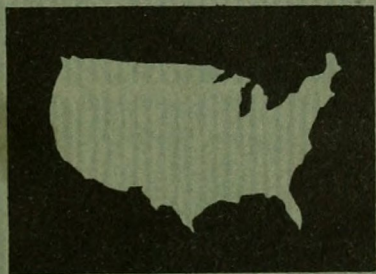


REPORT

ON PROGRESS OF

THE WORKS PROGRAM



DECEMBER 15, 1936

U.S. Work Projects Administration
Works Progress Administration

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator

**REPORT ON PROGRESS OF
THE WORKS PROGRAM**

DECEMBER 15, 1936

CORRINGTON GILL,
Assistant Administrator

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Table of Contents

	Page
Physical Accomplishments on Selected Types of WPA Projects Through September 15, 1936	1
WPA Projects Placed in Operation Through September 30, 1936	3
Works Program Employment	7
Works Program Funds	11
Hours and Earnings on WPA Projects	14
A Street Project — Picture Page	17
Earnings Lost by WPA Security Wage Workers Because of Absence From Work, February 1936	19
General Relief Issued by State and Local Public Agencies	22
Statistical Projects	26
Excerpts From State WPA Bulletins and Reports	29
New Orders and Notices	32
Notes on Operations of Agencies	33
Summary	33
Department of Agriculture	34
Department of Commerce	36
Emergency Conservation Work	36
Department of the Interior	37
Department of the Navy	39
Public Works Administration	40
Resettlement Administration	42
Department of the Treasury	44
War Department	45
Works Progress Administration	45
Miscellaneous Agencies	46
Appendix: Tables	49

Physical Accomplishments on Selected Types of WPA Projects

Through September 15, 1936

Since the initiation of the WPA program in the summer of 1935 a large volume of new construction and repair work has been done on the thousands of WPA projects placed in operation in all parts of the country. In order to obtain a measure of the physical accomplishment on these projects, the work already completed, as well as that in progress, was surveyed as of September 15, 1936. Outstanding among the accomplishments, as revealed by a preliminary and incomplete summary of the reports obtained from this survey, were the new construction and improvements made on almost 165,000 miles of the Nation's highway and road system. Over 26,000 miles of new roads and streets had been built and nearly 19,000 additional miles were under active construction. About 120,000 miles of roads and streets had been repaired or were being repaired. The greater portion of this work has been done on unpaved secondary (mostly farm-to-market) roads. The construction of approximately 34,000 miles of new roads of this type and the improvement of more than 90,000 additional miles of such roads represent a substantial contribution to the extension and improvement of transportation facilities for farmers and other persons using the secondary roads of the country. More than 7,200 miles of new paved roads of

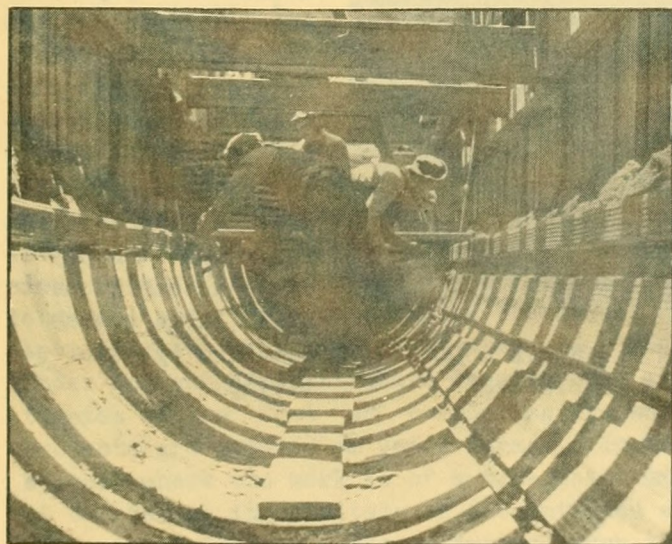
various kinds and 3,600 miles of new streets had been built or were in process of being built as of September 15, 1936. Repairs and improvements had been made or were being made to 12,400 miles of paved secondary roads and 14,400 miles of streets.

WPA work on school building projects has helped to reduce overcrowding in public schools, which had become so noticeable during the past several years of municipal retrenchment. It has also served to protect the national investment in existing school structures. More than 1,100 elementary or secondary schools had been built by the middle of September and work was in progress on about 700 school buildings. Construction of almost 300 other educational buildings had been completed or was in process. In addition, improvements and repairs had been made on 9,400 educational buildings of all kinds and were in process on 3,600 others. These range in size from one room rural schools to urban buildings with capacities of several thousand pupils each.

New construction work had been completed or was in progress on more than 1,400 other State and local buildings, such as city halls, hospitals, and courthouses, and, in addition, modernization or improvement was either completed or under way on 5,000 similar public buildings.

Sanitary conditions in many communities have been materially improved through WPA projects. These provide some 4,500 miles of new sewers and repairs or improvements on almost 1,900 miles of existing sewers.

The recreational and air transportation facilities of the country also have been augmented under the WPA program. Over 1,200 new parks and fairgrounds ranging in size from less than an acre to several hundred acres and improvements in 2,300 others have been undertaken. More than 150 new landing fields will have been added to the national airport network, and more than 160 existing landing fields will have been



A SEWER
New Construction - In Process

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON SELECTED TYPES OF WPA PROJECTS

Continental United States A/

Through September 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Unit	New Construction			Repairs or Improvements		
		Total	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress
Highways, roads, and streets	Miles	44,918	26,109	18,809	120,002	78,575	41,427
Grade and secondary schools	Number	1,878	1,141	737	11,764	8,446	3,318
Other educational buildings	Number	295	213	82	1,252	922	330
Hospital buildings	Number	295	179	116	1,451	710	741
Non-federal administrative buildings	Number	1,142	725	417	3,819	2,451	1,168
Storm and sanitary sewers	Miles	4,505	3,263	1,242	1,880	1,347	533
Parks and fair grounds	Number	1,226	659	567	2,286	1,335	951
Landing fields	Number	155	63	92	165	86	79

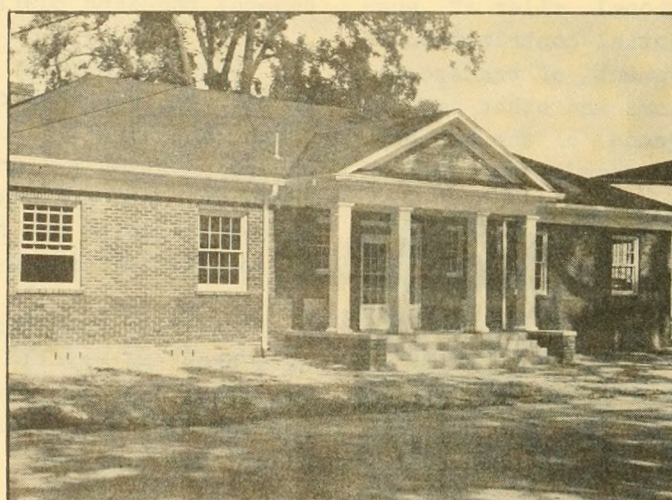
A/ Exclusive of Pennsylvania.

improved on the completion of WPA work in progress on September 15, 1936.

Information relating to the various kinds of physical accomplishments mentioned above is shown in more detail in the accompanying table. Only a few of the kinds of work done on WPA projects are listed in the table and certain technical limitations of the data presented must be recognized. Each WPA project, for record-keeping purposes, has been classified according to the major activity pursued on the project; but many projects include subsidiary activities in addition to that indicated by this classification.

Except for a group of States in the northeastern section of the country, the preliminary summary includes only projects of which the major part of the work was of the type listed in the table. Work on other kinds of projects may in-

volve considerable subsidiary work of the type summarized but this is not included in the tabulation. For example, the total of 44,918 miles of new highways, roads, and streets, shown in the table, was obtained by adding all of the reported mileage of new road completed or in process of construction on projects specifically classified under the various types of highway, road, and street work. Roads which were built in developing other projects, parks for example, are not included in the total. The summary therefore, necessarily represents a considerable understatement of accomplishments.



BUILDING SPONSORED BY N. C. STATE COLLEGE
New Construction - Completed

A complete tabulation of physical accomplishment on projects of the Works Progress Administration, through September 15, 1936, is now in process. It will provide information regarding the physical accomplishments on a large number of detailed types of activity.

WPA Projects Placed in Operation

Through September 30, 1936

From the initiation of the Works Program through September 30, 1936, work had been started on almost 103,000 WPA projects which together have a total estimated cost in Federal funds of considerably more than \$2,500,000,000. This group of projects comprises those which have been selected for prosecution from all those submitted by local governmental bodies and approved by the President under both the 1935 and 1936 Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts. This analysis ^{1/} is limited to Federal participation in meeting expenses and in consequence does not include the additional funds made available by sponsors.

Types of WPA Projects

Highway, road, and street projects predominate among the types of projects placed in operation under the WPA program. These represent more than \$900,000,000 or over a third (35.2 percent) of the total Federal funds involved. Farm-to-market roads are the most important type on which this work is being undertaken; work on streets and alleys is only slightly less extensive. These two types involved, respectively, 11 percent

^{1/} Data for this report on projects placed in operation were secured from documents (WPA Form 701 Revised, Statement of Project Estimate Detail, supplemented by Report of Completed Projects, WPA Form 708, when these had been received for completed projects) covering all work projects on which operations had been started prior to September 30, 1936. Under current administrative requirements estimates of the cost of completing the work projects are entered on these forms. In instances where the work is of a type which may be carried on indefinitely or discontinued at any convenient time, the estimates cover the cost of operation for a period of from four to six months.

and 9 percent of the total WPA funds. Relatively large projects combining more than one type of road work, such as roadside improvement and highway construction or bridge and highway construction, which are classified as

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Through September 30, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Approved Cost	
		Amount	Percent
TOTAL	102,685	\$2,587,063,760	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	32,852	911,654,531	35.2
Public buildings	15,881	259,902,686	10.0
Parks and other recreational facilities	6,600	315,258,943	12.2
Conservation	4,353	126,037,893	4.9
Sewer systems and other utilities	9,544	244,194,159	9.4
Airports and other transportation	856	78,614,490	3.0
White collar	17,004	253,745,857	9.8
Goods	6,576	257,512,755	10.0
Sanitation and health	2,824	66,374,683	2.6
Miscellaneous	6,195	73,767,763	2.9

"other" highway projects, also represent a notable porportion of the total.

Second in importance only to highway projects are those providing for parks and other recreational facilities which involve more than 12 percent of the cost in Federal funds. Projects for public buildings, chiefly those for educational, social, and recreational purposes, represent almost \$260,000,000, or 10 percent of the Federal cost of all WPA projects. An almost equally large amount is devoted to goods projects most of which are sewing projects on which necessities are made for distribution among the needy unemployed. White collar projects - educational, professional, or clerical in nature - are only slightly less important in terms of total cost. Projects for the construction of sewer systems and other public utilities are estimated to cost about \$244,000,000, or more than 9 percent of the total. Conservation projects (chiefly for irrigation and water conservation and involving more than \$100,000,000 in

NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY OPERATING STATUS OF PROJECTS

Through September 30, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Operating Status of Projects	Number of Projects	Estimated Approved Cost	
		Amount	Percent
TOTAL	102,685	\$2,587,063,760	100.0
Active	51,007	1,995,623,016	77.2
Completed	33,436	355,172,015	13.7
Other	18,242	236,268,729	9.1

Federal funds), airport construction and improvement, sanitation and health work, and miscellaneous projects round out the WPA program.

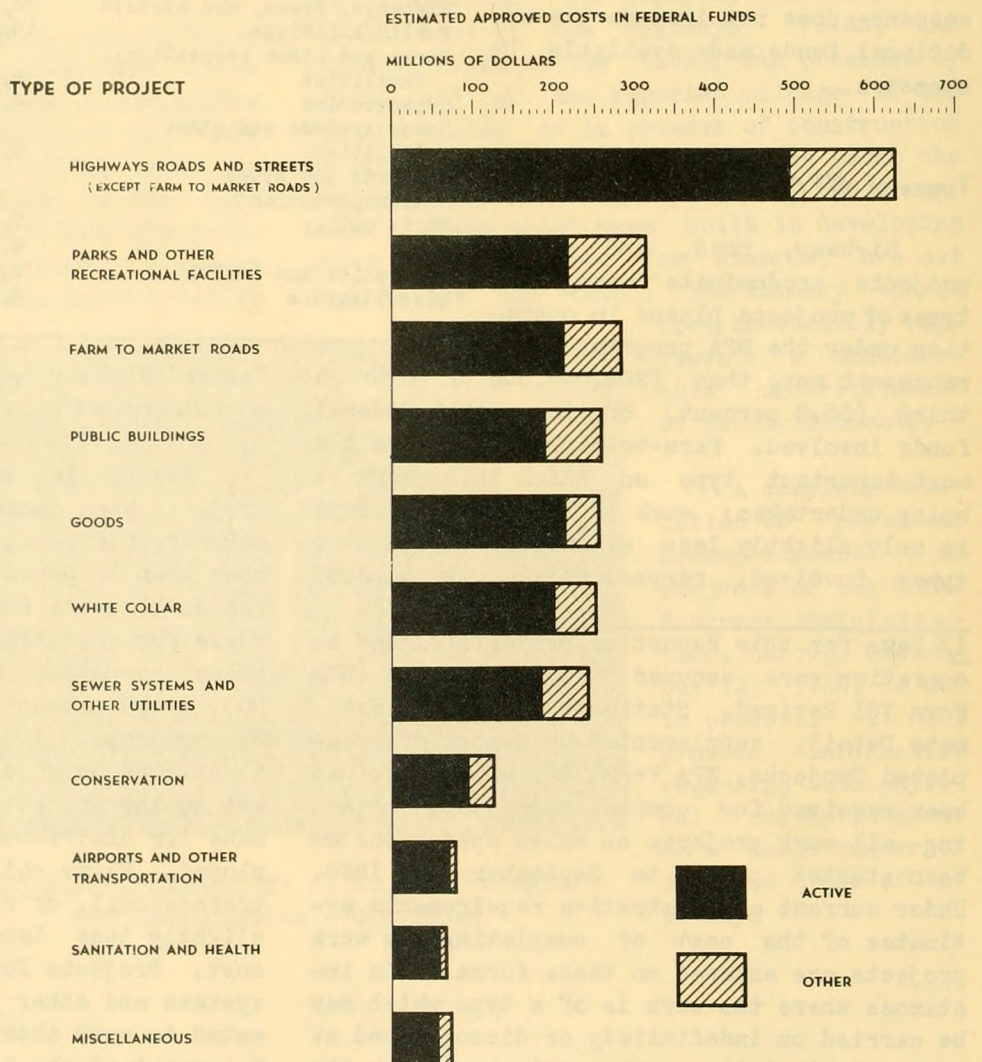
Projects involving more than three-quarters (77 percent) of the total estimated cost in Federal funds were reported in active operation at the end of September. A large part of these active projects include work units which have been completed. The project as a whole is not reported completed, however, until work on all units has been finished. The remaining 23 percent of the cost involved projects on which work had been completed or temporarily suspended. Completed projects represent about 14 percent of the total cost in Federal funds, and 9 percent of the funds apply to other projects that were not in active operation on September 30. In many instances projects tabulated in the last group had been suspended temporarily, pending the receipt of additional funds, or more suitable weather conditions, or because of the more urgent

demands made by other projects upon the available supply of essential types of workers, or for similar reasons. For projects no longer active, the accompanying data represent amounts spent for the completion of work or estimated amounts made available prior to their suspension. In some cases provisions for the resumption of work on the latter is also included. On most types of projects the proportion of the total cost in Federal funds covering projects in active operation was similar to that for all types. Outstanding exceptions were projects involving parks and other recreational facilities, and airport projects. Only 69 percent of the funds for

WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION

Through September 30, 1936

BY TYPES AND OPERATING STATUS OF PROJECTS



**COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF ACTIVE WPA PROJECTS AS
PERCENT OF COST OF ALL PROJECTS PLACED
IN OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS**

Through September 30, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Cost of Active Projects as Percent of Total
TOTAL	77.2
Highways, roads, and streets	77.6
Public buildings	72.5
Parks and other recreational facilities	69.3
Conservation	75.0
Sewer systems and other utilities	75.5
Airports and other transportation	90.9
White collar	79.2
Goods	83.3
Sanitation and health	88.8
Miscellaneous	76.5

park projects covered those in active operation, the remaining 31 percent representing largely projects of this type on which work had been completed. This was due to some extent to the large park and recreational projects completed in New York City. The fact that park projects got under way comparatively early in the WPA program also contributed to the larger proportion of completed work. On the other hand, almost 91 percent of the airport projects funds were for projects active at the end of September. Sanitation and health, and goods projects were the only other types of work with active projects amounting to more than 80 percent of their respective totals.

Construction Work

Projects involving construction work number almost 72,000 and include about 75 percent of the total estimated cost in Federal funds of WPA projects. As indicated in the accompanying table, the larger part of the construction work involves repairs and improvements which represent 43 percent of the total WPA money as compared with 32 percent for new construction work. The remaining 25 percent of the cost covers projects of other than construction types, such as educational, professional, and clerical work, goods projects, and some sanitation and health projects.

A somewhat larger proportion of the estimated cost of non-construction than of construction work is represented by projects in active operation on September 30 (81 percent as compared to 76 percent). Similarly, within the construction group, projects involving repairs and improvements show a larger proportion (78 percent) of WPA money devoted to active projects than do new construction jobs of which those active represent a little less than 73 percent.

WPA Programs in the States

Although WPA projects are operating in all States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, projects representing almost 55 percent of the total Federal cost of the WPA program are concentrated in six States and New York City. The New York City program comprises projects involving more than \$373,000,000 of Federal funds, and in Pennsylvania projects estimated to cost almost \$275,000,000 have been placed in operation. Illinois is the only other State with WPA project costs exceeding \$200,000,000. Prior to September 30, four other States - Massachusetts, New York (excluding New York City), California, and Ohio - had begun operations on projects estimated to cost more than \$100,000,000 in

**NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF
CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION**

Through September 30, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Approved Cost Amount	Percent	Cost of Active Projects as Per- cent of Total
TOTAL	102,685	\$2,587,063,760	100.0	77.2
Construction Projects	71,850	1,952,352,497	75.5	75.8
New Construction	33,937	831,709,942	32.2	72.8
Highways, roads, and streets	11,994	245,093,627	9.5	76.2
Public buildings	6,940	97,081,118	3.7	75.9
Sewer systems and other utilities	7,413	187,634,058	7.3	74.4
Other new construction	7,590	301,901,139	11.7	67.9
Repairs and Improvements	37,913	1,120,642,555	43.3	78.1
Highways, roads, and streets	20,858	666,560,904	25.7	78.2
Public buildings	8,941	163,617,320	6.3	70.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	2,135	56,560,101	2.2	78.9
Other repairs and improvements	5,979	233,904,230	9.1	82.9
Other Types of Projects	30,835	634,711,263	24.5	81.3

Federal funds. From these extensive programs operating in the larger and more densely populated States with great numbers of persons certified as in need of relief, the programs of the various administrative areas ranged downward in size to those involving totals of about \$2,000,000, in Delaware, Nevada, and Hawaii where the WPA program started only recently.

On the entire WPA program, as noted above, more than three-fourths of the funds cover projects reported in active operation on September 30, 1936. The proportions for the individual States, however, show considerable range. Variation from State to State in this respect is due in part to the scope of projects making up the State

programs and in part to the time at which operations began. Thus, in States where a large number of small projects were started, a relatively greater amount of work has been reported completed than in States where larger projects were generally undertaken. Also, areas where work began early in the program tend to have completed a larger proportion of work than those in which work got under way several months later. These factors largely explain the variation in the proportion of funds covering Federal costs of active projects, which ranges from more than 90 percent in Illinois and Louisiana to less than 60 percent in Maine and Vermont and to about 65 percent in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and New York City (where the first extensive WPA employment occurred).



Works Program Employment

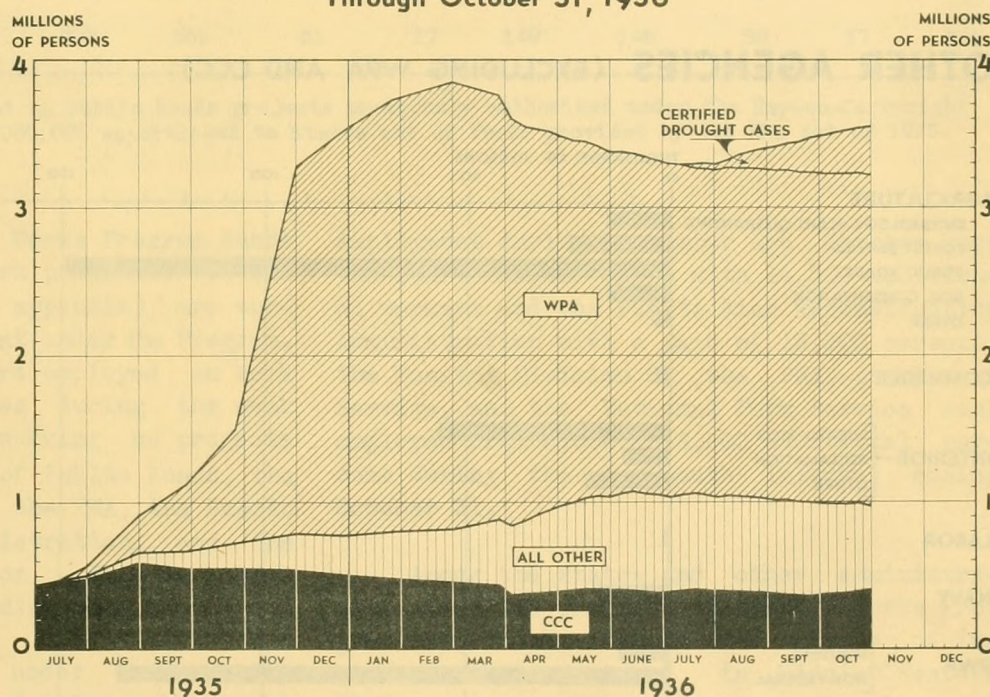
The gradual increase in employment under the Works Program, which began late in July and was occasioned largely by the provision of emergency jobs for persons suffering from the consequences of the drought, continued throughout September and October. Approximately 70,000 additional workers were furnished employment during each of these months, bringing the total number of persons employed on projects prosecuted under the Program up to 3,543,000 during the week ending October 31. This total comprised 2,575,000 WPA workers, 405,000 persons engaged in the Emergency Conservation Work, and 563,000 persons employed under all other Federal agencies operating work projects with funds provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer to the Resettlement Administration during November and December of 250,000 WPA employees in need because of the drought. Increasing difficulty in operating work projects on a large scale during the winter months in the rural areas of the drought States was an important reason for the inauguration of this policy.

A general review of the present relief needs of persons currently employed under the Works Progress Administration has also been instituted. This review is Nation-wide and is intended primarily to identify persons who, although in need at the time they were assigned to the program, no longer qualify as eligible for employment on the basis of need.

During the September-October period the total number of persons employed under the Works Program rose by 143,000, the net result of increases of 198,000 workers on WPA projects and of 19,000 CCC enrollees and a decrease of 74,000 persons in the employment of other agencies. The gain in WPA employment was due almost entirely to the additional jobs provided in emergency drought areas during the period. At the end of October, 351,000 emergency drought cases were employed on projects operated under the Works Program. Of these, 324,000 cases were employed on projects of the Works Progress Administration. The beginning of a new CCC enrollment

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT
Through October 31, 1936



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1750

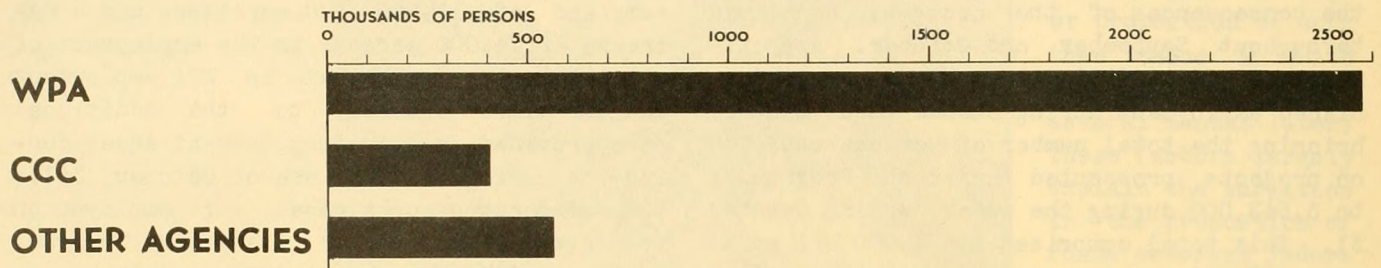
period on October 1 accounted for the increased number of enrollees in that agency.

Work projects prosecuted by many of the other Federal agencies have been completed or are rapidly approaching completion and, consequently, are requiring fewer workers for their operation. Out of 46 agencies, exclusive of the WPA and the ECW, that have

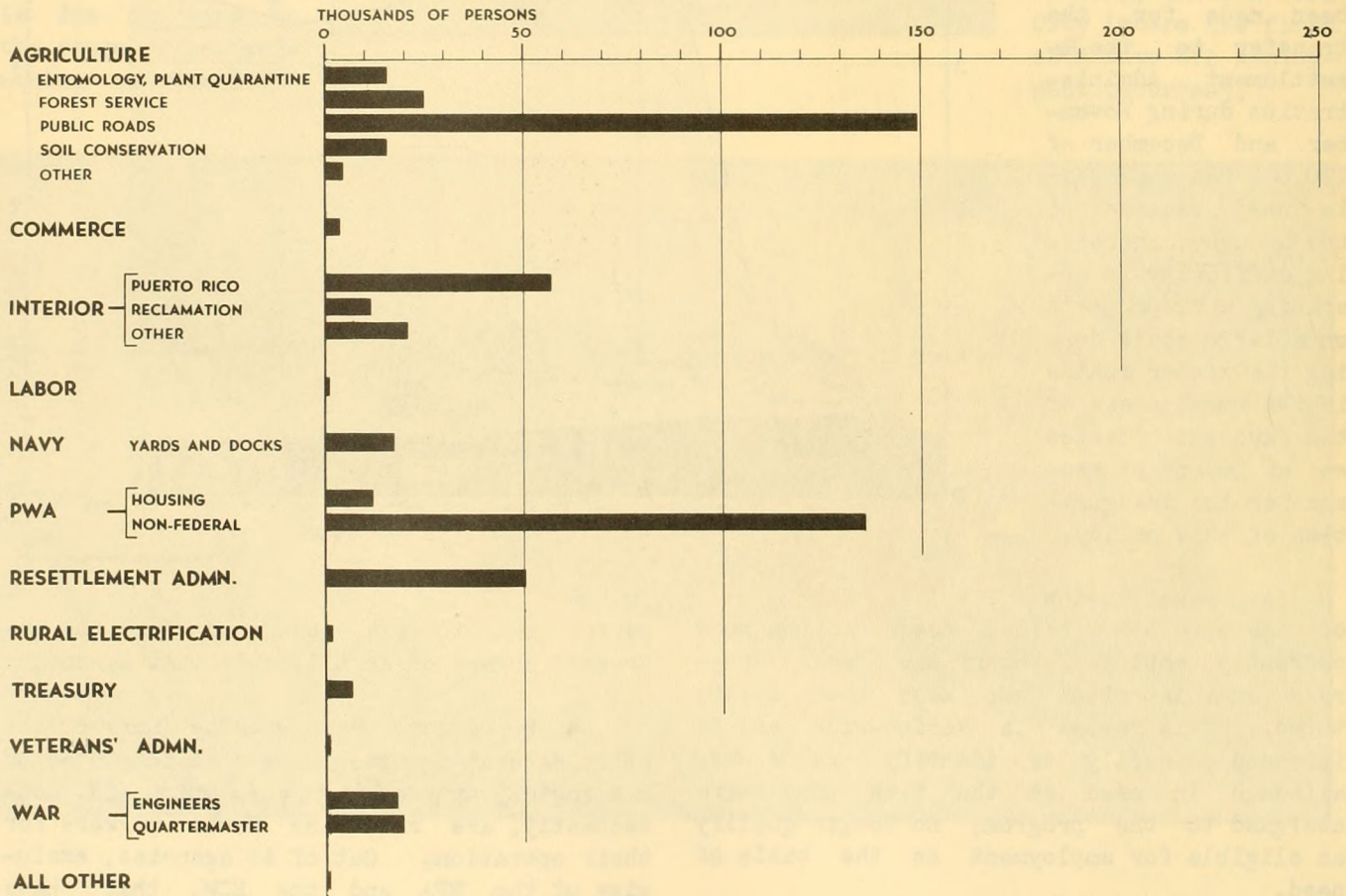
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT BY AGENCIES

Week Ending October 31, 1936

MAJOR AGENCIES



OTHER AGENCIES (EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC)



WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

July 1935 to October 1936

(In Thousands)

Week Ending	Grand Total	WPA	Emer- gency Conser- vation Work	Total Other Agencies	Agri- culture (Excl. Public Roads)	Other Agencies						
						Navy	Public Roads	PWA	Reset- tlement Adminis- tration	War	All Other	
1935												
July 31	573	70	487	16	7	1	0 <u>A/</u>	<u>B/</u>	2	6	<u>B/</u>	
August 31	915	253	594	68	35	8	0 <u>A/</u>	<u>B/</u>	3	16	<u>6</u>	
September 28	1,126	456	557	113	51	11	7 <u>A/</u>	<u>1</u>	4	31	8	
October 26	1,505	777	555	173	60	15	31	1	5	48	13	
November 30	3,272	2,484	544	244	62	16	74	4	6	55	27	
December 28	3,511	2,740	519	252	61	17	53	15	17	54	35	
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 25	3,309	2,248	404	657	62	10	239	171	64	43	68	
August 29	3,400	2,377	386	637	68	16	207	171	55	34	86	
September 26	3,472	2,476	363	633	77	17	197	161	49	38	94	
October 31	3,543	2,575	405	563	61	17	149	148	50	37	101	

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 funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935.

B/ Less than 500 persons.

received allocations of Works Program funds for the prosecution of work projects, 35 (as listed in Table 2 of the appendix) are currently providing employment under the Program. Most of the 563,000 workers employed on work projects of these agencies during the week ending October 31 were working on projects operated by the Bureau of Public Roads, the Non-Federal Division of the PWA, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, and the Resettlement Administration. This is shown in the chart on the preceding page.

Although employment under the majority of the 35 agencies declined between the weeks ending August 29 and October 31, conspicuous decreases (58,000 and 28,000, respectively) were reported by the Bureau of Public Roads and the Non-Federal Division of the PWA. Reductions in employment amounting to approximately 12,000 and 11,000 persons occurred on projects of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Corps of Engineers, respectively. Under no other agency did the decline in employment exceed 5,000 persons.

Notable among the agencies, other than the WPA and the CCC, which reported increased

employment during September and October were the Quartermaster Corps with 14,300 additional workers and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration with a gain of 13,300 persons. The Housing Division of the PWA, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service each employed from 3,000 to 6,000 additional persons during the two-month interval ending October 31.

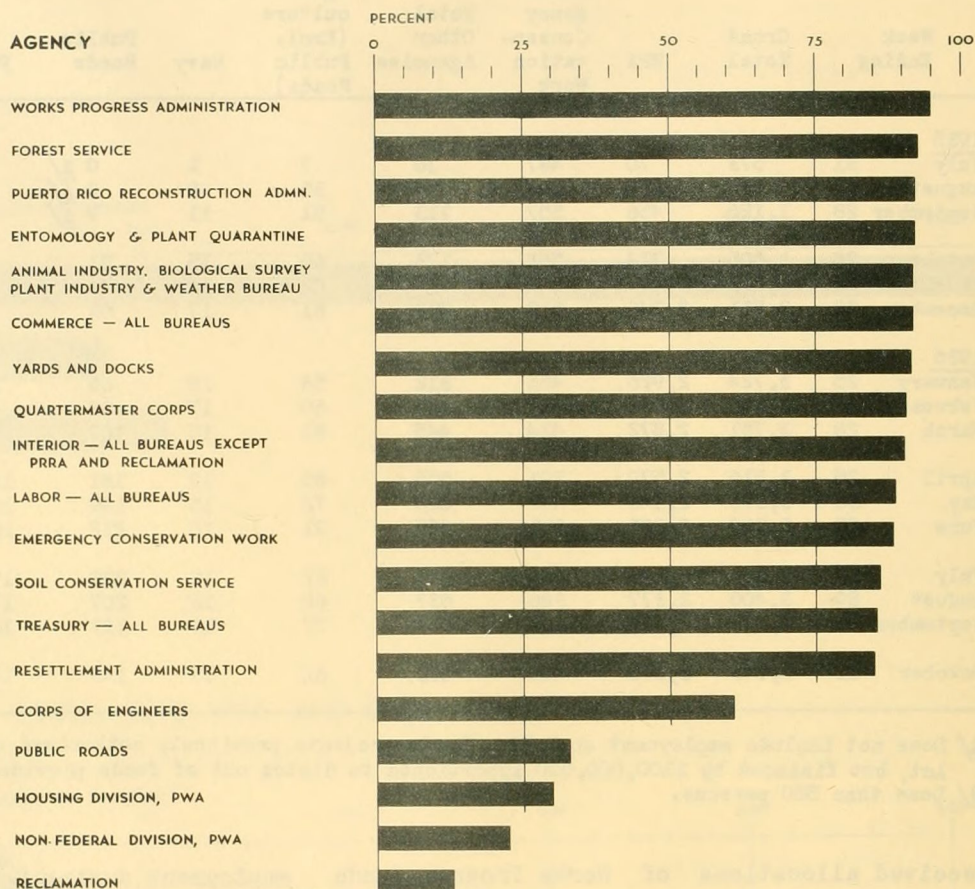
Among the States and other administrative areas the greatest changes in Works Program employment were in the nature of increases that occurred in Middle Western States and in Oklahoma, Massachusetts, and Puerto Rico. Employment in Oklahoma increased by nearly 29,000 persons, and in South Dakota by nearly 26,000 persons. Wisconsin furnished jobs for about 20,000 additional workers and Missouri for more than 18,000. Massachusetts, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Puerto Rico reported gains in employment of between 10,000 and 15,000 persons. In these States or other administrative areas the net changes in total Works Program employment closely paralleled changes in WPA employment since increases in the number of CCC enrollees roughly balanced declines

occurring in employment under other Federal agencies. On the other hand, among the States which reported greatest declines in Works Program employment, the changes were largely the result of reduced operations of agencies other than the WPA and the CCC. The drop in employment of about 7,400 persons in Texas was largely accounted for by the diminished activities of the Bureau of Public Roads and the Non-Federal Division of the PWA. Three other States reported decreases of more than 5,000 in the number of persons employed. In Idaho the reduction was largely among persons working on projects operated by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the decreased employment in Indiana was principally the result of diminished activities of the Bureau of Public Roads, and in Ohio most of the decline was accounted for on projects of the Non-Federal Division of the PWA.

Workers certified as in need of relief constituted almost 88 percent of all persons employed under the Works Program during the week ending October 31. Nearly 95 percent of the WPA workers and 88 percent of the persons engaged in Emergency Conservation Work had been so certified. Other agencies

RELIEF PERSONS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY SELECTED WORKS PROGRAM AGENCIES

Week Ending October 31, 1936



PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF AS PERCENT OF TOTAL

ALL AGENCIES 87.7%

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1992

employing large numbers of persons on work projects of whom at least 85 percent were certified as in need of relief include the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the National Park Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Resettlement Administration. These data are presented in the chart above.

Works Program Funds

Allocations

Allocations of Works Program funds by the President during September and October amounted to \$421,336,340, bringing the funds allocated from the initiation of the Works Program to the end of October 1936 to \$5,823,232,967. This constitutes 95 percent of the total amount of \$6,114,914,859 made available for the Program through October 31. At that time \$302,641,452 of the funds available for the Program remained unallocated.

Out of the total amount of \$4,689,914,859 ^{1/} made available under the ERA Act of 1935, through October 31, 1936, only \$17,265,744 remained unallocated. As of the same date \$285,375,708 of the \$1,425,000,000 appropriated under the ERA Act of 1936 had not been allocated. Practically the entire amount allocated during September and October came from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1936, only \$15,000,000 coming from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1935.

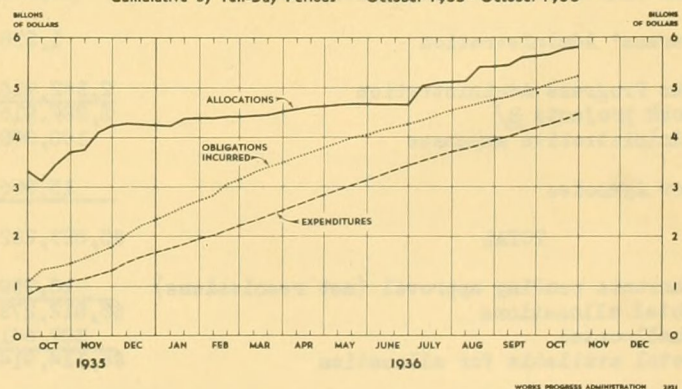
Three agencies - the WPA, the Resettlement Administration, and the PWA Non-Federal Division - received the bulk of the allocations made during the past two months. The WPA received the largest amount, \$290,000,000, about half of which was allocated for projects approved under the ERA Act of 1935, the balance being for projects recently approved and for general administrative expenses. The Resettlement Administration received \$43,000,000 for several phases of its program, including rural rehabilitation, emergency drought relief, land purchase, and prevention of soil erosion. The Non-Federal Division of the PWA received \$30,000,000 in additional funds for its Works Program activities.

As shown in the table on the following page, the WPA had received, by the end of October, allocations of Works Program funds

^{1/} This amount is subject to increase when additional, but relatively small, transfers of funds are made to the Works Program account from other appropriations, as authorized in the ERA Act of 1935.

amounting to \$2,382,916,000, or 41 percent of the total. The FERA had been granted the next largest amount, \$935,006,000, or 16 percent of the total. No money has been allocated to the FERA in the past four months and such allocations as have been made were almost exclusively for relief prior to the full development of the Works Program. A rescission of \$10,000,000 from the ERA Act funds allocated for Emergency Conservation Work reduced the total of funds made available to that agency to \$595,985,000, or 10 percent of the grand total for all agencies. Funds for Emergency Conservation Work are now provided from a direct appropriation by Congress. Other agencies with allocations amounting to more than \$100,000,000 are the Bureau of Public Roads with \$506,547,000, the Non-Federal Division of the PWA with \$389,103,000, the Resettlement Administration with \$303,996,000, the Corps of Engineers with \$146,658,000, and the Housing Division of the PWA with \$105,585,000. The amount of money allocated to each agency through October 31, 1936, is given in Table 6 in the appendix. The trend of allocations, together with obligations and expenditures, from an early stage in the opera-

ALLOCATIONS, OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AND EXPENDITURES
UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM
Cumulative by Ten-Day Periods October 1935 - October 1936



tion of the Works Program through the end of October, is illustrated in the chart above.

Expenditures

Total expenditures under both ERA Acts through October 31 amounted to \$4,466,495,000,

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION
ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES

As of October 31, 1936

Agency	Allocations (Warrants Approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unexpended Balances
Department of Agriculture	\$ 606,994,274	\$ 529,326,244	\$ 309,338,708	\$ 297,655,566
Public Roads	506,546,957	445,608,176	237,723,668	268,823,289
Other Bureaus	90,239,607	74,695,254	63,485,248	26,754,358
Administrative expenses	10,207,710	9,022,814	8,129,792	2,077,919
Department of Commerce	11,031,944	9,410,508	8,955,677	2,076,267
Department of the Interior	130,626,942	76,523,049	44,751,066	85,875,876
Reclamation	65,447,000	47,356,901	25,769,075	39,677,925
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	40,868,395	20,703,090	11,732,697	29,135,698
Other Bureaus	21,828,611	6,482,875	5,427,781	16,400,830
Administrative expenses	2,482,936	1,980,183	1,821,513	661,423
Department of Labor	23,180,314	15,638,959	15,470,513	7,709,801
Library of Congress	423,000	375,704	310,722	112,278
Department of the Navy	27,145,176	22,545,803	20,364,905	6,780,271
Treasury Department (including revolving fund of \$3,000,000)	59,857,996	47,738,025	45,562,023	14,295,973
War Department	171,720,013	148,571,637	121,751,912	49,968,101
Corps of Engineers	146,658,287	131,107,352	106,640,436	40,017,851
Quartermaster Corps	23,898,792	16,413,170	14,065,679	9,833,113
Administrative expenses	1,162,934	1,051,115	1,045,797	117,137
Alley Dwelling Authority	190,194	68,816	56,302	133,892
Emergency Conservation Work <u>A/</u>	595,984,951	595,474,801	584,375,019	11,609,932
Employees' Compensation Commission	26,210,000	4,031,392	3,945,759	22,264,241
Farm Credit Administration	20,000,000	16,181,831	16,181,831	3,818,169
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	935,005,625	932,975,967	932,110,944	2,894,681
Public Works Administration	494,688,036	428,287,981	196,371,467	298,316,569
Housing	105,585,289	79,990,339	26,770,999	78,814,290
Non-Federal	389,102,747	348,297,642	169,600,468	219,502,279
Resettlement Administration	303,996,432	230,926,154	182,169,585	121,826,847
Rural Electrification Administration	16,066,976	13,861,240	3,121,671	12,945,305
Veterans' Administration	1,238,350	1,182,887	1,157,622	80,728
Works Progress Administration	2,382,916,393	2,151,884,231	1,972,031,018	410,885,375
Work projects <u>B/</u>	2,282,916,393	2,060,737,110	1,884,899,970	398,016,424
Administrative expenses	100,000,000	91,147,121	87,131,048	12,868,951
Other Agencies	15,956,351	8,928,155	8,468,364	7,487,987
TOTAL	\$5,823,232,967	\$5,233,933,384	\$4,466,495,108	\$1,356,737,859
Warrants pending approval (net rescissions)	10,959,560			
Total allocations	\$5,812,273,407			
Unallocated	302,641,452			
Total available for allocation	\$6,114,914,859			

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

A/ Since June 1936 Emergency Conservation Work has been largely financed by a direct appropriation.

B/ Includes NYA programs.

or 77 percent of the amount allocated. Obligations as of the same date amounted to \$5,233,933,000, or 90 percent of the allocations.

Expenditures during September and October showed an increase over the recent low level reached in August, primarily as a result of activities undertaken by the WPA and other agencies to relieve distress caused by the recent drought. The increase in expenditures of all agencies between August and September amounted to 6 percent, and between September and October, 7 percent.

The status of funds of each agency as of October 31 is given in Table 7 in the appendix. By the end of October, 10 of the 50 agencies that have been allocated Works Program funds for work projects and relief purposes (including the FERA and the Farm Credit Administration) had expended over 95 percent of their allocations, 26 had expended between 50 and 95 percent, and 14 had spent less than 50 percent. Among the larger agencies in the last group are the Bureau of Public Roads, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, both the Non-Federal and the Housing Divisions of the PWA, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Table 7: Status of Funds of Each Agency as of October 31. The table lists 50 agencies and their corresponding fund status. Due to extreme fading, the specific data is illegible.

Table 7: Status of Funds of Each Agency as of October 31. The table lists 50 agencies and their corresponding fund status. Due to extreme fading, the specific data is illegible.

Hours and Earnings on WPA Projects

Total wage payments to workers on WPA projects have expanded recently, in line with the increase in employment. During the semi-monthly period ending October 31, payments for wages amounted to nearly \$66,000,000, an increase of about 5 percent over the first half of September and of nearly 9 percent over the corresponding period in August. Men employed on work projects received about 84 percent of the total wage payment, or approximately \$55,500,000, and worked 83 percent of the total hours.

During almost 15 months of project operation prior to October 1936, a total of \$1,421,724,479 was paid to WPA workers. A third of this amount, as shown in the accompanying chart, went to workers on highway, road, and street projects and roughly 13 percent to persons employed on each of two other types of projects - those involving parks and other recreational facilities, and white collar projects. Workers on public buildings and goods projects earned slightly more and slightly less, respectively, than 10 percent of the total accumulated earnings. The only other type of project whose workers received more than 5 percent of the total earnings was the group of sewer systems and other utilities which accounted for almost 9 percent of the total payroll cost for WPA projects through September.

During the first half of October average hourly earnings on WPA projects were about 50 cents. This figure has remained fairly constant since July, in which month the steady increase in the average hourly payments noted during the first six months of 1936 appears to have stopped. The rise from an average of 41 cents per hour in January to 51 cents in July was due in large part to adjustments made in certain areas to bring wages up to approximately the wage rate levels prevailing locally, a tendency which was made general by the requirements of the 1936 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act.

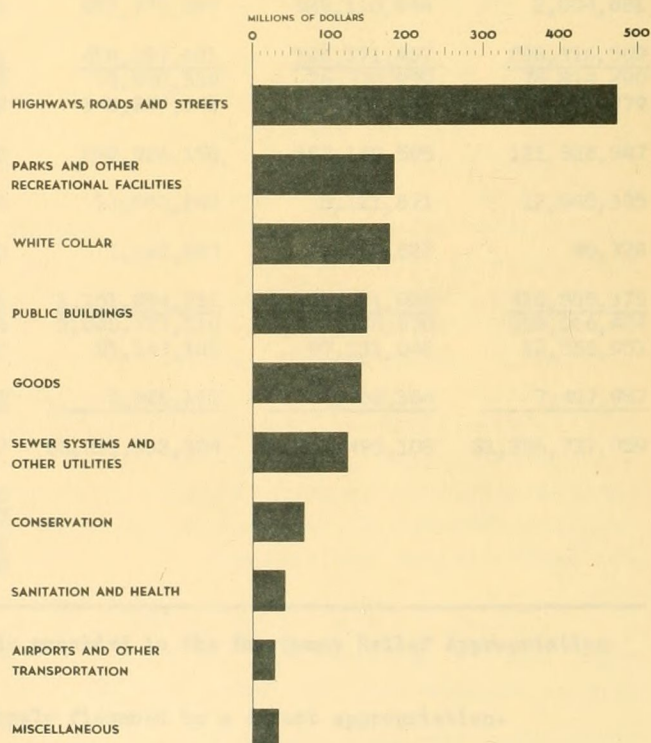
Between the first half of August and the first half of October, none of the major

types of projects varied as much as 3 cents in average hourly earnings. The most marked changes occurred in the earnings of persons working on parks and other recreational facilities (an increase of 2.2 cents), white collar projects (an increase of 2.0 cents), and conservation projects (a decrease of 2.5 cents).

The highest earnings on the major types of projects during the last-mentioned period were reported on white collar (educational, professional, and clerical) projects on which workers were paid at the rate of 66.5 cents per hour. Workers on public buildings projects earned an average of 62.2 cents per hour during the same period (the half month ending October 15). Both these types of projects employ relatively larger proportions of

CUMULATED EARNINGS OF WPA PROJECT EMPLOYEES BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

Through September 30, 1936



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

Continental United States

Semimonthly Period Ending October 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Type of Project	Hours		Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings (Cents)
	Number	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	
GRAND TOTAL	131,216,616	100.0	\$ 65,840,312	100.0	50.2
Highways, Roads, and Streets	51,597,145	39.3	22,995,806	34.9	44.6
Highways	778,711	0.6	323,073	0.5	41.5
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	19,257,091	14.6	7,493,776	11.4	38.9
Streets and alleys	9,566,326	7.4	4,835,490	7.3	50.5
Sidewalks, curbs, and paths	2,415,057	1.8	1,291,745	2.0	53.5
Roadside improvements	4,450,020	3.4	2,393,502	3.6	53.8
Bridges and viaducts	878,993	0.7	435,777	0.7	49.6
Grade-crossing elimination	35,545	A/	20,477	A/	57.6
Other B/	14,215,402	10.8	6,201,966	9.4	43.6
Public Buildings	10,462,159	8.0	6,506,382	9.9	62.2
Administrative	1,072,680	0.8	767,547	1.1	71.6
Charitable, medical, and mental institutions	915,331	0.7	681,701	1.0	74.5
Educational	3,525,893	2.7	2,155,218	3.3	61.1
Social and recreational	1,722,929	1.3	959,197	1.5	55.7
Federal Government (including military and naval)	830,941	0.6	507,262	0.8	61.0
Improvement of grounds	1,249,300	1.0	619,671	0.9	49.6
Housing	270,449	0.2	169,627	0.3	62.7
Other B/	874,636	0.7	646,159	1.0	73.9
Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	12,668,081	9.7	7,549,826	11.5	59.6
Playgrounds and athletic fields	1,945,296	1.5	1,025,664	1.6	52.7
Parks	5,937,029	4.5	3,160,218	4.8	53.2
Other B/	4,785,756	3.7	3,363,944	5.1	70.3
Conservation	5,899,908	4.5	2,773,922	4.2	47.0
Forestation	150,932	0.1	74,442	0.1	49.3
Erosion control and land utilization	310,153	0.2	158,114	0.2	51.0
Irrigation and water conservation	4,094,487	3.1	1,939,583	3.0	47.4
Plant, crop, and livestock conservation	223,627	0.2	110,366	0.2	49.4
Other B/	1,120,709	0.9	491,417	0.7	43.8
Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	9,689,327	7.4	5,058,331	7.7	52.2
Water purification and supply	2,194,497	1.7	1,129,609	1.7	51.5
Sewer systems	6,878,209	5.3	3,633,797	5.5	52.8
Electric utilities	187,522	0.1	108,424	0.2	57.6
Other B/	429,099	0.3	186,501	0.3	43.5
Airports and Other Transportation	2,915,403	2.2	1,537,161	2.3	52.7
Navigation	269,300	0.2	185,172	0.3	68.8
Airports and airways	2,510,623	1.9	1,276,135	1.9	50.8
Other B/	135,480	0.1	75,854	0.1	56.0
White Collar	13,508,272	10.3	8,977,464	13.7	66.5
Educational	2,320,855	1.8	1,630,904	2.5	70.3
Professional and clerical	11,187,417	8.5	7,346,560	11.2	65.7
Goods	16,956,485	12.9	6,916,632	10.5	40.8
Sewing	15,058,470	11.4	6,027,434	9.2	40.0
Canning	210,541	0.2	89,617	0.1	42.6
Other B/	1,687,474	1.3	799,581	1.2	47.4
Sanitation and Health	3,585,308	2.7	1,541,488	2.3	43.0
Elimination of stream pollution	196,564	0.2	95,085	0.1	48.4
Mosquito eradication	1,392,725	1.0	521,987	0.8	37.5
Other B/	1,996,019	1.5	924,416	1.4	46.2
Miscellaneous	3,934,528	3.0	1,983,300	3.0	50.4

A/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

**EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS
AND BY RELIEF STATUS AND SEX**

Semimonthly Period Ending October 15, 1936

(Subject to Revision)

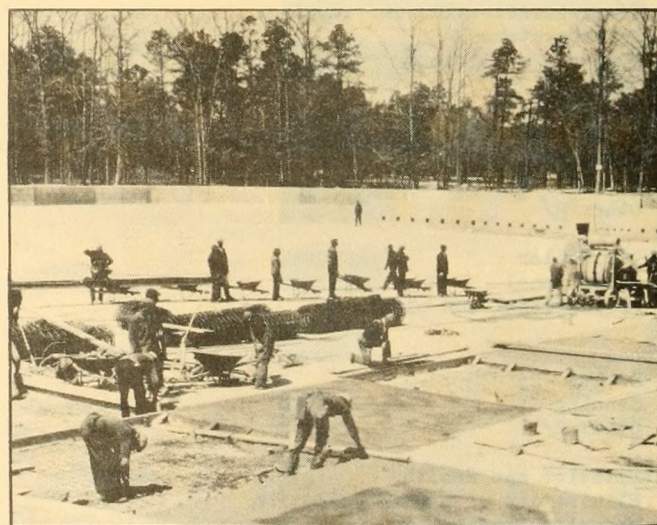
Type of Project	Total Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		
	Percent of Total	Percent Received by Men	All Persons	Men	Women
TOTAL	100.0	84.3	50.2	51.2	45.4
Highways, roads, and streets	34.9	99.7	44.6	44.5	53.2
Public buildings	9.9	98.7	62.2	62.6	41.1
Parks and other recreational facilities	11.5	98.8	59.6	59.6	58.4
Conservation	4.2	99.7	47.0	47.0	51.6
Sewer systems and other utilities	7.7	99.5	52.2	52.2	58.3
Airports and other transportation	2.3	99.2	52.7	52.7	55.9
White collar	13.7	62.7	66.5	70.6	60.5
Goods	10.5	14.3	40.8	51.2	39.4
Sanitation and health	2.3	97.6	43.0	42.8	55.1
Miscellaneous	3.0	62.8	50.4	53.2	46.3

skilled, technical, and professional workers and are operated for the most part in urban centers where relatively high wage rates prevail. Employees on recreational facility projects were paid an average hourly wage of 59.6 cents. Airport and other transportation project workers averaged 52.7 cents, and persons employed on sewer systems and other utilities earned an average of 52.2 cents per hour. No other group of workers averaged more than 50 cents per hour. Goods project workers, most of whom were classified as unskilled, were paid at an hourly rate of only 40.8 cents. Hours and earnings for the semimonthly period ending October 15 are shown in greater detail by type of project in the table on the preceding page.

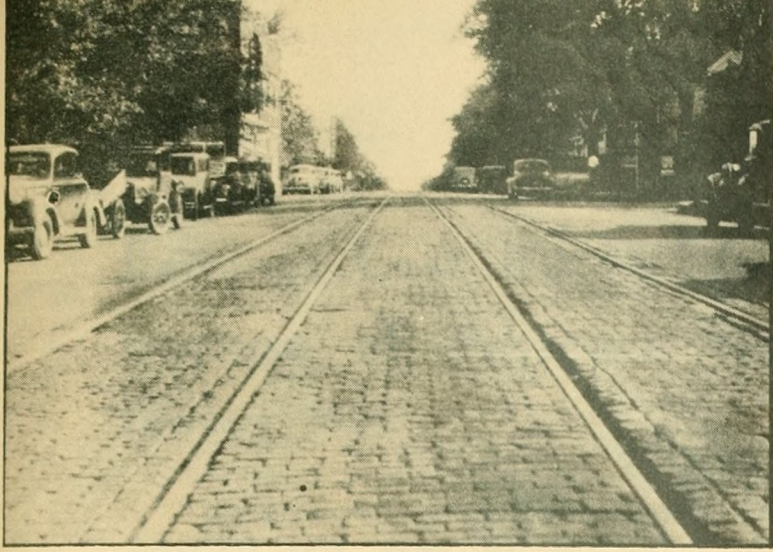
Some variation was observed between the average hourly earnings of men and women workers on most major groups of projects. For WPA projects as a whole the hourly rates paid to men employed averaged 51.2 cents as compared with an average of 45.4 cents for women workers. Part of this difference is accounted for by the fact that a relatively larger proportion of women than men are employed in the regions where lower wage schedules are generally in effect. As indicated in the accompanying table the average hourly earnings of men closely approximated the averages for all workers on most major types of projects since employment of women was relatively important only on goods, white collar, and miscellaneous projects. Men employed on these

three types of projects earned more per hour than women workers. On white collar (educational, professional, and clerical) projects men averaged 70.6 cents per hour as compared with 60.5 cents for women. The variation was even greater on goods projects which showed average hourly rates of 51.2 cents for men and 39.4 cents for women workers. Women on miscellaneous types of projects earned an average of 46.3 cents

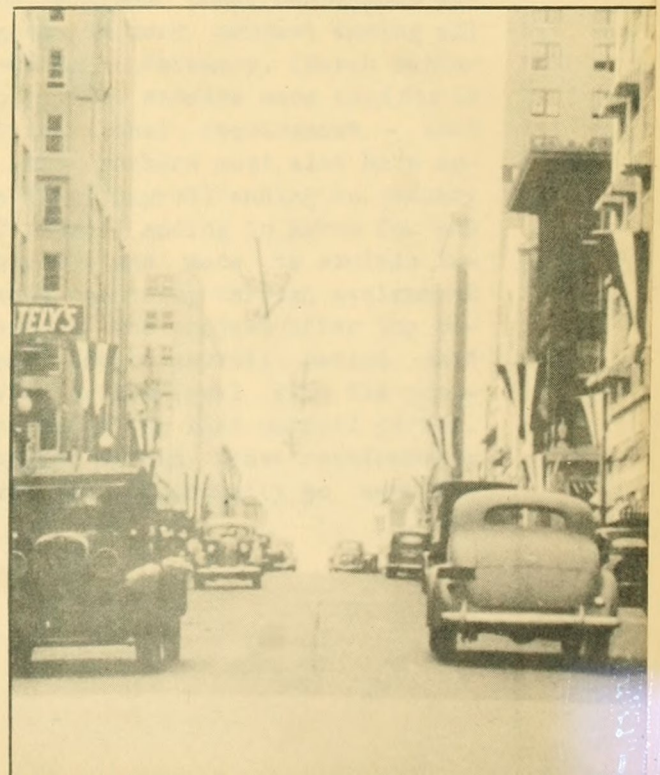
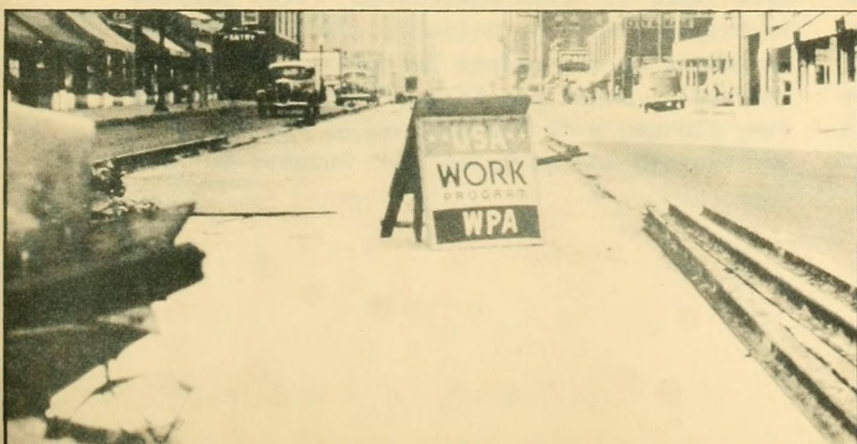
per hour, whereas men received 53.2 cents. On five types of projects the average earnings of women workers were higher than those of the men employed. In all these instances, however, the work of women represented only a small proportion of the total hours, and most of the women were engaged in semiskilled and office work, whereas a large part of the men were employed on unskilled work. For example, women, employed chiefly in clerical and office capacities, averaged 53.2 cents per hour on highway, road, and street projects on which men, employed chiefly as laborers, received an average of 44.5 cents.



CONCRETE BED FOR A WATER STORAGE BASIN



ON THIS
WPA PROJECT
ASPHALT REPLACES
BRICK
AND CAR TRACKS
ARE REMOVED



Earnings Lost by WPA Security Wage Workers Because of Absence From Work

February 1936

The security wage policy established by Executive order under the ERA Act of 1935 provided that deductions were to be made from the monthly earnings of workers for time lost because of absences from work such as those caused by illness or any other reasons resulting in failure to report on scheduled working days. When workers were assigned to jobs after the beginning of a pay period or dismissed before the end of a pay period they were to be paid only for the proportion of the period during which they were actually employed. No deductions, however, were to be made for time lost due to weather conditions or temporary interruptions to the prosecution of projects beyond the control of the workers, which may be referred to as time involuntarily lost. (Payment for time involuntarily lost was discontinued in July 1936. Subsequently, payment has been made only for time actually worked, with provisions whereby workers are to be given an opportunity later to make up time lost due to weather conditions or temporary interruptions to project operations.)

The following paragraphs present the results of a study undertaken to discover the extent to which security wage workers earned less than they could have if they had taken full advantage of the earnings opportunities afforded them by their employment on WPA projects. The study covered only deductions from the monthly security wage made because of failure to report for work on scheduled working days. Deductions made for time lost because of the completion or postponement of a project, because of assignment to a project after the payroll period had begun, because of dismissal before the end of a payroll period, or because of delay in the process of

transfer between projects are excluded from this study.

For the purposes of the survey the term "earnings lost" was defined as the difference between the full amount workers had an opportunity to earn and the amount they actually earned; that is, the difference between potential earnings and actual earnings during the period studied. Potential earnings of workers under continuous assignment comprise the sum of the wage rates at which workers were assigned for each payroll period in the month. Actual earnings comprise the sum of earnings reported on the same payrolls.



To obtain information regarding earnings lost as defined above, only those workers were included in the tabulation whose employment status did not change during the month. Where initial assignments, reassignments between projects, or dismissals took place, such losses of earnings could not be separated satisfactorily from involuntary losses. For this reason the study was limited to workers who remained under continuous assignment to a single work project during all pay periods ending in February. (March rather than February payroll entries were used for 14 States.) An additional requirement - that the names of the workers must also have appeared on the final payroll ending in January and the first payroll ending in March for the same work project - was made to exclude involuntary losses occurring through assignment or reassignment to the project after the beginning of the first payroll period and through transfer or dismissal from the project before the end of the last payroll period. All workers coming within these requirements had been given an opportunity to earn the

PERCENT OF POTENTIAL EARNINGS LOST BY WPA SECURITY
WAGE WORKERS UNDER CONTINUOUS ASSIGNMENT,
BY WAGE CLASSES AND SEX OF WORKERS A/

February 1936

Wage Class	All		
	Workers	Men	Women
TOTAL	4.5	4.7	3.3
Unskilled	5.2	5.4	4.0
Intermediate and skilled	2.7	2.8	2.3
Professional and technical	1.8	1.7	2.1

A/ United States, exclusive of Massachusetts and New York City.

full amount of the security wage rate at which they were assigned during the month. They constituted approximately 60 percent of the total number employed on WPA projects. Of course, other workers were also given an opportunity to earn the full security wage but they could not be readily identified in the documents available for study.

Security wage workers continuously employed on WPA projects throughout the month studied, lost 4.5 percent of the full amount they had opportunity to earn. The total amount of this loss, however, was shared by only a third of the workers, since 66.5 percent of those continuously assigned lost no earnings during the period. In most States the percentage of potential earnings lost roughly approximated the average for the country as a whole, ranging between 3 percent and 7 percent of potential earnings in 34

PERCENT OF POTENTIAL EARNINGS LOST BY WPA
SECURITY WAGE WORKERS UNDER CONTINUOUS ASSIGNMENT,
BY AMOUNT OF POTENTIAL EARNINGS AND WAGE CLASSES A/

February 1936

Amount of Potential Earnings	Wage Class			
	All Workers	Un- skilled	Inter- mediate and Skilled	Profes- sional and Technical
TOTAL	4.5	5.2	2.7	1.8
\$15.00 - \$19.99	9.8	9.8	-	-
20.00 - 29.99	8.0	8.2	3.7	-
30.00 - 39.99	7.3	8.1	3.6	4.5
40.00 - 49.99	4.8	5.0	3.5	2.6
50.00 - 59.99	3.9	4.2	2.5	1.7
60.00 - 69.99	3.9	4.3	2.8	2.0
70.00 - 79.99	2.6	-	2.8	1.6
80.00 - 89.99	2.0	-	2.0	2.7
90.00 - 99.99	2.0	-	3.0	1.6
100.00 - 104.99	2.1	-	-	2.1

A/ United States, exclusive of Massachusetts and New York City.

States and the District of Columbia. The relation between percentage of earnings lost and proportion of workers who lost no earnings was consistent in most States, high and low ratios of persons who lost no earnings to the total number of persons under continuous assignment being associated respectively with low and high percentages of potential earnings lost.

Among the various wage classes, unskilled workers lost a larger proportion of their potential earnings than workers in the more highly paid classes. As indicated in the table above, unskilled workers lost 5 percent of their total potential earnings, as com-



pared with 3 percent for workers in the combined intermediate and skilled classes and only 2 percent for those in the professional and technical group. Higher losses of earnings were found in the unskilled wage class for all groups of workers - men as well as women, and persons from relief rolls as well as non-relief persons. The relation was as marked in almost all States as for the country as a whole; Maryland alone was a definite exception.

The proportion of potential earnings lost by workers decreased as the amount of their potential earnings increased. Workers whose potential monthly earnings amounted to between \$15 and \$20 lost almost 10 percent of their potential earnings. The proportionate losses dropped gradually, with each higher interval, until in the three highest wage brackets losses of only 2 percent occurred. Undoubtedly the relation is in part a reflection of the regional differences in population

composition which are associated with the different schedules of monthly wage rates.

Consistent with the variation between wage classes in the proportion of potential earnings lost are the figures for the percentages of workers in each class who lost no earnings at all. The largest proportion of workers taking full advantage of their earning opportunities, and consequently earning their full potential wage, was found in the professional and technical class, and the lowest proportion in the unskilled group. The losses in the higher paid wage classes were therefore spread over a relatively smaller group of persons than in the unskilled class. When the percentage of potential earnings lost was computed on the basis of persons who had experienced losses only, the tendency for a decrease in proportionate losses with a rise in amount of potential earnings, observed

PERCENT OF POTENTIAL EARNINGS LOST BY WPA
SECURITY WAGE WORKERS UNDER CONTINUOUS ASSIGNMENT,
BY AMOUNT OF POTENTIAL EARNINGS AND BY SEX A/

February 1936

Amount of Po- tential Earnings	All Workers	Men	Women
TOTAL	4.5	4.7	3.3
\$15.00 - \$19.99	9.8	11.0	6.2
20.00 - 29.99	8.0	8.8	5.7
30.00 - 39.99	7.3	8.2	4.1
40.00 - 49.99	4.8	5.0	3.4
50.00 - 59.99	3.9	4.1	2.9
60.00 - 69.99	3.9	4.0	2.8
70.00 - 79.99	2.6	2.8	1.8
80.00 - 89.99	2.0	2.1	1.5
90.00 - 99.99	2.0	2.0	1.9
100.00 - 104.99	2.1	2.0	2.4

A/ United States, exclusive of Massachusetts and New York City.

when the computation was based on total persons under continuous assignment, was no

longer evident. This indicates that, although the persons in the higher paid classes

PERCENT OF WPA SECURITY WAGE WORKERS UNDER
CONTINUOUS ASSIGNMENT WHO LOST NO EARNINGS,
BY WAGE CLASSES AND SEX OF WORKERS A/

February 1936

Wage Class	All Workers	Men	Women
TOTAL	66.5	65.4	72.5
Unskilled	62.8	62.1	67.5
Intermediate and skilled	80.6	80.2	81.7
Professional and technical	88.8	89.2	88.0

A/ United States, exclusive of Massachusetts and New York City.

lost less on the average, the total losses fell on a smaller group of workers. Unskilled workers who did not earn the full amount possible lost, on the average, less than 15 percent of their potential earnings, whereas on the same basis professional and technical persons lost more than 16 percent.

Men continuously employed on WPA projects lost a greater proportion of the amount they had an opportunity to earn than did women workers - 4.7 percent as compared with 3.3 percent. Proportionately smaller losses were the general rule for women workers in all but two States and in all wage classes except the professional and technical. Similarly, the proportion of all women workers who took full advantage of their earnings opportunities and sustained no loss was much greater than the proportion of men. Only 65 percent of the men lost no earnings as compared with 73 percent of the women. In this connection it should be noted that relatively larger numbers of women than men were assigned to the higher wage classes.

General Relief Issued by State and Local Public Agencies

June-July Comparison

A comparison of estimates based on the available relief statistics for June and July indicates that the number of families and single persons receiving general relief from State and local public agencies in the Continental United States declined 100,000, or 6.5 percent, between June and July. This decline was paralleled by a reduction of 7.1 percent in the amount of general relief extended to families and single persons and a decrease of 8 percent in the total amount of obligations incurred for all purposes, including administration and miscellaneous non-relief costs.

During the month of July approximately 4,440,000 persons, or 3.5 percent of the total population of the Continental United States, are estimated to have received general public relief. The relief population in July comprised approximately 1,060,000 families and 390,000 single persons, or a total of 1,450,000 cases. Of these 1,430,000 received direct relief, and the remainder (20,000) received work relief provided by the State and local relief agencies.

The estimates for the Continental United States of the number of families and single persons receiving general relief and the amount of relief issued are based on reasonably complete reports furnished by 33 States and the District of Columbia, which in combination represent 68 percent of the country's population, and on such additional information as is available for the remaining States. Of the total number of families and single persons estimated for July, 86 percent were actually reported to the FERA, and of the total estimated amount of relief extended, 93 percent was reported to the FERA. Some of the States which submitted reasonably complete data, notably Pennsylvania and Washington, have not reported all general relief extended locally under the poor laws. Available evidence indicates, however, that the volume of this type of public assistance

which has not been reported is relatively small for the group as a whole.

Improvement in economic conditions, expansion of the Social Security Program, and shortages of State and local funds in some areas appear to be the chief factors responsible for the smaller volume of relief issued in July as compared to June. Changes in employment under the Works Program appear to have had no material influence on general relief activities during these months.

Number Receiving General Relief and Works Program Employment

The unduplicated number of relief families and single persons employed on Works Program projects or receiving general relief from State and local public agencies in August 1936 is estimated to have been 3,833,000, on the basis of preliminary reports. Of this number 2,451,000 were receiving Works Program employment (exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work). The remaining 1,382,000 are believed to have received general relief only. This number does not include such families and single persons as received both relief and Works Program employment during the month. The duplication arises because some families that received general relief during a part of August were transferred to the Works Program later in the month, and because others received small amounts of relief in supplementation of Works Program earnings.

The net number aided in August represents a reduction of more than 400,000 from August 1935. The decline from the peak reached in January is nearly 28 percent.

Trend Since January 1936

The number of families and single persons receiving general public relief declined throughout the first seven months of 1936, reaching a new estimated low level of 1,450,000

cases for July. Since January the general relief rolls are estimated to have been reduced by 760,000 families and single persons, or 34.4 percent.

Administration and financial factors were responsible for part of this decline. During the winter months many families containing employable members were absorbed by the Works Program. In February the Social Security Program was inaugurated in a number of States and has since extended its operations to many additional States. Thus a substantial number of unemployable persons qualifying for categorical aid in the form of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind have been taken over by the Social Security Program. Following the withdrawal of Federal participation in the financing of general relief, a number of State and local relief agencies were forced to curtail relief operations because of a growing shortage of available funds.

To some extent the decline in the number of relief cases reflects an actual reduction in relief needs. Many borderline cases which depend upon partial relief in the form of fuel and clothing were removed from relief rolls with the advent of warmer weather. The revival in agriculture during the spring and early summer created opportunities for employment on farms. The impetus given by these seasonal influences was accelerated as a result of the general improvement in economic conditions. The sustained demand for labor in evidence during the past few months in a number of basic industries, especially in private building construction, probably contributed in a large measure to the diminution of relief needs.

It will be observed that the decline of 34.4 percent between January and July 1936 in the number of families and single persons receiving general relief was accompanied by a drop of 36.0 percent in the amount of relief issued. This disparity, while slight, has arisen from the interaction of a number of diverse factors. The decrease in winter needs

of families remaining on general relief rolls has considerably influenced the reduction in the average amount of relief per family since January. In certain States the downward revision of relief standards was dictated primarily by financial considerations. On the other hand, the steady rise in the percent of single person cases to the total number of cases receiving general relief has had a compensating effect on the relief average. It will be observed from the following table that in January 22.2 percent of the total number of cases constituted single persons, and in July this ratio had risen to 26.9 percent.

The more rapid rate of decline in the

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FAMILIES, SINGLE PERSONS, CASES, AND TOTAL PERSONS, AND AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR GENERAL RELIEF EXTENDED TO CASES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

January through July 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Number of Cases			Total Number of Persons		Amount of Relief Extended to Cases
	Families	Single	Total	Number	Percent	
		Persons			of Population A/	
January	1,720,000	490,000	2,210,000	7,330,000	5.7	\$47,900,000
February	1,650,000	480,000	2,130,000	7,040,000	5.5	46,650,000
March	1,510,000	475,000	1,985,000	6,480,000	5.1	44,050,000
April	1,380,000	450,000	1,830,000	5,910,000	4.6	39,650,000
May	1,235,000	425,000	1,660,000	5,280,000	4.1	34,500,000
June	1,135,000	415,000	1,550,000	4,830,000	3.8	33,000,000
July	1,060,000	390,000	1,450,000	4,440,000	3.5	30,650,000

A/ Based on Bureau of Census estimate of population as of July 1, 1935.

number of families receiving general relief may be attributed chiefly to two factors. The first is the absorption in private and public employment of a larger proportion of family cases than of single person cases. This is largely due to the fact that relief agencies with limited funds have been reluctant to assist employable single persons. Unemployable workers are therefore over-represented in the single person cases, and this group of cases is consequently less likely to decline as the result of increased private employment. The second factor is the steady decrease in the number of cases receiving partial or supplementary relief. In general, supplementary relief is issued to large families rather than to single persons, and it is probable that a great majority of the cases which ceased to receive supplementary relief were family cases.

The total amount of obligations incurred for all purposes, including relief issued to

**ESTIMATED TOTAL AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF IN THE
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS A/**

January through July 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	Federal		State		Local	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
January	\$59,600,000	\$10,400,000	17.4	\$31,200,000	52.4	\$18,000,000	30.2
February	56,000,000	4,600,000	8.2	31,600,000	56.4	19,800,000	35.4
March	52,900,000	3,100,000	5.9	30,700,000	58.0	19,100,000	36.1
April	47,800,000	3,100,000	6.5	26,800,000	56.1	17,900,000	37.4
May	41,800,000	2,400,000	5.8	23,000,000	55.0	16,400,000	39.2
June	39,800,000	1,700,000	4.3	22,600,000	56.8	15,500,000	38.9
July	36,600,000	1,400,000	3.8	18,900,000	51.6	16,300,000	44.6

A/ Includes general relief extended to cases, cost of emergency education and transient programs conducted by Emergency Relief Administrations, non-relief wages and materials incident to work relief projects conducted by State and local relief administrations, and cost of administration.

cases, cost of administration, cost of special programs, and non-relief costs, is estimated to have dropped about 38.6 percent since January. The monthly estimates of obligations incurred and their distribution by sources of funds are summarized in the table above.

In addition to amounts of general relief extended to cases, the table includes obligations incurred for the emergency education and transient programs conducted by emergency relief administrations; materials, supplies, and equipment, and non-relief wages for emergency work relief projects still in operation; miscellaneous services and charges; and cost of administration. In many States a considerable portion of these non-relief costs was occasioned by the process of liquidation of the various activities conducted under the Emergency Relief Program and by the completion and summarization of Emergency Relief Program records.

The amount of obligations incurred from balances of Federal (FERA) funds declined nearly 86.5 percent between January and July, whereas the State and local funds together are estimated to have declined only 28.5 percent. The drop in Federal funds is due to the exhaustion of balances of grants made in 1935. The decrease in State and local funds reflects the declining relief needs and, in a number of States, the growing

shortage of funds available for general relief.

The substantial decline in State funds between June and July was partly offset by an increase in local funds. This increase - the first in five months - resulted from the assumption of additional financial responsibility by local relief organizations in certain States (notably Illinois and Ohio) to offset to some extent the drastic reduction in the appropriations from

State funds for July.

Because of the complex nature of the data relating to total obligations incurred a supplementary table is presented below in which the monthly estimates by sources of funds are restricted to amounts of general relief issued to cases. It may be noted that the general relationships between sources of funds shown in this tabulation do not differ materially from those in the table above. Comparison of these tables indicates that the costs representing items other than general relief issued to cases declined approximately \$5,800,000 between January and July. It is significant that balances of Federal funds were used to meet about 43 percent of these costs in January and only about 19 percent in July.

General Relief Data by States

A summary by States of significant statistics on general relief reported to the

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR GENERAL RELIEF EXTENDED
TO CASES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS**

January through July 1936

(Subject to Revision)

Month	Total	Federal		State		Local	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
January	\$47,900,000	\$5,400,000	11.3	\$26,600,000	55.5	\$15,900,000	33.2
February	46,650,000	1,250,000	2.7	27,400,000	58.7	18,000,000	38.6
March	44,050,000	750,000	1.7	26,200,000	59.5	17,100,000	38.8
April	39,650,000	1,100,000	2.8	22,500,000	56.7	16,050,000	40.5
May	34,500,000	650,000	1.9	19,200,000	55.6	14,650,000	42.5
June	33,000,000	400,000	1.2	18,850,000	57.1	13,750,000	41.7
July	30,650,000	300,000	1.0	16,000,000	52.2	14,350,000	46.8

FERA is presented in Table 12 in the appendix. The term "general relief" applies to all public relief, both direct and work relief, issued by State and local public agencies except (1) care in institutions such as homes for the aged, almshouses and poor farms, 1/ (2) hospitalization and burial expenses, and (3) aid given in the form of Federal surplus commodities. Furthermore, general relief should not be confused with (1) wages paid for work performed under the Federal Works Program, such as the WPA projects; (2) loans or grants made by the Resettlement Administration; and (3) assistance known as "categorical" aid, that is, aid extended by State

1/ This exception does not apply to the care of local homeless persons in shelter homes.

2/ In addition to the number of general relief recipients shown in the table, 184 persons were aided under the FERA emergency education program in June and 147 persons were aided under this program in July; 8,336 non-resident persons were reported receiving relief on June 15 from balances of FERA transient grants and 6,828 non-resident persons were reported receiving relief from such funds on July 15, as indicated by the mid-monthly transient census.

welfare organizations under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act in the form of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, or public assistance of these types (including soldiers' or veterans' aid) extended under special State and county statutes. Accordingly, the general relief statistics presented do not include cases receiving assistance of the types just specified unless these cases also received general relief.

Table 12 shows by States the number of cases receiving general relief from public funds and the amount of relief issued to those cases during June and July. 2/ The States for which reasonably complete data are available are listed in the first section of the table as distinct from the States for which the reported data have deficiencies. The States listed in the second section reported complete and comparable data for only a portion of the total number of counties. The data shown for these States are included in the grand totals of the table. The remaining States are not listed in the table, because information which they submitted is largely deficient, but statements presenting and describing the figures reported for each State appear on page 69.

Statistical Projects

The statistical survey and research projects carried on under the Works Program form part of the larger group of projects intended to provide work for needy persons particularly qualified for white collar jobs. The accompanying tabulations indicate the scope and variety of the projects as a group, as well as the organizations that have sponsored these projects. The Federally sponsored projects are listed in the first table and the locally sponsored WPA projects are summarized in the second table.

Federally Sponsored Projects

The Federally sponsored projects summarized in the first table are operated by Federal agencies other than the WPA. The diversified list of projects, including statistical research, educational surveys, tax investigations, health surveys, and miscellaneous studies designed to provide more adequate data on subjects hitherto lacking comprehensive information, represents, in general, extensions of the regular functions of the Federal agencies sponsoring them. Through October 31, 1936, the President had allocated about \$35,000,000 to Federal agencies other than the WPA for projects of this nature. The Federal projects prosecuted in all States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, operate largely in metropolitan areas.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue projects, which are highly remunerative to the Federal Government, involve investigations of the tax returns of individuals, and corporations and other establishments in an effort to detect delinquency or evasion in the payment of income, alcohol, and miscellaneous excise taxes. These activities are identical with the regular examinations made by the permanent personnel of the Bureau, but cover those returns which are normally filed without inspection because of inability of the Bureau's regular force to handle them. This work has proved definitely self-sustaining, collections of \$8,418,140 having been made from delinquent taxpayers through October 31 in com-

parison with obligations incurred in project operations of \$4,719,690.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is engaged in a survey of farm mortgages, land values and transfers, and farm taxes, which is expected to improve and extend estimates of the frequency of farm transfers; farm real estate values; the number of farm mortgages filed and released; the volume of farm mortgage debt, terms, and conditions; interest rates; and taxes. The study is being conducted on a sample basis in about 900 counties in the United States. The results are expected to extend available statistics as far back as 1890 in some instances.

A study of the consumption of goods and services by urban and rural families is being conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department, and the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The data being collected will show, for a large sample of the population, quantities of different goods and services consumed in comparison with the income and expenditures of the families studied. The sample covers 50 cities and towns, 126 villages, and 89 rural areas.

The administration of the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts makes necessary a means of certifying the ages of persons seeking benefits. The Bureau of the Census is conducting a project which involves the assembling of complete individual and family data of all persons included in the population census of 1900, to be used for this purpose. The data will be filed phonetically and filmed. The resulting accessibility of the data is expected to reduce greatly the cost of certification.

The Office of Education of the Department of the Interior is engaged in the operation of three projects, involving (1) the collection of data concerning the organization and administration of local school districts in 10 States; (2) the collection of informa-

STATISTICAL PROJECTS CONDUCTED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM BY FEDERAL AGENCIES

As of October 31, 1936

Agency	Description of Project	Allocations	
		ERA Act of 1935	ERA Act of 1936
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Economics	Survey of farm labor conditions	\$ 11,050 <u>A/</u>	
	Survey of farm mortgages, land values and transfers, and farm taxes	840,565 <u>A/</u>	\$1,521,140
Home Economics	Study of nutritive adequacy and economy of diets of wage earners' and salaried workers' families	12,430 <u>A/</u>	
	Study of the consumption of goods and services by rural wage earners' families <u>B/</u>	1,032,587 <u>A/</u>	1,374,999
Weather Bureau	Study to determine method of long range weather forecasts	14,224	
Department of Commerce			
Census	Census of business in 1935 and survey of retail trade	6,427,000	900,000
	Alphabetical index of population census of 1900	1,804,948	1,014,000
	Census of religious bodies in the United States in 1936		60,000
Department of the Interior			
Office of Education	Study of the organization and administra- tion of local school districts	808,379	
	Research studies in universities and colleges	411,695	
	Survey of opportunities for vocational edu- cation and guidance of negroes	234,934	
Office of the Secretary	Survey of the training and employment of negro white collar and skilled workers	467,042 <u>A/</u>	35,284 <u>A/</u>
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admn.	Study of the debts and credit needs of farmers		106,400
Department of Labor			
Labor Statistics	Study of the consumption of goods and serv- ices by urban wage earners' families <u>B/</u>	2,278,851 <u>A/</u>	1,547,500
	Collection of building permit statistics in 883 cities in the United States	335,324 <u>A/</u>	113,227 <u>A/</u>
U. S. Employment Service	Development of standardized job specifications Perpetual inventory of registrants for placement in employment	345,207	
		546,500	
Department of Justice			
Attorney General's Office	Survey of procedures governing release from penal institutions	1,582,172 <u>A/</u>	304,779 <u>A/</u>
Treasury Department			
Secretary's Office	Compilation and analysis of income tax returns	806,447	409,500
Internal Revenue	Examination of returns from income, alcohol, and miscellaneous excise taxpayers	3,626,588	2,263,976
Public Health Service	Health survey in representative cities	2,721,750	663,000
Federal Reserve Board	Study of the changes in the distribution and activity of bank deposits in years 1928-1931.	309,719 <u>A/</u>	149,430 <u>A/</u>
Federal Housing Admn.	Tabulation of the real property inventory of Washington, D. C. taken in 1934	17,439 <u>A/</u>	
Securities and Exchange Comm.	Census of American listed corporations	76,819 <u>A/</u>	
United States Tariff Comm.	Decoding and reproducing of detailed sta- tistics of U. S. imports by countries for 1933 and prior years	104,534 <u>A/</u>	
TOTAL		\$24,816,204	\$10,463,235

A/ Funds allocated to WPA for operation of projects in cooperation with indicated agency.

B/ The Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are conducting this project jointly.

tion about the opportunities afforded Negroes for vocational education and guidance; and (3) research in 57 universities and colleges on diversified problems with respect to the welfare and achievements of students.

Similar studies and surveys are being conducted by other Federal agencies, each in its own field, such as a health survey by the Public Health Service, an occupational research program by the United States Employment Service, a compilation and analysis of 1934 income tax returns by the Secretary's Office of the Treasury Department, and a census of business by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

A national research project being conducted by the Works Progress Administration,

LOCALLY SPONSORED WPA STATISTICAL SURVEY
AND RESEARCH PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE COORDINATING
COMMITTEE, BY SUBJECT MATTER

Through October 31, 1936

Subject	Number of Projects	Approved Estimated Cost
TOTAL	1,596	\$61,369,964
Agriculture	92	1,983,564
Bank credit	8	143,487
Business and industry	49	1,316,612
Consumption and prices	50	1,449,027
Education and schools	136	3,047,507
Employment and unemployment	44	1,119,158
Government	292	14,874,343
Health	86	2,467,866
Historical and records	28	1,924,155
Mapping	126	3,352,763
Natural resources	63	1,660,633
Planning	71	3,920,552
Population and vital statistics	97	6,285,677
Land use	159	4,167,695
Recreation	8	161,653
Social problems	116	2,883,111
Traffic	160	10,371,512
Wages and income	11	240,549

and not included in the preceding tabulations, is designed to determine the extent of reemployment opportunities in industry and recent changes in industrial technique which may in turn indicate some of the reasons for, and the scope of, technological unemployment. This work consists of four different phases which will be consolidated in the final analysis. The first phase is a survey of productivity in industry (covering samples of manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation, and other groups); the second involves a statistical analysis of changes in productivity with respect to employment and related series in various industries; the third involves studies of the effect of industrial changes on the labor market, problems confronting stranded communities, and related subjects; and the fourth is the assembling of background data in support of the other data being collected.

Locally Sponsored WPA Projects

Most numerous are the statistical projects sponsored by State and local bodies. Through October 31, 1936, the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration had approved 1,596 such projects for possible operation under the WPA in all States. These projects involve 18 major fields of activity, the most important of which are government, traffic, and population and vital statistics. The total estimated cost of these projects, if all were operated and completed, would exceed \$61,000,000, as indicated in the accompanying table.

More than two-thirds, or 1,099 of the locally sponsored projects approved, were reported in operation at the end of September 1936. Maximum employment on these projects at any time amounted to approximately 30,000 persons.

Excerpts From State WPA Bulletins and Reports

Airmail Service Resumed at Colorado Springs

"Suspended since August 24, airmail service to Colorado Springs has been resumed with the completion of necessary improvements to the airport landing field by employees of the Works Progress Administration. The service was stopped by Wyoming Air Service because the runways were assertedly unsafe for landing. When the city asked the assistance of WPA in making necessary improvements, the WPA placed a crew of 140 men in the construction of an oil-surfaced runway one mile in length and 150 feet wide, running north and south, and a 1,000-foot taxiway from the hangars to the runway. Workmen are now engaged in building one of two diagonal runways, with the second one to be built next year." (Official News Letter and Clip Sheet, Colorado Works Progress Administration, October 17, 1936)

Drainage To Combat Flood and Malaria

"The WPA is spending more than a half million dollars on drainage projects in North Carolina in an effort to eradicate the breeding places of the malaria-carrying mosquito, to remove insanitary conditions, and for flood control. The work ranges from digging simple ditches by hand to the use of giant dredges to deepen small rivers and creeks.

"The largest undertaking in the State is the proper drainage of three large creek basins in the western part of Rowan and the southeastern section of Iredell Counties. The entire system of Second, Third, and Fourth Creeks and their tributaries drains about 300 square miles of thickly populated land, of which approximately 100 square miles have been seriously damaged from both a health and economic standpoint by ponded swamps, stagnant lakes and flooded bottomlands. Approximately 109 miles of machine dredging and 100 miles of hand ditching will be necessary to restore this section to its once prosperous and healthy state.

"Muddy Creek, with its two principal tributaries, South Fork and Salem Creeks, has created a serious hazard in populous Forsyth County between Winston-Salem and the Yadkin River. Health records show that more than half of the cases of malaria and typhoid fever in the county during the past five years have occurred in this area which comprises less than a tenth of the county's total area. Twelve miles of the creek channels are being widened and straightened, approximately 20 miles of minor dredging undertaken, and many miles of lateral ditches cut. Another drainage project is that of Swift Creek in Pitt County where the rapid increase in malaria caused concern among health officials. Neither Swift Creek nor its tributaries had well defined channels, and heavy rains flooded the bottomlands. The WPA is clearing away clogging growths of brush and trees, digging ditches to drain swamps, and straightening channels." (North Carolina WPA, Its Story, September-October 1936)

Rebuilding Equipment Depot

"CORAL GABLES - Using native stone from a quarry less than 100 yards from the site of the project, WPA workers here are rebuilding the equipment depot that will be used to house all of the city's mobile equipment. The new structures . . . 100 feet by 300 feet, provide space for storage, machine shops, garage, stockroom, and office purposes. Each unit is said to be a fine example of substantial structural work.

"Built to replace the facilities originally designed to care for the equipment used by the city for the care of streets, parkways, and buildings which had been damaged by the battering tropical storms, the equipment depot stands out as convincing testimony in favor of the permanent value and usefulness of the WPA program.

"The project included the demolition of the old yard and its tottering structures and

the clearing away of heaps of old rusted machinery." (Works and Workers, of the Florida WPA, October 1936)

Scrap Iron Bridges Constructed in Alabama

"Choctaw County has something new in bridge construction where more than 40 steel and concrete bridges have replaced wooden structures. The bridges are constructed of scrap railroad iron which was used for stringers and caps. The railroad iron was readily available in the county where many miles of log roads have been junked as the timber supply was exhausted. The bridges have proved entirely satisfactory. . . ." (Work, Alabama Works Progress Administration, July 1936)

Indianapolis Parkway and Drive

"One of the outstanding recreational and civic projects of the Indiana Works Progress Administration program is the combined boulevard, levee, and parkway which will be opened to Indianapolis citizens soon. The project includes a scenic drive two and one-half miles long, a levee which forms the base for the drive, and a parkway 108 acres in area. The levee will keep the waters of the stream in check in time of flood. Built into the base of the boulevard is a series of flood gates which permit a one-way flow of water into the stream and protect the territory outside the levee in time of flood. Along the parkway, tennis courts and baseball diamonds, playgrounds, and picnic ovens are to be built. A smooth level stretch of beach already has been cleared for bathing purposes." (Recovery in Indiana, Indiana Works Progress Administration, August 1936)

Shore Erosion Project in Maryland

"Fears of the residents of Hooper's Island in Dorchester County that their only means of access to the mainland soon would be entirely cut off by the gradual washing-away of the road over the connecting causeway are being dissipated by the construction of a protecting timber bulkhead by the Works Progress Administration, now under way as a shore-erosion project.

"For many years the road, which is constructed over a series of small islands and intermediate sections of low, marshy land, has

been encroached upon by the tidal action of the Chesapeake Bay on the one side and the Honga River on the other. In some sections the causeway narrows down to little more than the actual width of the road. Large segments have been completely washed away on either side, rendering the thoroughfare dangerous and at times almost impassable. The majority of the 2,000 residents of Hooper's Island make their livelihood from the water and their segregation from the mainland would cause great expense and inconvenience, particularly in the event of a repetition of last year's severe winter. Dorchester County commissioners were unable to finance the necessary protection alone and the improvement was successfully launched as a WPA project. A total of 8,000 feet of timber bulkhead is being erected almost entirely with labor of island residents formerly on relief." (Maryland Works Progress Administration Bulletin, August 1936)

Municipal Buildings Stressed in Michigan

"Throughout Michigan public buildings of steel and masonry are arising as permanent evidence of WPA's constructive program. Cities, villages, counties and other subdivisions are having long-needed buildings constructed, enlarged, or repaired under the WPA program at a Federal cost of \$1,475,013. The sponsors pledged \$393,898 for the work.

"The largest building being erected is a Grand Rapids municipal building at a Federal cost of \$291,077. Built largely of reclaimed brick, the structure will house four of the city's commissions and a highway garage. It is four-fifths completed. The building, 404 feet long with an average width of 200 feet, has a two-story center section for offices of the street, sewer, highway, and water commissions. The one-story wings will house the park department office and garage, a public service garage, blacksmith shop, toolhouse and surplus storage warehouse, the highway garage, and a paint shop.

"At Lincoln Park, Wayne County, all city offices, the police and fire departments, will be under one roof when WPA completes a municipal building at a cost of \$57,000. It is two stories, built of brick, and is 85 percent completed. A combined fire station, police station, and municipal garage, completed at Grand Haven, Ottawa County, at a Federal cost of \$33,826, is another example of municipal government efficiency being

promoted by the WPA building program." (Progress, Michigan Works Progress Administration, July-August 1936)

Children's Teeth Treated at Clinic

"Having as its main purpose the correction and treatment of faulty teeth which cause many of the ills suffered by children, the dental clinic of the Orleans Parish Public Health Nursing Project is doing remarkable work toward the elimination of dental troubles among the youngsters. More than 400 visits have been attended by the nurse and dentist in charge of the clinic. These visits were made by children of relief clients, who were able, in this manner, to receive attention which would otherwise have been denied due to the financial condition of the patients.

"The clinic does not stop at treating the teeth, but also gives the patients and their parents instructions concerning the proper care of the teeth and gums. This instruction is given to both school children and children of pre-school age. . . . Offering treatment to children during the years when proper attention can insure them good teeth for the balance of their lives, the clinic is rendering the needy of New Orleans one of the most humanitarian services included in the WPA program." (Work, Louisiana Works Progress Administration, November 1936)

WPA Digs Wells To Relieve Water Shortage

"With the completion of more than two dozen wells on the several Indian reservations of the State, made possible by WPA assistance, the acute problem of water shortage, threatening all summer, has been solved. . . .

"Before these wells were finished it was necessary in many localities for Indians to haul their water several miles in kegs and

barrels and from pools frequently contaminated by a long period without rainfall. The fact that there has been little precipitation all summer, insufficient in most vicinities to fill newly constructed dams, has made the wells doubly valuable." (Recovery With The WPA in South Dakota, September 1936)

Silicosis Project Aims at Causes

"The Works Progress Administration of Massachusetts, aided by Manfred Bowditch, Director of the Massachusetts State Division of Occupational Hygiene, one of the Nation's foremost experts in the study of silicosis, is making pioneer scientific efforts to eliminate the causes of silicosis, to perfect reasonably priced dust-eradicating equipment for employers, and to submit to the State and Federal Governments protective findings for regulatory purposes.

"In a typical small granite workshop this work has been carried on for the past year. An engineer . . . is in direct charge of the shop. Equipment has been loaned by a . . . group of public-minded manufacturers; other equipment, much of it new and revolutionary in character, has been built at the project; and more than \$1,000 has been contributed by insurance companies, tuberculosis associations, employers' groups, and organized labor.

"The project has been developed along two main lines. The first step was to invite all known makers of dust exhaust and collection devices to send samples of their equipment for erection and test under actual working conditions. Four manufacturers sent six separate pieces of apparatus and a working model of a seventh. The second step involved the designing, invention and construction, at the project, of apparatus in which efficiency and cost were balanced to meet best the need of the worker and employer." (Massachusetts Works Progress Bulletin, October 12, 1936)

New Orders and Notices

Adjustments in Fund Limitations

To effectuate the purposes of the appropriation made by the ERA Act of 1936, the President stipulated in Executive Order No. 7469, issued October 13, 1936, that the limitation of \$85,500,000, specified in clause (f) on funds for assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, be increased by \$12,825,000. This amount was transferred from the \$156,750,000 limitation specified in clause (b), public buildings. The order further provided for the transfer of \$12,825,000 from the \$171,000,000 specified in clause (d), public utilities, in order to raise by that amount the \$85,500,000 limitation specified in clause (g), women's projects.

Project Supervision and Coordination

Provisions for the coordination of land drainage and water storage projects and for the supervision of certain types of WPA projects are made in two Operating Procedure releases.

WPA State Administrators were notified in Operating Procedure No. O-5 that the

National Resources Committee had been authorized to act as a coordinating agency for projects and programs involving land drainage and water storage, or water planning.

Projects prosecuted by the Works Progress Administration which involve improvement of streams (other than irrigation) under the jurisdiction of the Department of War, according to Operating Procedure No. O-3, are subject to review, approval, and advisory technical supervision by the Corps of Engineers. Flood control or stream improvement projects involving work of major engineering magnitude or closely related to a project in the regular War Department program are to be prosecuted by the War Department. Projects of lesser magnitude which do not relate to regular War Department projects may be prosecuted by the WPA.

Operating Procedure O-4 stipulates that WPA projects for restoration of sites and structures of historical and archeological importance and for the erection of commemorating markers, tablets, or memorials are subject to the written approval and the technical supervision of the National Park Service.

Notes on Operations of Agencies

Summary

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 continued the policy which had been previously established under the 1935 Act, of utilizing various existing agencies of the Federal Government in the prosecution of Works Program projects. The original establishment of such a policy was natural in view of the fact that the Federal agencies, at the inauguration of the Works Program, were experienced organizations whose regular functions in many cases lent themselves readily to the operation of work relief projects. Under the ERA Act of 1935 slightly more than one-half of the funds for work projects - though a much smaller share of employment - was under the supervision of agencies other than the WPA. Within the scope of this general policy, however, certain changes have taken place in the relative importance of the several agencies and, to some extent, in the types of projects conducted. A comparison of operations prior to June 1936 with current operations indicates the major changes.

Of the 43 bureaus which had received allocations for work projects from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935, thus far 18 have been granted allocations from 1936 funds. In addition, three agencies which had previously acted as sponsors for research projects financed by funds allocated to the Works Progress Administration were given direct allocations under the new Program to continue this work. There remain 25 agencies whose 1935 allocations have not been supplemented under the 1936 Act. With the few exceptions specifically discussed below, these were agencies whose programs were small, generally not exceeding \$1,000,000 in allocations. Also, most of these 1935 projects were small construction or repair jobs, and are now either completed or in advanced stages of completion. Special reference, however, should be made to certain of the major agencies in the group of 25 - Emergency Conservation Work, the PWA (Housing and Non-Federal Divisions), the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

Emergency Conservation Work, which had been financed for about 15 months from 1935 ERA Act funds, is now being taken care of under a direct appropriation of \$308,000,000. Of the two divisions of the PWA, the Housing Division had unexpended balances sufficient to carry its operations through the fiscal year 1937 on an undiminished scale; and although no money from the ERA Act of 1936 has been allocated to the Non-Federal Division of the PWA, the act did provide that an amount not to exceed \$300,000,000 which had been provided by appropriations prior to the ERA Act of 1935, and which had hitherto been used as a revolving fund for loans to States and local public bodies, could henceforth be used in making grants for non-Federal projects. By October 15, 1936, almost \$21,000,000 had been utilized in this manner. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Rural Electrification Administration had maintained sufficient unexpended balances from 1935 appropriations to continue through the fiscal year 1937.

The Bureau of Public Roads, which had been allocated almost \$500,000,000 under the 1935 Act, has retained a sufficient balance from this fund to continue operations during the fiscal year 1937. The Bureau has received allocations amounting to about \$7,000,000 from 1936 funds, but this sum is primarily for the purpose of restoring bridges damaged by floods in several States, rather than for an extension of its general program. The fact that the PWA, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Public Roads found themselves with comparatively large balances unexpended at the time of the passage of the second ERA Act is primarily due to the nature of their projects, which are heavy construction jobs requiring considerable advance planning and are of relatively long duration. Furthermore, these projects were prosecuted under contract, which consumes considerable time in procedures such as the advertising of bids and the awarding of contracts.

The entire Federal agency status under the 1936 Act, as far as allocations are concerned, can be summarized in the statement

that the Federal agencies other than the Works Progress Administration have received a much smaller proportionate share in 1936 than they did in 1935, but it must be remembered that the balances carried over from the earlier act by these agencies were, in many cases, as much as one-half the original grant. For this reason employment on the Works Program under agencies other than the WPA has not diminished as rapidly as might be expected in connection with the marked drop in allocations. This is evidenced by the fact that on October 31, 1936, a total of 563,000 persons were employed by Works Program agencies other than the WPA and the CCC, whereas on June 25, 1936, employment by the same group totaled 665,000 persons.

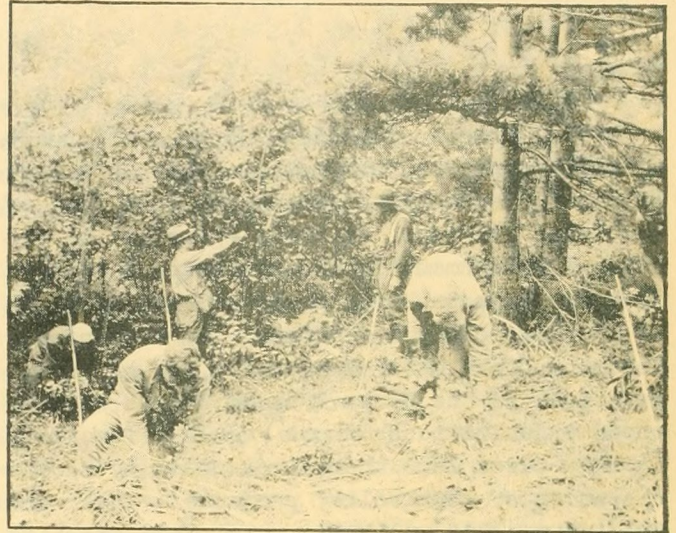
In addition to the changes in the relative importance of certain agencies under the Works Program, operating policies were affected to some extent by the ERA Act of 1936. While the 1936 Act in general parallels that of 1935, two new features in the later act bear directly upon projects operated by Federal agencies. One is the requirement 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. Another relevant change from the earlier policy is that which prescribes that the hourly 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. This provision does not change the existing situation in the case of projects prosecuted under contract, since hourly wage rates on these projects have been determined in accordance with prevailing local rates so that the hourly rate of pay does not fall below the prevailing local rate. This has made it necessary to hire additional labor in certain instances, but the resulting higher cost had been provided for in making allocations from 1936 funds.

Department of Agriculture

Entomology and Plant Quarantine

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has received allocations of \$8,093,833 from funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1936 to continue its projects for control and eradication of insect pests and plant diseases. Practically the entire allocation to this agency from funds made available by the 1935

ERA Act had been obligated, and the unexpended balance of the 1936 Act funds amounted to only \$4,343,376 at the end of October. It is estimated that these funds will be exhausted by the middle of January.



GOOSEBERRY BUSHES - HOSTS OF BLACK STEM RUST

More than 15,000 persons were employed on the white pine blister rust, black stem rust, Dutch elm disease, peach mosaic, phony peach, citrus canker, gypsy moth, and thurberia weevil projects during the week ending October 31. This employment represents a drop of 44 percent from the total at the end of August, caused primarily by the reduction in operations on the white pine blister rust control project necessitated by heavy snowfalls in the western States.

Forest Service

The chief activity in the Forest Service's new \$10,000,000 program consists of forest fire prevention, including the construction and maintenance of facilities for locating fires. Almost half of the 24,769 persons employed on the program during the week ending October 31 were engaged in this work. The other half were employed in the control of range-destroying rodents and of tree-destroying insects and diseases, removal of noxious plants, construction of fences and other improvements on ranges, nursery cultivation of trees and plants, improvement of forest stands, and prosecution of surveys. In addition, 195 persons were still working on projects financed under the ERA Act of 1935. If the weather permits continuance of the present rate of operation, the Service esti-

mates that both its 1935 and 1936 allocations will be exhausted early in 1937.

Public Roads

In addition to its three programs financed entirely or in part by allocations totaling \$499,621,865 from funds derived from the ERA Act of 1935, the Bureau is developing a new program financed by funds made available under the 1936 Act. For this program, involving the replacement of highways, roads, streets, and bridges damaged or destroyed by floods in the spring of 1936, allocations totaling \$8,234,069 had been made through October 31, 1936.

Under the \$200,000,000 Works Program highways allocation, approximately 7,400 miles of highway, costing about \$81,000,000, had been completed by October 31, and 4,512 miles of roads estimated to cost nearly \$84,000,000 were under construction.

Five hundred and ten new grade-crossing elimination structures, 64 improvements to existing structures, and 52 signals, gates, or safety devices had been completed by October 31, with expenditures amounting to almost \$27,000,000; and 1,222 grade-crossing projects were in the process of construction under allotments totaling approximately \$111,000,000 from the allocation of \$199,621,865 for grade-crossing elimination.

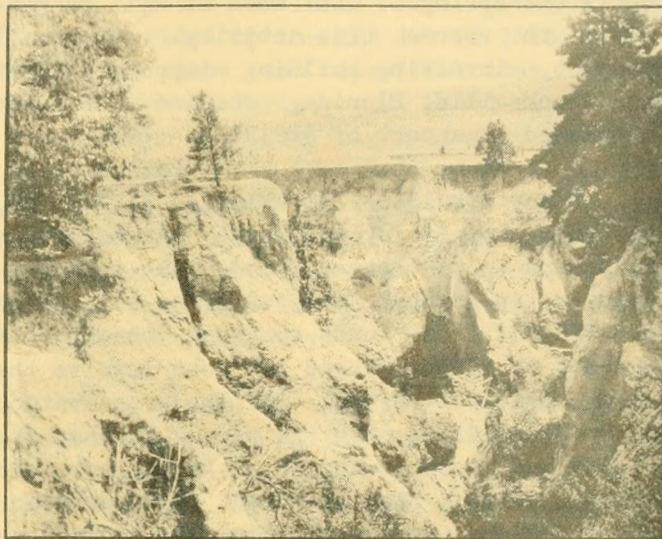
Of the combined \$200,000,000 for Public Works highways (half of which was appropriated under the Emergency Appropriation Act of June 1934 and half appropriated from funds provided under the ERA Act of 1935), \$176,496,131 had been spent for the completion of nearly 35,000 miles of highways by the end of October, and about \$15,500,000 was being expended for an additional 590 miles under construction; the remainder had been allotted for projects not yet in operation.

Soil Conservation Service

Total allocations to the Soil Conservation Service had increased to \$24,187,198 by October 31. Of this amount \$4,755,000 came from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1936. Expenditures totaled \$18,966,890, of which \$17,143,733 represented 1935 ERA Act funds.

At the end of October the Service was

operating demonstration projects in 43 States, nursery projects in 9 States, and experimental stations in 10 States. Demonstration projects have been set up in representative soil and agricultural areas on both public and private lands where erosion has already caused or threatens to cause much damage. The nursery projects are chiefly concerned with the development of vegetative binders and erosion-resistant legumes, through assembling, propagating, and testing a number of species of plants. The research program includes the



ERODED AND GULLIED LAND

development of means of permanently fixing delta and up-valley sedimentation through expensive engineering structures and vegetative control; studies of wave erosion on shore lines and methods of prevention; investigation of the physical and chemical properties of reservoir silt and its value or harm if applied to agricultural lands; and studies of sources of silt in order to control particular areas which may be sources of an abnormal amount of the incoming sediment.

During the week ending October 31 employment on all projects operated by the Soil Conservation Service, totaling about 15,000 persons, was slightly less than half of the peak employment provided by this agency in December 1935.

Other Agencies

The Weather Bureau has exhausted the funds for its weather forecasting study, but is still supervising the \$5,000 project for the repair of flood-damaged river gauges. The actual work is being done by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has received allocations from 1936 ERA Act funds amounting to \$490,000, supplementing \$1,090,150 from the ERA Act of 1935 for eradication of the cattle fever tick and control of the liver fluke. These projects employed 1,715 persons during the week ending October 31 and are expected to continue with 1936 funds until the first of next year. In Idaho and Utah, where liver fluke control work is being suspended because of cold weather, a small balance of 1935 funds is being carried over until the spring of 1937 when it will be possible to resume this activity. One small project, involving building improvements at its Brooksville, Florida, station has been completed at a cost of \$28,900.

Under its 1936 allocation of \$1,088,000, the Bureau of Biological Survey has been able to extend to nine other States the work carried on in North Dakota under an allocation of \$278,089 from funds provided through the ERA Act of 1935. These projects involve the construction of refuges for the conservation of small wildlife and are useful in checking floods and erosion and in providing a stable water supply. They provided employment for 2,975 persons during the week ending October 31.

Four bureaus of the Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Engineering, Dairy Industry, Extension Service, and Plant Industry) have completed all work projects for which money was allocated from the ERA Act of 1935, and have received no new funds from the 1936 ERA Act.

Department of Commerce

Unfavorable weather conditions are forcing the Bureau of Fisheries to restrict operations on its fish hatchery project in the United States and its project in Alaska for the improvement of salmon-spawning streams and grounds. Only 20 persons were at work on these projects during the week ending October 31. At the end of October \$34,332 of the \$155,996 allocated to the Bureau from 1935 ERA Act funds still remained unexpended. It is expected that this balance will finance operations until the early spring of 1937.

The Bureau of Standards employed 35 persons during the week ending October 31 for the continuation of its study on the permanency of certain building materials used in

low cost housing. By the end of October about 60 percent of its \$75,000 allocation had been expended.

The Bureau of Lighthouses completed its project for the improvement of lighthouses before the summer of 1936. The status of the projects being operated under the Bureau of the Census is discussed in the article on statistical projects. This includes the Census of Business Enterprise and Retail Trade in 1935 and the Alphabetical Index of the Population Census of 1900.

Emergency Conservation Work

At the conclusion of the seventh enrollment period of the Civilian Conservation Corps, on September 30, enrollees of the Corps numbered 261,091 and the total number of persons employed under the Emergency Conservation Work was 317,971. A considerable number of CCC enrollees had finished their six-month terms of enrollment at the end of September and had already returned to their homes.

At the beginning of the new six-month period, on October 1, the selection and en-



MIXING CONCRETE FOR A CCC BRIDGE

rollment of replacements to bring the Corps back to its authorized strength of 350,000 enrollees was started. Because of the effects of the drought in the southern and western States, an increased demand was made from these States for places in the CCC, and arrangements were made to enroll more men from these sections than normally. Although final returns are not yet available, it is estimated that approximately 20,000 additional persons have been enrolled from western and about 4,500 from southern drought States. The completion of enrollment for the Civilian Conservation Corps was not accomplished until the end of October. At that time ECW enrollees included 346,438 CCC workers, 7,100 Indians, and 3,800 persons in the Territories - a total of 357,338 persons. Non-enrolled persons, numbering 47,936 and including 46,600 non-enrollees in the CCC camps, 926 on Indian reservations, and 410 in the Territories, brought ECW employment to a grand total of 405,273 persons.

Under the ERA Act of 1935, Emergency Conservation Work was allocated \$605,984,951, of which \$10,000,000 was rescinded during September and October 1936. According to Treasury reports, all but \$11,609,932 of the remaining \$595,984,951 had been expended by October 31 and all but \$510,150 had been obligated.

Since July 1, 1936, Emergency Conservation Work has been operating with funds from a special congressional appropriation. According to the Office of the Director the to-

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY CONSERVATION
WORK, BY PURPOSE OF EXPENDITURE A/

July, August, and September 1936

Purpose	Amount
TOTAL	\$88,164,598
Pay of enrollees	31,420,766
Pay of civilian employees	14,116,739
Pay of Reserve Army Officers	5,059,662
Shelter	675,502
Clothing	2,743,215
Subsistence	13,405,547
Medical supplies and treatment	2,152,119
Supplies, materials, and equipment	10,527,260
Travel of persons	1,989,246
Transportation of things	1,294,607
Utilities	487,465
Miscellaneous	4,292,469

Source: Emergency Conservation Work.

A/ Funds made available by direct Congressional appropriation of \$308,000,000.

tal expenditures authorized from these funds for Emergency Conservation Work activities amounted to \$114,481,032 through September 30. Of this amount \$88,164,598 was obligated during July, August, and September.

Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Allocations totaling \$8,252,425 were received by the National Park Service from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935. Preliminary plans and specifications for the Natchez-Trace Parkway in Mississippi have been drawn up, but right-of-way plans and construction have been delayed by legal difficulties. Litigation is also holding up the Jefferson Memorial project in St. Louis. The Service's project for the repair of flood-damaged property in the District of Columbia was completed in July.

Activities of the National Park Service financed by total allocations of \$7,952,029 from the 1936 ERA Act funds consist of (1) the operation of 46 recreational demonstration projects, formerly under the Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration, and (2) projects, previously carried on by the Works Progress Administration, involving development work at two national monuments in Utah and Colorado, a beach erosion control project along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, and 39 transient camps located in park areas.

Only 82 of the 17,488 persons employed by the National Park Service during the week ending October 31 were paid from 1935 ERA Act funds. Of the 17,406 persons working on projects financed under the 1936 Act, 5,922 were at work in transient camps.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration

The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration has been carrying out a program of work projects in the island of Puerto Rico, involving the following types of work: rural rehabilitation, rural electrification, buildings for the University of Puerto Rico, reforestation and forestation, and the construction of a cement plant. These five major divisions encompass 62 individual projects.

Several new types of work were added to the agency's program in August 1936. These

included highway, road, and street projects; construction of public buildings; projects involving the improvement of parks and other recreational facilities; public utility projects; flood control activities; and rural dispensary work. In addition, assistance is being given to educational, professional, and clerical persons.

Allocations to the Administration from 1935 ERA Act funds totaled \$34,868,395 on October 31; obligations amounted to \$19,717,994 and expenditures to \$11,270,853 on the same date. Allocations from 1936 ERA Act funds totaled \$6,000,000 and were distributed as indicated in the accompanying table. Of this sum \$461,844 had been expended by the end of October.

ALLOCATIONS TO THE PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMIN.
UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1936, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Through October 31, 1936

Type of Project	Amount
TOTAL	\$6,000,000
Assistance for educational, professional and clerical persons	971,400
Flood control and other conservation	1,245,000
Highways, roads, and streets	877,500
Parks and other recreational facilities	150,000
Public buildings	1,155,500
Public utilities	1,105,600
Rural rehabilitation	170,000
Miscellaneous work projects	150,000
Administrative expenses	175,000

Source: Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

Nearly \$24,000,000 from 1935 Act funds had been allocated to the 37 projects involved in the rural rehabilitation program, begun October 25, 1935. Approximately \$16,000,000 of this amount has been allocated for resettlement on sugar lands and in coffee, tobacco, and citrus areas. These resettlement projects include the purchase of approximately 53,000 acres of land, the erection of 10,948 homes (largely farmers' houses), the construction of 2,250 animal sheds, many educational units, several service farms, and the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and fences. An additional \$4,000,000 provides for financing the purchase of farmlands by farmers. The balance of the total allocation has been set aside for the purchase, by the Administration itself, of 22,500 acres of land and the construction thereon of over 2,100 houses, 12 central service farms, 45 workers' reconstruction camps.

The rural electrification program embraces the development of three hydroelectric plants and the necessary transmission and distribution lines, and two other hydroelectric projects. The projects, which are nearly half completed, should furnish the electricity needed for lighting and other household purposes, for the operation of coffee mills, and for similar activities in the rural areas which at present are wholly lacking in such power facilities.

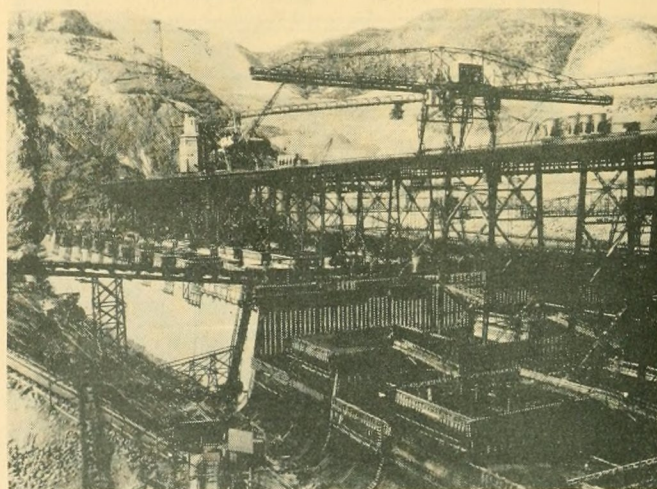
Migration to the cities of Puerto Rico from unproductive farms has resulted in inadequate housing and the growth of numerous slum areas. Allocations of \$1,700,000 have been made for slum clearance and low-cost housing construction. This work was started on October 15, 1935. The next major part of the reconstruction program has to do with the construction of various buildings, laboratories, roads, and sidewalks for the University of Puerto Rico.

Detailed information pertinent to new types of work begun under 1936 ERA Act funds has not yet been received.

Employment under the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration totaled 57,013 on October 31. About 92 percent of the workers had been taken from relief rolls. Approximately 76 percent of the expenditures under the program are being made for labor, but the percentage varies considerably among the different units of the program.

Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation has received allocations of \$65,447,000 from funds appro-



CONSTRUCTION AT GRAND COULEE DAM

appropriated under the ERA Act of 1935. (No allocations have been made to the Bureau from funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1936.) In most cases allocations from the ERA Act supplement funds received from other sources and represent only a portion of the cost of construction. The 26 projects for which funds have been made available include 1 special flood control project, 3 projects of a survey nature, and 22 projects involving construction of irrigation project structures and works.

Work under allocations from funds provided by the ERA Act has been completed on three projects involving \$375,000. By the end of September work had been started on projects aggregating \$46,328,757, of which the completed portion was valued at \$26,958,835. Labor expenditures constituted slightly less than 50 percent, or \$11,051,574 of the actual expenditures totaling \$23,138,770.

Other Agencies

Seven other bureaus of the Department of the Interior have received allocations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts. As noted in previous reports, St. Elizabeths Hospital has completed its storm sewer and drainage project, and the United States Geological Survey has completed the improvement of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1. The Survey's \$95,000 project for rebuilding stream-gauge stations is expected to be finished by the end of this year.

The Alaska Road Commission, during the week ending August 29, completed the two projects for which funds had been made available. Allocations of \$426,500 from the ERA Act of 1935 made possible the construction of 24 miles and improvement of 18 miles of road connecting the farm community of Matanuska with the market town of Anchorage. The development of 28 miles of local feeder roads leading from farms in the valley to the main road, and to the community center, the school, and the railroad was financed by allocations totaling \$245,000. Work on these two projects involved grading and surfacing of existing roads and clearing the rights of way for road extensions and connecting roads.

The Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands has expended about \$250,000 of its \$604,600 allocation from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935. The road-building proj-

ect in the Islands is now about 60 percent complete and the construction phase of the community developments is 60 percent finished. Work on the third phase of the program - improvements to the Government-owned Bluebeard Castle Hotel and its grounds - is only slightly less advanced.

The Office of Indian Affairs had obligated, by October 31, \$324,176 of the \$482,500 allocated to it for direct relief purposes. On the same date obligations incurred against its \$1,396,750 work project allocation totaled \$1,240,101. The latter allocation is being used for rehabilitation work and is being disbursed in the form of loans and grants without restrictions as to the percentage used for either form of expenditure. The projects (35 of which have already been finished) are for construction and repair of houses, barns, out-buildings, and root-cellar, as well as other general rehabilitation work.

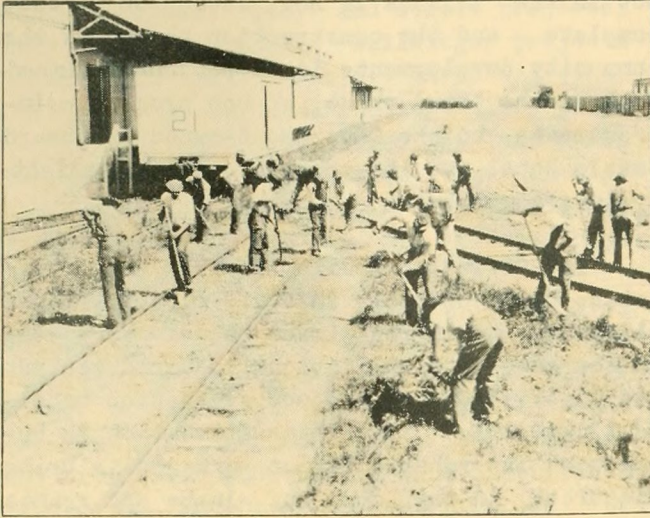
By the end of October the Bituminous Coal Commission had incurred obligations amounting to approximately 95 percent of the funds available for its survey of the supply and use of bituminous coal.

The Office of Education, in addition to prosecution of the projects discussed in the article on statistical projects, is holding public forums in 10 cities and sponsoring a series of radio broadcasts. On all its projects, involving allocations of \$1,860,328 from 1935 funds and \$423,530 from 1936 funds, 1,806 persons were employed at the end of October.

Department of the Navy

Yards and Docks

Of the 228 projects operated by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Department of the Navy under the 1935 ERA Act, 12 were completed in September and 32 in October, bringing the total of completed projects to 188. Ten of the projects recently finished were in California, 9 each in Massachusetts and Virginia, 4 each in Maine and New York, 3 in South Carolina, and 1 each in the District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Washington. Eight of these projects were for the improvement of buildings, 2 for the repair of waterfront structures, 8 for the repair of distributing systems, 6 for the



IMPROVEMENTS TO NAVY RAILROAD TRACKS

repair of railroad tracks, 7 for surveys, 3 for improvement and installation of tools and other physical equipment, and 10 for improvement of grounds.

Total allocations for these 44 projects amounted to \$3,795,380, all of which has been expended. The Bureau supplemented the WPA allocations by furnishing supervisory and engineering personnel, available equipment, and various quantities of materials and supplies.

All of the 40 projects not yet reported as complete are closely approaching completion. The number of persons employed on the active projects declined to 519 during the week ending October 31.

Through October 31, \$17,010,927 had been obligated out of the total allocations of

\$17,107,561 made to the Bureau of Yards and Docks for projects authorized under the ERA Act of 1935. Expenditures amounted to \$16,928,242, leaving an unexpended balance of \$179,319.

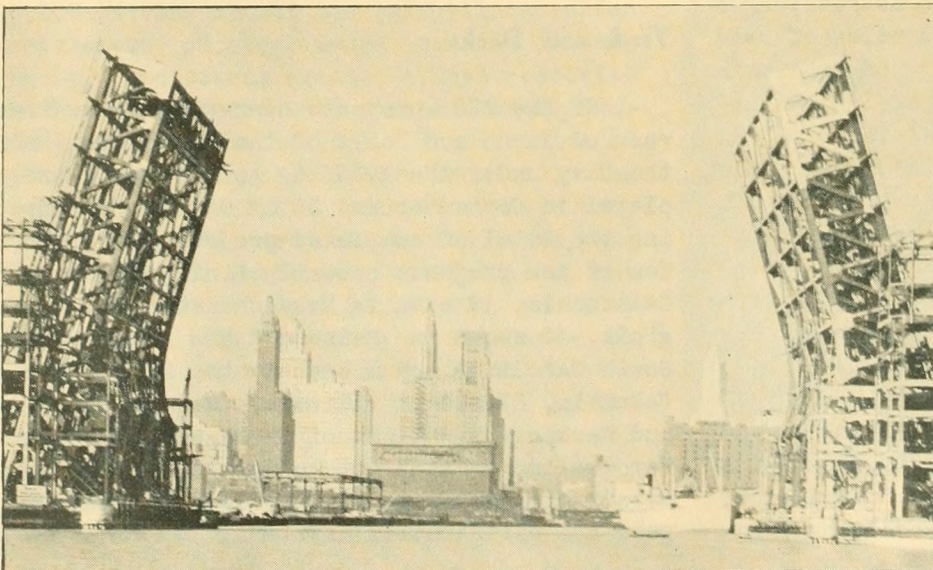
Work has been started on all but 4 of the 79 projects authorized for the Bureau under the ERA Act of 1936. (Two of the inactive projects are in Louisiana and one each in Maryland and Virginia.) On the active projects 16,563 persons were working during the week ending October 31 as compared with 15,575 during the week ending September 26. About 92 percent of the employees were persons certified as in need of relief.

At the end of October obligations of \$5,254,472 had been incurred against allocations totaling \$9,600,000 made to the Bureau of Yards and Docks for projects authorized under the 1936 Act. Expenditures (checks issued) amounted to \$3,157,098, leaving \$2,097,374 as unliquidated obligations on that date.

Public Works Administration

Non-Federal Division

Projects of the Non-Federal Division of the PWA, approved by the President prior to July 21, 1936, for operation with Works Program funds, have been segregated from those approved subsequent to that date. In the first group are 3,975 projects involving a total estimated cost of \$806,345,979. Of this amount \$335,613,564 represents grants of funds allocated under the ERA Act of 1935, and \$111,478,889, loans made by the PWA from other funds. The balance, \$359,253,526, is



OUTER DRIVE
BRIDGE ACROSS
THE CHICAGO RIVER -
A PWA NON-FEDERAL PROJECT

being supplied by local bodies operating the projects.

Completed projects in this group on November 5 totaled 1,409, construction had been started on 2,487, and first contracts had been let on 36. The remaining 43 are in preliminary stages, most of them being delayed by litigation.

The group of projects approved by the President since July 21 comprises 807 projects. By the middle of October, 175 were under construction, first contracts had been awarded on 37, and 595 were in various preliminary stages. Most of the projects not yet in operation are expected to get under way during November. Completion of this portion of the program is scheduled for October 1937.

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

Projects Approved Prior to July 21, 1936

As of November 5, 1936

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Total Cost	Grants	Loans
TOTAL	3,975	\$806,345,979	\$335,613,564	\$111,478,889
Construction completed	1,409	70,101,865	31,306,566	6,561,584
Under construction	2,487	675,191,032	295,624,684	85,470,350
First contract awarded	36	8,236,005	3,493,576	4,475,500
Earlier status	43	52,817,077	5,188,738	14,971,455

Projects Approved Since July 21, 1936 B/

As of October 15, 1936

Status	Number of Projects	Estimated Total Cost	Grants	Loans
TOTAL	807	\$116,607,860	\$52,104,625	\$4,941,600
Under construction	175	28,147,683	12,612,260	549,000
First contract awarded	37	2,237,193	1,003,428	208,000
Earlier status	595	86,222,984	38,488,937	4,184,600

Source: Public Works Administration.

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/ None of the projects in this group had been completed by October 15.

No new funds were made available to the Non-Federal Division of the PWA under the ERA Act of 1936. However, the PWA was empowered to use up to \$300,000,000 of its revolving fund (supplied by earlier appropriations) for grant purposes. By October 15 the PWA had received Presidential approval on 233 projects which involved total estimated costs of \$46,235,423.

Employment on the portion of the Public

Works program financed by ERA Act funds has been gradually but steadily declining from a peak of 169,615 persons reported for the week ending August 15 to 135,924 for the week ending October 31. This decline is explained by the fact that the number of projects (in the first group) under construction declined from 3,568, with but 268 completions, on August 15 to 2,487 projects on October 31, when completions numbered 1,409. It is expected that all projects in this group will be finished by June 30, 1937.

Housing Division

The 40 low-cost housing and slum clearance projects of the Housing Division, financed in whole or in part by funds provided by the 1935 ERA Act, are making steady progress. Demolition prior to the starting of construction has been completed on all projects which involved this kind of work, and foundations have been completed on all but three projects. Contracts for the superstructure have been let and work is proceeding on 24 projects, foundations have been completed and the award of contracts for superstructures is being awaited on 5 projects, and 5 other projects are operating under general contracts covering all stages of construction activity. The extent of completion on these jobs ranged from about 40 percent to 85 percent on October 21. The three remaining projects of

the Division are being operated in the Virgin Islands as separate units of one large project. The Christianstead Division is expected to be finished by June 30, 1937, the Frederickstead Division by January 1, and the St. Thomas Division by February 1. All work in the Virgin Islands is on a force account basis.

Employment has been increasing steadily each week since the inception of this program. From approximately 1,000 persons at

work during January 1936, the number rose to 11,942 persons during the week ending October 31. A marked increase occurred in September and October, employment during the first week of September totaling 6,997 persons. The percentage of relief labor varies according to the locality and the stage of construction, but averages approximately 30 percent of the total.

Expenditures for the 40 housing projects amounted to \$26,467,559 and obligations totaled \$80,691,861 through October 31. These obligations included more than \$62,000,000 for construction work (including foundation work) and more than \$15,000,000 for the purchase of land. An unobligated balance of \$24,574,299 still remains from allotments totaling \$105,266,160 for active projects. Total allocations, as reported by the United States Treasury, were \$105,585,289. The difference of \$319,129 between Presidential allocations and the allotment figure on active projects is accounted for by expenditures on inactive projects. The allocation total of \$105,585,289 includes \$4,212,239 originally included in NIRA funds but subsequently transferred to the ERA Act account and reallocated to the Housing Division.

Resettlement Administration

Total funds made available to the Resettlement Administration from all sources through October 15, 1936, amounted to approximately \$357,000,000. Almost 40 percent of this total was allotted for the rural reha-

STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE PROGRAMS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

As of October 15, 1936

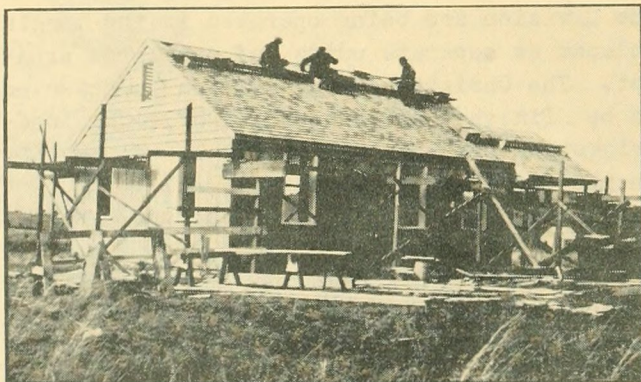
Program	Allotments	Obligations	Expenditures
GRAND TOTAL <u>A/</u>	\$357,314,463	\$273,980,917	\$207,853,125
Rural Rehabilitation	141,798,179	111,003,559	108,398,242
Loans	103,908,290	92,209,835	89,604,518
Grants	23,578,019	18,793,724	18,793,724
Unapportioned funds	14,311,870		
Resettlement Housing	83,711,007	49,418,994	22,757,596
Rural resettlement	45,575,357	21,223,680	5,886,576
Suburban resettlement	26,000,000	18,183,215	9,360,942
Former subsistence homesteads	12,135,650	10,012,099	7,510,078
Land Utilization	83,344,776	70,555,328	39,069,563
Land acquisition	44,909,994	41,903,806	17,937,806
Land development	38,434,782	28,651,522	21,131,757
Miscellaneous	10,502	5,707	3,438
Administrative	48,450,000	42,997,330	37,624,289

Source: Resettlement Administration.

A/ In addition to allocations from both ERA Acts, the data include \$22,300,715 from the FERA Act of 1933 for land acquisition, \$1,056,135 from the same source for rural rehabilitation, \$2,504,650 from the NIRA for subsistence homesteads, and \$10,502 from other sources for miscellaneous activities.

bilitation program to be used for grants and loans. Allotments for each of the other two major programs - land utilization and resettlement housing - have amounted to approximately \$83,000,000. Allotments, obligations incurred, and expenditures as of October 15 are shown in detail for each of the programs in the accompanying table.

During the last half of October additional allocations of \$2,500,000 were made, bringing the total funds available to the Administration as of October 31 to almost \$360,000,000. Nearly \$304,000,000 of these funds had been provided by direct allocation from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts. An additional \$30,000,000 of ERA Act funds, allocated to the WPA, is being used by the Resettlement Administration. The remainder represents transfers of funds from miscellaneous sources, but principally of funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933. The ERA Act funds included allocations of \$48,450,000 for administrative expenses. Approximately 72 percent of the \$228,000,000 allocated direct from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935 had been expended by the end of October. In addition the Administration had expended nearly \$18,600,000, or 24 percent, of the direct



ALLOCATIONS TO THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION FROM
THE ERA ACT OF 1936, BY PURPOSE OF ALLOCATION

Through October 31, 1936

Purpose	Amount
TOTAL	\$75,838,753
Loans and relief to farmers and livestock growers	27,500,000
Resettlement of low-income families on farm units	22,500,000
Flood control and other conservation work	10,838,753
Establishment and operation of rural rehabilitation community projects	3,000,000
Administrative expenses	12,000,000

Source: Resettlement Administration.

allocations of nearly \$75,800,000 from 1936 ERA Act funds. The distribution of the latter total by object of expenditure is shown in the table above.

EMPLOYMENT ON THE PROGRAMS OF THE RESETTLEMENT
ADMINISTRATION, BY RELIEF STATUS

Week Ending October 31, 1936

Program	Total	Persons Certified as In Need Of Relief	Non-Relief Persons
TOTAL	50,029	42,507	7,522
Land development	36,342	33,387	2,955
Rural resettlement	6,782	4,568	2,214
Suburban resettlement	6,905	4,552	2,353

Source: Resettlement Administration.

Approximately 50,000 persons were employed on Resettlement Administration projects during the week ending October 31, 1936. Eighty-four percent of this number were certified as eligible for relief.

Land Utilization

For administrative purposes the land-utilization program has been divided by the Resettlement Administration into two parts: land acquisition and land development. As of October 31 the land-acquisition program involved the purchase of 9,135,802 acres of submarginal land, scattered through 44 States, at a cost of approximately \$40,000,000.

Of the 14,184 families living on this land, 340 have already been moved with Resettlement Administration aid and 2,000 without such assistance. It is planned to resettle 9,531 of the remaining families with

the help of the Administration. Some of the others are to remain in their present locations and receive work in the development and maintenance of the land being acquired. A larger proportion, however, have plans for reestablishing themselves under the guidance of the Government with the money received from the sale of their lands.

The 207 land-development projects in operation at the end of October comprised 99 agricultural-development projects, 46 recreational projects, 30 Indian-land projects, and 32 migratory-waterfowl projects. The last three groups are in the process of being transferred or have been transferred to other departments of the Government, the recreational projects to the National Park Service, the Indian-land projects to the Office of Indian Affairs, and the migratory-waterfowl projects to the Biological Survey.

The major portion of the agricultural-development work centers around demonstration activities, and includes the purchase of land. The projects, carried on in 41 States, consist principally of planting trees, building fire towers, cutting fire lanes, improvement by cutting and thinning trees, constructing erosion check dams, terracing to correct erosion, constructing reservoirs for recreational purposes or for the conservation of wildlife, stream improvement, road building, the restoration of range grasses, and the construction of recreational and administrative buildings.

The recreational projects, involving the purchase of 412,670 acres, are developing new wayside areas, located on or near highways, and camp sites mostly in areas readily accessible to large centers of population, as well as extending present recreation areas. 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 1,234,833 acres. Another 723,895 acres are being purchased in connection with the migratory-waterfowl projects.

Resettlement

Twenty-two of 39 former subsistence homesteads now being developed under the rural resettlement phase of the program had been completed by the end of October. They comprised 1,166 family accommodations, 863 of which were occupied by that time. Nine of 30 former FERA projects had been completed, comprising 341 family accommodations, of which

268 were occupied. None of the 77 active rural resettlement projects, nor the Indian project, nor the 2 Forest Service projects had been completed by October 31.

The status of the three suburban housing projects in operation under the Resettlement Administration at the end of October 1936 is indicated in the table below. The fourth project, at Boundbrook, New Jersey, has been suspended because of legal complications. Most of the units of the Berwyn,

STATUS OF FAMILY ACCOMODATIONS ON
SUBURBAN RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

As of October 31, 1936 A/

Location of Project	Units Planned	Units Started
TOTAL	3,750	1,843
Berwyn, Md.	1,250	828
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,000	443
Milwaukee, Wisc.	750	572
Boundbrook, N. J. <u>B/</u>	750	-

Source: Resettlement Administration.

A/ Up to October 31, 1936 no units had been completed.

B/ This project is at present suspended because of legal proceedings.

Maryland, projects are rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that 1,000 homes will be occupied there shortly after the beginning of 1937.

Rural Rehabilitation

Through October 30 the number of loans and grants made under the rural rehabilitation phase of the Resettlement Administration's activities totaled 1,922,465, amounting to \$112,454,547. The number of initial payments certified on that date was 853,853. The agency reports that more than 76 percent of the money due the Resettlement Administration on October 1 from farmers granted rehabilitation loans has been repaid, and that most of the delinquency occurs in the areas most damaged by the recent drought.

Through the farm debt adjustment phase of the Administration's activities the debts of 41,479 farm families have been reduced by \$32,821,761. Prior to adjustment these farmers owed \$128,120,942; after adjustment, \$95,299,181. As a result of these adjust-

ments \$2,350,959 in delinquent taxes was paid to local governments. The September figures show that the accelerated rate of voluntary farm debt adjustment of the past few months is being continued. There are 24,811 cases pending and others are constantly being added. Most active in this work is Resettlement's Region 3 comprising Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio, where the debts of 7,319 farmers were adjusted during the 13-month period from September 1935 to October 1, 1936. The average debt reduction is about \$800 and the farmer's indebtedness, following adjustment, averages about \$2,300. More than 50 percent of all cases under consideration have been adjusted.

An allotment of \$50,000 to aid farmer-victims in the fire-devastated area of Oregon was announced by the Resettlement Administration on October 7. Of this amount, \$42,000 was set aside for capital goods, loans for buildings, fences, and farm machinery, loans for feed to replace feed and pasture destroyed and for grass seed to reseed burned areas, with \$8,000 to be administered in direct grants. A survey revealed that a large number of farmers suffered a partial or complete loss of pasture and feed resources as a result of the fire. Total acreage burned is estimated to be between 50,000 and 100,000 acres. Between 5,000 and 10,000 acres of pasturage that was needed for winter feed had been destroyed.

Department of the Treasury

The Coast Guard received allocations totaling \$4,850,950 from funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935. Of this amount \$3,360,007 had been obligated by contracts for construction, and supplies and equipment, and \$1,093,641 for force account activities by the end of October. A number of the contracts extend to June 30, 1937. The Coast Guard's 45 projects employed 983 persons on October 31.

The building decoration project being conducted by the Procurement Division, under an allocation of \$565,784 from the 1935 Act, is now about three-fourths complete. By the end of October, 5,681 easel paintings, 104 sketches, 13 murals, 7 pieces of sculpture, and 2 series of posters had been finished. For this work \$386,839 had been obligated and \$364,594 expended. The remaining unobligated allocation of \$178,945 is expected to permit

continuance of the project until December 15. At the end of October, 349 persons were employed on this work.

The projects conducted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Public Health Service, and the Secretary's Office are discussed elsewhere in this report in the article entitled "Statistical Projects."

War Department

Corps of Engineers

By the end of October the Corps of Engineers had completed 43 of its 81 projects approved under the ERA Act of 1935. Two of these projects were completed during the course of the month. The first involved the enlargement and extension of existing levees to protect Arkansas City, Kansas, from floods of the Arkansas and Walnut Rivers, and the second comprised mapping and making topographic surveys, foundation surveys, and structure designs for the Bluestone, West Virginia, flood control project. Allocations of \$94,000 and \$164,000, respectively, had been made for these projects. The Corps of Engineers also has started operations on 26 of the 37 projects approved under the ERA Act of 1936.

Obligations by October 31 amounted to \$127,553,689 of the \$130,530,601 made available to the Corps under the 1935 Act. By the same date \$3,553,663 had been obligated from the 1936 allocation of \$16,127,686.

Quartermaster Corps

During October the Quartermaster Corps completed 22 projects, bringing the total of completions to 211 out of 243 projects approved under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The 22 completed projects include 7 for the repair and improvement of buildings, 6 for improvements at National Guard camps, 4 for airport improvements, 2 for repairs necessitated by storm damages, 2 for improvements to national cemeteries, and 1 for road improvement. Of the 365 projects approved for prosecution by the Quartermaster Corps under the 1936 ERA Act, 346 are already in operation.

At the end of October, 1,970 persons were employed on projects operated with funds provided by the ERA Act of 1935, and 17,511 per-

sons were working on projects approved under the 1936 Act. Persons certified as in need of relief numbered 17,640 of the 19,481 persons employed under the Corps.

Obligations incurred against the allocation of \$15,416,384 from 1935 funds amounted to \$15,108,342 on October 31, and expenditures totaled \$13,047,180. On the same date \$1,304,828 of the \$8,482,408 allocated from 1936 funds had been obligated and \$1,018,499 expended.

Works Progress Administration

Allocations to the Works Progress Administration amounted to \$2,282,916,393 (excluding administrative allocations of \$100,000,000) as of October 31. This total included \$1,372,227,500 from funds made available under the ERA Act of 1935 and \$910,688,893 from ERA Act of 1936 funds. By the same date obligations incurred (under both acts) totaled \$2,060,737,110 or over 90 percent of allocations, and expenditures amounted to \$1,884,899,969, or 82.6 percent of the total allocations. Obligations of \$720,612,900 were incurred from 1936 funds, with expenditures from the same source amounting to \$575,282,667. Under 1935 funds a total of \$1,340,124,210 was obligated and \$1,309,617,302 expended by October 31.

During the last two months, employment on WPA projects increased by almost 200,000 persons, largely as a result of increased employment in States affected by the drought. The number of persons at work increased from 2,377,000 during the week ending August 29 to a total of 2,575,000 persons at the end of October. The latter total included 324,295 persons working under emergency drought relief quotas. Approximately 95 percent of the total number at the end of October were persons who had been certified as in need of relief. A breakdown of WPA employment by States may be found in Table 3 in the appendix.

During the semimonthly period ending October 15, employees on WPA projects worked more than 131,000,000 hours and earned almost \$66,000,000. Hourly wage rates averaged 50 cents for the period, with workers on white collar projects receiving the highest rate (66.5 cents per hour) and employees on public buildings projects averaging 62.2 cents per hour. Hours and earnings on WPA projects are

discussed in detail in another section of this report.

The value of purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment for use on WPA projects from both sponsors' and Federal funds totaled almost \$282,000,000 through October 31. Largest purchases, amounting to \$90,608,615, were made for highway, road, and street projects. For public buildings projects, \$50,342,363 worth of materials, supplies, and equipment were procured. Almost \$41,000,000 was used for sewer system and other utility projects and over \$35,000,000 for recreational facility projects. Goods projects required materials to the value of \$25,594,318. Airport and transportation projects were the only other type of project to require expenditures of more than \$10,000,000 for materials, supplies, and equipment. However, purchases for flood control and conservation projects totaled almost that amount.

Among the materials purchased, lumber and its products, excluding furniture, predominate with \$30,588,625, or 10.9 percent of all purchases going for this type of material. More than \$25,000,000 was spent for cement and almost the same amount for paving materials and mixtures. Purchases of textiles amounted to \$22,476,598, cast iron pipe and fittings to \$17,982,121, and sand and gravel to \$17,563,416. No other type of material required more than \$15,000,000 although sizable purchases of crushed stone, concrete products, brick and other clay products, structural and reinforcing steel, and iron and steel products (exclusive of those mentioned above, and of plumbing equipment, heating and ventilating supplies or tools) were made.

National Youth Administration

The National Youth Administration received net allocations of \$42,331,268 from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. A little over \$25,000,000 of this amount was set aside for student aid and the balance for NYA work projects. Allocations totaling \$33,501,239 have been made to the NYA from ERA Act of 1936 funds, including \$12,900,000 for student aid and \$20,601,239 for youth work projects. By November 12, 1936, the Administration had allotted \$19,935,252 from 1936 Act funds to the States for work projects. By the same date authorizations to the States for student aid amounted to almost \$10,000,000.

The student aid program, which has now been extended to Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, is expected to operate at about the same level as it did last year except that increases have been made in States seriously affected by the drought. Student aid authorizations are listed in the following table.

ALLOTMENTS FOR THE STUDENT AID PROGRAM UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1936

Through November 12, 1936

Purpose	Amount
TOTAL	\$9,950,971
High school aid	3,675,009
High school aid (drought) <u>A/</u>	526,564
College aid	4,678,680
College aid (drought) <u>A/</u>	629,135
Graduate aid	412,726
Special Negro graduate aid	28,857

A/ Drought authorizations are in addition to regular allotments.

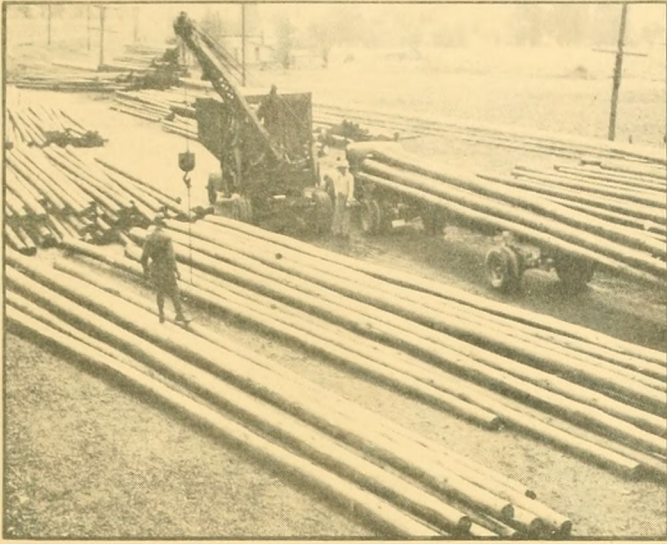
During the summer months the student aid program was temporarily discontinued, but it was renewed with the opening of the schools in September.

Employment on NYA work projects aggregated 164,968 during September, an increase of about 2,500 over the August total. Included in the September total were 4,787 adults and 160,181 youths. Of the latter group 83,768 were men and 76,413 were women.

Miscellaneous Agencies

Four independent agencies - the Alley Dwelling Authority, the Library of Congress, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Veterans' Administration - and two agencies of the Department of Labor are also operating projects under the Works Program.

Of these agencies, the Rural Electrification Administration had received the largest total allocations - \$15,025,028 - by October 31. New allocations to the REA during August, September, and October for two projects in Indiana, one in Colorado, and one in Virginia, totaled \$753,500. Rescissions during the same period amounted to \$868,200, representing funds previously allocated for 11 wiring projects and 12 rural electrification line construction projects of which 2 had only part of their funds rescinded. Loan contracts valued at \$12,151,628 had been



POLES FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

executed on 64 projects calling for the construction of 11,988 miles of line by the end of October, and 6 projects involving 186 miles of line had been completed at a cost of \$248,316.

The Veterans' Administration had completed 9 of its 16 projects by October 31. Six of the remaining seven projects are scheduled for completion prior to January 1 and it is expected that the seventh will be completed by the end of February. Of the \$1,218,120 allocated to the Administration from ERA Act of 1935 funds, \$1,170,162 was obligated and \$1,145,495 was expended by October 31. No allocations from ERA Act of 1936 funds have been made to the Administration, but a number of projects are being operated by the WPA for improvement of Veterans' Administration property in various States.

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Labor has completed its projects for repairs and improvements to its stations at Detroit, Boston, and Gloucester City (New Jersey). Of the \$95,225 expended on these projects, \$71,644 covered payments for labor. The Ellis Island project, the only one now operating, is expected to end shortly.

The Library of Congress' talking book machine project is expected to continue until the end of the year with balances of its \$251,500 allocation from 1935 funds and its \$171,500 allocation from 1936 funds. Employment on October 31 had declined more than 10 percent from the August figure because of private industry's demand for the expert radio mechanics trained by this project.

The Alley Dwelling Authority has completed the construction of a group of 12 new low-rent, row-type dwellings in the District of Columbia at a cost of less than \$4,000 each. On the basis of anticipated rental income, this cost will be liquidated, including all interest charges, over a period of 60 years. Reconditioning of 11 existing buildings in the same locality is also approaching completion. Bids for a low-rent apartment house have again been rejected because they were too high. Specifications are now being modified before submitting them for new bids. Other miscellaneous projects undertaken by the Alley Dwelling Authority are nearly complete.

The Works Program activities of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor are described in the article on statistical projects.

List of Tables

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1	Employment on Work Projects, By Agencies - Weeks Ending August 29, September 26, and October 31, 1936	53
Table 2	Relief Status of Persons Employed on Work Projects, By Agencies - Week Ending October 31, 1936	54
Table 3	Employment on WPA Projects, Emergency Conservation Work, and Projects of Other Agencies, By States - Weeks Ending August 29, September 26, and October 31, 1936	55
Table 4	Relief Status of Persons Employed on Work Projects, By States - Week Ending October 31, 1936	56
Table 5	Employment on Work Projects of Agencies Other than WPA and CCC, By States - Week Ending October 31, 1936	57 - 59
Table 6	Allocations Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936 for Work Projects and Other Purposes, By Agencies - Through October 31, 1936	60 - 61
Table 7	Status of Funds Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, By Agencies - Through October 31, 1936	62 - 63
Table 8	Status of Funds of All Agencies Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, By States - Through October 31, 1936	64
Table 9	Status of Funds Allocated to WPA Under the ERA Acts of 1935 and 1936, By States - Through October 31, 1936	65
Table 10	Number and Estimated Approved Cost in Federal Funds of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, By Types and Operating Status of Projects - Through September 30, 1936	66
Table 11	Number and Estimated Approved Cost in Federal Funds of WPA Projects Placed in Operation, By States and Operating Status of Projects - Through September 30, 1936	67
Table 12	Number of Cases Receiving General Relief and Amount of Obligations Incurred for Relief Extended From Public Funds, By States - June and July 1936	68 - 69

Explanatory Notes

The Works Program employment data recorded in this section relate to persons employed on work 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. Employment of this agency is distributed as to the residence of the workers and not by location of work projects as is the case for all other agencies. In the employment data presented in Tables 1-4, based on weekly reports, the WPA employment in Hawaii, where operations began in August 1936, is thus far not included. It may be noted that recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants of the Resettlement Administration are not included in employment reported for that administration.

Tables relating to funds refer only to monies provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. Terms used are defined in the following paragraphs.

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, whereas 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 1

EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS, BY AGENCIES

WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 29, SEPTEMBER 26, AND OCTOBER 31, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY (1)	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING			LINE No.
		AUGUST 29 (2)	SEPTEMBER 26 (3)	OCTOBER 31 (4)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,399,596	3,472,192	3,543,374	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,376,565	2,476,586	2,574,761	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	385,600	363,300	405,274	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	373,500	351,000	393,038	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	8,400	8,400	8,026	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	3,700	3,900	4,210	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	637,431	632,306	563,339	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	275,685	274,228	210,076	(8)
(9)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	2,033	1,778	1,715	(9)
(10)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,467	2,678	2,975	(10)
(11)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	27,703	24,363	15,483	(11)
(12)	FOREST SERVICE	20,491	24,387	24,964	(12)
(13)	PLANT INDUSTRY	36	36	-	(13)
(14)	PUBLIC ROADS	207,218	196,836	149,506	(14)
(15)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	16,737	24,106	15,391	(15)
(16)	WEATHER BUREAU	-	44	42	(16)
(17)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	.14	12	21	(17)
(18)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	4,182	3,975	3,678	(18)
(19)	CENSUS	4,120	3,916	3,623	(19)
(20)	FISHERIES	24	22	20	(20)
(21)	STANDARDS	38	37	35	(21)
(22)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	73,154	81,433	89,210	(22)
(23)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	167	-	-	(23)
(24)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	13	19	25	(24)
(25)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,382	1,975	1,806	(25)
(26)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	209	137	122	(26)
(27)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,302	1,007	789	(27)
(28)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	14,245	15,214	17,488	(28)
(29)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	43,689	51,739	57,013	(29)
(30)	RECLAMATION	10,386	10,587	11,309	(30)
(31)	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS	761	755	658	(31)
(32)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	677	580	307	(32)
(33)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	494	440	214	(33)
(34)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	183	140	93	(34)
(35)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	201	197	179	(35)
(36)	NAVY DEPARTMENT YARDS AND DOCKS	15,598	16,579	17,082	(36)
(37)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	170,901	161,173	147,866	(37)
(38)	HOUSING DIVISION	6,684	9,357	11,942	(38)
(39)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	164,217	151,816	135,924	(39)
(40)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	54,983	48,506	50,029	(40)
(41)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	753	906	1,158	(41)
(42)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	6,503	6,458	6,355	(42)
(43)	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD	981	1,066	983	(43)
(44)	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE	3,436	3,308	3,289	(44)
(45)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	347	353	349	(45)
(46)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	1,125	1,210	1,326	(46)
(47)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	614	521	408	(47)
(48)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	545	400	156	(48)
(49)	WAR DEPARTMENT	34,235	37,859	37,222	(49)
(50)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	29,031	25,365	17,741	(50)
(51)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	5,204	12,494	19,481	(51)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1936

TABLE 2
RELIEF STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS, BY AGENCIES
WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1936

LINE No.	AGENCY	TOTAL	PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		NON-RELIEF PERSONS		LINE No.
			NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,543,374	3,108,102	87.7	435,272	12.3	(1)
(2)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,574,761	2,443,773	94.9	130,988	5.1	(2)
(3)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	405,274	357,338	88.1	47,936	11.9	(3)
(4)	CCC CAMPS	393,038	346,438	88.1	46,600	11.9	(4)
(5)	INDIAN RESERVATIONS	8,026	7,100	88.5	926	11.5	(5)
(6)	TERRITORIES	4,210	3,800	90.3	410	9.7	(6)
(7)	OTHER AGENCIES	563,339	306,991	54.5	256,348	45.5	(7)
(8)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	210,076	104,112	49.6	105,964	50.4	(8)
(9)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,715	1,414	82.4	301	17.6	(9)
(10)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	2,975	2,897	97.4	78	2.6	(10)
(11)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	15,483	14,276	92.2	1,207	7.8	(11)
(12)	FOREST SERVICE	24,964	23,145	92.7	1,819	7.3	(12)
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS	149,506	49,116	32.9	100,390	67.1	(13)
(14)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	15,391	13,235	86.0	2,156	14.0	(14)
(15)	WEATHER BUREAU	42	29	69.0	13	31.0	(15)
(16)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	21	16	76.2	5	23.8	(16)
(17)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	3,678	3,372	91.7	306	8.3	(17)
(18)	CENSUS	3,623	3,353	92.5	270	7.5	(18)
(19)	FISHERIES	20	19	95.0	1	5.0	(19)
(20)	STANDARDS	35	-	-	35	100.0	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	89,210	72,867	81.7	16,343	18.3	(21)
(22)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	25	-	-	25	100.0	(22)
(23)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	1,806	1,625	90.0	181	10.0	(23)
(24)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	122	112	91.8	10	8.2	(24)
(25)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	789	674	85.4	115	14.6	(25)
(26)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	17,488	15,810	90.4	1,678	9.6	(26)
(27)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	57,013	52,549	92.2	4,464	7.8	(27)
(28)	RECLAMATION	11,309	1,469	13.0	9,840	87.0	(28)
(29)	TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	658	628	95.4	30	4.6	(29)
(30)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	307	272	88.6	35	11.4	(30)
(31)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	214	186	86.9	28	13.1	(31)
(32)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	93	86	92.5	7	7.5	(32)
(33)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	179	160	89.4	19	10.6	(33)
(34)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS	17,082	15,618	91.4	1,464	8.6	(34)
(35)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	147,866	33,696	22.8	114,170	77.2	(35)
(36)	HOUSING DIVISION	11,942	3,571	30.0	8,371	70.0	(36)
(37)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	135,924	30,125	22.2	105,799	77.8	(37)
(38)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	50,029	42,507	85.0	7,522	15.0	(38)
(39)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	1,158	357	30.8	801	69.2	(39)
(40)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	6,355	5,421	85.3	934	14.7	(40)
(41)	UNITED STATES COAST GUARD	983	469	47.7	514	52.3	(41)
(42)	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE	3,289	3,039	92.4	250	7.6	(42)
(43)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	349	281	80.5	68	19.5	(43)
(44)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	1,326	1,245	93.9	81	6.1	(44)
(45)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	408	387	94.9	21	5.1	(45)
(46)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	156	134	85.9	22	14.1	(46)
(47)	WAR DEPARTMENT	37,222	28,459	76.5	8,763	23.5	(47)
(48)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	17,741	10,819	61.0	6,922	39.0	(48)
(49)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	19,481	17,640	90.5	1,841	9.5	(49)

TABLE 3
EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 29, SEPTEMBER 26, AND OCTOBER 31, 1936

LINE NO.	STATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1936				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1936				LINE NO.
		TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION	OTHER AGENCIES	TOTAL	WPA	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION	OTHER AGENCIES	
				(4)	(5)			(8)	(9)			(12)	(13)	
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,399,596	2,376,565	385,600	637,431	3,472,192	2,476,586	363,300	632,306	3,543,374	2,574,761	405,274	563,339	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,339,273	2,376,565	381,900	580,808	3,405,381	2,476,586	359,400	569,395	3,476,890	2,574,761	401,064	501,065	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	55,130	30,970	8,429	15,731	53,502	31,197	7,980	14,325	51,847	31,140	9,264	11,443	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	18,035	9,034	4,011	4,990	18,108	9,408	3,683	5,017	17,084	8,793	3,611	4,680	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	49,435	30,172	9,059	10,204	49,306	31,279	8,646	9,381	55,784	37,550	9,170	9,064	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	156,805	106,783	11,567	38,455	156,389	105,594	10,675	40,120	154,433	107,662	12,820	3,951	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	40,008	29,631	4,050	6,327	39,633	28,641	3,681	7,311	38,504	27,278	3,630	7,596	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	31,459	20,933	4,012	6,514	29,956	19,944	3,731	6,281	28,141	19,579	3,597	4,965	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	3,615	2,118	609	889	3,539	2,006	554	979	4,345	2,298	598	1,449	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,184	6,940	2,275	2,969	12,575	7,260	2,192	3,123	12,770	7,496	2,411	2,863	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	45,745	26,147	8,904	10,694	44,960	27,592	8,155	9,213	47,096	28,325	8,514	10,257	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	59,996	36,881	12,816	10,299	59,200	36,344	12,122	10,734	62,518	37,222	14,546	10,750	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	17,156	6,119	2,331	8,706	13,321	5,956	2,271	5,094	12,111	5,563	2,532	4,016	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	205,096	161,220	18,907	24,969	208,857	167,937	17,926	22,994	216,776	173,501	20,745	22,530	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	91,131	68,726	6,590	15,815	87,814	67,467	6,143	14,204	85,859	68,245	6,870	10,744	(15)
(16)	IOWA	37,888	23,139	5,147	9,602	42,944	28,472	4,907	5,565	48,125	33,658	6,077	8,390	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	57,155	40,989	5,281	10,885	62,600	47,899	4,987	9,714	69,169	53,995	6,015	9,158	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	72,957	51,934	11,651	9,372	74,849	54,313	11,109	9,428	80,619	58,582	12,975	9,062	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	47,355	34,652	7,670	5,037	47,318	34,698	7,360	5,260	46,399	33,049	8,431	4,919	(19)
(20)	MAINE	15,198	7,883	2,185	5,130	13,713	7,468	2,011	4,234	13,347	7,824	2,305	3,218	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	27,902	14,322	3,812	9,768	26,455	13,404	3,478	9,573	26,316	13,352	3,920	9,044	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	118,262	95,102	12,459	10,701	122,211	100,026	11,582	10,603	132,707	110,116	11,502	11,089	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	101,962	76,195	12,030	13,737	103,268	77,346	11,160	14,762	97,098	73,912	11,632	11,554	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	73,784	47,327	10,194	16,263	79,201	53,740	9,686	15,775	81,275	59,347	10,922	11,006	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	52,760	29,777	10,949	12,034	50,580	27,708	10,249	12,623	52,459	27,109	12,191	13,159	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	116,663	84,337	13,105	19,221	129,217	95,637	12,441	21,139	135,115	103,162	15,074	16,879	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	30,027	18,319	3,649	8,059	30,987	20,791	3,386	6,810	30,712	21,520	3,634	5,558	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	36,581	23,468	3,896	9,217	36,717	24,981	3,844	7,892	41,517	31,385	4,636	5,496	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	4,214	1,773	754	1,687	4,108	1,678	730	1,700	3,936	1,849	742	1,345	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,874	8,745	1,590	2,539	13,001	9,276	1,481	2,244	13,660	10,460	1,596	1,604	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	97,877	77,994	9,371	10,512	100,524	78,899	8,737	12,888	102,962	81,570	9,583	11,809	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	21,807	9,506	4,776	7,525	19,312	9,934	4,381	4,997	19,822	10,690	4,445	4,687	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	222,047	200,021	9,838	12,188	221,124	199,918	9,135	12,071	223,207	200,432	9,576	13,199	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	140,210	97,167	11,696	31,347	145,741	101,922	10,935	32,884	146,791	106,342	11,396	29,053	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	51,714	30,024	9,389	12,301	49,218	29,280	8,816	11,122	48,770	29,163	10,486	9,121	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	54,837	41,378	5,228	8,231	58,276	42,708	5,252	10,316	60,532	45,541	6,103	8,888	(36)
(37)	OHIO	187,270	150,820	15,873	20,577	183,301	148,406	14,779	20,116	182,283	149,598	15,151	17,534	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	81,392	58,357	12,752	10,283	104,999	82,093	11,828	11,078	110,388	87,257	12,545	10,586	(38)
(39)	OREGON	25,809	13,969	3,664	8,176	23,993	13,448	3,386	7,159	23,203	13,795	3,944	5,464	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	296,345	248,356	18,708	29,281	296,429	249,437	17,719	29,273	293,521	249,360	17,756	26,405	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	16,066	10,538	2,441	3,087	15,715	10,577	2,278	2,860	17,047	10,984	2,540	3,523	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	45,209	25,182	8,603	11,424	44,694	24,920	8,185	11,589	44,471	24,987	9,952	9,532	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	48,404	37,550	3,776	7,078	65,750	54,110	3,891	7,749	74,305	65,134	4,353	4,818	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	59,279	35,036	9,706	14,537	57,132	35,175	9,253	12,704	58,091	35,073	11,136	11,882	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	126,730	78,028	18,315	30,387	122,026	77,319	17,089	27,618	119,259	77,309	19,269	22,681	(45)
(46)	UTAH	16,834	10,377	2,609	3,848	16,036	9,480	2,468	4,088	14,654	8,108	2,791	3,755	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	9,651	4,187	1,735	3,729	8,959	3,990	1,650	3,319	8,021	3,797	1,811	2,413	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	47,785	24,222	9,396	14,167	50,292	27,142	8,930	14,220	46,606	24,570	10,560	11,476	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	45,709	26,645	6,009	13,055	45,311	27,026	5,572	12,713	46,986	28,075	6,462	12,449	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	57,609	42,736	7,557	7,316	56,196	42,579	7,129	6,488	59,833	45,353	8,130	6,350	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	85,264	57,047	11,004	17,213	93,921	66,062	10,434	17,425	105,892	79,051	11,737	15,104	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	10,043	3,789	1,522	4,732	12,103	4,099	1,384	6,620	10,524	4,600	1,377	4,547	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	51,502		3,700	47,802	59,741		3,900	55,841	65,290		4,210	61,080	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	488		202	286	312		226	86	316		304	12	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	3,313		1,062	2,251	3,405		1,126	2,279	3,505		1,311	2,194	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	253			253	205			205	212			212	(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	46,101		2,164	43,937	54,398		2,251	52,147	59,868		2,251	57,617	(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,347		272	1,075	1,421		297	1,124	1,389		344	1,045	(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	8,821			8,821	7,070			7,070	1,194			1,194	(59)

TABLE 4

RELIEF STATUS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORK PROJECTS, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1936

LINE No.	STATE (1)	TOTAL (2)	ALL AGENCIES COMBINED				WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION				LINE No.	
			PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		NON-RELIEF PERSONS		PERSONS CERTIFIED AS IN NEED OF RELIEF		NON-RELIEF PERSONS			
			NUMBER (3)	PERCENT (4)	NUMBER (5)	PERCENT (6)	NUMBER (8)	PERCENT (9)	NUMBER (10)	PERCENT (11)		
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	3,543,374	3,108,102	87.7	435,272	12.3	2,574,761	2,443,773	94.9	130,988	5.1	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	3,476,890	3,047,514	87.7	429,376	12.3	2,574,761	2,443,773	94.9	130,988	5.1	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	51,847	45,362	87.5	6,485	12.5	31,140	30,196	96.9	944	3.1	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	17,084	13,379	78.3	3,705	21.7	8,793	8,374	95.2	419	4.8	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	55,784	50,064	89.7	5,720	10.3	37,550	35,832	95.4	1,718	4.6	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	154,433	128,671	83.3	25,762	16.7	107,662	102,340	95.0	5,322	5.0	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	38,504	32,409	84.2	6,095	15.8	27,278	25,813	94.6	1,465	5.4	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	28,141	23,811	84.6	4,330	15.4	19,579	18,270	93.3	1,309	6.7	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	4,345	3,220	74.1	1,125	25.9	2,298	2,110	91.8	188	8.2	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,770	9,846	77.1	2,924	22.9	7,496	6,755	90.1	741	9.9	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	47,096	41,738	88.6	5,358	11.4	28,325	27,139	95.8	1,186	4.2	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	62,518	55,353	88.5	7,165	11.5	37,222	35,919	96.5	1,303	3.5	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	12,111	9,492	78.4	2,619	21.6	5,563	5,165	92.8	398	7.2	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	216,776	187,024	86.3	29,752	13.7	173,501	162,021	93.4	11,480	6.6	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	85,859	74,760	87.1	11,099	12.9	68,245	64,681	94.8	3,564	5.2	(15)
(16)	IOWA	48,125	40,488	84.1	7,637	15.9	33,658	32,095	95.4	1,563	4.6	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	69,169	60,661	87.7	8,508	12.3	53,995	51,628	95.6	2,367	4.4	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	80,619	71,879	89.2	8,740	10.8	58,582	55,548	94.8	3,034	5.2	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	46,399	42,853	92.4	3,546	7.6	33,049	32,531	98.4	518	1.6	(19)
(20)	MAINE	13,347	11,411	85.5	1,936	14.5	7,824	6,985	89.3	839	10.7	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	26,316	20,434	77.6	5,882	22.4	13,352	12,523	93.8	829	6.2	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	132,707	124,108	93.5	8,599	6.5	110,116	107,652	97.8	2,464	2.2	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	97,098	87,381	90.0	9,717	10.0	73,912	71,144	96.3	2,768	3.7	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	81,275	72,565	89.3	8,710	10.7	59,347	57,119	96.2	2,228	3.8	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	52,459	39,050	74.4	13,409	25.6	27,109	25,016	92.3	2,093	7.7	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	135,115	120,319	89.0	14,796	11.0	103,162	97,163	94.2	5,999	5.8	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	30,712	28,033	91.3	2,679	8.7	21,520	20,842	96.8	678	3.2	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	41,517	38,422	92.5	3,095	7.5	31,385	30,771	98.0	614	2.0	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	3,936	2,903	73.8	1,033	26.2	1,849	1,736	93.9	113	6.1	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	13,660	11,507	84.2	2,153	15.8	10,460	9,392	89.8	1,068	10.2	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	102,962	90,807	88.2	12,155	11.8	81,570	75,128	92.1	6,442	7.9	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	19,822	15,861	80.0	3,961	20.0	10,690	9,689	90.6	1,001	9.4	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	223,207	199,988	89.6	23,219	10.4	200,432	186,731	93.2	13,701	6.8	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	146,791	122,626	83.5	24,165	16.5	106,342	101,799	95.7	4,543	4.3	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	48,770	40,063	82.1	8,707	17.9	29,163	27,576	94.6	1,587	5.4	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	60,532	57,405	94.8	3,127	5.2	45,541	44,875	98.5	666	1.5	(36)
(37)	OHIO	182,283	169,010	92.7	13,273	7.3	149,598	144,990	96.9	4,608	3.1	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	110,388	102,804	93.1	7,584	6.9	87,257	84,084	96.4	3,173	3.6	(38)
(39)	OREGON	23,203	19,201	82.7	4,002	17.3	13,795	13,192	95.6	603	4.4	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	293,521	257,464	87.7	36,057	12.3	249,360	228,239	91.5	21,121	8.5	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	17,047	15,071	88.4	1,976	11.6	10,984	10,670	97.1	314	2.9	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	44,471	38,786	87.2	5,685	12.8	24,987	23,515	94.1	1,472	5.9	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	74,305	71,471	96.2	2,834	3.8	65,134	64,163	98.5	971	1.5	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	58,091	49,607	85.4	8,484	14.6	35,073	33,452	95.4	1,621	4.6	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	119,259	100,621	84.4	18,638	15.6	77,309	73,817	95.5	3,492	4.5	(45)
(46)	UTAH	14,654	12,606	86.0	2,048	14.0	8,108	7,694	94.9	414	5.1	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	8,021	5,776	72.0	2,245	28.0	3,797	3,209	84.5	588	15.5	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	46,606	38,894	83.4	7,712	16.6	24,570	23,442	95.4	1,128	4.6	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	46,986	36,840	78.4	10,146	21.6	28,075	27,277	97.1	798	2.9	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	59,833	53,851	90.0	5,982	10.0	45,353	42,830	94.4	2,523	5.6	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	105,892	94,296	89.0	11,596	11.0	79,051	76,340	96.6	2,711	3.4	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	10,524	7,323	69.6	3,201	30.4	4,600	4,301	93.5	299	6.5	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	65,290	59,637	91.3	5,653	8.7						(53)
(54)	ALASKA	316	279	88.3	37	11.7						(54)
(55)	HAWAII	3,505	3,083	88.0	422	12.0						(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	212	-	-	212	100.0						(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	59,868	55,014	91.9	4,854	8.1						(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,389	1,261	90.8	128	9.2						(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	1,194	951	79.6	243	20.4						(59)

TABLE 5
EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN WPA AND CCC, BY STATES

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			LINE No.
				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	563,339	210,076	15,483	24,964	140,506	15,391	4,732	3,678	3,623	55	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	501,065	209,051	15,483	24,894	148,551	15,391	4,732	3,675	3,623	52	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	11,443	4,258	138	216	3,688	216					(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	4,680	3,366	225	1,485	1,209	447					(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	9,064	3,595	70	816	2,485	224					(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	33,951	10,335	255	2,890	6,961	229					(6)
(7)	COLORADO	7,596	4,875	252	1,252	3,069	302					(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	4,965	1,738	612	9	1,117						(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	1,449	680			680						(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,863	234		40	186	8		35		35	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	10,257	2,994	53	264	2,594	19	64				(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	10,750	5,555	420	648	2,838	1,649					(12)
(13)	IDAHO	4,016	3,323	369	1,576	1,220	21	137				(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	22,530	6,723	462	124	5,984	153		6	6		(14)
(15)	INDIANA	10,744	5,359	161	80	5,076	42					(15)
(16)	IOWA	8,390	4,743	299	48	4,287	109					(16)
(17)	KANSAS	9,158	6,689		271	6,319	99					(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	9,062	3,621		203	2,758	660					(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	4,919	4,274	121	211	2,950	146	846				(19)
(20)	MAINE	3,218	1,277	197	19	1,059	2					(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	9,044	1,475	26	16	1,408	25					(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	11,089	2,106	565	13	1,528						(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	11,554	4,851	455	407	3,967	22					(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	11,006	5,548	443	528	4,350	227					(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	13,159	3,134	111	84	2,368	571					(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	16,879	8,667	240	1,289	5,284	1,854		2,436	2,436		(26)
(27)	MONTANA	5,558	2,508	150	769	892	506	191				(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	5,496	2,980	56	423	2,404	54	43				(28)
(29)	NEVADA	1,345	1,247		364	883						(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,604	1,024	211	346	467						(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	11,809	5,469	3,566	2	1,887	14					(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	4,687	3,262		1,006	1,575	681					(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY	13,199										(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	29,053	10,621	950	9	9,601	61					(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	9,121	5,578	248	493	4,358	479		17		17	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	8,888	6,935	95	284	4,039	389	2,128				(36)
(37)	OHIO	17,534	6,817	280	127	6,276	134					(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	10,586	4,995		132	2,966	1,833	64				(38)
(39)	OREGON	5,464	3,171	39	1,134	1,872	50	76				(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	26,405	8,140	1,224	426	6,432	58		1,181	1,181		(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	3,523	1,283	4		1,279						(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	9,532	3,841	125	144	2,379	1,193					(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	4,818	3,222	40	549	2,207	105	321				(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	11,882	4,637	227	282	3,568	560					(44)
(45)	TEXAS	22,681	8,889	200	309	7,296	392	692				(45)
(46)	UTAH	3,755	2,772		1,589	1,056	23	104				(46)
(47)	VERMONT	2,413	1,725	675	104	946						(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	11,476	5,990	593	606	3,817	932	42				(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	12,449	2,327	86	1,258	935	48					(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	6,350	2,528	554	393	1,540	41					(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	15,104	7,171	600	1,112	5,370	65	24				(51)
(52)	WYOMING	4,547	2,499	86	544	1,121	748					(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	61,080	1,025		70	955			3		3	(53)
(54)	ALASKA	12							3		3	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	2,194	955			955						(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	212										(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	57,617	70		70							(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,045										(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	1,194										(59)

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

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

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 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	89,210	1,806	11,309	17,488	58,607	307	17,082	147,866	11,942	135,924	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	31,430	1,804	11,202	17,488	936	307	16,857	146,695	11,181	135,514	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	486	1		485		21		2,510	4	2,506	(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	857	6	851					79		79	(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	70	70						1,180		1,180	(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	2,941	83	2,192	594	72	25	2,361	12,717		12,717	(6)
(7)	COLORADO	454	50		404				1,619		1,619	(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	8	8					241	2,568	237	2,331	(8)
(9)	DELAWARE								77		77	(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	142	117			25		616	40		40	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	20	1			19		536	2,666	681	1,985	(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	768	1		767		28		1,985		1,985	(12)
(13)	IDAHO	264		264					280		280	(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	830	415		401	14		563	11,488	751	10,737	(14)
(15)	INDIANA	629			629				3,664		3,664	(15)
(16)	IOWA	642	1		639	2			1,824		1,824	(16)
(17)	KANSAS	28	28					9	1,811		1,811	(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	397	105		271	21			3,123	533	2,590	(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	5	5						31		31	(19)
(20)	MAINE	473			470	3		98	294		294	(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	283	9		263	11	22	95	2,701		2,701	(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS	46	27			19		1,698	5,417	943	4,474	(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	473	8		465		3	68	3,553	56	3,497	(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	1,397	57		1,248	92		55	1,848	77	1,771	(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	77	19		58				8,201		8,201	(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	1,880	19		1,861		23		2,708		2,708	(26)
(27)	MONTANA	5	1			4			706		706	(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	572			548	24			957	129	828	(28)
(29)	NEVADA	15				15			83		83	(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	261	18		237	6			316		316	(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	30	5			25	26	779	3,277	552	2,725	(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	656		584	68	4			467		467	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY						90	2,239	9,377	1,157	8,220	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	999	116		871	12		127	11,533	1,456	10,077	(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	1,376	111		1,265				1,259		1,259	(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	462	1		433	28			615		615	(36)
(37)	OHIO	67	67				25		6,378	1,602	4,776	(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	1,253	35		752	466			2,349	379	1,970	(38)
(39)	OREGON	395	58	49	286	2			767		767	(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	1,605	137		1,468		22	2,418	10,038	164	9,874	(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	198			198			203	1,381		1,381	(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	375			375			1,734	1,739	507	1,232	(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	350			335	15			468		468	(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	856	151		705				3,639	922	2,717	(44)
(45)	TEXAS	177	4	173			22		8,464	165	8,299	(45)
(46)	UTAH	281	2	212	67				455		455	(46)
(47)	VERMONT	7	6			1			641		641	(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	842	8		829	5		1,670	1,740		1,740	(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	5,735	22	5,692		21		1,264	2,111		2,111	(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	408	20		379	9		83	1,249		1,249	(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	25	4			21			3,675	866	2,809	(51)
(52)	WYOMING	1,310	8	1,185	117				627		627	(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	57,673	2			57,671		225	1,171	761	410	(53)
(54)	ALASKA								9		9	(54)
(55)	HAWAII	2	2					225	246		246	(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE											(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO	57,013				57,013 A/			534	534		(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	658				658 B/			382	227	155	(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	107		107								(59)

A/ PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION.

B/ TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 5 (CONCLUDED)

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

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						WAR DEPARTMENT				LINE No.
		RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL	INTERNAL REVENUE	OTHER	VETERANS ¹ ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	QUARTER- MASTER CORPS	OTHER	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	50,029	1,158	6,355	3,289	3,066	156	37,222	17,741	19,481	200	(1)
(2)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	<u>50,029</u>	<u>1,158</u>	<u>6,350</u>	<u>3,289</u>	<u>3,061</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>35,157</u>	<u>16,654</u>	<u>18,503</u>	<u>200</u>	(2)
(3)	ALABAMA	3,300	21	30	10	20	2	815	117	698		(3)
(4)	ARIZONA	146						232		232		(4)
(5)	ARKANSAS	3,856		13	13		9	341	134	207		(5)
(6)	CALIFORNIA	9		420	274	146		5,143	3,598	1,545		(6)
(7)	COLORADO	240		21	12	9		387		387		(7)
(8)	CONNECTICUT	317		27	17	10		66	66			(8)
(9)	DELAWARE	195		16	4	12		481	301	180		(9)
(10)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			88	31	57		1,687	222	1,465	21 C/	(10)
(11)	FLORIDA	3,089	30	153	40	113		769	523	246		(11)
(12)	GEORGIA	1,619	136	51	19	32		608	3	605		(12)
(13)	IDAHO	149										(13)
(14)	ILLINOIS	544	29	293	280	13		2,054	1,630	424		(14)
(15)	INDIANA	1,003	6	30	26	4		53		53		(15)
(16)	IOWA	136	62	14	7	7		969	794	175		(16)
(17)	KANSAS			15	15		4	602		602		(17)
(18)	KENTUCKY	1,611		22	20	2		288		288		(18)
(19)	LOUISIANA	546		63	53	10						(19)
(20)	MAINE	614		12		12		450	288	162		(20)
(21)	MARYLAND	3,395		677	105	512		456	166	290		(21)
(22)	MASSACHUSETTS			262	77	185		1,560	1,195	365		(22)
(23)	MICHIGAN	892		1,536	165	1,371		178	2	176		(23)
(24)	MINNESOTA	1,052	196	90	87	3	71	749	549	200		(24)
(25)	MISSISSIPPI	1,208						539	539			(25)
(26)	MISSOURI	252		184	183	1		729	559	170		(26)
(27)	MONTANA	2,339										(27)
(28)	NEBRASKA	576	111	10	10			290	110	180		(28)
(29)	NEVADA											(29)
(30)	NEW HAMPSHIRE			3	2	1						(30)
(31)	NEW JERSEY	496		236	141	95		1,496	11	1,485		(31)
(32)	NEW MEXICO	292		10		10						(32)
(33)	NEW YORK CITY			818	663	155		496		496	179 D/	(33)
(34)	NEW YORK (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	2,644		224	93	131		2,905	1,565	1,340		(34)
(35)	NORTH CAROLINA	725	71	8	4	4	2	85		85		(35)
(36)	NORTH DAKOTA	706						170		170		(36)
(37)	OHIO	3,285	239	295	273	22		428	180	248		(37)
(38)	OKLAHOMA	1,244	39	26	26		35	645	271	374		(38)
(39)	OREGON	1,089		6	7	1		34		34		(39)
(40)	PENNSYLVANIA	993	35	391	380	11		1,582	1,129	453		(40)
(41)	RHODE ISLAND	359		7	7			92		92		(41)
(42)	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,725	32					86		86		(42)
(43)	SOUTH DAKOTA	778										(43)
(44)	TENNESSEE	2,662	64	24	24							(44)
(45)	TEXAS	346		90	65	25	14	4,679	387	4,292		(45)
(46)	UTAH	191		5	5			51		51		(46)
(47)	VERMONT			1		1		39	39			(47)
(48)	VIRGINIA	991	23	79	10	69		141		141		(48)
(49)	WASHINGTON	445		61	55	6		506		506		(49)
(50)	WEST VIRGINIA	553		2	2			1,527	1,527			(50)
(51)	WISCONSIN	3,306	64	95	84	11	19	749	749			(51)
(52)	WYOMING	111										(52)
(53)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES			5		5		978		978		(53)
(54)	ALASKA											(54)
(55)	HAWAII							766		766		(55)
(56)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE							212		212		(56)
(57)	PUERTO RICO											(57)
(58)	VIRGIN ISLANDS			5		5						(58)
(59)	TOTAL NOT DISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES							1,087	1,087			(59)

TABLE 6
 ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/
 THROUGH OCTOBER 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)	(7)	(8)
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,812,273,407	\$4,672,649,115	\$1,139,624,292	\$4,367,375,350	\$1,444,898,057	(1)
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	608,320,251	572,245,210	36,075,041	575,933,035	32,387,216	(2)
(3)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	1,521,140		1,521,140	1,521,140		(3)
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,151		7,151		(4)
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,609,050	1,119,050	490,000	1,609,050		(5)
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,781,730	693,730	1,088,000	1,366,089	415,641	(6)
(7)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	3,000		3,000		(7)
(8)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	21,863,931	13,770,098	8,093,833	21,863,931		(8)
(9)	EXTENSION SERVICE C/	2,004,066	2,004,066		4,066	2,000,000	(9)
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	35,827,625	25,681,625	10,146,000	24,702,625	11,125,000	(10)
(11)	HOME ECONOMICS	1,374,999		1,374,999	1,374,999		(11)
(12)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	40,493		40,493		(12)
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS	507,855,934	499,621,865	8,234,069	499,234,069	8,621,865	(13)
(14)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	24,187,198	19,432,198	4,755,000	24,187,198		(14)
(15)	WEATHER BUREAU	19,224	19,224		19,224		(15)
(16)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	10,224,710	9,852,710	372,000		10,224,710	(16)
(17)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,128	17,128			17,128	(17)
(18)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	190,194		190,194		(18)
(19)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000	120,000			120,000	(19)
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	11,031,944	8,877,944	2,154,000	10,556,944	475,000	(20)
(21)	CENSUS	10,205,948	8,231,948	1,974,000	10,205,948		(21)
(22)	FISHERIES	155,996	155,996		155,996		(22)
(23)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	100,000		100,000		(23)
(24)	LIGHTHOUSES	20,000	20,000		20,000		(24)
(25)	STANDARDS	75,000	75,000		75,000		(25)
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	475,000	295,000	180,000		475,000	(26)
(27)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	182,650	182,650			182,650	(27)
(28)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	596,044,951	596,044,951		594,873,700	1,171,251	(28)
(29)	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	26,210,000	17,210,000	9,000,000		26,210,000	(29)
(30)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	20,000,000	20,000,000			20,000,000	(30)
(31)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMIN.	935,005,625	935,005,625			935,005,625	(31)
(32)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		10,000,000	(32)
(33)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	130,626,942	115,951,913	14,675,029	118,020,491	12,606,451	(33)
(34)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,500		671,500		(34)
(35)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	70,583		70,583		(35)
(36)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,283,858	1,860,328	423,530	2,283,858		(36)
(37)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913	104,913		104,913		(37)
(38)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,879,250	1,879,250		1,396,750	482,500	(38)
(39)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	16,204,454	8,252,425	7,952,029	9,454,454	6,750,000	(39)
(40)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMIN.	40,868,395	34,868,395	6,000,000	37,977,380	2,891,015	(40)
(41)	RECLAMATION	65,447,000	65,447,000		65,447,000		(41)
(42)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,453		9,453		(42)
(43)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	604,600	604,600		604,600		(43)
(44)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2,482,936	2,183,466	299,470		2,482,936	(44)

A/ BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

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

C/ INCLUDES CONGRESSIONAL ALLOCATION OF \$2,000,000 FOR WIND EROSION CONTROL.

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 6 (CONCLUDED)

ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES A/

THROUGH OCTOBER 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	23,180,314	12,492,814	\$10,687,500	\$ 2,901,309	20,279,005	(2)
(3)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	20,903,401	11,803,401	9,100,000	891,707	20,011,694	(3)
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,752	175,752		175,752		(4)
(5)	LABOR STATISTICS	1,547,500		1,547,500	1,547,500		(5)
(6)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	286,350	286,350		286,350		(6)
(7)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	267,311	227,311	40,000		267,311	(7)
(8)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	568,000	251,500	316,500	568,000		(8)
(9)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	2,246,959	2,246,959			2,246,959	(9)
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,643,764	1,643,764			1,643,764	(10)
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	27,145,176	17,365,176	9,780,000	26,707,561	437,615	(11)
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	26,707,561	17,107,561	9,600,000	26,707,561		(12)
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	437,615	257,615	180,000		437,615	(13)
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMN.	213,541	213,541			213,541	(14)
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	494,689,036	494,689,036		494,689,036		(15)
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	105,585,289	105,585,289		105,585,289		(16)
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	389,103,747	389,103,747		389,103,747		(17)
(18)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	303,996,432	228,157,679	75,838,753	71,691,753	232,304,679	(18)
(19)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000	(19)
(20)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMN.	15,970,876	15,970,876		15,025,028	945,848	(20)
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	56,857,996	39,271,520	17,586,476	15,907,995	40,950,001	(21)
(22)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,850,950		4,850,950		(22)
(23)	INTERNAL REVENUE	5,890,564	3,626,588	2,263,976	5,890,564		(23)
(24)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	565,784	565,784		565,784		(24)
(25)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	3,384,750	2,721,750	663,000	3,384,750		(25)
(26)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	1,215,947	805,447	409,500	1,215,947		(26)
(27)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	40,950,001	26,700,001	14,250,000		40,950,001	(27)
(28)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,238,350	1,238,350		1,218,120	20,230	(28)
(29)	WAR DEPARTMENT	171,537,013	146,888,397	24,648,616	169,888,228	1,648,785	(29)
(30)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	146,475,287	130,347,601	16,127,686	145,989,436	485,851	(30)
(31)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	23,898,792	15,416,384	8,482,408	23,898,792		(31)
(32)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,162,934	1,124,412	38,522		1,162,934	(32)
(33)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,370,703,956	1,436,841,579	933,862,377	2,269,203,956	101,500,000	(33)
(34)	WPA WORK PROJECTS	2,193,371,449	1,323,110,311	870,261,138	2,193,371,449		(34)
(35)	NYA PROGRAMS	75,832,507	42,331,268	33,501,239	75,832,507		(35)
(36)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	101,500,000	71,400,000	30,100,000		101,500,000	(36)

A/ BASED ON WARRANTS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY.

B/ DIRECT RELIEF, RURAL REHABILITATION, LAND PURCHASE, EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND,
REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1936

TABLE 7
STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES
THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1936

ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED											ERA ACT OF 1936	
LINE NO.	AGENCY	ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS		EXPENDITURES		ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS APPROVED)	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	LINE NO.		
			AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLO- CATIONS	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF ALLO- CATIONS						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,823,232,967 A/	\$5,233,933,384	89.9	\$4,466,495,108	76.7	\$1,145,079,831	\$814,259,039	\$646,577,647	(1)		
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	606,994,274	529,326,244	87.2	309,338,708	51.0	34,749,064	16,969,395	10,617,793	(2)		
(3)	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	1,521,140	805,741	53.0	609,419	40.1	1,521,140	805,741	609,419	(3)		
(4)	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	7,151	7,143	99.9	7,143	99.9				(4)		
(5)	ANIMAL INDUSTRY	1,609,050	1,380,775	85.8	1,259,089	78.3	490,000	326,139	243,658	(5)		
(6)	BIOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,781,730	1,139,673	64.0	733,704	41.2	1,088,000	448,731	283,353	(6)		
(7)	DAIRY INDUSTRY	3,000	2,990	99.7	2,990	99.7				(7)		
(8)	ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE	21,863,931	18,467,378	84.5	17,259,939	78.9	8,093,833	4,805,408	3,750,457	(8)		
(9)	EXTENSION SERVICE B/	2,004,066	1,954,059	97.5	1,954,053	97.5				(9)		
(10)	FOREST SERVICE	35,827,625	29,883,076	83.4	22,233,398	62.1	10,146,000	4,612,931	3,356,515	(10)		
(11)	HOME ECONOMICS	1,374,999	477,308	34.7	402,477	29.3	1,374,999	477,308	402,477	(11)		
(12)	PLANT INDUSTRY	40,493	39,793	98.3	39,706	98.1				(12)		
(13)	PUBLIC ROADS	506,546,957	445,608,176	88.0	237,723,669	46.9	6,925,092	2,960,939		(13)		
(14)	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	24,187,198	20,519,205	84.8	18,966,890	78.4	4,755,000	2,356,600	1,823,157	(14)		
(15)	WEATHER BUREAU	19,224	18,113	94.2	16,442	85.5				(15)		
(16)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	10,207,710	9,022,814	88.4	8,129,791	79.6	355,000	175,599	148,757	(16)		
(17)	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS	17,128	17,127	99.9	17,127	99.9				(17)		
(18)	ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY	190,194	68,816	36.2	56,302	29.6				(18)		
(19)	U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	120,000	119,556	99.6	119,541	99.6				(19)		
(20)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	11,031,944	9,410,508	85.3	8,955,677	81.2	2,154,000	792,919	590,815	(20)		
(21)	CENSUS	10,205,948	8,755,761	85.8	8,368,917	82.0	1,974,000	701,828	530,243	(21)		
(22)	FISHERIES	155,996	128,942	82.7	121,664	78.0				(22)		
(23)	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS	100,000	88,380	88.4	76,736	76.7				(23)		
(24)	LIGHTHOUSES	20,000	19,029	95.1	19,029	95.1				(24)		
(25)	STANDARDS	75,000	57,025	76.0	47,209	62.9				(25)		
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES C/	475,000	361,370	76.1	322,122	67.8	180,000	91,091	60,572	(26)		
(27)	COORDINATOR FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	182,650	83,888	45.9	75,863	41.5				(27)		
(28)	EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK	595,984,951	595,474,801	99.9	584,375,019	98.1				(28)		
(29)	EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION	26,210,000	4,031,392	15.4	3,945,759	15.1	9,000,000			(29)		
(30)	FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	20,000,000	16,181,831	80.9	16,181,831	80.9				(30)		
(31)	FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMN.	935,005,625	932,975,967	99.8	932,110,944	99.7				(31)		
(32)	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	10,000,000	4,168,591	41.7	4,120,497	41.2	5,000,000			(32)		
(33)	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	130,626,942	76,523,049	58.6	44,751,065	34.3	14,675,029	3,483,651	2,261,342	(33)		
(34)	ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION	671,500	671,500	100.0	669,378	99.7				(34)		
(35)	BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION	70,583	66,501	94.2	62,859	89.1				(35)		
(36)	OFFICE OF EDUCATION	2,283,858	1,300,848	57.0	1,173,566	51.4	423,530	5,126	3,501	(36)		
(37)	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	104,913	70,300	67.0	57,892	55.2				(37)		
(38)	OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,879,250	1,564,278	83.2	1,395,284	74.2				(38)		
(39)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	16,204,454	2,503,191	15.4	1,810,168	11.2	7,952,029	2,381,143	1,717,111	(39)		
(40)	PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION ADMN.	40,868,395	20,703,090	50.7	11,732,697	28.7	6,000,000	985,096	461,844	(40)		
(41)	RECLAMATION	65,447,000	47,356,901	72.4	25,769,075	39.4				(41)		
(42)	ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	9,453	9,396	99.4	9,396	99.4				(42)		
(43)	TEMPORARY GOV'T OF VIRGIN ISLANDS	604,600	296,860	49.1	249,238	41.2				(43)		
(44)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2,482,936	1,980,183	79.8	1,821,513	73.4	299,470	112,286	78,886	(44)		

(CONCLUDED ON NEXT PAGE)

TABLE 7 (CONCLUDED)
STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES
THROUGH OCTOBER 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	\$ 1,048,880	68.5	\$ 982,617	64.1				(1)	
(2)	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	23,180,314	15,638,959	67.5	15,470,513	66.7	\$ 10,687,500	\$ 3,707,457	\$ 3,556,217	(2)	
(3)	U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	20,903,401	14,489,874	69.3	14,457,806	69.2	9,100,000	2,990,188	2,971,945	(3)	
(4)	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	175,752	174,762	99.4	171,777	97.7				(4)	
(5)	LABOR STATISTICS	1,547,500	717,269	46.4	584,272	37.8	1,547,500	717,269	584,272	(5)	
(6)	SECRETARY'S OFFICE	286,350	91,379	31.9	91,191	31.8				(6)	
(7)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	267,311	165,675	62.0	165,467	61.9	40,000			(7)	
(8)	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	423,000	375,704	88.8	310,722	73.5	171,500	127,968	72,994	(8)	
(9)	NATIONAL EMERGENCY COUNCIL	2,246,959	2,113,958	94.1	1,924,775	85.7				(9)	
(10)	NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE	1,643,764	1,260,947	76.7	1,120,468	68.2				(10)	
(11)	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	27,145,176	22,545,803	83.1	20,364,905	75.0	9,780,000	5,287,761	3,190,317	(11)	
(12)	YARDS AND DOCKS	26,707,561	22,265,399	83.4	20,085,340	75.2	9,600,000	5,254,472	3,157,098	(12)	
(13)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	437,615	280,404	64.1	279,565	63.9	180,000	33,289	33,219	(13)	
(14)	PRISON INDUSTRIES REORGANIZATION ADMIN.	213,541	115,207	54.0	107,475	50.3				(14)	
(15)	PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION	494,688,036	428,287,981	86.6	196,371,467	39.7				(15)	
(16)	HOUSING DIVISION	105,585,289	79,990,339	75.8	26,770,999	25.4				(16)	
(17)	NON-FEDERAL DIVISION	389,102,747	348,297,642	89.5	169,600,468	43.6				(17)	
(18)	RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	303,996,432	230,926,154	76.0	182,169,585	59.9	75,838,753	25,450,561	18,587,246	(18)	
(19)	REVOLVING FUND FOR PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	3,000,000	2,109,785 D/	70.3	2,109,785	70.3				(19)	
(20)	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION	16,066,976	13,861,240	86.3	3,121,672	19.4				(20)	
(21)	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	56,857,996	47,738,025	84.0	43,452,238	76.4	17,586,476	9,425,445	7,942,579	(21)	
(22)	U. S. COAST GUARD	4,850,950	4,453,648	91.8	2,676,225	55.2				(22)	
(23)	INTERNAL REVENUE E/	7,106,511	5,777,514	81.3	5,528,717	77.8	2,673,476	1,430,713	1,223,072	(23)	
(24)	PROCUREMENT DIVISION	565,784	386,839	68.4	364,594	64.4				(24)	
(25)	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	3,384,750	2,984,403	88.2	2,832,072	83.7	663,000	368,747	292,931	(25)	
(26)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	40,950,001	34,135,622	83.4	32,050,630	78.3	14,250,000	7,625,985	6,426,576	(26)	
(27)	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION	1,238,350	1,182,887	95.5	1,157,622	93.5				(27)	
(28)	WAR DEPARTMENT	171,720,013	148,571,637	86.5	121,751,912	70.9	24,648,616	4,865,799	3,712,142	(28)	
(29)	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	146,658,287	131,107,352	89.4	106,640,436	72.7	16,127,686	3,553,663	2,686,335	(29)	
(30)	QUARTERMASTER CORPS	23,898,792	16,413,170	68.7	14,065,679	58.9	8,482,408	1,304,828	1,018,499	(30)	
(31)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1,162,934	1,051,115	90.4	1,045,797	89.9	38,522	7,308	7,308	(31)	
(32)	WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	2,382,916,393	2,151,884,231	90.3	1,972,031,018	82.8	940,788,893	744,148,083	596,046,202	(32)	
(33)	WORK PROJECTS F/	2,282,916,393	2,060,737,110	90.3	1,884,899,969	82.6	910,688,893	720,612,900	575,282,667	(33)	
(34)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	100,000,000	91,147,121	91.1	87,131,049	87.1	30,100,000	23,535,183	20,763,535	(34)	

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1936.

- A/ ALLOCATIONS ON THE BASIS OF WARRANTS ISSUED AMOUNT TO \$5,812,273,407. SEE TABLE 8 FOR RECONCILIATION.
 B/ INCLUDES CONGRESSIONAL ALLOCATION OF \$2,000,000 FOR WIND EROSION CONTROL.
 C/ INCLUDES \$200,000 FOR THE BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE.
 D/ FIGURE IS NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL.
 E/ INCLUDES SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
 F/ INCLUDES NYA PROGRAMS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1936

TABLE 8
STATUS OF FUNDS OF ALL AGENCIES UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY STATES
THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1936

LINE No.	STATE	ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 COMBINED			ERA ACT OF 1936			LINE No.
		ALLOCATIONS	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	ALLOCATIONS	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	
		(WARRANTS APPROVED)	(3)	(4)	(WARRANTS APPROVED)	(6)	(7)	
(1)		(2)			(5)			
(1)	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION	\$6,114,914,859						(1)
(2)	UNALLOCATED	302,641,452						(2)
(3)	TOTAL ALLOCATIONS (WARRANTS ISSUED)	5,812,273,407						(3)
(4)	WARRANTS PENDING APPROVAL (NET RESCISSIONS)	10,959,560						(4)
(5)	GRAND TOTAL	\$5,823,232,967	\$5,233,933,384	\$4,466,495,108	\$1,145,079,831	\$814,259,039	\$646,577,647	(5)
(6)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY STATES	5,496,768,093	5,087,514,766	4,354,859,084	1,024,626,186	805,782,840	644,789,445	(6)
(7)	ALABAMA	79,910,717	73,059,063	60,547,893	15,133,682	9,912,518	7,674,632	(7)
(8)	ARIZONA	46,709,842	43,717,044	36,502,878	4,919,170	3,284,440	2,567,163	(8)
(9)	ARKANSAS	71,296,837	66,607,168	56,071,451	11,202,929	7,491,406	5,373,034	(9)
(10)	CALIFORNIA	328,591,127	303,819,340	265,057,834	55,274,720	44,402,335	35,568,687	(10)
(11)	COLORADO	74,196,791	68,136,708	60,459,975	12,147,754	9,372,614	7,842,020	(11)
(12)	CONNECTICUT	51,259,451	47,238,485	40,361,778	9,578,317	7,475,810	6,293,507	(12)
(13)	DELAWARE	7,813,481	7,013,076	5,706,848	967,633	673,452	580,054	(13)
(14)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	98,930,544	79,741,608	73,077,023	23,403,785	10,661,544	8,398,817	(14)
(15)	FLORIDA	71,725,314	67,666,499	55,408,536	9,094,983	6,967,155	5,259,407	(15)
(16)	GEORGIA	84,852,770	72,116,916	63,083,841	12,781,712	8,927,576	6,682,031	(16)
(17)	IDAHO	39,651,987	37,886,745	33,912,029	4,175,255	3,138,257	2,404,077	(17)
(18)	ILLINOIS	316,521,739	302,600,491	254,256,807	63,130,213	56,001,337	40,913,277	(18)
(19)	INDIANA	118,819,391	114,893,942	98,323,309	24,843,147	22,075,315	17,801,295	(19)
(20)	IOWA	58,636,431	55,168,610	44,916,804	9,542,462	6,989,829	5,771,941	(20)
(21)	KANSAS	74,309,176	70,830,127	62,504,954	14,556,792	11,656,561	9,517,064	(21)
(22)	KENTUCKY	75,039,123	69,618,585	57,843,587	12,863,001	10,284,476	7,914,981	(22)
(23)	LOUISIANA	71,371,308	64,072,141	54,819,831	11,136,559	9,105,405	6,810,161	(23)
(24)	MAINE	33,997,830	31,412,910	27,062,132	5,157,152	3,677,859	2,106,133	(24)
(25)	MARYLAND	63,015,164	59,135,586	44,576,613	7,806,047	6,207,404	4,563,699	(25)
(26)	MASSACHUSETTS	206,549,245	190,104,967	167,344,702	44,875,306	36,310,391	31,117,495	(26)
(27)	MICHIGAN	175,785,120	165,427,545	141,503,270	31,587,240	27,214,677	21,763,105	(27)
(28)	MINNESOTA	126,856,883	117,266,657	103,951,684	22,628,908	17,766,579	15,142,503	(28)
(29)	MISSISSIPPI	75,535,109	70,120,719	52,148,060	8,524,714	6,665,765	5,111,316	(29)
(30)	MISSOURI	135,040,200	120,594,329	104,989,584	29,081,758	22,885,782	18,568,196	(30)
(31)	MONTANA	66,594,301	63,095,881	53,374,697	8,929,558	6,480,613	5,005,294	(31)
(32)	NEBRASKA	62,908,638	57,832,286	45,174,712	9,141,890	7,125,130	5,436,718	(32)
(33)	NEVADA	14,257,087	13,540,009	11,495,439	750,288	535,373	450,717	(33)
(34)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	19,285,977	17,280,204	14,974,694	3,967,346	2,781,689	2,049,272	(34)
(35)	NEW JERSEY	160,103,779	149,532,664	127,439,919	36,300,940	31,192,550	26,012,306	(35)
(36)	NEW MEXICO	45,144,752	43,000,531	38,078,825	4,238,704	3,258,806	2,612,490	(36)
(37)	NEW YORK	749,433,269	703,090,531	603,825,186	165,695,266	132,042,910	104,990,346	(37)
(38)	NORTH CAROLINA	73,335,778	66,787,610	56,885,092	9,409,493	5,764,409	4,515,956	(38)
(39)	NORTH DAKOTA	48,620,134	42,656,596	35,108,280	14,545,799	10,508,778	8,623,437	(39)
(40)	OHIO	294,682,983	272,593,808	236,480,654	60,136,161	52,604,496	44,016,900	(40)
(41)	OKLAHOMA	100,248,784	91,712,632	77,310,607	21,153,983	16,176,525	11,501,687	(41)
(42)	OREGON	53,911,942	50,651,867	43,207,566	7,470,147	5,236,370	4,269,463	(42)
(43)	PENNSYLVANIA	444,266,195	412,984,833	367,928,488	105,496,692	86,482,336	70,768,198	(43)
(44)	RHODE ISLAND	21,655,015	20,366,237	15,643,869	4,051,708	3,034,352	2,873,799	(44)
(45)	SOUTH CAROLINA	59,810,112	53,543,331	44,702,268	10,086,677	6,429,013	4,963,121	(45)
(46)	SOUTH DAKOTA	49,591,678	43,862,076	37,415,412	13,582,007	10,283,565	8,531,334	(46)
(47)	TENNESSEE	83,462,479	75,061,406	60,621,969	11,016,132	8,406,454	6,600,128	(47)
(48)	TEXAS	182,078,368	167,113,397	137,578,931	23,383,019	15,698,525	12,446,586	(48)
(49)	UTAH	34,866,526	32,681,765	29,485,611	4,767,196	3,319,441	2,777,082	(49)
(50)	VERMONT	18,485,713	17,761,001	16,270,766	1,596,169	1,077,051	903,600	(50)
(51)	VIRGINIA	73,315,908	66,448,449	56,953,759	10,281,045	6,204,716	4,984,291	(51)
(52)	WASHINGTON	106,479,770	97,689,082	85,687,606	12,719,107	10,000,724	8,599,234	(52)
(53)	WEST VIRGINIA	79,377,233	74,360,530	65,683,048	14,353,446	11,384,860	9,036,168	(53)
(54)	WISCONSIN	139,085,881	129,256,829	110,691,186	23,960,060	18,737,411	15,545,497	(54)
(55)	WYOMING	28,850,211	26,361,950	18,409,077	3,180,114	1,868,256	1,531,226	(55)
(56)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY TERRITORIES	77,274,846	54,727,093	42,635,642	7,375,110	1,861,642	1,093,205	(56)
(57)	ALASKA	4,761,121	4,682,715	4,615,639	50,051	7,601	7,535	(57)
(58)	HAWAII	11,495,429	10,280,444	7,950,985	1,199,244	743,072	497,697	(58)
(59)	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	700,000	700,000	432,101	-	-	-	(59)
(60)	PUERTO RICO	59,057,796	38,072,795	28,816,777	6,112,384	1,102,301	579,952	(60)
(61)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,260,500	991,139	820,140	13,431	8,668	8,021	(61)
(62)	UNDISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	249,190,028	91,691,525	69,000,382	113,078,535	6,614,557	694,997	(62)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1936.

TABLE 9
STATUS OF FUNDS ALLOCATED TO WPA UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY STATES
THROUGH OCTOBER 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)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)
(1)	TOTAL	\$2,382,916,393	\$2,151,884,231	\$1,972,031,018	\$940,788,893	\$744,148,083	\$596,046,202	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	25,776,790	24,218,528	22,178,149	9,818,834	8,580,745	6,918,944	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	8,776,094	8,198,830	7,400,953	3,273,143	2,801,478	2,225,313	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	20,845,671	19,324,477	17,461,794	7,812,194	6,495,661	4,853,567	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	126,705,186	118,452,700	108,970,131	46,495,459	39,061,459	31,449,156	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	28,418,405	26,583,907	24,961,040	10,287,750	8,636,944	7,318,693	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	24,662,770	23,031,649	21,470,216	8,281,498	6,956,508	5,926,628	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	2,384,660	2,179,572	2,085,585	807,804	622,086	540,054	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19,379,900	17,102,514	15,970,850	5,696,328	4,709,016	3,940,405	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	22,525,079	20,922,659	18,919,813	7,370,717	6,188,783	4,743,551	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	28,481,899	25,581,975	22,977,666	10,202,337	7,785,561	6,023,451	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	7,629,462	7,166,477	6,601,326	2,460,846	2,109,744	1,723,488	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	151,954,531	145,455,560	128,869,570	60,276,693	54,530,367	39,810,325	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	67,130,492	64,909,020	60,300,134	23,506,172	21,505,191	17,394,935	(14)
(15)	IOWA	21,010,068	19,214,232	17,963,218	8,312,996	6,667,506	5,503,202	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	29,568,045	27,218,255	24,943,004	12,801,787	10,641,403	8,573,872	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	27,420,004	25,694,887	22,962,608	11,202,317	9,763,867	7,532,586	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	27,935,191	26,284,412	24,032,858	9,770,613	8,314,138	6,531,015	(18)
(19)	MAINE	8,167,451	7,588,617	6,907,015	2,838,709	2,346,667	1,801,026	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	17,153,334	16,114,405	14,172,295	6,472,533	5,656,984	4,131,392	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	99,148,111	93,008,676	86,974,895	41,257,302	35,329,417	30,364,285	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	76,734,225	73,913,464	68,148,340	28,260,463	25,749,417	20,698,239	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	52,619,415	49,182,261	46,552,759	19,832,561	16,728,392	14,334,045	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	18,655,640	17,192,665	15,146,409	7,515,375	6,168,051	4,736,110	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	59,952,202	55,131,651	50,264,377	25,250,853	21,022,422	16,900,086	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	14,740,576	13,572,464	12,240,313	6,243,203	5,168,933	3,990,598	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	17,947,609	16,350,900	14,555,746	7,545,619	6,034,795	4,430,026	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	1,941,499	1,711,101	1,614,149	672,571	489,667	408,040	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,842,648	6,189,965	5,546,489	2,945,242	2,428,522	1,860,403	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	82,092,383	78,631,816	72,876,617	32,360,882	29,155,116	24,612,708	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	8,967,468	8,374,630	7,830,316	3,267,577	2,808,498	2,328,118	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK	440,870,370	408,768,990	373,252,944	156,683,211	128,337,381	102,061,054	(32)
(33)	NORTH CAROLINA	18,851,612	17,353,248	16,018,815	6,319,326	5,037,043	3,951,915	(33)
(34)	NORTH DAKOTA	15,895,745	13,079,090	11,364,467	10,137,519	7,461,466	5,916,843	(34)
(35)	OHIO	151,960,748	144,615,234	135,339,563	58,088,460	51,617,607	43,173,805	(35)
(36)	OKLAHOMA	42,997,214	39,018,606	33,922,242	18,194,973	14,561,736	10,108,564	(36)
(37)	OREGON	15,762,652	14,534,612	13,550,895	5,536,031	4,440,591	3,694,130	(37)
(38)	PENNSYLVANIA	232,568,393	222,407,430	206,652,799	90,070,511	81,734,988	68,582,944	(38)
(39)	RHODE ISLAND	10,663,568	9,903,018	9,713,147	3,555,430	2,832,367	2,719,353	(39)
(40)	SOUTH CAROLINA	16,485,589	15,160,660	13,835,588	6,597,671	5,481,369	4,304,681	(40)
(41)	SOUTH DAKOTA	17,161,897	14,428,305	12,753,469	10,652,132	8,091,158	6,542,753	(41)
(42)	TENNESSEE	24,545,746	23,039,488	20,915,603	8,976,356	7,781,966	6,214,104	(42)
(43)	TEXAS	51,201,753	46,447,374	42,854,316	18,261,055	14,487,306	11,434,744	(43)
(44)	UTAH	11,077,166	9,973,805	9,420,860	4,049,006	3,064,526	2,575,035	(44)
(45)	VERMONT	3,189,228	2,990,557	2,836,323	1,042,875	862,907	726,696	(45)
(46)	VIRGINIA	18,231,978	16,718,266	15,584,035	6,194,163	5,009,080	4,195,932	(46)
(47)	WASHINGTON	28,481,134	26,731,540	25,520,626	10,319,722	8,820,906	7,744,768	(47)
(48)	WEST VIRGINIA	34,272,480	32,449,977	29,576,261	12,371,064	10,927,162	8,675,349	(48)
(49)	WISCONSIN	56,178,736	51,818,317	48,419,944	22,008,754	17,926,229	14,929,101	(49)
(50)	WYOMING	4,547,528	4,033,494	3,767,609	1,754,815	1,305,376	1,057,518	(50)
(51)	ALASKA	6,291			6,291			(51)
(52)	HAWAII	1,052,124	641,902	423,673	1,052,124	641,902	423,673	(52)
(53)	PUERTO RICO	26,109			26,109			(53)
(54)	VIRGIN ISLANDS	3,500	370	225				(54)
(55)	UNDISTRIBUTED BY STATES OR TERRITORIES	\$1,318,024	-732,321 A/	-4,591,021 A/	66,050,917	-732,321 A/	-4,591,021 A/	(55)

SOURCE: U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT ON STATUS OF FUNDS PROVIDED IN THE EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1936.

A/ THESE AMOUNTS REPRESENT REFUNDS TO SEWING ROOM PROJECTS AMONG THE VARIOUS STATES IN ADJUSTMENT OF OVERASSESSMENTS FOR THE CENTRAL TEXTILE ACCOUNT. (THE OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL TEXTILE ACCOUNT ARE EXPLAINED IN WPA OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. F-44, ISSUED SEPTEMBER 26, 1936.)

TABLE 10
NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION,
BY TYPES AND OPERATING STATUS OF PROJECTS

THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	TYPE OF PROJECT	ALL PROJECTS		ACTIVE PROJECTS		COMPLETED AND INACTIVE PROJECTS		LINE NO.
		NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	102,685	\$2,587,063,760	51,007	\$1,995,623,016	51,678	\$591,440,744	(1)
(2)	HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS	32,852	911,654,531	15,161	707,805,639	17,691	203,848,892	(2)
(3)	HIGHWAYS - PRIMARY ROADS	383	17,320,202	193	14,502,199	190	2,818,003	(3)
(4)	FARM-TO-MARKET AND OTHER SECONDARY ROADS	14,087	284,820,695	7,058	213,030,301	7,029	71,790,394	(4)
(5)	STREETS AND ALLEYS	6,859	238,537,502	2,774	180,695,672	4,085	57,841,830	(5)
(6)	SIDEWALKS, CURBS, AND PATHS	2,445	33,700,599	1,074	25,013,340	1,371	8,687,259	(6)
(7)	ROADSIDE IMPROVEMENTS	2,424	103,463,177	742	80,493,866	1,682	22,969,311	(7)
(8)	BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS	1,603	21,473,400	580	13,473,263	1,023	8,000,436	(8)
(9)	GRADE-CROSSING ELIMINATION	15	1,785,869	6	1,761,220	9	24,649	(9)
(10)	OTHER A/	5,036	210,552,788	2,734	178,835,778	2,302	31,717,010	(10)
(11)	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	15,881	259,902,686	6,669	188,367,588	9,212	71,535,098	(11)
(12)	ADMINISTRATIVE	2,240	30,752,017	898	23,676,530	1,342	7,075,487	(12)
(13)	CHARITABLE, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS	1,030	31,061,680	424	21,003,033	606	10,058,647	(13)
(14)	EDUCATIONAL	7,498	80,577,819	2,984	53,757,411	4,514	26,820,408	(14)
(15)	SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL	1,897	36,121,664	985	27,767,367	912	8,354,297	(15)
(16)	FEDERAL (INCLUDING MILITARY AND NAVAL)	391	17,268,059	260	12,111,851	132	5,156,208	(16)
(17)	IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS	2,052	25,880,662	763	18,060,016	1,289	7,820,646	(17)
(18)	HOUSING AND DEMOLITION	42	9,534,121	16	6,575,572	26	2,958,549	(18)
(19)	OTHER A/	730	28,706,664	339	25,415,808	391	3,290,856	(19)
(20)	PARKS AND OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	6,600	315,258,943	3,038	218,339,354	3,562	96,919,589	(20)
(21)	PLAYGROUNDS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS	2,573	41,600,373	1,030	30,325,522	1,543	11,274,851	(21)
(22)	PARKS	2,783	144,068,275	1,406	125,853,678	1,377	18,214,597	(22)
(23)	OTHER A/	1,244	129,590,295	602	62,160,154	642	67,430,141	(23)
(24)	CONSERVATION	4,353	126,037,893	1,932	94,568,053	2,421	31,469,840	(24)
(25)	FORESTATION	200	5,024,805	59	3,071,531	141	1,953,274	(25)
(26)	EROSION CONTROL AND LAND UTILIZATION	376	9,360,781	163	6,993,843	213	2,366,938	(26)
(27)	IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION	2,562	83,654,273	1,108	63,143,606	1,454	20,510,667	(27)
(28)	PLANT, CROP, AND LIVESTOCK CONSERVATION	267	5,212,585	108	3,745,560	159	1,467,025	(28)
(29)	OTHER A/	948	22,785,449	494	17,613,513	454	5,171,936	(29)
(30)	SEWER SYSTEMS AND OTHER UTILITIES	9,544	244,194,159	3,233	184,305,046	6,311	59,889,113	(30)
(31)	WATER PURIFICATION AND SUPPLY	3,012	49,513,202	970	34,062,571	2,042	15,450,631	(31)
(32)	SEWER SYSTEMS	5,961	180,855,118	2,030	136,817,394	3,931	42,037,724	(32)
(33)	ELECTRIC UTILITIES	209	4,051,678	73	2,970,440	136	1,081,238	(33)
(34)	OTHER A/	362	9,774,161	160	8,454,641	202	1,319,520	(34)
(35)	AIRPORTS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION	856	78,614,490	521	71,445,066	335	7,169,424	(35)
(36)	NAVIGATION	162	19,722,812	78	18,076,233	89	1,646,579	(36)
(37)	AIRPORTS AND AIRWAYS	669	56,020,054	435	50,612,531	234	5,407,523	(37)
(38)	OTHER A/	25	2,871,624	13	2,756,302	12	115,322	(38)
(39)	WHITE COLLAR	17,004	253,745,857	10,623	201,016,258	6,381	52,729,599	(39)
(40)	GOODS	6,576	257,512,755	4,526	214,403,581	2,050	43,109,174	(40)
(41)	SEWING	4,946	223,346,828	3,819	189,101,179	1,127	34,245,649	(41)
(42)	CANNING	193	2,879,934	129	2,338,303	64	541,631	(42)
(43)	OTHER A/	1,437	31,285,993	578	22,964,099	859	8,321,894	(43)
(44)	SANITATION AND HEALTH	2,824	66,374,683	1,933	58,932,787	891	7,441,896	(44)
(45)	ELIMINATION OF STREAM POLLUTION	100	2,067,870	64	1,825,104	36	242,766	(45)
(46)	MOSQUITO ERADICATION	764	26,813,350	363	22,806,574	401	4,006,776	(46)
(47)	OTHER A/	1,960	37,493,463	1,506	34,301,109	454	3,192,354	(47)
(48)	MISCELLANEOUS	6,195	73,767,763	3,371	56,439,644	2,824	17,328,119	(48)

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

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
PROGRESS REPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1936

T A B L E 11
NUMBER AND ESTIMATED APPROVED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION,
BY STATES AND BY OPERATING STATUS OF PROJECTS

THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE NO.	STATE	ALL PROJECTS		ACTIVE PROJECTS		COMPLETED AND INACTIVE PROJECTS		LINE NO.
		NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	NUMBER	COST	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(1)	GRAND TOTAL	102,685	\$2,587,063,760	51,007	\$1,995,623,016	51,678	\$591,440,744	(1)
(2)	ALABAMA	1,416	28,676,961	865	24,629,454	551	4,047,507	(2)
(3)	ARIZONA	408	8,152,255	234	6,151,759	174	2,000,496	(3)
(4)	ARKANSAS	2,230	20,792,615	1,463	16,914,047	767	3,878,568	(4)
(5)	CALIFORNIA	4,070	137,603,359	2,125	114,748,894	1,945	22,854,465	(5)
(6)	COLORADO	1,384	31,797,207	566	20,841,210	818	10,955,997	(6)
(7)	CONNECTICUT	1,745	33,296,186	817	23,531,331	928	9,764,855	(7)
(8)	DELAWARE	145	2,030,273	61	1,425,643	84	604,630	(8)
(9)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	101	8,905,719	63	7,786,252	38	1,119,467	(9)
(10)	FLORIDA	1,334	19,364,581	591	12,776,181	743	6,588,400	(10)
(11)	GEORGIA	2,600	27,470,665	1,219	22,290,370	1,381	5,180,295	(11)
(12)	IDAHO	767	8,938,021	243	5,637,446	524	3,300,575	(12)
(13)	ILLINOIS	3,251	222,717,181	2,165	209,791,701	1,086	12,925,480	(13)
(14)	INDIANA	3,240	67,345,767	1,855	55,374,222	1,385	11,971,545	(14)
(15)	IOWA	1,761	21,144,961	993	15,700,030	768	5,444,931	(15)
(16)	KANSAS	2,658	32,566,463	1,377	22,852,560	1,281	9,713,903	(16)
(17)	KENTUCKY	1,640	27,957,854	960	24,128,583	680	3,829,271	(17)
(18)	LOUISIANA	659	37,115,689	296	34,077,429	363	3,038,260	(18)
(19)	MAINE	1,023	7,960,086	323	4,151,627	700	3,808,459	(19)
(20)	MARYLAND	561	18,004,157	341	14,383,501	220	3,620,656	(20)
(21)	MASSACHUSETTS	6,561	111,120,955	2,635	80,169,902	3,926	30,951,053	(21)
(22)	MICHIGAN	2,375	88,844,957	1,367	75,783,811	1,008	13,061,146	(22)
(23)	MINNESOTA	2,812	64,130,115	1,402	50,739,863	1,410	13,390,252	(23)
(24)	MISSISSIPPI	2,498	17,319,330	1,304	12,892,004	1,194	4,427,326	(24)
(25)	MISSOURI	2,354	64,575,968	1,251	54,321,693	1,103	10,254,275	(25)
(26)	MONTANA	922	14,571,610	474	10,997,288	448	3,574,322	(26)
(27)	NEBRASKA	1,350	18,142,623	708	14,934,288	642	3,208,335	(27)
(28)	NEVADA	184	1,952,220	89	1,371,940	95	580,280	(28)
(29)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	663	6,583,115	356	4,963,689	307	1,619,426	(29)
(30)	NEW JERSEY	3,590	91,746,297	1,765	71,545,787	1,825	20,200,510	(30)
(31)	NEW MEXICO	811	9,998,540	338	6,401,024	473	3,597,516	(31)
(32)	NEW YORK CITY	556	373,122,064	352	235,210,254	204	137,911,810	(32)
(33)	NEW YORK STATE (EXCL. N.Y.C.)	5,090	123,382,521	2,291	88,396,023	2,799	34,986,498	(33)
(34)	NORTH CAROLINA	1,526	17,617,770	841	13,656,968	685	3,960,802	(34)
(35)	NORTH DAKOTA	1,394	18,920,759	798	16,006,763	596	2,913,996	(35)
(36)	OHIO	9,436	172,150,036	3,034	115,457,549	6,402	56,692,487	(36)
(37)	OKLAHOMA	1,683	41,196,268	858	34,128,637	825	7,067,631	(37)
(38)	OREGON	945	19,052,538	286	14,739,110	659	4,313,428	(38)
(39)	PENNSYLVANIA	7,472	274,823,381	3,945	224,064,553	3,527	50,758,828	(39)
(40)	RHODE ISLAND	587	12,895,339	223	9,691,816	364	3,203,523	(40)
(41)	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,308	14,348,745	804	12,541,231	504	1,807,514	(41)
(42)	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,474	20,511,780	960	17,397,139	514	3,114,641	(42)
(43)	TENNESSEE	1,502	26,338,831	920	21,864,862	582	4,473,969	(43)
(44)	TEXAS	3,649	47,897,138	1,453	34,146,289	2,196	13,750,849	(44)
(45)	UTAH	938	11,112,502	428	7,420,918	510	3,691,584	(45)
(46)	VERMONT	723	3,780,325	332	1,999,483	391	1,780,842	(46)
(47)	VIRGINIA	2,045	16,616,788	1,173	13,338,844	872	3,277,944	(47)
(48)	WASHINGTON	1,448	29,310,217	589	22,334,487	859	6,975,730	(48)
(49)	WEST VIRGINIA	1,616	39,254,394	1,090	32,175,892	526	7,078,502	(49)
(50)	WISCONSIN	3,680	67,514,151	2,120	55,038,550	1,560	12,475,601	(50)
(51)	WYOMING	477	4,592,483	241	2,900,119	236	1,692,364	(51)
(52)	HAWAII	23	1,800,000	23	1,800,000	-	-	(52)

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING GENERAL RELIEF AND AMOUNT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF EXTENDED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS, BY STATES

JUNE AND JULY 1936

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

LINE No.	STATE	NUMBER OF CASES			AMOUNT OF RELIEF EXTENDED TO CASES			LINE No.
		JUNE	JULY	PERCENT CHANGE	JUNE	JULY	PERCENT CHANGE	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	ALABAMA	3,405	2,707	- 20.5	\$ 16,774	\$ 16,851	+ 0.5	(1)
(2)	ARIZONA	4,358	4,485	+ 2.9	71,500	76,956	+ 7.6	(2)
(3)	ARKANSAS	4,051	2,929	- 27.7	19,631	12,750	- 35.1	(3)
(4)	CONNECTICUT	19,347	19,132	- 1.1	411,616	405,237	- 1.5	(4)
(5)	DELAWARE	64	322	+403.1	166	5,906	+3457.8	(5)
(6)	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,988	3,278	- 17.8	152,222	37,892	- 75.1	(6)
(7)	FLORIDA	10,093	10,114	+ 0.2	72,298	75,758	+ 4.8	(7)
(8)	GEORGIA	17,107	17,756	+ 3.8	125,660	120,370	- 4.2	(8)
(9)	IDAHO	2,292	1,695	- 26.0	29,339	16,653	- 43.2	(9)
(10)	ILLINOIS A/	146,179	144,781	- 1.0	3,528,916	2,228,100	- 36.9	(10)
(11)	INDIANA	34,050	33,597	- 1.3	443,637	431,635	- 2.7	(11)
(12)	KANSAS	18,602	18,021	- 3.1	212,611	213,762	+ 0.5	(12)
(13)	MARYLAND	5,074	4,942	- 2.6	93,462	111,362	+ 19.2	(13)
(14)	MASSACHUSETTS	65,432	63,584	- 2.8	1,602,002	1,621,669	+ 1.2	(14)
(15)	MICHIGAN	60,890	58,370	- 4.1	1,255,979	1,254,088	- 0.2	(15)
(16)	MINNESOTA	28,467	26,086	- 8.4	620,318	600,183	- 3.2	(16)
(17)	MISSOURI	17,578	17,735	+ 0.9	245,093	254,580	+ 3.9	(17)
(18)	NEVADA	960	938	- 2.3	14,985	14,193	- 5.3	(18)
(19)	NEW HAMPSHIRE	7,085	6,626	- 6.5	170,545	154,409	- 9.5	(19)
(20)	NEW MEXICO	5,627	5,218	- 7.3	40,131	40,222	+ 0.2	(20)
(21)	NEW YORK	316,322	295,704	- 6.5	9,843,446	9,550,166	- 3.0	(21)
(22)	NORTH DAKOTA	8,031	7,690	- 4.2	131,826	120,756	- 8.4	(22)
(23)	OHIO	108,535	103,907	- 4.3	1,804,163	1,743,941	- 3.3	(23)
(24)	OREGON B/	8,814	7,098	- 19.5	154,896	126,228	- 18.5	(24)
(25)	PENNSYLVANIA	195,674	190,718	- 2.5	5,416,116	5,497,567	+ 1.5	(25)
(26)	RHODE ISLAND	7,382	8,082	+ 9.5	186,837	233,753	+ 25.1	(26)
(27)	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,655	5,632	- 0.4	44,206	42,937	- 2.9	(27)
(28)	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,293	6,603	+ 4.9	79,064	81,568	+ 3.2	(28)
(29)	UTAH	3,681	3,625	- 1.5	59,880	60,848	+ 1.6	(29)
(30)	VERMONT	2,739	2,836	+ 3.5	35,002	40,345	+ 15.3	(30)
(31)	WASHINGTON	13,400	10,278	- 23.3	163,350	121,240	- 25.8	(31)
(32)	WEST VIRGINIA	24,642	23,624	- 4.1	230,531	261,246	+ 13.3	(32)
(33)	WISCONSIN	35,270	33,536	- 4.9	670,687	630,606	- 6.0	(33)
(34)	WYOMING	1,248	1,236	- 1.0	35,208	34,497	- 2.0	(34)
(35)	TOTAL REPORTED FOR 34 STATES	1,192,335	1,142,885	- 4.1	\$27,982,099	\$26,238,294	- 6.2	(35)
STATES REPORTING FOR PART OF TERRITORY C/								
(36)	CALIFORNIA	49,811	47,954	- 3.7	1,289,812	1,207,113	- 6.4	(36)
(37)	COLORADO	3,752	3,601	- 4.0	79,522	65,716	- 17.4	(37)
(38)	KENTUCKY	1,253	1,247	- 0.5	20,209	20,729	+ 2.6	(38)
(39)	MAINE	2,098	1,956	- 6.8	41,069	40,032	- 2.5	(39)
(40)	NEBRASKA	2,101	2,010	- 4.3	22,731	24,924	+ 9.6	(40)
(41)	NEW JERSEY	12,164	11,441	- 5.9	266,391	276,692	- 2.7	(41)
(42)	TOTAL REPORTED FOR 40 STATES	1,263,514	1,211,094	- 4.1	\$29,721,833	\$27,875,500	- 6.2	(42)
(43)	ESTIMATED TOTAL - CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES C/	1,550,000	1,450,000	- 6.5	\$33,000,000	\$30,650,000	- 7.1	(43)

A/ DATA FOR JULY INCLUDE SOME LOCAL POOR RELIEF THAT HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED IN PREVIOUS MONTHS.

B/ PRELIMINARY.

C/ ESTIMATES FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ARE TENTATIVE AND SUBJECT TO REVISION UPON RECEIPT OF ADDITIONAL DATA. THESE ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON REASONABLE COMPLETE REPORTS SUBMITTED BY 34 STATES AND SUCH PARTIAL INFORMATION AS IS AVAILABLE FOR THE REMAINING 15 STATES. SIX STATES OF THE LATTER GROUP SUBMITTED COMPLETE INFORMATION FOR A PORTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTIES. INFORMATION FOR THE OTHER NINE STATES IS LARGELY DEFICIENT. A STATEMENT DESCRIBING THE DATA REPORTED FOR THESE 15 STATES APPEARS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

T A B L E 12 (CONTINUED)

COMMENTS ON INCOMPLETE DATA REPORTED FOR 15 STATES FOR JUNE AND JULY 1936

CALIFORNIA — THE COMPLETE AND COMPARABLE FIGURES SHOWN IN THE TABLE COVER ONLY LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO COUNTIES, WHOSE COMBINED POPULATION REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY 50 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION. IN ADDITION, 12,038 CASES RECEIVING \$349,719 THROUGH THE STATE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WERE REPORTED FOR THE STATE, EXCLUDING LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO COUNTIES, FOR JUNE, AND 10,364 CASES RECEIVING \$332,549 THROUGH THE STATE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION WERE REPORTED FOR JULY. THESE DATA WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE TABLE SINCE THEY DID NOT INCLUDE ALL RELIEF EXTENDED TO UNEMPLOYABLE CASES BY PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES FROM LOCAL PUBLIC FUNDS.

COLORADO — DATA SHOWN IN THE TABLE RELATE TO DENVER COUNTY WHICH REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY 28 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION.

IOWA — FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 14,523 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$221,378, AND FOR JULY, 14,894 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$225,067. THESE DATA DO NOT INCLUDE A CONSIDERABLE VOLUME OF RELIEF EXTENDED BY LOCAL AGENCIES FROM LOCAL PUBLIC FUNDS.

KENTUCKY — DATA SHOWN IN THE TABLE COVER GENERAL RELIEF EXTENDED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS BY THE MUNICIPAL BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE WHOSE POPULATION REPRESENTS ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION.

LOUISIANA — REPORTS FOR JUNE AND JULY COVERING RELIEF EXTENDED FROM LOCAL PUBLIC FUNDS HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED. NO RELIEF FROM FEDERAL FUNDS WAS EXTENDED DURING THESE MONTHS.

MAINE — COMPARABLE DATA SHOWN IN THE TABLE COVER ONLY THE CITIES OF BANGOR, LEWISTON, AND PORTLAND, WHOSE COMBINED POPULATION REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY 17 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION. IN ADDITION, 3,825 CASES RECEIVING \$86,201 WERE REPORTED FOR A NUMBER OF SCATTERED MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OUTSIDE OF THESE CITIES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, AND 2,707 CASES RECEIVING \$62,071 WERE REPORTED FOR A NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS FOR JULY. THESE DATA WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE TABLE SINCE MANY MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS REPORTING FOR JUNE WERE NOT IDENTICAL WITH THOSE REPORTING FOR JULY.

MISSISSIPPI — REPORTS FOR JUNE AND JULY COVERING RELIEF EXTENDED TO UNEMPLOYABLE CASES BY LOCAL POOR RELIEF AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED. NO RELIEF WAS EXTENDED FROM FEDERAL FUNDS DURING THESE MONTHS.

MONTANA — FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1,635 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$25,814, AND FOR JULY, 1,431 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$19,893. THESE DATA DO NOT INCLUDE RELIEF EXTENDED BY LOCAL AGENCIES FROM LOCAL PUBLIC FUNDS.

NEBRASKA — FIGURES INCLUDE INFORMATION ONLY FOR COUNTIES WHICH HAVE SUBMITTED REPORTS TO THE STATE ERA. THE COMPARABLE FIGURES SHOWN IN THE TABLE FOR JUNE AND JULY REPRESENT 34 COUNTIES (OUT OF A TOTAL OF 93) WHOSE COMBINED POPULATION AMOUNTS TO AROUND 45 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION. IN ADDITION, 469 CASES RECEIVING \$7,034 WERE REPORTED FOR 9 COUNTIES FOR JUNE ONLY, AND 356 CASES RECEIVING \$486 WERE REPORTED FOR 6 COUNTIES FOR JULY ONLY. THESE DATA WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.

NEW JERSEY — ALL COUNTY OFFICES OF THE ERA WERE CLOSED AS OF APRIL 15 AND THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF REVERTED TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES. DATA SHOWN IN THE TABLE COVER ONLY THE CITY OF NEWARK FOR WHICH COMPLETE DATA ARE AVAILABLE AND WHOSE POPULATION REPRESENTS ABOUT 11 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION. INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL RELIEF AGENCIES OUTSIDE OF NEWARK FOR JUNE AND JULY HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED TO DATE. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT REASONABLY COMPLETE REPORTS ON A STATE-WIDE BASIS WILL BE SUBMITTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE BY THE STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION WHICH WAS ORGANIZED IN JULY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ALLOCATING STATE RELIEF FUNDS TO THE MUNICIPALITIES AND COLLECTING RELIEF STATISTICS.

NORTH CAROLINA — THE STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS DISCONTINUED NEARLY ALL RELIEF OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING DECEMBER 1935. CASES REMOVED FROM THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ROLLS BECAME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LOCAL RELIEF AGENCIES, BUT NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED COVERING ACTIVITIES OF THESE AGENCIES. FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$67 FROM BALANCES OF FERA FUNDS, AND FOR JULY, 31 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$414 FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

OKLAHOMA — DURING JANUARY THE COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR CASES REMOVED FROM THE FERA ROLLS. ONLY RELIEF ACTIVITIES FINANCED WITH BALANCES OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER THE EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE FERA. NO RELIEF WAS EXTENDED FROM FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER THAT PROGRAM DURING JUNE AND JULY AND NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FOR THESE MONTHS.

TENNESSEE — REPORTS FOR MAY, JUNE, AND JULY CONCERNING RELIEF ACTIVITIES OF THE TENNESSEE WELFARE COMMISSION AND INDEPENDENT LOCAL AGENCIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED. ONLY RELIEF ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE TENNESSEE WELFARE COMMISSION WERE REPORTED TO THE FERA FOR APRIL AND PRECEDING MONTHS.

TEXAS — THE STATE RELIEF COMMISSION STOPPED ISSUING GENERAL RELIEF ON JULY 1 DUE TO THE EXHAUSTION OF STATE FUNDS. NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED COVERING RELIEF EXTENDED BY LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES FROM LOCAL FUNDS DURING JULY. IN JUNE, 35,795 UNEMPLOYABLE CASES RECEIVED \$312,507 FROM THE STATE RELIEF COMMISSION OUT OF STATE FUNDS, AND 10,294 EMPLOYABLE CASES RECEIVED \$62,054 FROM LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES OUT OF LOCAL FUNDS.

VIRGINIA — REPORTS RECEIVED FOR JUNE AND JULY COVER RELIEF TO EMPLOYABLE CASES FINANCED FROM THE GRANTS MADE BY THE STATE ERA AND DO NOT INCLUDE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNTY AND CITY WELFARE BOARDS AND OTHER RELIEF AGENCIES NOT FINANCED FROM STATE ERA GRANTS. FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 3,014 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$26,448 AND FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1,846 CASES WERE REPORTED AS RECEIVING \$6,150.

