7)	(1,000,000)	(3.7)	(1,000,000)	(3.7)	
29	Net income tax	28,200,000	85.0	28,200,000	85.0	28,200,000	85.0	
30	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	35.0	10,000,000	35.0	10,000,000	35.0	
31	Individual income tax	14,200,000	50.0	14,200,000	50.0	14,200,000	50.0	
32	Excise tax	2,000,000	7.0	2,000,000	7.0	2,000,000	7.0	
33	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.5	1,000,000	3.5	1,000,000	3.5	
34	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.5	1,000,000	3.5	1,000,000	3.5	
35	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.5)	(1,000,000)	(3.5)	(1,000,000)	(3.5)	
36	Net income tax	29,200,000	88.0	29,200,000	88.0	29,200,000	88.0	
37	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	34.0	10,000,000	34.0	10,000,000	34.0	
38	Individual income tax	14,200,000	48.0	14,200,000	48.0	14,200,000	48.0	
39	Excise tax	2,000,000	6.8	2,000,000	6.8	2,000,000	6.8	
40	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.4	1,000,000	3.4	1,000,000	3.4	
41	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.4	1,000,000	3.4	1,000,000	3.4	
42	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.4)	(1,000,000)	(3.4)	(1,000,000)	(3.4)	
43	Net income tax	30,200,000	92.0	30,200,000	92.0	30,200,000	92.0	
44	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	33.0	10,000,000	33.0	10,000,000	33.0	
45	Individual income tax	14,200,000	46.0	14,200,000	46.0	14,200,000	46.0	
46	Excise tax	2,000,000	6.3	2,000,000	6.3	2,000,000	6.3	
47	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	
48	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	
49	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.0)	(1,000,000)	(3.0)	(1,000,000)	(3.0)	
50	Net income tax	31,200,000	95.0	31,200,000	95.0	31,200,000	95.0	
51	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	32.0	10,000,000	32.0	10,000,000	32.0	
52	Individual income tax	14,200,000	45.0	14,200,000	45.0	14,200,000	45.0	
53	Excise tax	2,000,000	6.4	2,000,000	6.4	2,000,000	6.4	
54	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.2	1,000,000	3.2	1,000,000	3.2	
55	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.2	1,000,000	3.2	1,000,000	3.2	
56	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.2)	(1,000,000)	(3.2)	(1,000,000)	(3.2)	
57	Net income tax	32,200,000	98.0	32,200,000	98.0	32,200,000	98.0	
58	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	31.0	10,000,000	31.0	10,000,000	31.0	
59	Individual income tax	14,200,000	44.0	14,200,000	44.0	14,200,000	44.0	
60	Excise tax	2,000,000	6.2	2,000,000	6.2	2,000,000	6.2	
61	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.1	1,000,000	3.1	1,000,000	3.1	
62	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.1	1,000,000	3.1	1,000,000	3.1	
63	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.1)	(1,000,000)	(3.1)	(1,000,000)	(3.1)	
64	Net income tax	33,200,000	100.0	33,200,000	100.0	33,200,000	100.0	
65	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	30.0	10,000,000	30.0	10,000,000	30.0	
66	Individual income tax	14,200,000	43.0	14,200,000	43.0	14,200,000	43.0	
67	Excise tax	2,000,000	6.0	2,000,000	6.0	2,000,000	6.0	
68	Transfer tax	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	
69	Other taxes	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	1,000,000	3.0	
70	Refund	(1,000,000)	(3.0)	(1,000,000)	(3.0)	(1,000,000)	(3.0)	
71	Net income tax	34,200,000	100.0	34,200,000	100.0	34,200,000	100.0	
72	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	29.0	10,000,000	29.0	10,000,000	29.0	
73	Individual income tax	14,200,000	41.0	14,200,000	41.0	14,200,000	41.0	
74	Excise tax	2,000,000	5.9	2,000,000	5.9	2,000,000	5.9	
75	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.9	1,000,000	2.9	1,000,000	2.9	
76	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.9	1,000,000	2.9	1,000,000	2.9	
77	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.9)	(1,000,000)	(2.9)	(1,000,000)	(2.9)	
78	Net income tax	35,200,000	100.0	35,200,000	100.0	35,200,000	100.0	
79	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	28.0	10,000,000	28.0	10,000,000	28.0	
80	Individual income tax	14,200,000	40.0	14,200,000	40.0	14,200,000	40.0	
81	Excise tax	2,000,000	5.7	2,000,000	5.7	2,000,000	5.7	
82	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.8	1,000,000	2.8	1,000,000	2.8	
83	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.8	1,000,000	2.8	1,000,000	2.8	
84	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.8)	(1,000,000)	(2.8)	(1,000,000)	(2.8)	
85	Net income tax	36,200,000	100.0	36,200,000	100.0	36,200,000	100.0	
86	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	27.0	10,000,000	27.0	10,000,000	27.0	
87	Individual income tax	14,200,000	39.0	14,200,000	39.0	14,200,000	39.0	
88	Excise tax	2,000,000	5.5	2,000,000	5.5	2,000,000	5.5	
89	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	
90	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	
91	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.7)	(1,000,000)	(2.7)	(1,000,000)	(2.7)	
92	Net income tax	37,200,000	100.0	37,200,000	100.0	37,200,000	100.0	
93	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	26.0	10,000,000	26.0	10,000,000	26.0	
94	Individual income tax	14,200,000	38.0	14,200,000	38.0	14,200,000	38.0	
95	Excise tax	2,000,000	5.4	2,000,000	5.4	2,000,000	5.4	
96	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	
97	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	1,000,000	2.7	
98	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.7)	(1,000,000)	(2.7)	(1,000,000)	(2.7)	
99	Net income tax	38,200,000	100.0	38,200,000	100.0	38,200,000	100.0	
100	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	25.0	10,000,000	25.0	10,000,000	25.0	
101	Individual income tax	14,200,000	37.0	14,200,000	37.0	14,200,000	37.0	
102	Excise tax	2,000,000	5.2	2,000,000	5.2	2,000,000	5.2	
103	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.6	1,000,000	2.6	1,000,000	2.6	
104	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.6	1,000,000	2.6	1,000,000	2.6	
105	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.6)	(1,000,000)	(2.6)	(1,000,000)	(2.6)	
106	Net income tax	39,200,000	100.0	39,200,000	100.0	39,200,000	100.0	
107	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	24.0	10,000,000	24.0	10,000,000	24.0	
108	Individual income tax	14,200,000	36.0	14,200,000	36.0	14,200,000	36.0	
109	Excise tax	2,000,000	5.1	2,000,000	5.1	2,000,000	5.1	
110	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.5	1,000,000	2.5	1,000,000	2.5	
111	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.5	1,000,000	2.5	1,000,000	2.5	
112	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.5)	(1,000,000)	(2.5)	(1,000,000)	(2.5)	
113	Net income tax	40,200,000	100.0	40,200,000	100.0	40,200,000	100.0	
114	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	23.0	10,000,000	23.0	10,000,000	23.0	
115	Individual income tax	14,200,000	35.0	14,200,000	35.0	14,200,000	35.0	
116	Excise tax	2,000,000	5.0	2,000,000	5.0	2,000,000	5.0	
117	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.4	1,000,000	2.4	1,000,000	2.4	
118	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.4	1,000,000	2.4	1,000,000	2.4	
119	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.4)	(1,000,000)	(2.4)	(1,000,000)	(2.4)	
120	Net income tax	41,200,000	100.0	41,200,000	100.0	41,200,000	100.0	
121	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	22.0	10,000,000	22.0	10,000,000	22.0	
122	Individual income tax	14,200,000	34.0	14,200,000	34.0	14,200,000	34.0	
123	Excise tax	2,000,000	4.9	2,000,000	4.9	2,000,000	4.9	
124	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.3	1,000,000	2.3	1,000,000	2.3	
125	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.3	1,000,000	2.3	1,000,000	2.3	
126	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.3)	(1,000,000)	(2.3)	(1,000,000)	(2.3)	
127	Net income tax	42,200,000	100.0	42,200,000	100.0	42,200,000	100.0	
128	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	21.0	10,000,000	21.0	10,000,000	21.0	
129	Individual income tax	14,200,000	33.0	14,200,000	33.0	14,200,000	33.0	
130	Excise tax	2,000,000	4.8	2,000,000	4.8	2,000,000	4.8	
131	Transfer tax	1,000,000	2.2	1,000,000	2.2	1,000,000	2.2	
132	Other taxes	1,000,000	2.2	1,000,000	2.2	1,000,000	2.2	
133	Refund	(1,000,000)	(2.2)	(1,000,000)	(2.2)	(1,000,000)	(2.2)	
134	Net income tax	43,200,000	100.0	43,200,000	100.0	43,200,000	100.0	
135	Corporate income tax	10,000,000	2					