

REPORT ON
PROGRESS OF
THE WORKS
PROGRAM

March 1937

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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FOREWORD

The Works Program has been the instrument for giving work to the unemployed. In reviewing first the efforts to provide security for the unemployed and other groups in need, this report indicates the setting in which the Works Program has operated. Following sections deal with various aspects of the Program: the work accomplished, the employment provided, the projects operated, and the funds expended. The nature of the activities of participating agencies is also discussed. Detailed statistics presented in the appendix supplement the body of the report.

In creating the Works Progress Administration by Executive Order No. 7034, dated May 6, 1935, the President made it responsible to him for the honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole. To this end the Works Progress Administration was empowered to formulate and require uniform periodic reports of the progress on all projects and to formulate and administer a system of uniform periodic reports of the employment on projects. Information derived from such records forms the basis of this report.

For their willing cooperation in supplying materials used in this report, recognition is given to the various agencies participating in the Works Program. Data relating to obligations incurred and expenditures made have been drawn from reports of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits of the Treasury Department.

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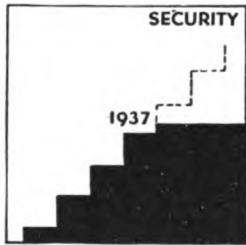
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Security Programs



During the last several years the Federal Government has been formulating and putting into operation a program of security for the underprivileged of America, two principal features of which are the Social Security Act and the Works Program. In order to

weigh the adequacy of these measures in achieving security, it is necessary to consider them in the light not only of their historical backgrounds and their recent progress, but also in the light of the unemployment problem with which they will have to cope either directly or indirectly.

Under the Social Security Act the Federal Government is providing financial assistance to States having approved plans for aid to such classes of unemployable persons as the destitute aged, the blind, and mothers with dependent children. Through these public-assistance provisions of the act, benefits were being provided, in January 1937, for 1,149,000 aged persons, 29,400 blind persons, and 115,000 families with dependent children. In future years, when the Social Security Act is in full effect, old-age benefits and unemployment compensation will also play an important part in the security system.

Under the Works Program 2,884,000 persons were receiving employment as of February 20, 1937; of these, 2,147,000 were employed by the Works Progress Administration. In addition to the persons benefiting under the Social Security Act and the Works Program, the Resettlement Administration was aiding more than 200,000 rural families by means of grants as well as a large number of additional families through loan agreements, and the States and localities were granting direct relief to over 1,600,000 families and single persons.

Relief Prior to 1933

The present status of the Federal programs to promote security is best understood in the light of antecedent conditions and measures. It is often overlooked in discussions of the relief problem that even prior to 1929 unemployment of varying intensity was an integral part of our economic order and that relief needs had been expanding steadily for decades. Estimates of unemployment by Paul Douglas covering the period from 1897 to 1926 for four major industries show an average of 10 percent unemployed. Even in such relatively prosperous years as 1923 and 1926 there were more than 1,500,000 persons out of

work in the United States. Another fact not generally recognized is that in the decades preceding the recent depression relief expenditures rose constantly. Public relief expenditures in 16 major cities increased from \$1,500,000 in 1911 to \$20,000,000 in 1928.

In some respects the recent depression merely accentuated previous unemployment and relief difficulties, but the increased size of the problem forced a reorganization of the methods used in dealing with these difficulties. Changes were inevitable in any event; the depression merely hastened their development.

Prior to the depression which began in 1929, the poor laws of the various States alone provided legislation for the public care of needy persons. These statutes were designed primarily to care for unemployable persons and the aid given was usually limited to almshouse care, burial, medical care, and small amounts of outdoor relief. Administrative and financial responsibility for the operation of this system was centered in the political subdivisions of the States (the counties, towns, and cities) on the theory that destitution was distinctly a local problem and responsibility. In most urban localities this aid was supplemented by private charity.

Generally speaking, it was considered desirable to make public relief as unattractive as possible on the assumption that adequate relief would encourage idleness. Even before 1929, however, State legislatures were beginning to recognize that certain classes of needy individuals, such as mothers with dependent children, the blind, the aged, and veterans, were entitled to more adequate public assistance. Recognition of this resulted in the passage of special legislation for these classes in a number of States, a development which later was given added impetus through the Social Security Act.

The status of public relief in 1929 may be summarized briefly. All States had poor-relief laws. Veterans' relief legislation had been provided in 44 States and assistance for the blind in 22 States. Assistance to the aged was accorded in only 10 States. All but five States had provisions for aid to dependent children in their own homes, and all but three had laws making possible the care of children in foster homes and institutions. No State had enacted unemployment compensation legislation. With the exception of veterans' relief and care of dependent children by agencies or institutions, local political subdivisions generally were charged with responsibility for administering and financing the various types of aid.

This system soon proved incapable of meeting adequately the shock of a major depression. Shortly after the crisis of 1929 large numbers of the unemployed were forced to apply for relief. In the latter part of 1931 State emergency relief administrations were set up in four States, and many more were created in 1932. During this period States and localities found it increasingly difficult to collect taxes or to borrow money, and private contributions were inadequate to meet the new need.

It was not until 1932, however, that the Federal Government took steps implicitly recognizing the national character of the unemployment relief problem. In that year Federal cotton and wheat were donated to destitute persons through the Red Cross, and the Emergency Relief and Construction Act was passed authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend \$300,000,000 to States and localities for emergency relief.

Relief Under the F. E. R. A. and the C. W. A.

The necessity of further and more substantial Federal aid was recognized in May 1933 with the passage of the Federal Emergency Relief Act. This act established the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and made available \$500,000,000 for grants to the States. By the fall of 1933 State emergency relief administrations were functioning in every State and were receiving grants from the F. E. R. A. This grant-in-aid relationship for emergency relief continued in active operation through 1935. The program was essentially a local relief program, operated by local officials, but financed largely by Federal and State funds.

From the beginning of the F. E. R. A. program, several major objectives were continually stressed. Outstanding among these was the effort made to provide relief throughout the country in accord with adequate standards. Other major objectives included the encouragement of work programs for employable relief persons—already widely developed by local relief organizations—and a sufficient diversification of the program to insure differentiated care for the special groups of persons whose problems and needs merited such treatment.

One of the principal reasons for the establishment of the F. E. R. A. was the fact that relief funds in many localities were insufficient. The Administration therefore adjusted its grants to States so as to effect a gradual leveling upward of relief allowances in areas where relief was particularly inadequate. Under the F. E. R. A. the average amounts of relief extended per family for the country as a whole increased from \$15.15 in May 1933 to a peak of \$30.45 in January 1935. These averages obscure the differences between the amounts received by families wholly dependent on relief and by those receiving only supple-

mentary assistance. They also ignore the fact that many families received relief during only part of the month and, therefore, understate the average amounts received by families completely dependent upon relief throughout the entire month. Generally, it may be said that although actual physical suffering was prevented under the F. E. R. A., adequate relief was not achieved.

Work relief.—During the summer of 1933 an average of more than a million persons were receiving aid through work on local work programs. This work relief, however, suffered from a number of defects. The earnings were low, some of the projects were of limited social value, and the projects in general were not sufficiently diversified to provide work in keeping with the past job experiences of the persons employed.

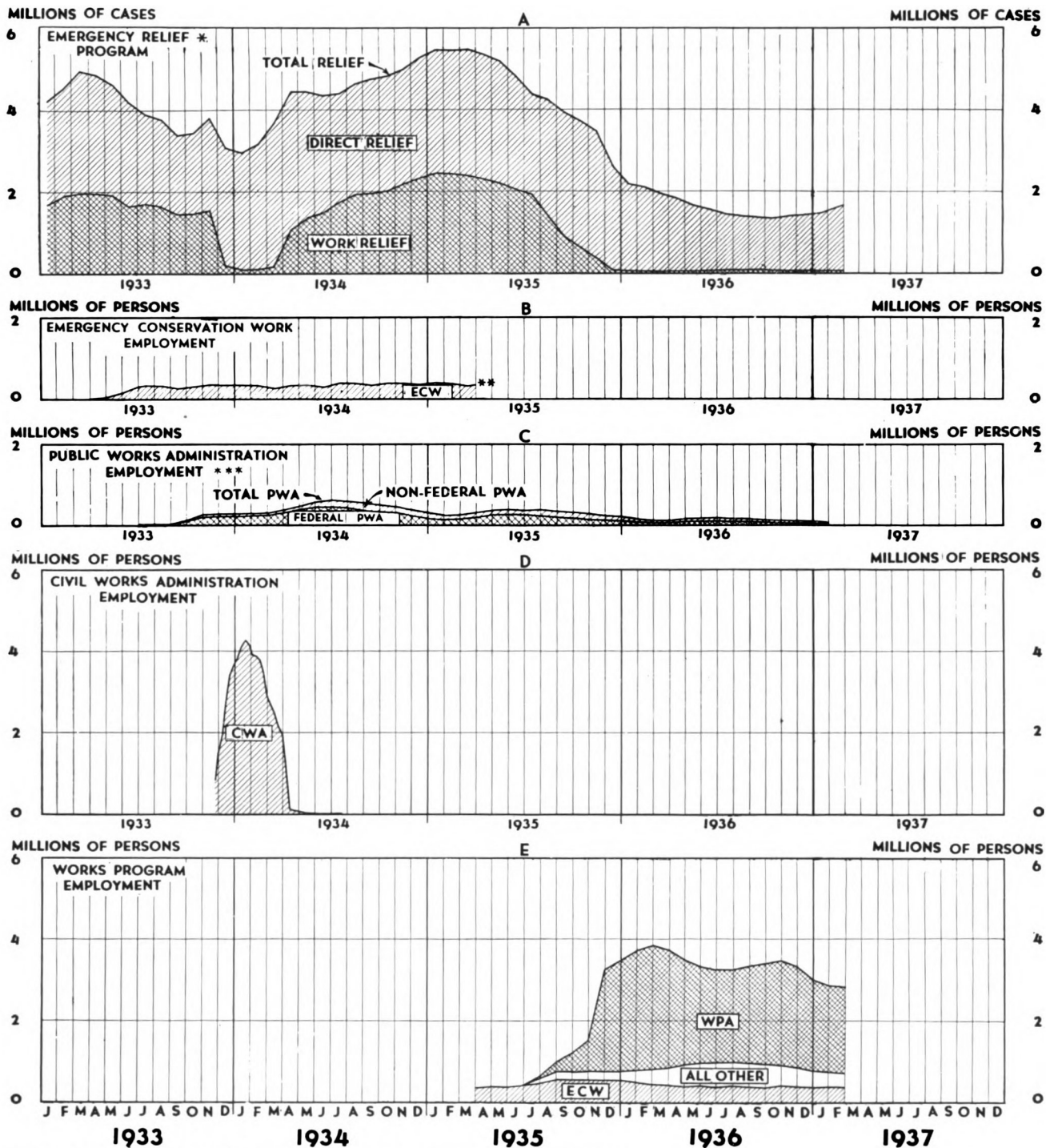
To remedy these defects, to meet the critical unemployment needs of the winter, and to promote recovery through the injection of purchasing power into the economic system in a short period of time, the Federal Government inaugurated the Civil Works Program early in the winter of 1933–34. In contrast with F. E. R. A. operations, this was a Federal program with Federal funds supplemented by State and local sponsoring agencies. The peak of employment under this first Federal mass employment program was reached during the week ending January 18, 1934, at which time 4,260,000 persons were at work. Approximately half of the persons employed were taken from relief rolls. The Civil Works Program had been designed primarily as a winter work-relief measure and its liquidation was practically completed by the early part of April 1934. It contributed valuable experience for the conduct of later work programs.

Although work relief was almost entirely discontinued by State emergency relief administrations during the period of active operation of the C. W. A., a large number of direct relief cases continued to be cared for by these agencies. With the close of C. W. A. activity the emergency work relief program of the F. E. R. A. and the States was begun. The total number of cases receiving emergency relief under the general relief program grew from 4,261,000 in June 1934 to a maximum of 5,276,000 in January 1935. Work relief employees averaged more than 2,000,000 per month from October 1934 through June 1935, with a maximum of 2,446,000 in January 1935.

Special programs.—In addition to the general relief program, the F. E. R. A. developed certain special programs to meet some of the problems peculiar to such special groups as farmers, teachers, transient persons, and youths. The rural rehabilitation program, inaugurated in April 1934, was one such undertaking. Its purpose was to enable farm families on relief, through direction and assistance in the form of tools, equipment, and working capital, to become wholly or largely self-sustaining. This activity was transferred to the Resettlement Administration on

CHART I

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND WORK PROGRAMS



* SINCE AUGUST 1935 THERE HAS BEEN INCLUDED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PERSONS, VARYING FROM MONTH TO MONTH, WHO RECEIVED WORKS PROGRAM PAY CHECKS AT SOME TIME DURING THE MONTH, AND WHO ALSO RECEIVED RELIEF—A DUPLICATION RESULTING LARGELY FROM TRANSFERS OF THESE PERSONS BETWEEN GENERAL RELIEF AND THE WORKS PROGRAM.

** ECW CONTINUED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM IN SECTION E
*** DOES NOT INCLUDE PWA EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

June 30, 1935, and has since been carried forward by that organization.

The emergency education program was begun in October 1933 to aid teachers who were both unemployed and destitute, and later included general adult education, literacy classes, vocational education and rehabilitation, parent and worker education, and nursery school work. Employment reached a peak in March 1935 of over 44,000 persons. This program was transferred to the Works Progress Administration under which it has been further developed.

In July 1933 the Transient Division of the F. E. R. A. was established. Forty States had instituted transient programs by January 1934, and the first mid-monthly census taken as of February 15, 1934, revealed that 92,000 transient families and single persons were under care. The number averaged almost 300,000 transient persons during the winter of 1934-35. Under the Works Program provision for transients is included in regular work project activities.

The special needs of young persons were recognized by the establishment of a college student-aid program, begun experimentally in Minnesota in December 1933 and extended throughout the country in February 1934. This program provided part-time employment for college students who otherwise would not have been able to continue their education. During the winter of 1934-35 an average of more than 100,000 students were aided per month. Since June 1935 student aid has been conducted by the N. Y. A., under which it has been expanded to include high-school and graduate college students.

In summary, the F. E. R. A. succeeded in raising relief standards throughout the country, in attaining diversification in programs, and in improving work-relief projects and extending them so that in the aggregate they provided work for a substantial proportion of the employable persons receiving relief.

Current Programs

In his message to Congress on January 4, 1935, President Roosevelt analyzed the relief situation and outlined the roles which he conceived should be played in the future by the States and localities, and the Federal Government. Unemployable persons were held to be a local responsibility, and States and localities were urged to resume their traditional responsibility for this group of relief persons. The President pointed out, however, that "the security legislation which I shall propose to the Congress will, I am confident, be of assistance to local effort in the care of this type of case." Employable persons, on the other hand, were held to be a Federal responsibility since "this group was the victim of a Nation-wide depression caused by conditions which were not local but national."

Congressional approval of the President's proposals was given through the passage of the Emergency Re-

lief Appropriation Act of 1935 and the Social Security Act. During the latter part of 1935 Federal grants for direct relief were discontinued and the States and localities have since assumed sole responsibility for the care of unemployable persons (with Federal grants under the Social Security Act for certain types of assistance).

The Works Program.—In order to achieve the purpose for which the Works Program was established—to provide jobs for 3,500,000 workers—various agencies of the Federal Government joined forces. The Federal units participating in the Works Program include bureaus of regular Government departments and independent establishments engaged in activities which could be expanded through the employment of relief workers, previously established emergency agencies such as the Public Works Administration and Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps), and newly created agencies designed primarily for Works Program participation—the Resettlement, Rural Electrification, and Works Progress Administrations. The W. P. A. has the dual function of operating non-Federal, locally sponsored, work projects and of effecting the necessary coordination of all agencies participating in the Works Program.

These agencies undertook a wide variety of coordinated projects ranging from many kinds of construction work (which constitutes roughly three-quarters of the projects) to art, education, and research. In addition to the operation of regular projects employing as many as possible of the available workers at their accustomed occupations, Works Program activities include the provision of aid in cases of emergency and disaster. The services of many workers were used during periods of immediate danger from floods in both 1936 and 1937, and also to a large extent in the work of cleaning away debris and repairing damage after the floods had subsided. Similarly, during the serious drought of 1936, the W. P. A., the Resettlement Administration, and other agencies cooperated in providing financial aid, through work relief or other measures, to farmers in the emergency drought areas.

Funds for carrying out the Works Program have been provided under three appropriation acts. The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, which initiated the Program, made available up to \$4,880,000,000; the E. R. A. Act of 1936, \$1,425,000,000; and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937, \$789,000,000. Expenditures of Federal funds have been made largely for direct labor costs, with the sponsors of projects paying for varying proportions of the other expenses such as are incurred for materials, supplies, and equipment.

Total Works Program employment on projects of W. P. A., Emergency Conservation Work (C. C. C.), and all other Federal agencies reached a peak of approximately 3,840,000 persons during the latter

part of February and early March 1936. About 78 percent of the total, or more than 3,000,000 persons, were employed by the W. P. A., more than 450,000 by E. C. W., and almost 400,000 by other Federal agencies. Throughout most of the period of Works Program operation the W. P. A. has provided between 70 and 80 percent of the total employment. From March through June 1936 the number of persons employed under the Works Program declined gradually, but the advent of the drought reversed the trend in July. By November 1936 the number of workers began to drop again and by February 20, 1937, total employment had fallen to 2,884,000. Of this number 2,147,000 were working on W. P. A. projects.

Social Security.—Under the division of relief responsibility which was effected in 1935, the Federal Government not only accepted primary responsibility for aiding employable persons, but also undertook to assist the States in the support of certain groups of unemployables. Federal assistance to unemployable persons, in accordance with the Social Security Act of 1935, takes the form of grants to the States for public assistance to the needy aged, needy blind, and needy dependent children. In addition, the act provides for two types of assistance to which individuals are entitled without any proof of need—unemployment compensation and old-age benefits.

In order to effect higher standards of public assistance and also to liberalize certain phases of public aid and extend coverage, the Social Security Board requires for approval of State plans State-wide operation, State participation in financing, and State responsibility for the actual administration or the supervision of administration of aid to the needy. To encourage the payment of more adequate benefits, the Federal Government has assumed the responsibility of granting the States amounts proportional to those which the States themselves contribute for distribution to the various groups of needy individuals.

Aid to dependent children.—Although some aid was being extended to dependent children prior to the enactment of Social Security legislation, the majority of the States' laws were not mandatory and during the depression many localities had become unable or were unwilling to continue paying benefits. In the early summer of 1935 it was estimated that 358,000 families on Federal relief had no adult male breadwinners. Attention was focused on the need for special aid to this group when the F. E. R. A. was terminated and the States became responsible for the care of all unemployable persons.

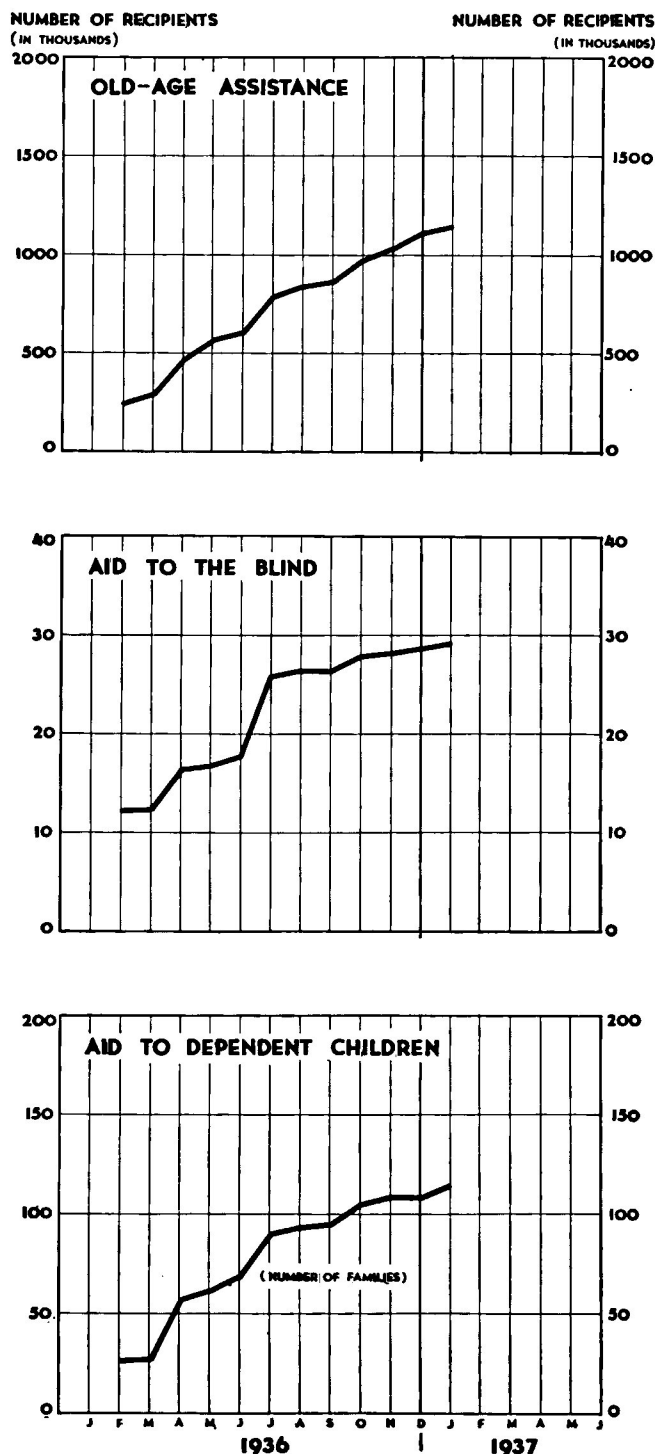
The Social Security Act provides for Federal contribution of one-third of the State's outlay for the care of dependent children.¹ In any month the

Government's contribution may not exceed \$6 for one child and \$4 for each additional child in a home. By

CHART 2

RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN STATES
HAVING PLANS APPROVED BY THE SOCIAL
SECURITY BOARD AND ADMINISTERING FED-
ERAL FUNDS BY TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

FEBRUARY 1936 TO JANUARY 1937



¹ The Act also provides for grants to States to extend maternal and child welfare services, services to crippled children, and other services for the protection and care of "homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent."

December 15, 1936, 26 States and the District of Columbia were operating approved plans for aid to dependent children and two States were awaiting approval of plans. Twenty-five of the States had received Federal funds for the fiscal year 1937.

In a year the number of families with dependent children, aided under approved plans, has increased approximately fourfold, from 25,568 in February 1936 to 114,888 in January 1937. The total Federal, State, and local funds expended (exclusive of administrative expenses) have risen over the same period from \$602,865 to \$3,176,955. Average benefits per child amounted to \$10.88 in January 1937.

Aid to the blind.—According to the Census of 1930 approximately 63,500 persons in the United States were blind; the inclusion of individuals with seriously impaired vision would probably bring the total to more than 100,000. According to the same census 70 percent of the blind were over 45 years of age and 45 percent over 65.

The Social Security Act provides for Federal assistance equal to one-half of the total benefits paid to blind persons not in institutions. The Government's share may not exceed \$15 per person per month. Sixteen of the 29 States in which provision had existed for the blind in 1935 had received approval of their plans by October 1936. In addition, 6 States and the District of Columbia which had no legislation for aid to the blind in 1935 were operating approved plans. By January 1937, plans had been approved for 27 States and the District of Columbia, one State was still awaiting approval, and 25 States had received grants for the fiscal year 1937.

In January 1937 more persons were being cared for under approved plans than had been cared for under State provisions prior to the passage of the Social Security Act—29,403 persons for whom \$750,436 had been expended in one month. The average benefit was \$25.52 per month.

Old-age assistance.—Old-age-assistance laws have been rapidly adopted in the last half dozen years and the number of persons covered has expanded greatly. During the period from 1931 to 1934 the number of persons receiving pensions increased from 76,663 to 235,265. Although this increase was substantial, it did not include all the needy aged, for the relief census of October 1933 showed 477,230 persons on relief who were 65 years of age or older. During the period of Federal relief grants to the States many persons were undoubtedly shifted so as to receive aid under the emergency relief programs.

By January 1937, 42 States had enacted legislation in conformity with Social Security Act standards; that is, the laws were mandatory on all political subdivisions, a person could claim relief at 65,² and residence requirements were not too stringent. The

Federal Government encourages the States to enact conforming laws by offering to pay half the benefits, up to a maximum of \$15.

In States conducting programs in cooperation with the Social Security Board recipients of old-age pensions numbered 245,430 in February 1936. By January 1937 the number had increased to 1,148,910 persons. Total outlays rose from \$3,724,829 to \$21,615,933 during the same period. The average benefit amounted to \$15.18 in February 1936 and to \$18.81 in January 1937 but has not approached the total which would elicit maximum Federal aid.

Old-age benefits.—The two types of assistance provided under the Social Security Act to which individuals are entitled without proof of need (unemployment compensation and old-age benefits) are distinguishable from the public-assistance programs described above in that they are primarily intended for employable persons. Both unemployment compensation and old-age benefits are designed to stabilize income—the former during periods of unemployment, and the latter during the period of old age, beginning for insurance purposes at the age of 65. Old-age insurance will supplement and at the same time reduce the need for old-age pensions.

Under the old-age-insurance plan, taxes are levied equally on both employers and employees and are assessed upon that portion of the workers' remuneration which does not exceed \$3,000 a year. Certain types of workers are excluded from the plan—those in agriculture, domestic service, casual labor, maritime service, Federal, State, and local government service and those working for nonprofit organizations. In addition, employees in rail transportation are excluded because of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935.

Persons falling within the scope of the act and making the required contributions during their working years become eligible for monthly annuities at the age of 65. There are, of course, certain qualifications. First, a claimant must have been employed during each of at least 5 years, and, second, he must have received in all at least \$2,000 in wages or salaries. The scale of monthly annuities is to be computed on the basis of earnings received, and will range from \$10 to \$85.

Although old-age insurance will in the future decrease the number of potential pensioners, it will not eliminate the need for pensions. It has been estimated that almost half the gainfully occupied workers in 1930 will not come under the old-age-insurance plan. Aged persons in excluded occupations and aged self-employed individuals have no recourse to insurance benefits. Wives who survive their husbands and who receive a lump-sum settlement may require pensions to supplement this amount. Even if the insured person lives, his benefits may be inadequate to support other aged members of his family, in which case it will be necessary for the State to supplement

²The Social Security Act requires that, by 1940, State laws must lower the age requirement to 65.

insurance by pension. Moreover, in view of the facts that insurance will not be payable until 1942, and that insurance annuities will, on the average, be comparatively small, considerable reliance will have to be placed on old-age pensions.

Unemployment compensation.—The Social Security Act itself does not establish a system of unemployment compensation, but it does attempt to encourage the setting up of State plans that meet certain minimum requirements. This is accomplished by crediting employers for contributions to mandatory State systems of unemployment insurance as an offset against a special Federal tax on pay rolls. The Federal tax applies exclusively to employers and not to employees and is levied on all salaries, irrespective of size.

Employers in every industry are exempted if they have not employed at least eight workers during 20 weeks of a given year. In addition, seven groups of labor are excluded from taxation, no matter what the total employment has been. These are agriculture, domestic service in a private home, shipping within the navigable waters of the United States, service of members of the immediate family (except where the children are over 21 and the parents' establishment meets other necessary requirements), service of the Federal Government (or one of its instrumentalities) and of State and local governments, and service of agencies not operated for profit.

The employer is permitted to credit as an offset the amount which he contributes under an approved State unemployment insurance fund, but such credits may not exceed nine-tenths of the Federal tax for that year. In those States where plans have not been approved or do not exist, the employers covered by the tax will make their contributions directly to the Federal Treasury.

Benefits are not to be paid for two years, but once payment begins, the disbursement of benefits will be made through public employment offices or other agencies approved by the Social Security Board.

General relief.—A third aspect of the present method of relieving destitution is represented by the general relief programs of the various States. By December 1935 all States had been notified of the amounts of their final F. E. R. A. grants and since that time the general relief programs have been a matter of State and local responsibility. The persons receiving aid under these programs are primarily the unemployables who are not receiving aid under some phase of Social Security operations but they also include employable persons who have not secured employment under the Works Program. In January 1936 about 2,218,000 families and single persons were receiving general relief in the United States. These cases represented 7,366,000 persons, or almost 6 percent of the total population. A steady decline in the number aided is reflected in the estimated total of 1,500,000 cases for December, representing 4,685,000

persons, or about 3.6 percent of the total population. Since then the estimated number of cases receiving relief has exceeded 1,600,000.

State rather than local governments have borne the major portion of the total cost of general relief since the initiation of the Works Program. The amount contributed by States during the first 6 months of 1936 was more than 40 percent greater than the amount made available by States for relief purposes during the first 6 months of 1935. Fundamental changes have also occurred in the administration of relief activities in a number of States since the inauguration of the Works Program. In general, the tendency has been to enact legislation providing for State administration or supervision of general relief as part of a unified public welfare department.

Unemployment and Social Insecurity

Although some aspects of the three major relief programs (Social Security, the Works Program, and the general relief programs of the States) bear no direct relationship to the unemployment problem, nevertheless it is generally true that unemployment made necessary the institution of these complementary activities and that the need for them will remain as long as unemployment remains a serious problem.

The present Federal interrelated system of Social Security and the Works Program must be continued unless it can be demonstrated that unemployment can be permanently reduced to insignificant levels. It is highly essential at this time to recognize clearly the probable permanence of the unemployment problem in the United States and to plan accordingly.

Extent of unemployment.—The growing need for relief and the substantial size of the unemployment problem even prior to 1929 have already been mentioned. Approximately 15,000,000 persons were unemployed in early 1933. At the present time the lowest figure generally accepted places unemployment at about 8,500,000 persons. This figure includes second and third workers in large families. As a consequence, the number of families with no member employed is considerably less than the total number of individuals unemployed.

Although it cannot be known with certainty what the immediate and more distant future will bring, it is evident that unemployment will remain at a high level during 1937. Estimated unemployment declined from 11,700,000 in January 1936 to about 9,000,000 at the end of the year.³ For the full year of 1936 the monthly average unemployment was about 9,900,000. A similar decline of 25 percent during 1937 would leave about 7,500,000 unemployed. To achieve this reduction, industry would have to

³ The unemployment figures used in this paragraph are those developed for the Committee on Economic Security by Robert Nathan. Although other authentic estimates vary somewhat from the figures used, the conclusions are substantially what would be drawn from any of the other generally accepted estimates. Differences in conclusions would be merely a matter of degree.

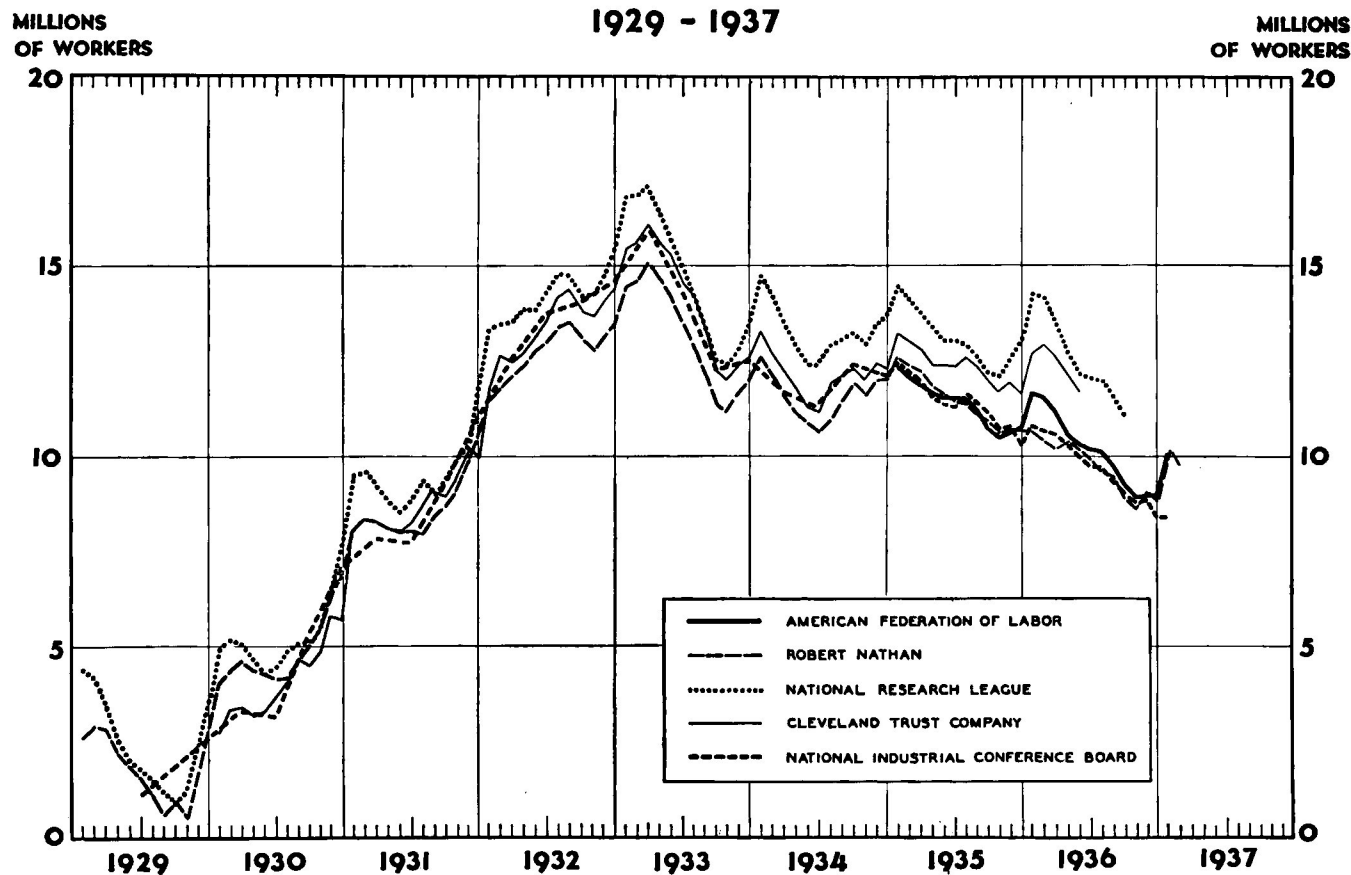
reemploy not only the 2,400,000 representing the decline in unemployment but also 500,000 representing the net annual addition to the labor supply, or a total of about 3,000,000 persons. Average employment in 1934 was almost 2,000,000 over the previous year, in 1935 almost 500,000 over 1934, and in 1936 about 2,000,000 over 1935. Since employment has not increased by 3,000,000 persons in any of these three recovery years, it is questionable whether industry will expand by this amount in 1937. Even with an increase in employment of 3,000,000, it is apparent that there would still be a substantial volume of unemployment.

Workers on relief rolls certainly do not receive all the new jobs, or even most of them.

Causes of unemployment.—In looking into the more distant future it seems inevitable that a vexing problem of unemployment must be confronted. This conviction is based on the numerous factors leading to unemployment. By far the most important are those associated with cyclical fluctuations. Any reduction in cyclical fluctuations would, of course, remove the peaks and valleys, but a large volume of unemployment would undoubtedly remain due to other causes.

Certain strategic factors in our economy tend to make stabilization more and more difficult to attain.

CHART 3
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT
1929 - 1937



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2149

Acceptance of even an optimistic forecast of 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 unemployed in 1937 presupposes nearly as great a need for a Federal works program as in 1936. It is often said that an increase in employment should produce a corresponding decline in the number of persons receiving relief. This statement overlooks the fact that not more than half the unemployed are receiving relief, and that any increase in employment can be supplied from a number of sources—the unemployed on relief, the experienced unemployed not on relief, new workers coming on the labor market, and surplus workers on the farms.

Shifts in demand tend to produce instability. Furthermore, even minor shifts in demand for consumers' goods produce intensified fluctuations in the derived demand for producers' goods. Thus a drop in demand for a consumers' good may render existing machinery capable of producing the entire amount demanded and completely shut off the demand for new machinery.

There is every indication that with growing industrialism a relatively larger part of industrial labor is being concentrated on the production of durable capital goods. Moreover, with generally rising living standards, a relatively larger volume of consumers'

goods takes the form of durable consumers' goods, such as radios, automobiles, electric refrigerators, and household electrical appliances. Instability tends to result from this factor because of the dispensable character of the wants these durable goods satisfy. The demand for these goods can be deferred for several years through the simple device of keeping the existing supply in use. Thus, with recession in the economic system, owners of automobiles defer new purchases and use their vehicles for an added period of years.

Evidence also indicates that growth in the size of the business unit increases job insecurity. Depression declines in employment are proportionally greater for workers in large firms than for those in smaller establishments.

Stability of employment is also affected by monopoly power and controlled prices. The relative price stability enjoyed by groups of large and highly centralized industries during the depression was achieved by drastic declines in production and, consequently, in employment. On the other hand, production and employment generally were more stable for those industries in which flexible prices prevailed.

These factors of durability in consumers' goods, large size of business units, and price inflexibility are mutually reinforcing, and together exert a profound influence on the extent of unemployment. When, as commonly occurs, the large-scale business unit is engaged in the production of durable goods, and is in a position to maintain prices at relatively high levels by decreasing output, the fluctuations in production and employment become enormous. On the other hand, in nondurable goods industries where the business units are smaller, competition is keen, prices are relatively flexible, and production and employment fluctuate much less.

In addition to the factors noted above, technological changes contribute to the volume of unemployment. It is certain that technological displacement results at least in temporary unemployment during the period of readjustment of the supply of labor to the altered demand. In any period some unemployment from this source will exist. This is true even if technological improvements do not alter the total demand for labor. When, however, in a given period the rate of technological improvement is greater than the growth of output, unemployment of more than a temporary character arises.

The extent of technological improvement since the war is indicated in findings of the national research project of the Works Progress Administration on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques. These show that the over-all productivity of labor increased by 39 percent from 1920 to 1935. From 1923 to 1929, however, the growth of total production in all industry was faster than the rise of productivity, and total employment increased throughout the period. This increase in total employment occurred despite actual declines in the manufacturing, agricultural, and mining indus-

tries. Since 1929 productivity has continued to increase. The average increase since 1929 for all lines of economic activity (goods and services combined) is estimated at about 10 percent.⁴

Changes in the available supply of labor must also be considered in connection with estimates of unemployment. Each year approximately 500,000 workers are being added to the labor supply. This represents a net addition of workers after allowing for deaths and the retirement of older workers. It is likely that these annual additions to the labor supply will continue for some time to come.

An additional factor affecting the supply of labor involves persons not heretofore gainfully employed who seek jobs in an effort to increase family earnings reduced by unemployment of the chief wage earner. Young persons, who leave school prematurely, and housewives try to obtain jobs and thus add to the total of the unemployed. Older workers who delay retirement and persons formerly independent or self-employed constitute further additions to the labor supply.

The two factors—changing productivity and changes in the labor supply—are of outstanding importance in attempting to estimate the level to which production must rise to reduce unemployment to the 1929 average. To effect a reduction to the 1929 average of 1,800,000 persons unemployed, production would have to increase sufficiently to absorb substantial numbers of the unemployed among whom are both the technologically displaced workers and workers representing the net additions to the labor supply since 1929. It is roughly estimated that in 1937 this would require a 20 percent increase in total production over 1929. Further technological advance and continued annual additions to the labor supply will necessitate still higher levels of production with each succeeding year, if unemployment is to be reduced to the level of 1929.

In view of these factors it appears certain that unemployment will continue to be a serious problem during 1937. For the more distant future a large volume of unemployment seems likely, and 4,000,000 unemployed probably represents the minimum to be expected, even during periods of prosperity, taking into consideration the factors now discernible in economic activities. The minimum will, of course, be substantially exceeded during depression periods. No single program will eliminate the distress resulting from unemployment. An integrated and perfected program of insurance, public work, and public assistance will be necessary. Under such a program unemployment insurance would care for persons who lose their jobs for relatively short periods of time. Persons unemployed for protracted periods would receive income through work programs.

⁴ *Unemployment and Increasing Productivity* (Works Progress Administration National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques), Section III, pp. 19 ff.

1937 Flood Relief



Torrential rains, between three and four times the normal January rainfall, poured down upon the Ohio Valley and its watersheds during the first month of 1937 and caused the greatest flood in the recorded history of the region. Already soaked because of a mild, wet winter, the soil could absorb little of the excess moisture, so that millions of tons of water flooded through the valley to the Mississippi, taking a toll of several hundred dead and leaving nearly a million persons homeless. Property losses were also tremendous; estimates of the damage indicate a total in excess of \$400,000,000.

Eleven States through which the Ohio River flows to the Mississippi and the Mississippi to the Gulf suffered severely from the high waters. Nearly every city near the Ohio River from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Cairo, Illinois, was at least partially inundated and had it not been for the levee system constructed to restrain the Mississippi after the 1927 flood, another million persons probably would have been forced to

flee from their homes along the Mississippi south of Cairo.

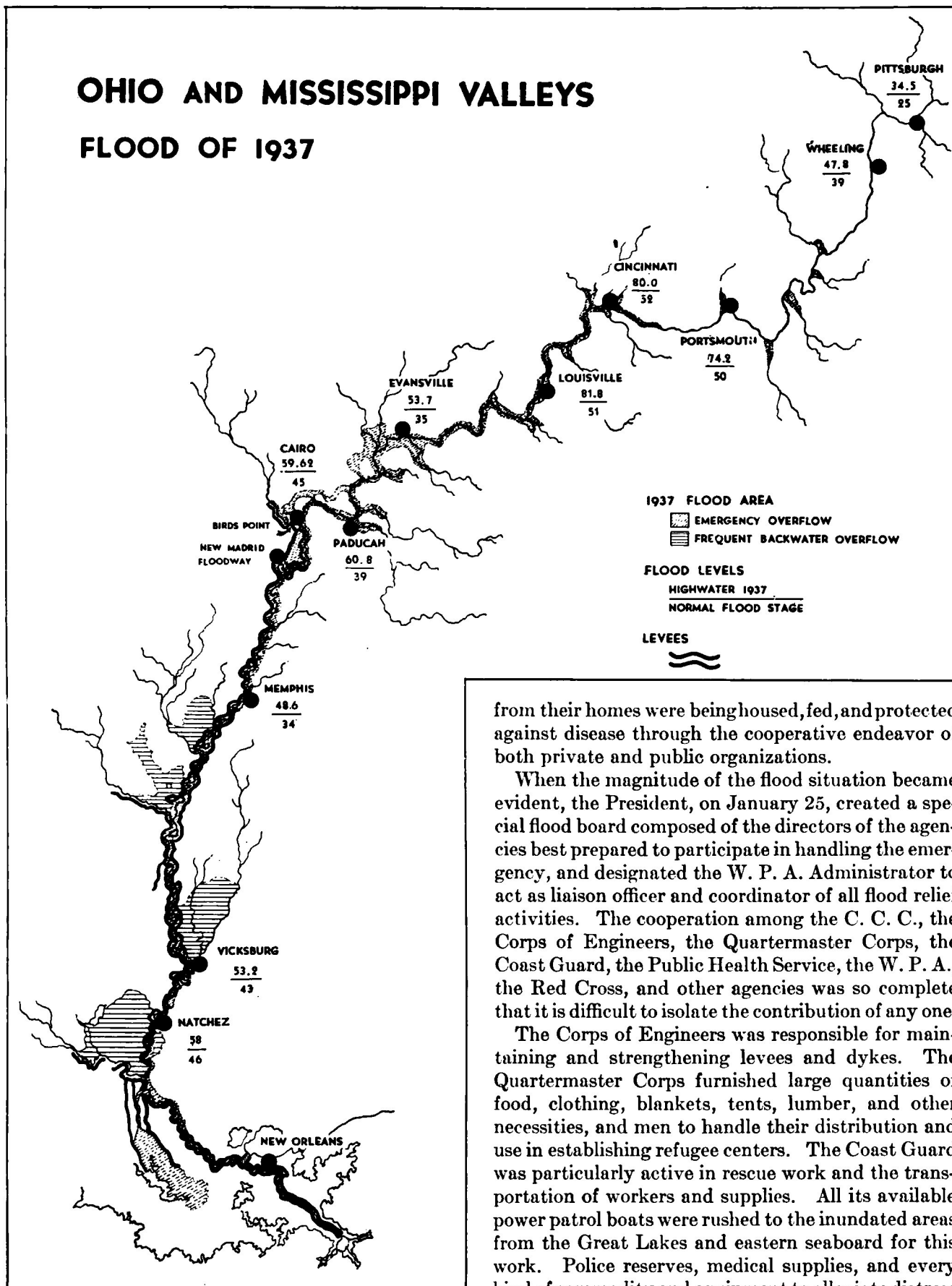
The flood crest swept downstream slowly, passing Wheeling, West Virginia, on January 26; reaching Cairo, Illinois, on February 3; and the mouth of the Mississippi by February 26. The height of the flood waters as compared with the normal flood stage at important riverside cities is indicated on the map on the next page. As the crest neared Cairo, Army engineers blasted a "fuse plug" levee, and the resulting inundation of the Birds Point-New Madrid Floodway allowed the river level to fall sufficiently to permit crews of W. P. A. workers, C. C. C. men, and volunteers to strengthen and raise the 60-foot seawall which probably saved the city.

By February 4, when the water at Cairo had reached 60 feet (the highest point ever recorded there), emergency flood activities of all types were being carried on from Wheeling to New Orleans. Rehabilitation was under way along the Ohio where the waters had receded, while at Cairo and below, levees were being strengthened and preparations made for possible evacuation. Nearly a million persons who had been driven



MAIN STREET UNDER WATER (PADUCAH, KENTUCKY)

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEYS FLOOD OF 1937



from their homes were being housed, fed, and protected against disease through the cooperative endeavor of both private and public organizations.

When the magnitude of the flood situation became evident, the President, on January 25, created a special flood board composed of the directors of the agencies best prepared to participate in handling the emergency, and designated the W. P. A. Administrator to act as liaison officer and coordinator of all flood relief activities. The cooperation among the C. C. C., the Corps of Engineers, the Quartermaster Corps, the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, the W. P. A., the Red Cross, and other agencies was so complete that it is difficult to isolate the contribution of any one.

The Corps of Engineers was responsible for maintaining and strengthening levees and dykes. The Quartermaster Corps furnished large quantities of food, clothing, blankets, tents, lumber, and other necessities, and men to handle their distribution and use in establishing refugee centers. The Coast Guard was particularly active in rescue work and the transportation of workers and supplies. All its available power patrol boats were rushed to the inundated areas from the Great Lakes and eastern seaboard for this work. Police reserves, medical supplies, and every kind of commodity and equipment to alleviate distress

and combat disease were contributed by other Government agencies, by city and State organizations, and by private groups. In all this work the C. C. C. and the W. P. A. provided manpower whenever necessary.

All along the Mississippi to the Gulf crews of W. P. A. and C. C. C. men were working with Army engineers and volunteers to build reinforcements to the levee system. Plans had been drafted by the authorities for a wholesale evacuation of the entire lower Mississippi basin, but the levees held. Although about 150,000 persons were homeless in the region below Cairo by February 1, this number was not substantially increased as the flood crest passed farther down the Mississippi and into the Gulf. Except for minor breaks in weakened levees, most of the damage done below Memphis was a result of swollen tributaries rather than of overflow from the Mississippi itself.

W. P. A. workers participated in every type of emergency relief operation. On the flood front, crews of men worked day and night carrying sandbags to strengthen banks and levees, manning rescue boats, and assisting in the evacuation of threatened areas. Behind the lines the less spectacular work of constructing and operating tent cities and refugee camps, improving sanitary conditions to prevent disease, and transporting food, clothing, equipment, and supplies to stricken areas was going on. Where the flood waters had subsided, the cleaning of mud and debris from streets and public buildings, and the reconstruction and repair of roads, bridges, buildings, and public utility equipment required the services of large numbers of W. P. A. workers. For the most part W. P. A. rehabilitation activity was confined to public property, although regulations were sufficiently flexible to permit operations on private property where unusual conditions constituted a menace to public health.

To facilitate handling the emergency situation the usual routines required in project operation had been reduced to a minimum. State administrators had been instructed to employ additional workers where necessary, and were authorized "to exercise all powers granted under the Relief Act to take . . . steps

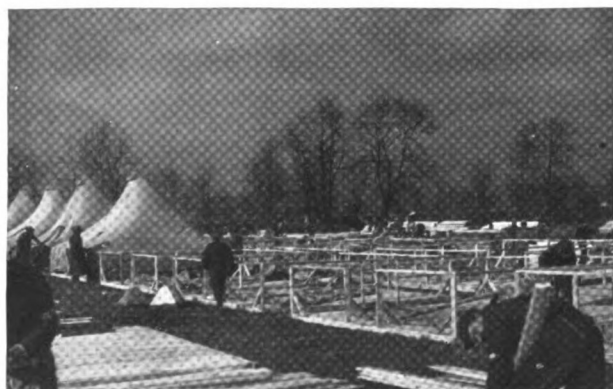
. . . necessary to meet the situation." In anticipation of the need for speed in cases of emergency, advance approval had been secured for a group of projects of emergency nature, which could be placed in operation without any delay in obtaining approval of specific projects. When the flood threatened, only telegraphic authorization from the Washington W. P. A. office was necessary to put all available relief labor to work.

The part played by the W. P. A. in Kentucky is illustrative of what was done from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, although each city and region showed some variations in meeting the fundamental problems. Of all the cities in the flood area, Louisville probably fared worst. Here it was estimated that about 150,000 persons, at one time, were homeless or marooned by the muddy waters which, at their peak, reached a level more than 30 feet above the normal flood stage.

By January 30 about 9,000 W. P. A. workers were on the job in Kentucky, and a week later the number had increased to 13,000. Most of them had been shifted to emergency flood relief work from regular projects, while others were persons newly assigned to jobs, some of whom had first entered flood relief work as volunteers. Women were put to work on sewing projects, in soup kitchens and food stations, and nursing and caring for refugees. Some men were assigned to rescue work, using all available boats and trucks, and to sanitation duties and salvage operations; others helped construct tent cities and refugee camps.

One of the most important phases of refugee care was the distribution of food and clothing for flood victims. Through February 25, commodities (largely clothing and bedding produced on W. P. A. projects) valued at more than \$2,600,000 were distributed by the W. P. A. in the States shown in Table 1. About half this amount represented commodities shipped from States outside the flood area. In Kentucky alone more than 112,000 items such as blankets, sheets, and wearing apparel, produced by women on sewing projects from 205,000 yards of material purchased by the W. P. A. and 6,600 yards supplied by the Red Cross, had been distributed to the homeless by February 18. The bulk of the commodities, however, was distributed in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in the areas to which refugees fled from the encroaching waters.

The greatest danger to life in flooded regions is usually not from drowning, but from epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases, such as result from water pollution and unsanitary conditions. For this reason the sanitation program was an essential part of emergency flood relief. At all times thousands of W. P. A. and C. C. C. workers cooperated closely with the local public health authorities, the Red Cross, and other agencies to prevent the occurrence and spread of diseases. At one time more than 2,000 W. P. A. workers were employed on this work in Kentucky, and at the peak of the emergency more than 100 qualified



TENT CITY PROVIDES EMERGENCY SHELTER

inspectors of sanitary facilities had been lent by the W. P. A. to the State Board of Health to augment the regular field force. In many of the towns and villages, from Cincinnati to Memphis, where sewer and water systems had ceased to function when the muddy river overflowed into streets and basements, reliance had to be placed on men carrying water and disinfectants by boats and trucks.

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED BY W. P. A.
TO FLOOD VICTIMS, BY STATES
THROUGH FEB. 25, 1937
[Subject to revision]

State	Value of commodities distributed ¹
Total.....	\$2, 631, 459
Arkansas.....	10, 800
Illinois.....	584, 930
Indiana.....	648, 000
Kentucky.....	315, 000
Mississippi.....	1, 113
Missouri.....	456, 339
Ohio.....	283, 659
Tennessee.....	122, 618
West Virginia.....	209, 000

¹ Data include commodities shipped in from States outside the flood area.

The force of W. P. A. workers engaged in emergency activities throughout the entire flooded area increased rapidly from about 14,000, when the first danger was threatened by swollen tributaries, to 72,000 workers during the week ending February 6. Subsequently, the number of workers, an increasing proportion of whom were employed on rehabilitation operations,

dropped gradually to about 49,000 by February 25.

It is to be expected, however, that the work of cleaning up after the flood and the reconstruction of damaged properties will take considerable time. In some instances it was necessary only to remove deposits of mud and debris in order to restore public properties and facilities to their original state. This was done quickly by crews of men with trucks, pumps, shovels, and other equipment. Often, however, dam-



INOCULATION AGAINST DISEASE

age was more extensive: highways and bridges were washed out, buildings were undermined, and sections of sewer and water systems were wrecked by cave-ins far below street surfaces. Rehabilitation in such instances involves extensive rebuilding and replacement which requires a substantial amount of work.

Physical Accomplishment on W. P. A. Projects



With the worth of the Works Program most frequently measured in terms of jobs provided and human distress alleviated, there has been a tendency to obscure its physical accomplishments. From a cross-section of the work completed through Sep-

tember 15, 1936, it is seen that sizable contributions have been made to the Nation's wealth. New roads have been built and old ones repaired; new public buildings have been constructed and existing structures remodeled and renovated; public utilities have been extended; and conservation projects have given protection to forests, wildlife, and soil. These only begin the list of work carried to completion on W. P. A. projects, as may be seen in tables 2 and 3.

In recounting the accomplishments under the W. P. A., it should be noted that only the work that was finished as of September 15, 1936, is included in the total. Thus, for a project on which 5 miles of road repair work had been finished and 2 miles were in progress on September 15, only 5 miles would be reported as completed work. In addition to reporting only on completed work, the summaries tend to understate, moderately, the full amount of accomplishment because they do not cover every project and because certain kinds of work, if of minor importance to the particular project, are not included in the list of items for which entries are made. In the case of other than construction activities, the tabulation is only fragmentary, and not fully indicative of what actually has been accomplished. It should also be noted that the tabulation covers only W. P. A. projects and therefore does not include accomplishments under other agencies that participate in the Works Program.

Roads.—Expansion and improvement of the country's highway, road, and street network has been accorded major emphasis on the W. P. A. program. New roads have been laid, which total more than 29,000 miles in length, and about 93,500 miles of roads have been repaired or improved. Such was the contribution of the W. P. A. by the autumn of 1936 toward meeting the continuous demands of the public for more adequate roads and streets. The demands have been the more urgent since in time of depression it too often happens that existing thoroughfares are not kept in suitable repair and needed extensions are not undertaken.

What the W. P. A. is doing on one kind of road is illustrated by the work on a farm-to-market road from Rock Camp to Greenville in Monroe County, West Virginia. Prior to W. P. A. operations it was almost impossible for two vehicles to pass each other on this route which provides the only means of egress from several hundred farms in the area. For extended

periods during bad weather the road was entirely impassable. Improvements under way will make the towns more readily and constantly accessible to the farms and allow mail deliveries in any weather.

Hard-surfaced roads and streets of concrete, bituminous, brick, or block surfacing have been built and repaired in nearly every State. Over 2,700 miles of such roads and streets were constructed by the middle of September 1936. (This total does not include roads built with funds allocated to the Bureau of Public Roads.) An additional 4,380 miles of existing roads of this type were improved. Dirt, clay, or gravel roads, usually of the secondary or feeder type, were constructed for a total length of 22,765 miles, and more than 61,000 miles of existing roads of this type were repaired and improved. It is in this latter group that roads of the farm-to-market type are generally found.

In order to make possible the construction and improvement of these roads it was necessary to build bridges and culverts, guardrails and guardwalls, curbs and gutters, and shoulders. New bridges put in by the W. P. A. numbered 7,633, and 85,811 new culverts were constructed; the latter required the use of over 2,230,000 linear feet of pipe and concrete box. Nearly 13,000 bridges were reconditioned and over 26,500 culverts were repaired. About 1,250 miles of road were equipped with 1,881,000 linear feet of new guardrails and guardwalls, and nearly 8,000,000 linear feet of curb and gutter were laid. In addition, new shoulders were built on more than 1,500 miles of road and nearly 19,000 miles of shoulders were repaired.

Buildings.—In many places throughout the country where school buildings were in serious disrepair, or where new buildings were needed to accommodate a steadily increasing number of school children, the communities were unable to assume the entire burden of financing the necessary construction. An example of this situation was found in Stoutsville, Ohio, where the school building had been condemned because of seepage of water through the walls, causing deterioration of joists and floors with attendant hazards. The town lacked funds with which to act, although the removal of the hazard was recognized as a necessity. The Works Progress Administration conducted a project for the sealing of the walls with cement and sand, the improvement of drainage in order to decrease the amount of water coming into contact with the walls of the building, and the repair of the damaged interior. This project is broadly representative of many other school building projects in every State. By September 15, 1936, improvements and repairs

SELECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON WPA PROJECTS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15, 1936

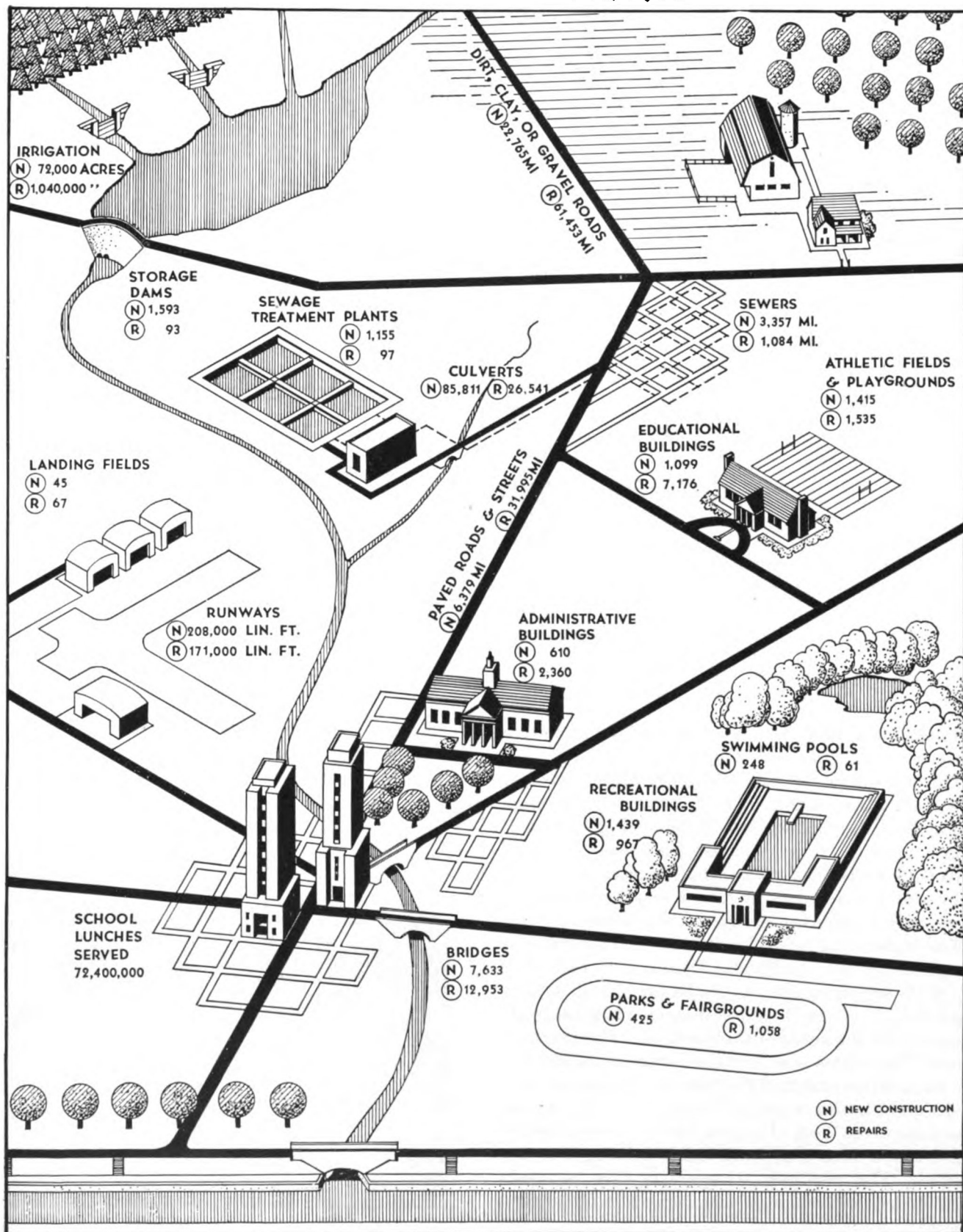
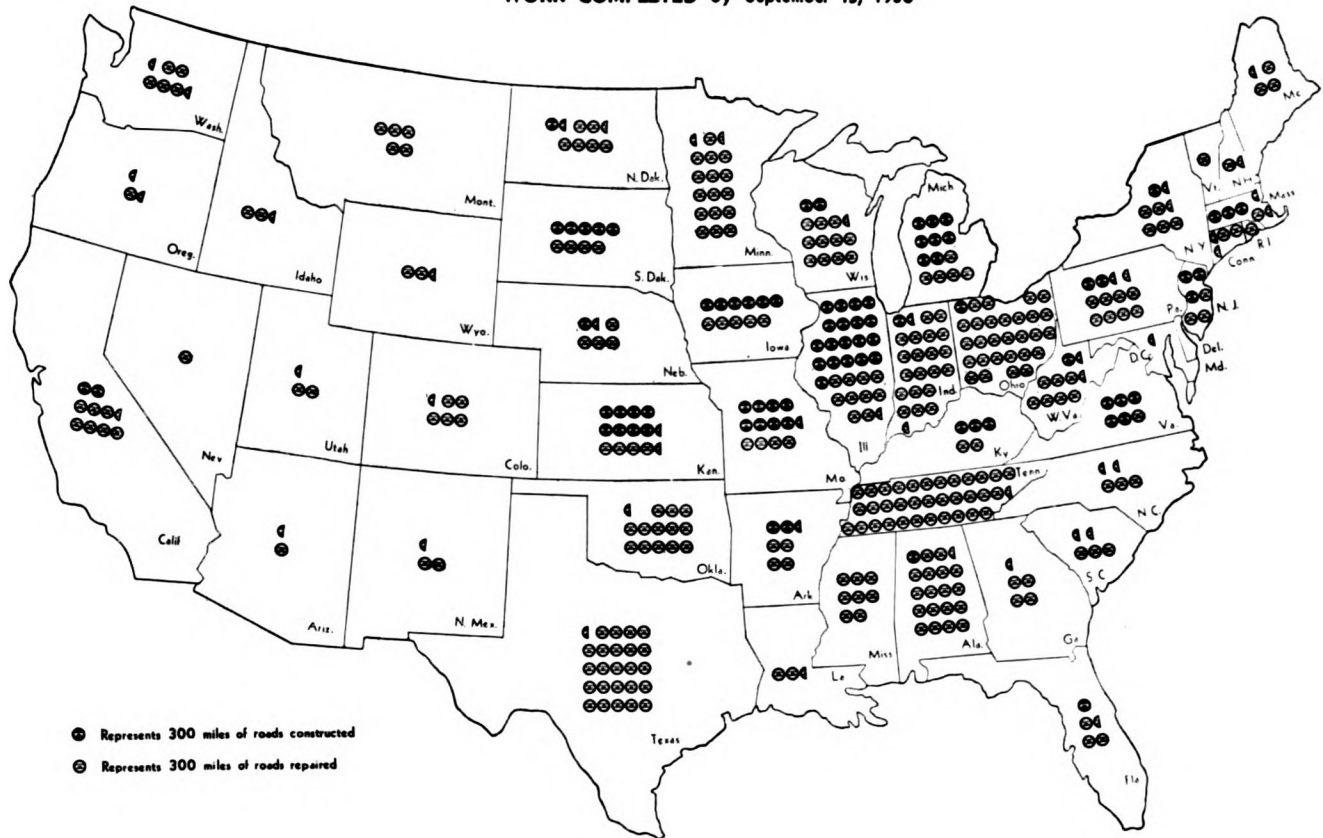


CHART 4

WPA CONSTRUCTION & REPAIR OF ROADS

WORK COMPLETED by September 15, 1936



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2351

had been made on 7,176 educational buildings accommodating a total of 2,750,000 pupils.

The construction of new school buildings is another important phase of the W. P. A. program. Through September 15, 1936, the report shows that 1,099 new school buildings, ranging in size from one-room rural schools to multi-room urban schools accommodating a thousand or more pupils, had been constructed, thereby providing space for nearly 160,000 pupils.

The widespread need for this new construction is illustrated by the situation in Danbury, Connecticut, where the school facilities in the Beaver Brook locality consisted of one small frame building, hopelessly inadequate for the needs of that section. The Danbury School Committee was frank in acknowledging that the financial condition of the town would prevent construction of a new school for some time. A proposal was made to the Works Progress Administration and the construction of a four-room brick building was approved. The resulting structure is fully equipped with modern conveniences and includes a library and offices.

In many communities the condition of other public buildings was more deplorable than that of the school buildings. Hospitals, poor farms, and institu-



THE PRINCIPAL TYPE OF W. P. A. PROJECT

TABLE 2.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS

THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15, 1936

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
[Subject to Revision]

Type	Unit of measurement	Number or amount		Type	Unit of measurement	Number or amount	
		New construction	Repairs or improvements			New construction	Repairs or improvements
Highways, roads, and streets:				Water supply, sanitation, and drainage systems:			
Bituminous or concrete roads.....	Miles.....	2,454	3,813	Drainage ditches.....	Number.....	36,088	6,916
Brick or block roads.....	Miles.....	267	568	Acres drained.....	1,533,822	4,365,171	
Dirt, clay, or gravel roads.....	Miles.....	22,765	61,453	Linear feet of ditch.....	23,592,747	28,526,151	
Improvement of roads.....	Miles.....	3,658	27,614	Drainage work other than ditches.....	Number.....	1,673	2,550
Road shoulders.....	Miles.....	1,555	18,838	Acres drained.....	129,759	127,832	
Grade-crossing elimination by relocation.....	Number eliminated.....	16		Linear feet of pipe.....	1,858,393	1,470,339	
Grade-crossing elimination by viaducts.....	Miles of road.....	26		Sanitary toilets.....	Number.....	431,014	3,505
Number eliminated.....	Length of viaducts in feet.....	323		Storm or sanitary sewers (trunk lines).....	Miles.....	2,172	802
Bridges.....	Number.....	7,633	12,953	Storm or sanitary sewers (laterals).....	Miles.....	1,185	282
Length in feet.....	Length in feet.....	251,803	435,627	Number of service connections.....	107,148	22,824	
Culverts.....	Number.....	85,811	26,541	Sewage treatment plants.....	Number.....	1,155	97
Length in feet.....	Length in feet.....	2,231,478	637,383	Capacity in gals. per day.....	57,349,962	107,308,210	
Sidewalks and paths.....	Miles.....	2,540	1,972	Storage dams.....	Number.....	1,593	93
Curbs and gutters.....	Length in feet.....	7,936,922	3,721,208	Impoundage in acre feet.....	1,061,604	58,449	
Roadside landscaping.....	Miles of road.....	1,130	892	Pumping stations.....	Number.....	130	58
Guardrails and guardwalls.....	Acres of roadside.....		8,731	Capacity in gals. per day.....	94,347,605	364,763,120	
Length in feet.....	Length in feet.....	1,881,833	1,997,514	Water purification plants.....	Number.....	14	4
Miles of road equipped.....	Miles of road equipped.....	1,256	799	Capacity in gals. per day.....	2,355,000	3,500,000	
Lights for roads and streets.....	Number.....	3,007	5,860	Water mains.....	Miles.....	1,651	683
Fire trails.....	Miles.....	61	309	Number of service connections.....	48,206	53,567	
Flood and erosion control—				Number under 20 feet.....	124	149	
Irrigation—Navigation aids:				Number 20-100 feet.....	544	1,022	
Grading.....	Cu. yards excavated.....	17,741,185		Number over 100 feet.....	97	110	
Bulkheads.....	Cu. yards filled.....	11,393,719		Sprinkler systems.....	Number.....	4	
Docks, wharves, and piers.....	Number.....	181	127	Length of pipe in feet.....	415,794		
Jetties and breakwaters.....	Length in feet.....	71,630	27,022	Buildings:			
Levees and embankments.....	Number.....	27	52	Administrative buildings.....	Number.....	610	2,360
River bank improvement.....	Ft. of water front.....	9,082	44,476	Floor area in sq. feet.....	2,596,260	36,907,080	
Riprap (other than river bank).....	Area in sq. feet.....	161,579	1,699,797	Educational buildings.....	Number.....	1,099	7,176
Retaining walls and revetments.....	Number.....	28	15	Floor area in sq. feet.....	5,752,075	135,242,218	
Stream bed improvement.....	Miles.....	5	4	Pupil capacity.....	158,611	2,750,670	
Canals and channels.....	Cu. yards placed.....	86,792	17,600	Institutional buildings.....	Number.....	155	870
Irrigation.....	Miles.....	107	269	Floor area in sq. feet.....	1,078,404	22,170,172	
Dredging.....	Cu. yards placed.....	4,957,608	4,075,450	Person capacity.....	8,808	151,932	
Terraces (including erosion terraces).....	Miles.....		653	Number.....	342	336	
Recreational facilities:	Sq. yards surfaced.....	1,229,034	474,306	Garages.....	Volume in cu. feet.....	15,551,235	20,304,277
Athletic fields and playgrounds.....	Cu. yards placed.....	410,508	152,735	Vehicle capacity.....	4,615	5,364	
Golf courses.....	Number.....	4,014	2,206	Airport hangars.....	Number.....	20	25
Parks and fairgrounds.....	Length in feet.....	1,056,166	454,026	Volume in cu. feet.....	2,843,162	16,147,790	
Swimming pools.....	Cu. yards placed.....	765,855	293,282	Ship capacity.....	186	715	
Grounds improvements:	Miles.....		2,307	Enclosed recreational buildings.....	Number.....	961	793
Fencing.....	Number.....	128	178	Floor area in sq. feet.....	3,043,493	4,507,656	
Lights for parking lots.....	Miles.....	112	416	Open recreational buildings.....	Number.....	478	174
Other grounds improvements.....	Number of projects.....	26	50	Floor area in sq. feet.....	2,084,670	2,927,690	
Airports and airway equipment:	Acres irrigated.....	72,080	1,039,950	Warehouses and other storage buildings.....	Number.....	475	521
Landing fields.....	Miles.....	80	4	Electric and communication utilities:			
Bituminous airport runways.....	Acres.....	624	198	Power dams.....	Number.....	22	8
Concrete airport runways.....	Number.....	1,315	3,138	Impoundage in acre feet.....	1,754	811	
Other airport runways.....	Length in feet.....	2,787,476	10,901,380	Number.....	5	10	
Area in sq. yards.....	Area in sq. feet.....	104,856,137	80,375,333	Power houses.....	Floor area in sq. feet.....	22,480	195,528
Area in sq. yards.....				Kilowatt capacity.....	9,830	19,078	
Area in sq. yards.....				Transmission lines.....	Miles underground.....	15	15
Area in sq. yards.....				Miles above ground.....	36	26	
Area in sq. yards.....				Kilowatt capacity.....	4,618	3,242	
Area in sq. yards.....				Distribution lines.....	Number of service connections.....	1,442	2,729
Area in sq. yards.....				Miles underground.....	23	49	
Area in sq. yards.....				Miles overhead.....	22	49	
Area in sq. yards.....				Telephone and telegraph lines.....	Miles underground.....	120	37
Area in sq. yards.....				Miles overhead.....	688	66	
Area in sq. yards.....				Fire alarm systems.....	Number of systems.....	11	13
Area in sq. yards.....				Number of boxes.....	171	2,503	
Area in sq. yards.....				Traffic control systems.....	Number of systems.....	31	27
Area in sq. yards.....				Number of signals.....	15,462	35,667	
Area in sq. yards.....				Miscellaneous:			
Area in sq. yards.....				Paving other than for roads.....	Area in sq. yards.....	2,471,230	442,716
Area in sq. yards.....				Boats and ships.....	Number.....	174	5
Area in sq. yards.....				Displacement tonnage.....	143	1,916	
Area in sq. yards.....				Fire observation towers.....	Number.....	13	9
Area in sq. yards.....				Tunnels.....	Number.....	63	9
Area in sq. yards.....				Miles.....	10	1	
Area in sq. yards.....				Mine sealing.....	Number of mines.....	1,859	1
Area in sq. yards.....				Number of openings sealed.....	43,065	15	

tions of every sort needed extension of physical plants or modernization of existing buildings. Town halls and fire stations in many cases were in serious need of repair. Recreational buildings often were lacking or unfit for use. Communities, through the W. P. A., have been enabled to obtain 155 new hospitals and

other institutional buildings and the renovation and general improvement of an additional 870 buildings of this type; more than 600 new administrative buildings (including town halls and fire houses), and about 1,440 recreational buildings, such as gymnasiums, community halls, and auditoriums, have been con-

structed. Existing administrative and recreational buildings repaired or improved through W. P. A. projects number more than 3,000, as shown in the general physical accomplishment table (Table 2) which also indicates the capacity of these structures.

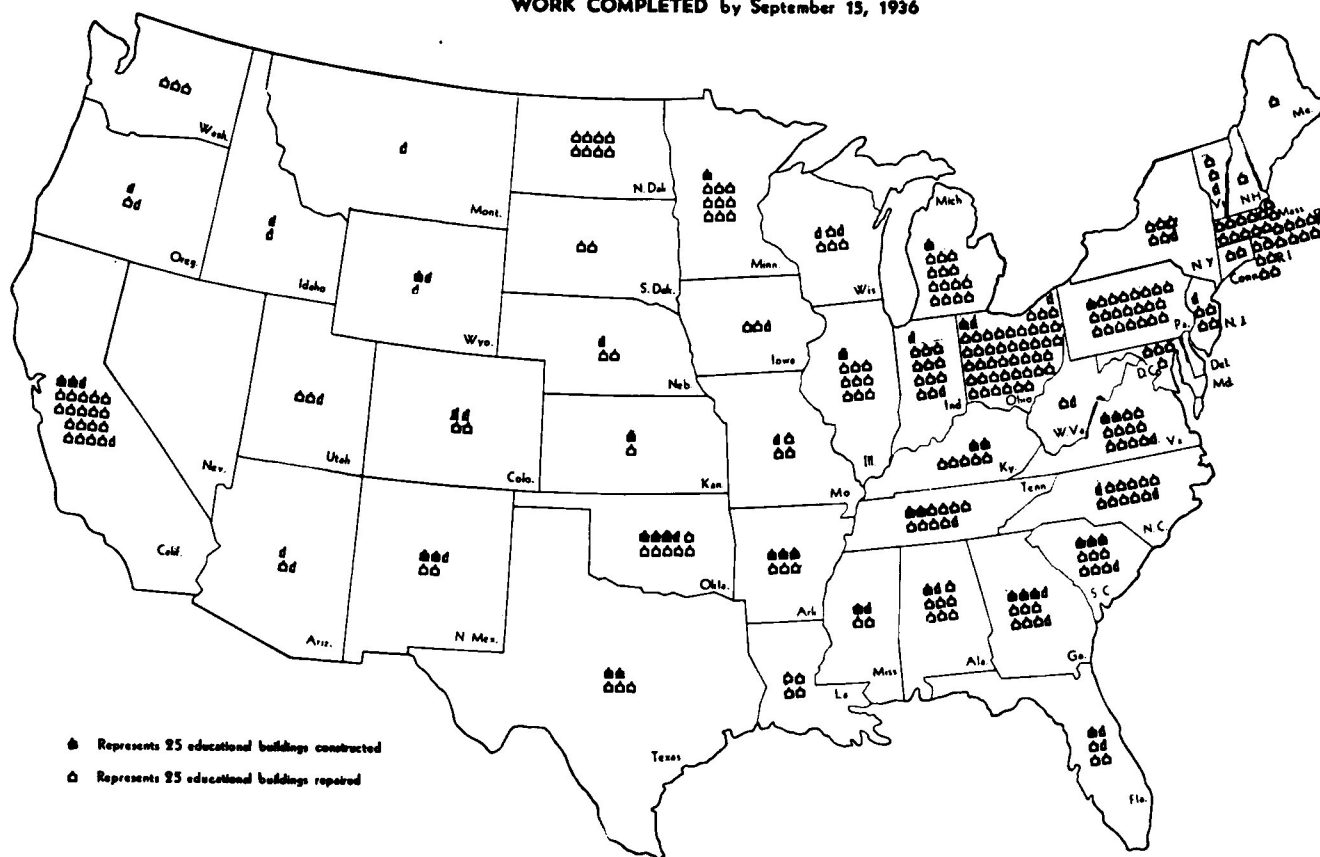
The pathological laboratory built by the W. P. A. as an addition to the city hospital at Kingston, New York, is an excellent example of what has been accomplished. Prior to this addition the hospital was without adequate facilities with which to combat communicable diseases. The project provided five new laboratories, a library, and offices in an attrac-

devastation. On rivers which habitually overflow their banks, new levees and embankments have been constructed for a total length of almost 107 miles. This has involved the placement of nearly 5,000,000 cubic yards of materials. About 270 miles of old levees have been strengthened and enlarged. A large portion of this work was done in States along the Ohio River which are constantly subject to damage from floods. A third of the volume of work on new levees and embankments was done in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and almost half of the repair work was performed in Illinois and Ohio.

CHART 5

WPA CONSTRUCTION & REPAIR OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

WORK COMPLETED by September 15, 1936



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2353

tive three-story brick building which is invaluable to the city in insuring protection against disease and preventable deaths.

Flood and erosion control, etc.—The necessity for adequate control of floods such as those which, in the past years, have ravaged the Nation with increasing frequency and violence has been recognized widely. Numerous projects have been conducted by the Works Progress Administration in all the flood-threatened States in an effort to prevent the recurrence of such

Other river improvements included the riprapping and general improvement of 650 miles of river banks and the erection of 71,600 linear feet of bulkheads. Streambeds in which the normal run-off of flood waters was impeded have been improved for a total length of about 2,300 miles. Some of the beds required relocation in order to eliminate sharp breaks and bends. Dredging operations covering a total area of over 800 acres have been completed and 112 miles of canals and channels have been constructed. Among

the other accomplishments of this kind was the construction of 27 docks, wharves, and piers with a total usable water frontage of over 9,000 linear feet.

Recreational facilities.—Of all the civic improvements which were neglected by communities during the depression years, it is probable that those relating to recreational facilities are outstanding. Parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, and other recreation centers were often allowed to deteriorate. Not only has the W. P. A. frequently been instrumental in restoring these facilities to normal usefulness but, in many instances, it has also replaced and extended them.

Facilities for recreation had been conspicuously absent for years in Scott Park in Toledo, Ohio. Through a W. P. A. project 35 acres of the park have been graded and five softball diamonds, a football and soccer field, 8 concrete tennis courts, and a running track have been constructed. A bathhouse of concrete and steel and a swimming pool to accommodate about 1,400 persons are included in the development.

The new 4-H Club Camp in Bristol Hills, New York, is another example of W. P. A. activity in the recreational field. The camp site was cleared and

graded; an earth-fill and concrete-core dam was built to provide a swimming pool; a main lodge and 16 bunkhouses were constructed; a baseball field and tennis, volleyball, and handball courts were provided. The camp has eating and sleeping accommodations for 120 persons.

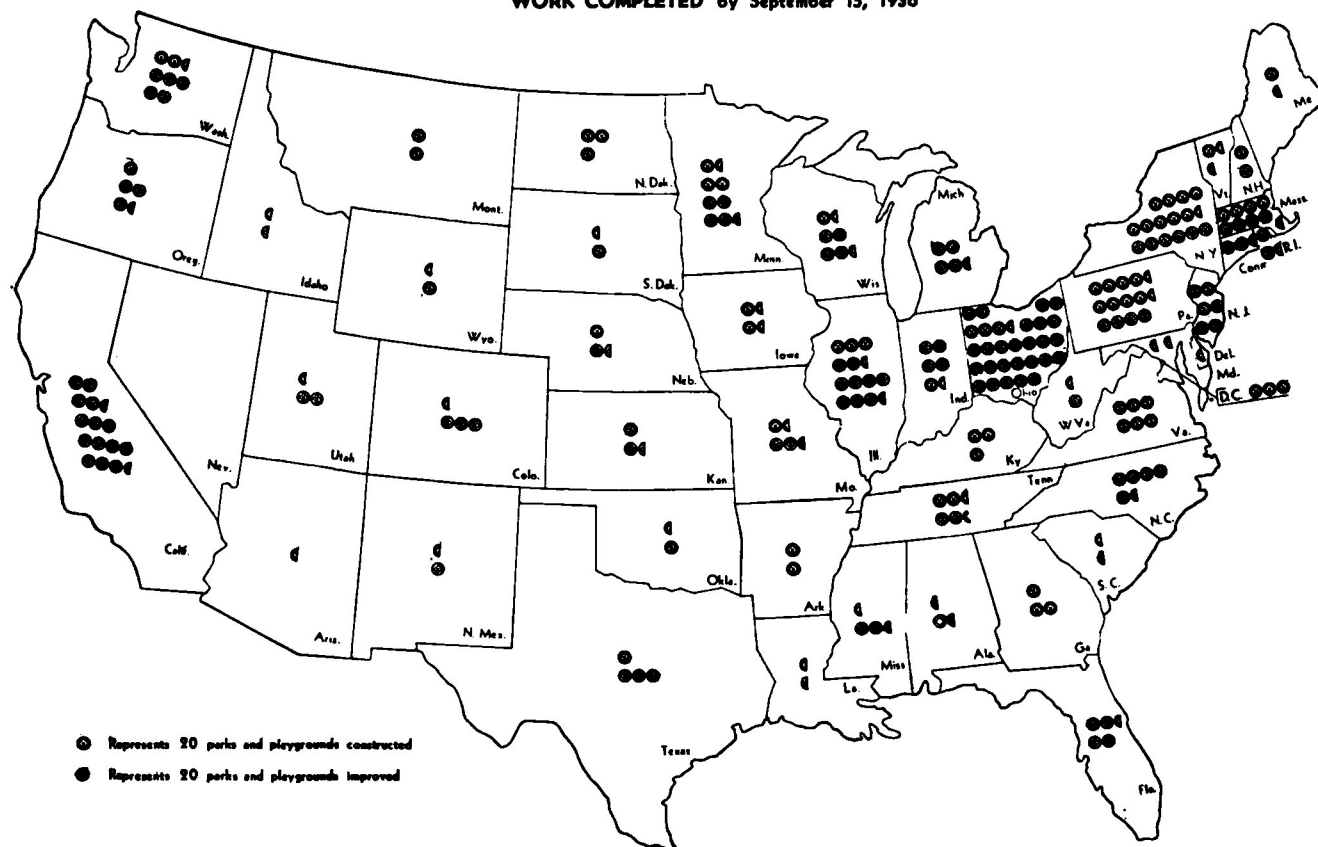
Through September 15, 1936, the W. P. A. had completed the construction of 1,415 new athletic fields and playgrounds of the sort referred to above, and 425 new parks and fairgrounds were added to the recreational facilities of communities throughout the country. New golf courses and swimming pools constructed totaled 39 and 248, respectively. In addition, 1,535 existing athletic fields and playgrounds, 1,058 parks and fairgrounds, 55 golf courses, and 61 swimming pools have been improved.

Airports and airways.—In many sections of the country expansion of ground facilities has not kept pace with the steady growth of air transportation. To assist in meeting the need for air navigation aids and landing fields, the W. P. A. airport and airway program has been developed. Through this program 45 new major landing fields, covering an area of more than

CHART 6

WPA CONSTRUCTION & IMPROVEMENT OF PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

WORK COMPLETED by September 15, 1936





ANOTHER W. P. A. AIRPORT

4,000 acres, have been added to the country's network. Eighty-five new airport runways, averaging about 2,440 feet in length, have likewise been built. Modern improvements have been made to 67 existing airports covering an area of about 8,360 acres, and 76 runways have been repaired and improved.

The airport work may be illustrated by the project for the reconditioning of the airport at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Air-mail service to the city had been discontinued by order of the State Air Service because runways at the landing field were unsafe. The project provided for the construction of a new oil-surfaced runway a mile in length and 150 feet wide, and a 1,000 foot taxiway leading from the runway to the hangars. Upon completion of that phase of the project, the air-mail service was resumed.

Sewer and water systems.—Construction and improvement of water supply systems, sewer systems,



REPLACING THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, PINE MOUNTAIN VALLEY, GEORGIA

and drainage works have proved a valuable phase of W. P. A. activity. Many communities welcomed the opportunity afforded by these projects to install utility systems or to rebuild those which were inadequate or in need of repair. In many places pollution resulting from the indiscriminate dumping of waste in streams had become a menace to the community, making the need for new sewage disposal plants and adequate collection systems the more urgent.



SECTION OF A W. P. A. FLOOD CONTROL DRAIN

A "sewer creek" into which sewage from several communities in upper Michigan was dumped, was so badly polluted that children in the vicinity were in constant danger from the filth and disease which it bred. On the Iron Mountain project a large concrete sewer line 6,868 feet long was constructed to carry the waters of the stream to the Menominee River where disposal is comparatively safe. This is but one of the many similar projects which have provided a total of more than 3,350 miles of new trunk and lateral sewers and more than 107,000 service connections. W. P. A. projects have also been responsible for the modernization and repair of almost 1,100 miles of existing sewer lines and about 23,000 connections.

The replacement of unhealthful privies with more modern and sanitary toilets has been an important part of the sanitation program in rural and suburban areas. More than 431,000 sanitary toilets had been constructed by September 15, 1936. In total, 1,155 sewage disposal plants have been built, ranging in size from septic tanks with a capacity of about 1,000 gallons per day, to large plants with settling basins having a capacity of 500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per day.

For the East Haven, Connecticut, High School, a new septic tank and sludge-field system was built. Two tanks were constructed of reinforced concrete. The waste is pumped from them to the sludge field 100 yards away, by means of a pumping station built in conjunction with the disposal system.

New water supply systems constructed involved the laying of about 1,650 miles of mains and connections for over 48,000 new consumers. Approximately 680 miles of old mains were repaired and over 53,500 consumer connections were repaired or improved. New storage dams numbering almost 1,600 have been built for impounding more than 46,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. Other work included the construction of 130 pumping stations, with a combined capacity of about 94,000,000 gallons per day.

Drainage works, covering a total area of more than 1,600,000 acres and involving the digging of over 23,000,000 linear feet of open ditch and the laying of nearly 1,900,000 feet of pipe, have been newly constructed on projects located in every State. Repairs have been made on an additional 4,500,000 acres,



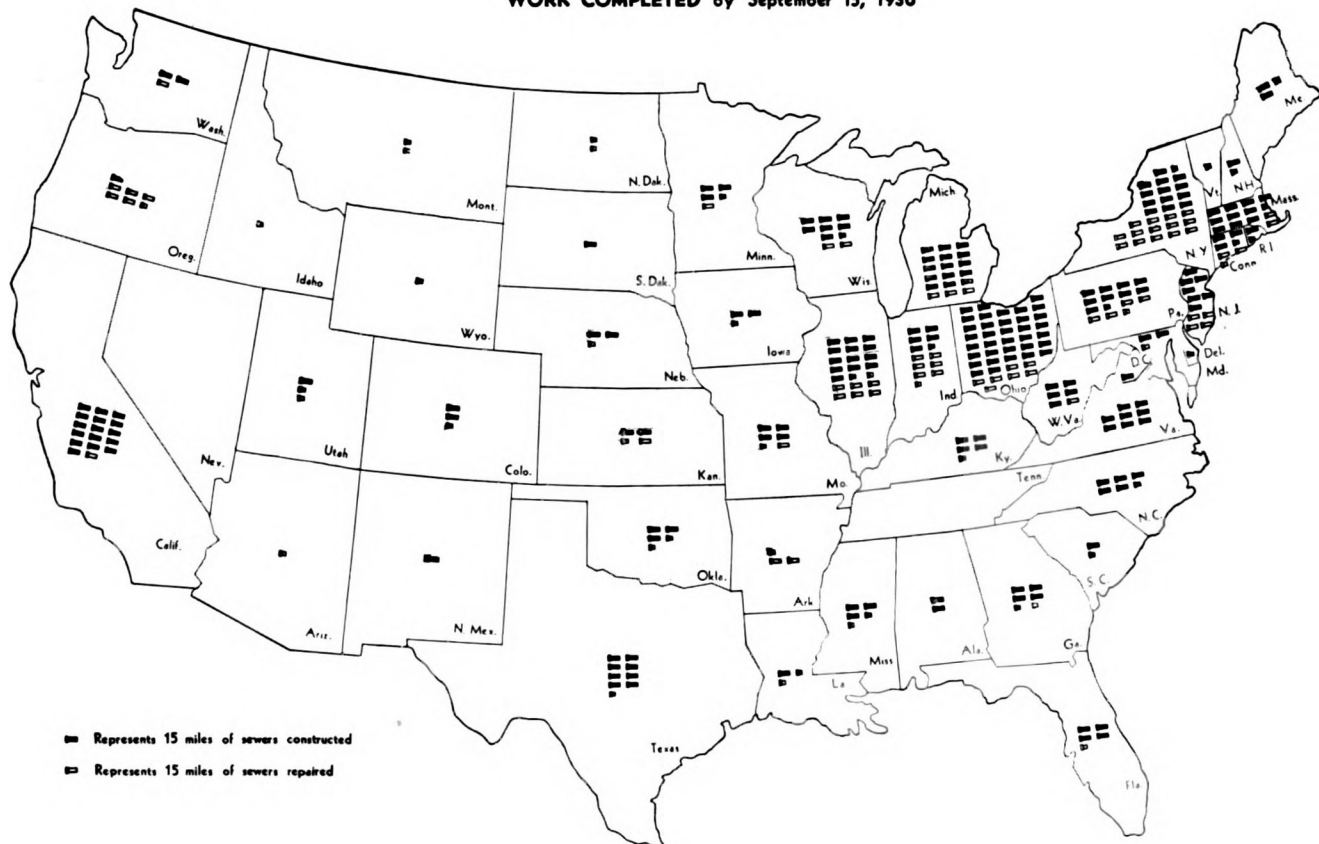
INTERCEPTING SEWER—TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF THE WHITE RIVER IN INDIANA

which required the reconditioning of over 28,000,000 linear feet of ditch and of nearly 1,500,000 linear feet of pipe.

CHART 7

WPA CONSTRUCTION & REPAIR OF SEWERS

WORK COMPLETED by September 15, 1936



Other sanitation projects included the sealing of 43,065 openings to nearly 1,900 abandoned mines in an effort to reduce this source of stream poisoning. The damage resulting from mine seepage is considerable. In Ohio the waters of nearly every stream in the coal-mining areas were entirely devoid of marine life and were unfit for cattle to drink. During flood periods the overflow of water from some of these streams killed all but the hardiest vegetation. W. P. A. authorities in Ohio estimate that about 25 percent of this source of pollution has been eliminated by the mine sealing activities.

Electric power and communication.—Though given less emphasis than some other kinds of work, the accomplishments on W. P. A. projects involving production, transmission, and distribution of electric power, and the construction of communication and signaling systems are worthy of note. By September 15, 1936, a total of 22 power dams had been built and 8 existing dams had been strengthened and improved. Five new power-houses, which develop over 13,000 horsepower (9,830 kilowatts), had been constructed, and ten plants with a total capacity of over 25,000 horsepower were modernized. Transmission lines, with a total length of about 50 miles and a combined capacity of over 4,600 kilowatts, were built, and about 45 miles of distribution lines, serving about 1,440 consumers, were constructed.

Construction and repair work has also been completed on more than 900 miles of telephone and telegraph lines (of which more than 80 percent were overhead circuits); 24 fire alarm systems, including

nearly 2,700 signal boxes; and 58 traffic control systems, involving more than 50,000 signals.

Conservation.—Conservation of forests and vegetation and of fish and game has received increasing attention in recent years as conditions have forced consideration of the problems involved. Through September 15, 1936, W. P. A. projects had completed the reforestation of more than 16,000 acres, requiring the planting of nearly 5,000,000 trees.

Plant disease eradication and the extermination of insect pests were the objectives of numerous projects. Almost 1,000,000 acres were cleared of infected plants on disease eradication projects. Spraying of different kinds involved the use of 4,000,000 gallons of materials. In mosquito eradication work over 500,000 acres were drained. Other work included the clearing and grubbing of more than 138,000 acres of land.

Stocking of streams and lakes with 23,000,000 fingerlings and other fish has been accomplished. Similar work, but concerned with animal and bird life, included the planting of about 25,000 animals and 2,700 birds.

Sewing and canning.—The presence in the ranks of the needy unemployed of large groups of women and professional workers made necessary the inclusion of some projects in the W. P. A. program which would utilize the skills and abilities of these persons to the best advantage. Construction projects involving the heavier forms of manual labor were obviously unsuitable. Consequently other useful operations have been carried on, including sewing and canning projects; such activities as medical, dental, and nursing assistance to the needy; serving of hot lunches to school children; and work in libraries.

Sewing and canning projects have produced articles of wearing apparel and foodstuffs which have been distributed among needy families. The operations of more than 10,000 sewing rooms, located in every State in the Nation, by September 15 had produced or repaired nearly 61,000,000 articles, including garments for men, women, and children, and various household articles. The needs of relief families have been the determining factor in deciding what articles should be made.

Special as well as usual needs of many communities have been met by the products of the sewing rooms. Garments made by Works Progress Administration workers in the drought areas have enabled the children of many stricken families to attend school, warmly and comfortably clothed during the winter; sandbags made on projects in one of the New England States were used in the work of diverting flood waters from some of the cities when the rivers were rising in the spring of 1936. In some emergencies all production in the sewing rooms has been concentrated on certain articles required in a critical situation such as that in Mississippi in the spring of 1935 when several towns were destroyed by a cyclone, and that in the East during the floods.

TABLE 3.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15, 1936
OTHER THAN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
[Subject to revision]

Type	Unit of measurement	Number or amount
Conservation:		
Reforestation.....	{ Acres.....	16, 495
	{ Number of trees planted.....	4, 740, 824
Spray treatments.....	{ Acres sprayed.....	83, 196
	{ Gallons of spray.....	3, 720, 023
Plant disease eradication.....	{ Acres cleared of diseased plants.....	967, 262
Mosquito eradication.....	{ Acres drained.....	528, 682
	{ Gallons of spray.....	317, 803
Clearing and grubbing.....	{ Acres.....	138, 728
Planting fish.....	{ Number of fish.....	22, 968, 393
Planting game.....	{ Number of animals.....	25, 142
Planting fowl.....	{ Number of fowl.....	2, 670
Distribution of Surplus Commodities:		
Garments.....	{ Number.....	31, 441, 541
Cloth.....	{ Number of yards.....	247, 452
Foodstuffs.....	{ Number of tons.....	272, 948
Educational, Professional, and Women's Activities:		
Work in libraries.....	{ Number of books repaired.....	11, 142, 684
	{ Number of books cataloged.....	9, 486, 134
	{ Number of sewing rooms.....	10, 052
Sewing rooms operated.....	{ Number of articles produced or repaired.....	60, 839, 800
Canning.....	{ Number of operating units.....	746
	{ Tons of food canned.....	6, 316
School lunches served.....	{ Number.....	72, 437, 606
Medical, dental, and nursing assistance.....	{ Number of visits, examinations or treatments.....	9, 110, 287
Miscellaneous:		
Gardens cultivated.....	{ Number of gardens.....	8, 987
	{ Number of acres.....	2, 291
Demolition (except slum clearance).....	{ Number of structures.....	4, 064
	{ Square feet of area cleared.....	40, 645, 064

During the 1937 flood along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers more than \$2,600,000 worth of clothing, bedding, and food produced on W. P. A. projects were distributed in the flooded area. About half of these commodities were shipped from States outside the inundated region.

Projects designed to preserve usable foodstuffs and to teach destitute women approved methods of canning have been conducted in 746 canning kitchens. On these projects more than 6,300 tons of foodstuffs have been canned, including perishable foods and meats not suited to curing.

Distribution of surplus commodities.—The Works Progress Administration, in cooperation with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, has conducted projects throughout the country for the distribution of surplus commodities to needy families. Foodstuffs, household articles, garments, and miscellaneous other articles have been distributed.

In New York City about \$1,000,000 worth of food and clothing—nearly 50,000 tons of foodstuffs and 1,120,000 articles of clothing—were distributed through these projects prior to September 15, 1936, and more than 150,000 families benefited thereby. Throughout the country more than 31,000,000 garments and over 270,000 tons of foodstuffs were distributed, and many other items such as shoes, cloth, firewood, leather, and seeds were provided to needy families.

Work in libraries.—Many public libraries were forced, during the depression, to operate on greatly reduced budgets. The work of repairing, cleaning, and rebinding books and the cataloging necessary to efficient management were frequently neglected. Text-books used in schools were often in such a state of disrepair that it was almost impossible to read them.

W. P. A. workers on book repair projects have preserved for public schools and public libraries thousands of dollars' worth of books through the reconditioning of those which have become too dilapidated for use. On these projects each person is generally shifted from one phase of the work to another so that he becomes trained in all the processes. Indicative of the results obtained on this library and book repair work, the report of physical accomplishment shows that over 11,000,000 volumes had been repaired and almost 9,500,000 books had been cataloged by September 15, 1936.

Under the library extension program, reading facilities are being made available to many urban as well as rural communities which previously lacked this advantage. They are being extended to remote mountain, mining, and other outlying districts whose residents seldom see a magazine or newspaper.

School lunches.—The practice in many sections of the country of sponsoring W. P. A. projects for the serving of hot lunches to school children has been most heartily commended by the press and the public.

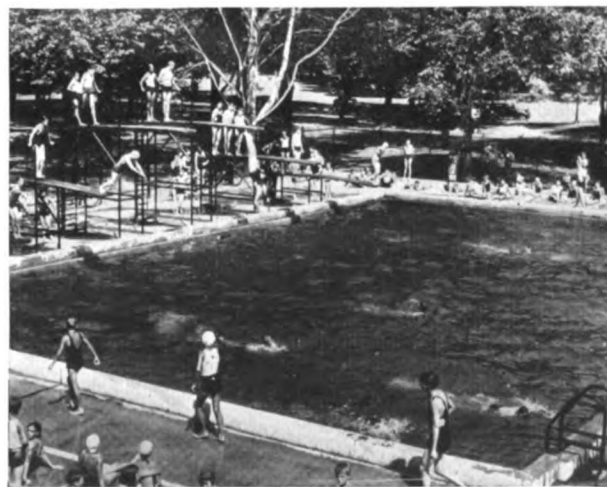
These projects have been in continuous operation during the school year, and by September 15, 1936, had served nearly 72,500,000 hot lunches to school children from needy families in nearly every State.

In Syracuse, New York, a unit is serving hot lunches to 200 crippled children coming to school from all parts of the city, more than half of whom are from homes where food standards are extremely low. In many instances the lunch served to the child represents the major meal of the day. In Rutland County, Vermont, the W. P. A. workers serve hot lunches to an average of nearly 1,100 needy school children every day. Often the food is contributed by school boards, parent-teacher associations, and other cosponsors. The menu usually consists of soup, bread, butter, vegetables, milk, and a simple dessert, and the child may have as many servings as he wants. Instructors are assigned to assist in arranging the menu for the greatest nutritive value.

Medical, dental, and nursing service.—With increasing unemployment and the resultant destitution, the need for medical, dental, and nursing service increased. Ill health due to malnutrition and unsanitary living conditions accompanied the lack of funds necessary to provide needed medical attention. Simultaneously, professional persons in this field were finding less and less demand for their services and in some cases were themselves reduced to the ranks of the unemployed.

W. P. A. projects designed to improve both conditions were initiated in all States, and by September 15, 1936, doctors, dentists, and nurses employed on these projects had made nearly 9,000,000 visits to the homes of the destitute for the purpose of giving professional assistance and advice. These visits were in addition to the many clinics held and group inspections made in schools and institutions.

An illustration of the nature of this work is found on a project located in the Allentown district of eastern Pennsylvania. Here an epidemic of mumps among school children was averted through the efforts of the



RECREATION—CLEAN AND COOL



AN IMPROVED DIRT ROAD

visiting nurses and doctors. A number of cases were discovered and isolated before the infection became widespread enough to assume epidemic proportions. Other and perhaps more important benefits have

accrued to the population of the district from the activities of these workers. Defective nutrition and teeth, defects in acuity of vision, and enlarged tonsils were discovered and in many instances corrected or checked by the doctors and nurses. Comparable work has been done on projects of this nature throughout the country.

Other activities.—Many projects involving cultural and educational activities have added substantially to the social welfare of the persons receiving the benefits therefrom. Due to the difficulty of measuring these activities, however, adequate figures are not available. Works of art have been produced by unemployed artists and exhibits have been held to display their creations. Music projects have been responsible for the formation of many orchestras and bands that have provided entertainment for thousands. Needy actors and actresses have given performances on theatre projects, many of which have received public acclaim.

Among other similar kinds of projects for which physical accomplishment is not included in the tabulation are the recreation and community center activities and educational project activities carried on under the Works Progress Administration.

Project Operations Under The W. P. A.

By the end of December 1936, a year and a half after the initiation of the Works Progress Administration program, projects with an estimated cost in Federal funds of nearly \$5,762,000,000 had been approved by the President for prosecution by the W. P. A. From this reservoir, projects involving a total estimated cost of \$3,065,000,000 in Federal funds and \$464,000,000 in sponsors' funds and located in every State of the Union and in Hawaii had been put in operation.

All W. P. A. projects (except those operated on Federal property and a few Nation-wide projects) have been initiated by public bodies such as cities, States, or other political subdivisions through the submission of project applications which outline in detail the proposed work and include specifications and blueprints whenever necessary. These sponsoring agencies have supplemented the Federal funds used in the prosecution of W. P. A. projects chiefly through the provision of materials and equipment. Sponsors also have contributed labor, transportation for workers and materials, and the use of land, buildings, and other facilities, as well as technical advice and supervision.

Projects proposed by the local sponsors are reviewed by district and State W. P. A. organizations and by the central W. P. A. office in Washington before being submitted to the President for final approval. In the review, various fundamental elements are considered, such as the suitability of the project to the number and the abilities of needy unemployed persons in the sponsoring community, the benefits that will accrue to the community from operation of the project, the cost in Federal funds of employing one man for one year, together with the extent of the funds made available by the sponsor and the uses to which these funds are to be put, and the engineering and general feasibility of the proposed work. Many more projects have been approved than could be prosecuted with the available funds in order to provide a reservoir of available projects sufficient to allow a selection of projects for operation that will be appropriate to the varying needs of the localities. The reservoir of approved projects has been the means of attaining the flexibility necessary to meet not only emergency situations such as are

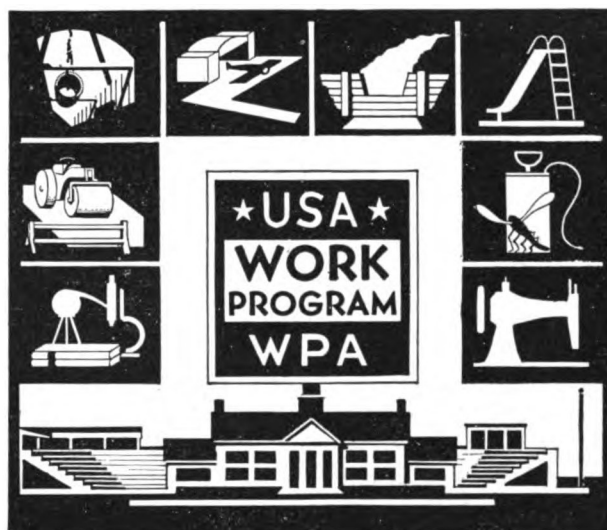
caused by flood and drought, but also the more gradual and fundamental changes in the requirements of the needy unemployed arising from changes in the employment opportunities provided by industry and agriculture.

The Reservoir of approved projects.—The bulk of the 209,000 official projects (each comprising one or more work units) which had been approved by the President through December 1936 were of the construction type. Almost 67,000, or one-third of all projects approved, involved work on highways, roads, and streets, estimated to cost in Federal funds nearly \$2,230,000,000. The emphasis placed on this type of project is explained by the need for the extension of transportation facilities and for the improvement of ex-

isting roads and streets often neglected during the early years of the depression. Other projects with an aggregate cost in Federal funds amounting to about \$550,000,000, or roughly 10 percent of the total, were approved for each of the following groups: (1) construction or repair of about 21,000 sewer systems and other public utilities, (2) development of 16,000 parks and other recreational facilities, and (3) construction or repair of 36,000 public buildings. Project groups with costs

totaling about \$400,000,000 included the white collar, goods, and conservation categories. As indicated in Table 4, sanitation and health, airport and other transportation, and miscellaneous projects each costing less than \$180,000,000 in terms of Federal funds comprised the remainder of the W. P. A. program.

In general, each type of project had the same relative importance both in the group of projects approved prior to June 22, 1936, under the E. R. A. Act of 1935, and among those approved subsequently under the E. R. A. Act of 1936. At least three shifts in emphasis, however, are worthy of note. Public buildings constituted only 9 percent of the approvals of the 1935 Act, but under the 1936 Act they formed 12 percent of the approved project value. On the other hand, approved sewer system and other utility projects represented nearly 11 percent of 1935 approvals as compared to less than 9 percent of those made under 1936 funds. The greatest change occurred in the goods projects which increased in relative impor-



tance from less than 8 percent under the earlier act to almost 12 percent of the funds approved under the later act. It should be noted that of the total estimated cost in Federal funds about \$4,829,000,000, or 84 percent, applies to projects approved under the E. R. A. Act of 1935.

Projects placed in operation.—Projects representing about 54 percent of the total cost of approved projects had been placed in operation by the end of 1936. Estimated to cost about \$3,065,000,000 in Federal funds, these projects total over 121,000 different operating units (work projects) each representing one or more parts of an official project as approved by the President.

TABLE 4.—ESTIMATED COST IN FEDERAL FUNDS OF W. P. A. PROJECTS APPROVED AND OF W. P. A. PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Type of project	Projects approved		Projects placed in operation	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total.....	\$5,761,552,791	100.0	\$3,065,078,841	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	2,228,436,520	38.7	1,108,312,329	36.2
Public buildings.....	540,878,855	9.5	322,149,296	10.5
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	565,672,983	9.8	390,609,723	11.8
Conservation.....	398,364,026	6.9	154,974,572	5.0
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	588,657,370	10.2	262,397,408	8.5
Airports and other transportation.....	155,403,527	2.7	93,829,741	3.1
White collar.....	476,827,182	8.3	305,196,236	10.0
Goods.....	471,971,644	8.2	291,246,280	9.5
Sanitation and health.....	178,445,768	3.1	76,357,705	2.5
Miscellaneous.....	150,891,916	2.6	90,005,541	2.9

Reference to Table 4 showing the distribution of major types of W. P. A. projects placed in operation through December 31, 1936, indicates that the greatest emphasis has been placed on highway, road, and street projects to which over a third of the total Federal money has been allotted. Projects for the improvement of parks and other recreational facilities account for 12 percent of the total estimated cost. These two types absorb large numbers of unskilled workers. Public buildings projects, providing work for relatively large numbers of skilled and semiskilled laborers as well as of the unskilled, represent 11 percent of total project value. White collar, goods, and sewer and other utility projects each constituted about 9 or 10 percent of the W. P. A. program on December 31, and conservation, airport and other transportation, sanitation and health, and miscellaneous projects each comprised 5 percent or less.

When these major groups are analyzed according to their respective subtypes (see appendix Table IX) it is seen that farm-to-market and other secondary roads, streets and alleys, and combinations of different kinds of road construction, were the principal types of work carried on under the highway, road, and street program; educational, and social and recreational buildings predominated among the public buildings projects placed in operation; conservation projects

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER TYPES OF W. P. A. PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Type of project	Total		Federal funds		Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Grand total.....	\$3,528,860,089	100.0	\$3,065,078,841	86.9	\$463,781,248	13.1
Construction.....	2,729,502,990	77.3	2,318,688,124	84.9	410,814,866	15.1
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,321,011,982	37.4	1,108,312,329	83.9	212,699,653	16.1
Public buildings.....	388,205,237	11.0	322,149,296	83.0	66,055,941	17.0
Sewer systems.....	316,367,632	9.0	262,397,408	82.9	53,970,224	17.1
Other construction.....	703,918,139	19.9	625,829,091	88.9	78,089,048	11.1
Other types of projects.....	799,357,099	22.7	746,390,717	93.4	52,966,382	6.6

consisted mainly of irrigation and water conservation; sewer systems were far more important than other types of public utility projects; airports and airways were the principal transportation projects; most of the white collar projects were professional and clerical in nature; and sewing projects made up the bulk of goods projects.

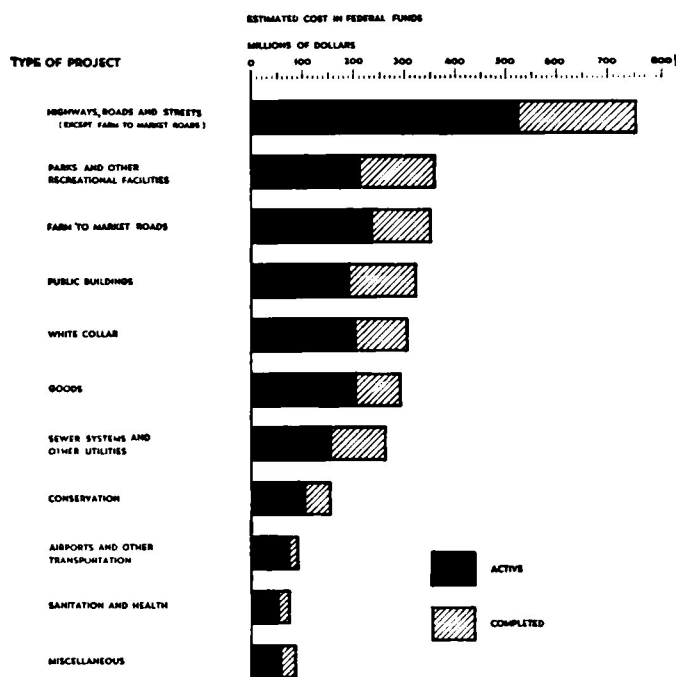
The distribution by major types of projects selected for operation as of December 31, 1936, is, in general, similar to that of projects approved by the President. However, the emphasis on four types of projects—highways, roads, and streets, conservation, sewer

CHART 8

WPA PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION

BY TYPES AND OPERATING STATUS OF PROJECTS

Through December 31, 1936



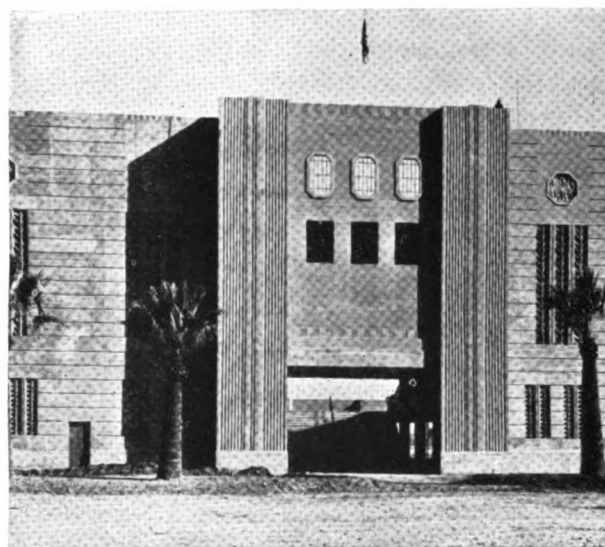
systems and other utilities, and sanitation and health projects—in terms of Federal funds only, is slightly greater among approved projects than among projects placed in operation. In the case of all other types of projects the situation is reversed.

Construction projects constituted about three-quarters of the estimated cost in Federal funds of all projects placed in operation by December 31, 1936. Non-construction projects, which include largely white collar and goods projects, were estimated to cost about 25 percent of the total. The former type employs the professional and technical workers from the relief rolls and the latter provides work for most of the women certified as in need of relief who were not qualified to fill clerical or other white collar jobs.

The geographic concentration of the projects placed in operation by the end of 1936 in general parallels that of population and of relief needs. The programs of the individual States, however, differ greatly in the emphasis placed on the various types of work. For instance, road and street projects account for more than half of the total project cost in seven States (Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia) and Hawaii. Public buildings projects constituted nearly a quarter of the total value of the New Mexico and Arizona programs. Improvements to parks and other recreational facilities represented almost a third of the value of the projects undertaken in Louisiana and more than a fifth of those in New York. In Delaware and North Carolina almost a fourth of the project value comprised goods projects, and in New Hampshire and Maryland similar emphasis was placed on the construction of sewer systems and other utilities. Conservation projects, representing less than 5 percent of the total project value throughout the country, constituted almost a fourth of Idaho's program. Table X in the appendix shows, by States, the estimated cost of the projects placed in operation through December 1936 for the major types of projects.

W. P. A. projects involving two-thirds of the total estimated cost in Federal funds of all projects on which work had been undertaken were reported in active operation at the end of 1936. Much work had already been completed on these active projects but each is reported active as long as operations are being continued on any of its component parts. The remaining third of the total estimated cost involves completed projects. These represent predominantly the work projects that have been entirely completed, but also include, however, such projects as may have been temporarily suspended or discontinued, because of changing employment needs or other causes, after completion of a self-contained and useful part or parts of the projects.

Sponsors.—Cities, villages, boroughs, and towns sponsor a majority of the W. P. A. projects, and



NEW FAIRGROUND BUILDING

counties about a quarter of them. State governments are sponsors about half as frequently as counties, and townships even less often. Public bodies that frequently sponsor W. P. A. projects include school and sanitary districts, departments of public works, highway commissions, boards of health, welfare departments, park boards, and recreation committees. Though non-governmental civic, sectarian, or business groups may not serve as sponsors for W. P. A. projects, they often advise local governmental bodies in the preparation of project proposals and in the execution of the work.

Sponsors must supply detailed outlines of plans before a project can be approved. When work is started on a project the sponsors, in accordance with the project applications, generally provide a substantial share of the requisite materials, supplies, equipment, tools, land, office space, technical supervision, and any necessary transportation.

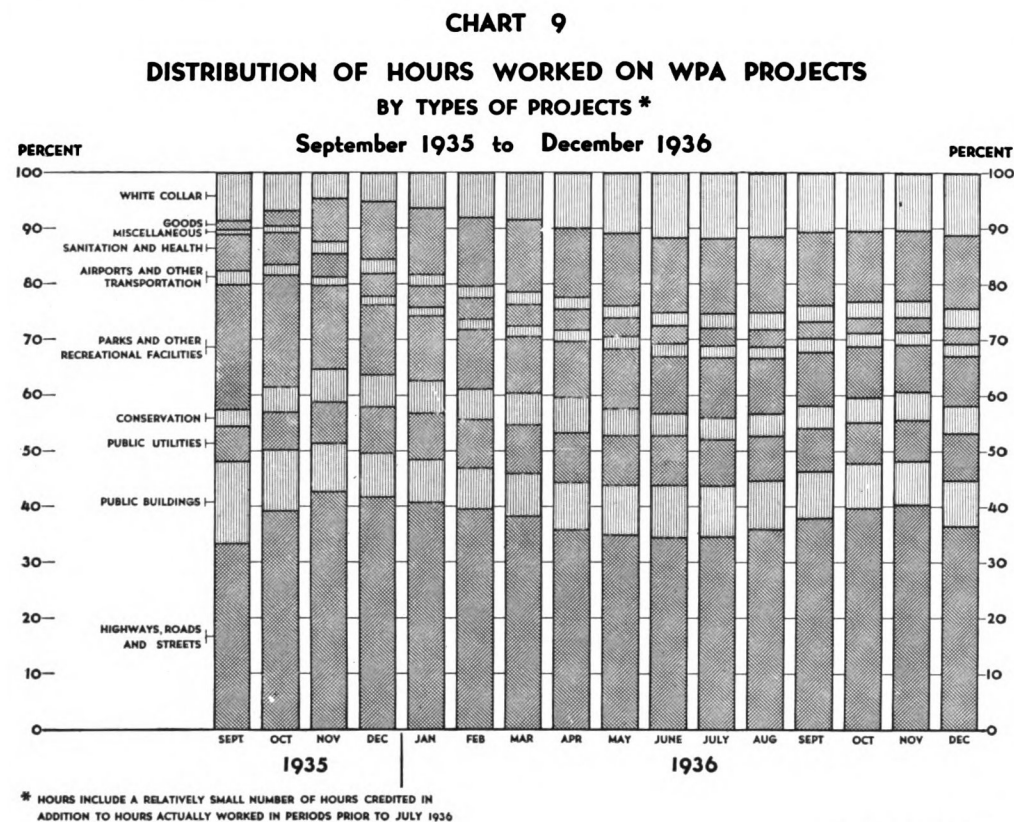
Sponsors' pledges, which totaled \$463,781,248, represented 13 percent of the total estimated cost of all W. P. A. projects placed in operation through December 31, 1936. Nearly 89 percent of the money provided by sponsors was designated for construction projects on which the proportion pledged by sponsors (15 percent of the total estimated cost) was more than twice as large as on nonconstruction projects. The average pledge for new construction work was about one-third greater than pledges for construction work involving repairs and improvements.

Of the major types of projects, sponsors pledged the largest proportion (19 percent of the total estimated cost) on sanitation and health projects. For sewer system and other utility projects, public buildings, and highway, road, and street projects, sponsors provided between 16 and 17 percent of the total cost. Approximately 10 percent of the cost of airport and other transportation projects and about 9 percent of park

and recreational facility projects were financed by sponsors.

Trends in project operation.—Shifts in the emphasis on the various types of projects as the W. P. A. program developed are indicated in Chart 9. From Sep-

tember 1935 to the end of December 1936, man-hours of employment provided by highway, road, and street projects constituted at least a third of the total. During the month of November 1935, nearly 43 percent of all man-hours of employment provided on the W. P. A. program was for road and street work, and cumulative man-hours for the duration of the program in 1935 and 1936 show that almost 38 percent of the total was spent on these projects.



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Employment furnished by park and other recreational facility projects in the early months of the program was relatively large, chiefly because of the emphasis placed on this type of project in New York City which provided a disproportionately large share of the total employment during the months prior to the full development of W. P. A. programs in all the States. The relatively large employment provided on public buildings projects at the beginning of the program may also be attributed to the concentration of these projects in New York City and other urban areas. Unfavorable weather conditions explain the decline in the relative amount of employment afforded on construction and repair of public buildings during the winter months.

White collar and goods projects occupied a less

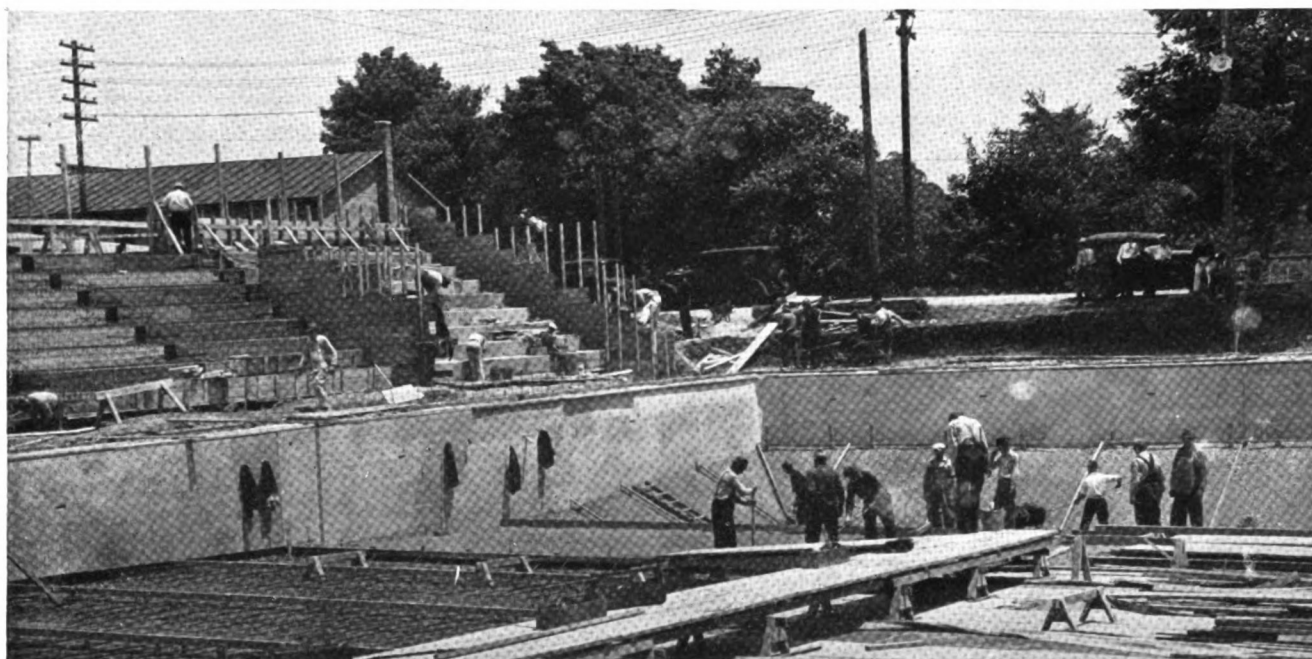
prominent place in the first months of the W. P. A. program than in later months. This reflects the adaptation of the program to the needs of special groups of workers, particularly professional and clerical persons and women. Conservation, sewer system and other utility, and airport and other transportation projects also increased slightly in relative importance whereas sanitation and health projects showed a reverse trend.

Completed projects.—By the end of December 1936, reports had been received on the actual cost of 33,031 of the completed projects. The 33,031 projects are so distributed that the representation of the various States and of major types of projects is not entirely typical of the distribution of all projects placed in operation or even of all completed projects. Moreover, a large proportion of this group is composed of small projects of the type which could be started and completed quickly, or of projects which had been partially developed under former work relief programs and

TABLE 6.—MAN-HOURS AND WAGES AND OTHER COSTS ON COMPLETED W. P. A. PROJECTS ¹

Item	Number or amount
Number of projects.....	33,031
Total cost:	
Total.....	\$263,000,482
Labor.....	189,900,830
Non-labor.....	73,099,652
Average cost per project:	
Total.....	\$7,962
Labor.....	5,749
Non-labor.....	2,213
Total man-hours.....	492,659,900
Man-hours per project.....	14,915
Wages paid:	
Total.....	\$189,900,830
To persons from relief rolls.....	167,558,653
To persons not from relief rolls.....	22,342,177
Average cost per man-hour:	
Total.....	\$0.534
Labor.....	.386
Non-labor.....	.148

¹ Based on reports received through Dec. 31, 1936. Includes Federal and sponsors' funds. Data for New York City are not available.



THE MODERN "SWIMMING HOLE"

Payments for labor accounted for approximately 70 percent of the final cost (\$263,000,000) of the 33,000 projects and averaged \$5,749 per project. The other 30 percent was expended for materials, supplies, and equipment, and miscellaneous items. The cost per man-hour of employment on these projects averaged 53 cents, of which 38 cents represented labor costs and 15 cents nonlabor costs. (It should be noted that the 38-cent hourly rate corresponds fairly closely with the average hourly rate paid on all projects exclusive of those in New York City during the first seven or eight months of W. P. A. operations.) Sponsors assumed 20 percent of the cost of the completed projects for which final data on expenditures are available—a considerably higher figure than that indicated in the data on estimated cost for all W. P. A. projects placed in operation.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND COST OF COMPLETED W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS AND OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURES¹

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of projects	Total cost		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds	Labor cost	Other costs
		Amount	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Total.....	33,031	\$263,000,482	100.0	79.7	20.3	72.2	27.8
Highways, roads, and streets.....	11,094	101,629,570	38.7	76.0	24.0	66.9	33.1
Public buildings.....	6,651	39,802,367	15.1	74.1	25.9	68.4	31.6
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	2,219	18,226,349	6.9	85.3	14.7	79.8	20.2
Conservation.....	1,423	14,105,474	5.4	86.9	13.1	79.3	20.7
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	4,310	39,520,116	15.0	75.9	24.1	68.7	31.3
Airports and other transportation.....	205	2,666,866	1.0	82.1	17.9	64.7	35.3
White collar.....	3,429	16,267,909	6.2	92.5	7.5	92.9	7.1
Goods.....	1,335	19,031,785	7.2	92.5	7.5	82.0	18.0
Sanitation and health.....	516	4,421,720	1.7	89.1	10.9	84.4	15.6
Miscellaneous.....	1,849	7,328,326	2.8	85.8	14.2	76.8	23.2

¹ Based on reports received through Dec. 31, 1936. Data for New York City are not available.

The distribution by major types of the number and cost of the completed projects for which reports had been received through the end of 1936 is presented in Table 7. As in the distribution of total estimated cost of the projects placed in operation, highway, road, and street projects constituted the largest portion of the final cost of the group of completed projects. In both instances this type of work represented approximately 38 percent of the total cost. Projects involving the repair or construction of public buildings and of sewer systems and other utilities were definitely over-represented in the group of completed projects for which final cost data are available as compared to all projects placed in operation. On the other hand, completed projects involving the improvement of parks and other recreational facilities (a large portion of these projects are located in New York City from which no reports have been received) and, to a less extent, white collar and goods projects, represented smaller proportions of total cost.

Materials, supplies, and equipment.—In a program as large and diversified as that of the W. P. A., materials, supplies, and equipment procured for project operation necessarily include a varied list of items. As might be expected, construction materials, supplies, and equipment formed the bulk of the nearly \$325,000,000 of purchases made from both Federal and sponsors' funds through December 31, 1936, for W. P. A. projects. Only two strictly nonconstruction items are listed in Table 8: textiles which comprised 8.5 percent of the total purchases, and office supplies and equipment which accounted for approximately 1 percent of the total. The construction material for which the largest expenditures (11 percent) were made was lumber and its products. Almost 9 percent of all purchases were for bituminous paving materials

TABLE 8.—VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT
PROCURED FOR W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF MATERIALS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value	
	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$331,991,629	100.0
Lumber and its products (excluding furniture).....	35,694,531	10.8
Paints and varnishes.....	5,641,428	1.7
Sand and gravel.....	21,059,710	6.3
Crushed stone.....	17,357,015	5.2
Cement.....	29,904,509	9.0
Concrete products.....	16,125,148	4.9
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products.....	16,579,619	5.0
Stone and glass products.....	11,426,335	3.4
Structural and reinforcing steel.....	16,758,202	5.0
Cast iron pipe and fittings.....	20,411,996	6.1
Plumbing equipment and supplies.....	3,651,492	1.1
Heating and ventilating equipment and supplies.....	2,944,368	.9
Tools (excluding machine tools).....	6,687,108	2.0
Other iron and steel products.....	15,248,195	4.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	5,984,513	1.8
Paving machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	541,891	.2
Motor trucks.....	1,221,939	.4
Other machinery and equipment.....	5,557,499	1.7
Paving materials and mixtures—bituminous.....	29,031,159	8.7
Petroleum products.....	6,839,216	2.1
Office supplies and equipment (including furniture).....	3,587,731	1.1
Textiles.....	28,282,232	8.5
Chemicals and explosives.....	4,192,747	1.3
Coal and other fuel, except wood and petroleum.....	1,331,960	.4
Tires and rubber goods.....	775,062	.2
Nonferrous metals.....	1,569,503	.5
Miscellaneous.....	23,586,541	7.1

and mixtures. Other important materials used primarily on construction projects and accounting for 46 percent of the aggregate were cement, sand, and gravel, cast iron pipe and fittings, crushed stone,

structural and reinforcing steel, brick and other clay products, concrete products, and other iron and steel products.

As shown in Table 9, the value of materials, supplies, and equipment procured for each type of project corresponded in general to the importance of the type in the entire W. P. A. Program. However, two outstanding types of construction projects, public buildings and sewer system and other utility projects, required a relatively larger proportion of the total materials than other types. On the other hand, material costs on white collar projects were relatively low.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT
PROCURED FOR W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES
OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Value	
	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$331,991,629	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	107,363,046	32.3
Public buildings.....	60,295,284	18.2
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	39,683,712	11.9
Conservation.....	11,208,636	3.4
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	46,911,007	14.1
Airports and other transportation.....	12,129,677	3.7
White collar.....	7,190,630	2.2
Goods.....	31,894,378	9.6
Sanitation and health.....	8,454,253	2.5
Miscellaneous.....	6,861,006	2.1



BOX CULVERT—ONE OF THE ROAD PROJECTS

Funds for the Works Program

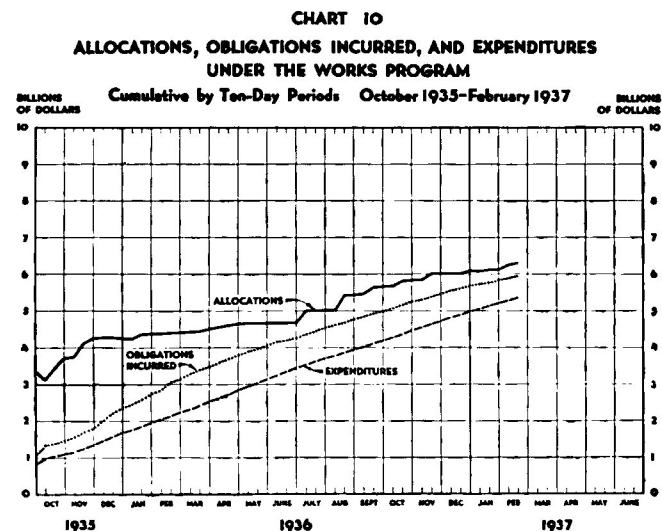
The Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.—Funds for the operation of the Works Program have been provided by three congressional appropriation acts: the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937. Under

TABLE 10.—TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WORKS PROGRAM BY ACTS

AS OF FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Appropriation act	Amount
Grand total.....	\$6,920,914,322
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.....	4,706,914,322
Direct appropriation.....	4,000,000,000
Transfers from prior emergency appropriations.....	706,914,322
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.....	500,000,000
Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935.....	80,717,963
National Industrial Recovery Act.....	84,366,000
Emergency Relief and Civil Works Act.....	7,381,742
Act to relieve unemployment, Mar. 31, 1933.....	21,527,114
Agricultural Adjustment Act.....	12,921,503
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936.....	2,214,000,000
Original appropriation.....	1,425,000,000
Deficiency appropriation.....	789,000,000

the E. R. A. Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, a direct appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 was made; in addition the act provided for the transfer of funds not to exceed \$880,000,000 from certain prior emergency appropriations. On February 20, 1937, transfers from these prior appropriations amounted to \$706,914,000, as shown in Table 10. Under the E. R. A. Act of 1936, approved June 22, 1936, the sum of \$1,425,000,000 was appropriated. This amount was supplemented by the appropriation of \$789,000,000 in the First Deficiency Act of 1937, approved February 9, 1937. Total funds made available, as of February 20, 1937, by these appropriations amounted to \$6,920,914,000.



Acting under authority granted in the E. R. A. Act of 1936, the President has transferred \$124,500,000 from funds provided under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 for use under the former act. Thus the funds available for allocation under the acts (i. e., total allocations plus unallocated balances) as of February 20, 1937, are as follows: the E. R. A. Act of 1935, \$4,582,414,000; the Act of 1936, \$2,338,500,000.

The funds appropriated are to be used "to provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects," in the discretion and under the direction of the President, subject to limitations on certain classes of expenditures. These classes and the fund limitations for each are shown in Table 11. Two of the limitations under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 have been increased by the President. Under the E. R. A. Act of 1936 transfers between classes effected several adjustments in the limitations and all limitations were increased proportionately with the transfer of \$124,500,000 from the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and the appropriation of \$789,000,000 in the Deficiency Act of 1937.

TABLE 11.—EXPENDITURE LIMITATIONS IN THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936
AS OF FEBRUARY 20, 1937

EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1935	
Purpose	Limitation
(A) Highways, roads, streets, and grade crossings.....	\$800,000,000
(B) Rural rehabilitation.....	500,000,000
(C) Rural electrification.....	100,000,000
(D) Housing.....	450,000,000
(E) Assistance for educational, etc., persons.....	300,000,000
(F) Civilian Conservation Corps.....	1,700,000,000
(G) Loans or grants to States, etc.....	1,700,000,000
(H) Sanitation, etc.....	350,000,000
EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1936	
Purpose	Limitation ¹
(A) Highways, roads, and streets.....	\$678,165,000
(B) Public buildings.....	244,410,000
(C) Parks and other recreational facilities.....	257,235,000
(D) Public utilities.....	254,970,000
(E) Flood control and other conservation.....	210,465,000
(F) Assistance for educational, etc., persons.....	153,135,000
(G) Women's projects.....	153,135,000
(H) Miscellaneous work projects.....	116,925,000
(I) National Youth Administration.....	116,925,000
(J) Rural rehabilitation.....	153,135,000

¹ Increased by Executive Order 7334.

² Increased by Executive Order 7186.

³ Original limitations modified by Executive Orders Nos. 7512, and 7469,7553.

The E. R. A. Act of 1935 provided for the continuation of the relief activities of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration pending the full development of the Works Program. Allocations for this purpose amounted to \$935,006,000, or 20 percent of total allocations under the Act of 1935.

Allocations under the acts.—Through February 20, 1937, the President had allocated under the E. R. A. Acts of 1935 and 1936 the sum of \$6,297,175,000,

representing 91 percent of the total funds made available as of the same date. Allocations under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 amounted to \$4,578,270,000, or 99.9 percent of the total funds under that act, and under the Act of 1936, to \$1,718,905,000, or 73.5 percent of the total made available by that act. With two exceptions, allocations under the various limitations of both acts were substantially less than the maximum amount set. The funds allocated for the Civilian Conservation Corps and for loans and grants to States (nearly all of which were for the programs of the W. P. A. and the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A.) under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 amounted to more than 85 percent of the respective limitations for those classes.

Chart 10 shows cumulatively the increases in allocations, obligations, and expenditures from the end of September 1935 through February 20, 1937. At the end of January 1937 practically all of the available funds had been allocated. The enactment of the deficiency appropriation on February 9, however, enabled the President to make substantial additional allocations. The resulting rise in allocations is indicated in the chart.

Some indication of the types of projects carried on with funds allocated for Works Program activities may be seen in Table 12. This table, based on data through December 31, 1936, excludes expenditures for administrative expenses and for the relief program of the F. E. R. A. By the end of the year, 27 percent of the total had been spent on highways, roads, and streets. Conservation projects, including forestation, erosion control, irrigation and water conservation, and other types of conservation work, accounted for approximately 20 percent of the total. About 10 percent of the expenditures were made for the development of park and other recreational facilities. Public buildings and white collar projects each accounted for 9 percent of the total.

TABLE 12.—EXPENDITURES ON PROJECTS PROSECUTED UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS¹

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Type of project	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$3,823,060,545	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,041,173,345	27.2
Public buildings.....	347,229,170	9.1
Housing.....	41,333,475	1.1
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	396,300,137	10.4
Conservation.....	748,542,584	19.6
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	250,283,339	6.5
Transportation facilities.....	151,142,943	3.9
White collar.....	345,938,881	9.0
Miscellaneous projects.....	328,948,457	8.6
Rural resettlement and rehabilitation.....	174,168,214	4.6

¹ Does not include administrative expenses and expenditures for relief activities carried on under the F. E. R. A.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds under the E. R. A. Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of Dec. 31, 1936.

Works Progress Administration.—To carry the major portion of the employment load of the Works Program, the Works Progress Administration which

TABLE 13.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

AS OF FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Agency	Allocations (warrants approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unexpended balances
Department of Agriculture.....	\$950,295,147	\$852,843,771	\$639,556,378	\$310,738,769
Public Roads.....	508,755,627	463,616,066	307,576,376	201,179,251
Resettlement Administration.....	336,471,826	289,566,834	242,237,955	94,233,871
Other bureaus and general administrative expenses.....	105,067,694	99,660,871	89,742,047	15,325,647
Department of Commerce.....	11,431,072	10,861,718	10,451,174	979,898
Department of the Interior.....	129,518,390	95,704,451	68,983,697	60,534,693
Reclamation.....	60,147,000	53,211,522	34,738,150	25,408,850
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	40,835,195	27,412,265	21,876,533	18,958,662
Other bureaus and general administrative expenses.....	28,536,195	15,080,664	12,369,014	16,167,181
Department of Labor.....	25,392,712	21,666,058	21,201,591	4,191,121
Library of Congress.....	868,000	481,869	417,020	150,960
Department of the Navy.....	29,682,176	27,691,665	26,196,332	3,485,845
Treasury Department (including revolving fund of \$3,000,000).....	65,512,996	59,528,124	56,566,970	8,946,027
War Department.....	175,597,663	159,827,575	142,728,745	32,868,918
Corps of Engineers.....	144,205,790	135,839,308	121,073,115	23,132,674
Quartermaster Corps.....	25,150,992	22,878,643	20,546,355	4,604,637
Office of the Chief of Staff and general administrative expenses.....	6,240,881	1,109,624	1,109,275	5,131,607
Alley Dwelling Authority.....	190,194	188,199	82,364	107,830
Emergency Conservation Work ¹	596,044,951	595,623,808	589,049,125	6,995,826
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	22,000,000	5,729,819	5,661,111	16,338,889
Farm Credit Administration.....	17,300,000	16,876,501	16,876,501	423,199
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	935,005,625	934,018,360	933,404,511	1,601,114
Public Works Administration.....	429,700,108	410,490,925	240,914,777	198,785,331
Housing.....	107,085,289	90,164,992	42,144,111	64,941,178
Non-Federal ²	322,614,819	320,315,933	198,770,666	123,844,153
Rural Electrification Administration.....	15,887,376	14,527,437	5,731,695	10,155,681
Veterans' Administration.....	1,233,120	1,217,014	1,204,854	28,266
Works Progress Administration.....	2,875,299,238	2,715,973,764	2,576,286,207	299,013,030
Other agencies.....	16,516,350	10,904,545	10,527,657	5,988,692
Total.....	\$6,297,175,118	\$5,934,145,903	\$5,345,843,009	\$951,332,109
Warrants pending approval (net rescissions).....	209,682			
Total allocations.....	\$6,296,965,436			
Unallocated.....	\$123,918,886			
Total available for allocation.....	\$6,920,914,322			

¹ Since June 1936 Emergency Conservation Work has been largely financed by direct appropriations.

² Does not include funds released for grants under the E. R. A. Act of 1936.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of Feb. 20, 1937.

except for the first few months has employed between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 persons and has accounted for between 70 and 80 percent of the total number employed under the Program, has been allocated \$2,875,299,000. Of the total, \$1,413,020,000 was allocated under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and \$1,462,280,000 under the Act of 1936. These amounts represent 31 and 85 percent, respectively, of the total allocations under each act; together they represent 46 percent of all allocations. Included in the figures are allocations to the National Youth Administration from both acts, amounting to \$81,898,000.

Expenditures of the Works Progress Administration through February 20, 1937, amounted to \$2,576,286,000, which represented 90 percent of the total allocations to the agency. On a monthly basis, expenditures of the W. P. A. during 1936 averaged \$172,000,000, reaching a peak of \$192,000,000 in March. By January 1937, W. P. A. expenditures of \$148,000,000 showed a decline of 23 percent from the peak. Monthly expenditures of the W. P. A. from August 1935 to January 1937 are included in Chart 11 which also shows the corresponding total Works Program data. Of the total expended by the W. P. A. through February 20, 1937, a little more than 4 percent was drawn from allocations for administrative purposes. The current percentage has been somewhat below this figure, averaging about 3.3 percent during the three months ending January 31, 1937.

Comparison of expenditures with employment data reveals that the average cost in Federal funds of employing workers on W. P. A. projects is about \$65 per man per month. A breakdown of total W. P. A. expenditures through December 31, 1936, indicates that 85 percent of the total Federal funds were spent for personal services, almost 8 percent for supplies and materials, and approximately 5 percent for rental of equipment. These and the various other items of expenditure are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14.—W. P. A. EXPENDITURES UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Object of expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$2,325,283,492	100.0
Personal services (Federal pay roll only).....	1,981,116,533	85.2
Supplies and materials.....	178,838,290	7.7
Rent of equipment and buildings.....	122,648,556	5.3
Contractual services.....	25,256,291	1.1
Equipment purchased.....	12,159,921	0.5
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts.....	3,519,951	0.2
Miscellaneous.....	1,743,950	(¹)

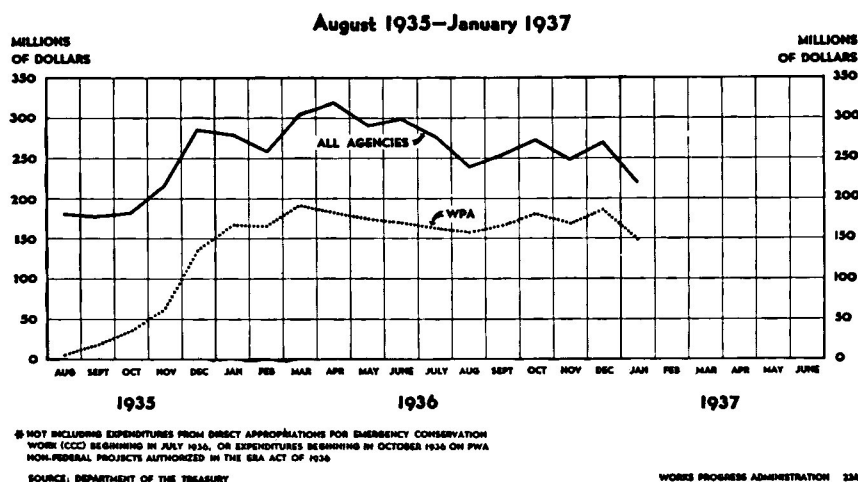
¹ Less than 1/20 of 1 percent.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds under the E. R. A. Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of Dec. 31, 1936.

Emergency Conservation Work.—Activities of the Emergency Conservation Work, initiated in 1933, were carried on during the period from April 1935 through June 1936 with funds from the E. R. A. Act of 1935 aggregating \$596,045,000, or 13 percent of the total allocated under that act. Since about July 1,

CHART 11

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
AND OF ALL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKS PROGRAM *



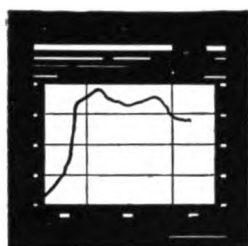
1936, this agency has been operating with funds from a direct appropriation of \$308,000,000 made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, supplemented by an appropriation of \$95,000,000 made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1937.

Public Works Administration.—Out of the funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935, allocations have been made to the Public Works Administration for continuation of the program of public works commenced under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. A total of \$429,700,000 had been allocated through February 20, 1937, of which the Non-Federal Division of the agency received \$322,615,000 and the Housing Division, \$107,085,000. From the amounts allocated to both divisions, 96 percent had been obligated and 56 percent expended by February 20, 1937.

By a provision of the E. R. A. Act of 1936, the P. W. A. is authorized under the direction of the President, to use up to \$300,000,000 of money on hand or to be received from the sale of securities for the purpose of making grants for projects similar to the non-Federal projects prosecuted under the N. I. R. A. and the E. R. A. Act of 1935.

Other agencies.—Outstanding among the other agencies which have operated with money from E. R. A. Act funds are the Bureau of Public Roads and the Resettlement Administration, which, through February 20, 1937, received \$508,756,000 and \$336,472,000, respectively. The status of funds of these and other major agencies is shown in Table 13, and the status of funds of all agencies which have received E. R. A. Act allocations is shown in Table VII in the appendix.

Employment Under the Works Program



At the inception of the Works Program in the summer of 1935 it was estimated that jobs could be provided for 3,500,000 unemployed persons. This goal was attained by December of that year. During the following weeks employment on work projects expanded gradually, reaching a peak during the first week of March 1936, when 3,839,000 persons were at work. As employment opportunities developed in private industry and in agriculture during the spring, the number of persons employed under the Works Program declined. By the end of June the total had dropped to 3,237,000 persons.

Drought conditions during July and August necessitated provision of jobs on work projects for persons in the most severely affected areas. Works Program employment consequently increased during the summer and fall months of 1936 despite the fact that the programs of many of the agencies operating projects financed by emergency funds were being completed during this period. With the alleviation of drought conditions and the provision of aid other than work project jobs for farmers who had been most seriously affected by the drought, the number engaged on work projects in drought areas was gradually reduced during November and December. This reduction together with several other factors, reversed the trend of total Works Program employment in November. Included among these other factors were further increases in employment by private industry, and a general review of the relief needs of persons employed under the Works Program to ascertain if they were still eligible for employment on the basis of need. Since November the number of jobs provided has been gradually reduced to a total of 2,884,000 on February 20, 1937.

Participating agencies.—Projects financed by Works Program funds are prosecuted both by emergency agencies and by regular departments of the Federal Government. Since the beginning of the Program, Federal agencies supervising the operation of work projects have included the Works Progress Administration, the Emergency Conservation Work, the Public Works Administration, the Resettlement Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Alley Dwelling Authority, the Veterans' Administration, and 40 bureaus of the regular departments.

The proportions of total Works Program employment provided on the work projects of the participating agencies have shifted materially during the period of the Program's operation. At the inception of the Works Program, the Emergency Conservation Work (largely Civilian Conservation Corps), which had been

initiated two years earlier, was incorporated under it and for the first few months accounted for most of the Program's employment. The processes of submitting, reviewing, and approving projects necessarily postponed the beginning of operations by other agencies. At the end of August 1935, Emergency Conservation Work employment (which was then at its peak) constituted 59 percent of the total. A month later it had dropped to about 47 percent, and the Works Progress Administration, having started operations in most of the States, accounted for 38 percent of the total number employed under the Works Program.

TABLE 15.—WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR AGENCIES

JULY 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

[In thousands]

Week ending—	Grand total	W. P. A.	Emergency Con- ser- vation Work	Other agencies							
				Total other agen- cies	Agri- culture (excl. Public Roads)	Navy	Public Roads (1)	P. W. A.	Reset- tle- ment Ad- mini- stra- tion 2	War	All other
1935											
July 31	689	70	487	132	7	1	116	(2)	2	6	(3)
Aug. 31	1,015	253	594	168	35	8	100	(2)	3	16	6
Sept. 28	1,195	456	557	182	51	11	77	1	4	31	8
Oct. 26	1,537	777	555	205	60	15	63	1	5	48	13
Nov. 30	3,211	2,446	544	221	62	16	51	4	6	55	27
Dec. 28	3,496	2,740	519	237	61	17	38	15	17	54	35
1936											
Jan. 25	3,710	2,926	486	298	58	18	52	34	32	55	49
Feb. 29	3,836	3,036	459	341	60	17	54	41	47	54	68
Mar. 28	3,728	2,872	434	422	61	15	81	77	60	56	69
Apr. 25	3,478	2,570	391	517	65	17	123	119	70	55	68
May 30	3,317	2,340	409	568	72	15	143	152	63	51	69
June 27	3,237	2,256	381	600	71	10	167	168	65	50	69
July 25	3,241	2,249	404	588	62	10	170	171	64	43	68
Aug. 29	3,338	2,377	386	575	74	16	139	171	55	31	86
Sept. 26	3,417	2,462	363	572	83	17	128	161	49	39	97
Oct. 31	3,501	2,581	405	515	67	17	92	148	50	37	104
Nov. 28	3,353	2,483	389	481	66	16	73	138	52	39	97
Dec. 26	2,988	2,192	377	419	66	14	44	118	50	34	92
1937											
Jan. 2	2,906	2,152	358	396	62	14	38	109	48	34	91
Jan. 9	2,893	2,132	377	383	59	13	37	107	48	32	87
Jan. 16	2,887	2,124	393	369	51	14	31	107	48	30	88
Jan. 23	2,892	2,129	406	357	49	14	29	106	45	28	86
Jan. 30	2,892	2,138	407	347	43	13	27	101	46	27	90
Feb. 6	2,886	2,145	405	336	47	13	29	98	44	24	81
Feb. 13	2,898	2,160	403	335	43	13	30	98	45	24	82
Feb. 20	2,884	2,147	397	340	47	13	32	101	45	25	77

¹ Entire series revised. On Federal-aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by E. R. A. funds, qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment through agreements initiated by the Bureau of Public Roads. Employment on these projects, not included in the figures shown, has ranged from a minimum of 12,688 during the week ending Feb. 8, 1936, to a maximum of 77,605 during the week ending Aug. 15, 1936.

² Transferred to the Department of Agriculture on Jan. 1, 1937.

³ Less than 500 persons.

⁴ Employment during week ending Nov. 2.

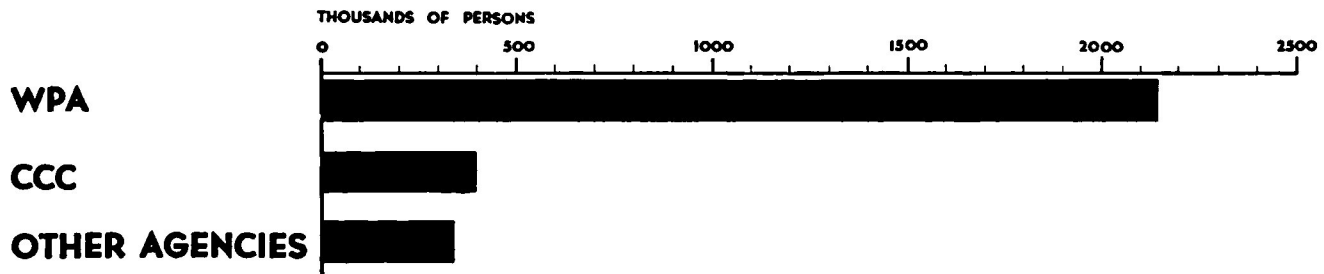
By the end of November E. C. W. workers, although numbering only slightly less than in August, represented but 17 percent, and since that time have comprised between 10 and 15 percent of total Works Program employment. The number of workers on W. P. A. projects, having expanded so rapidly that it more than doubled during November, constituted 76 percent of the total by the end of the month. Thereafter, except for the early summer months of

CHART 12

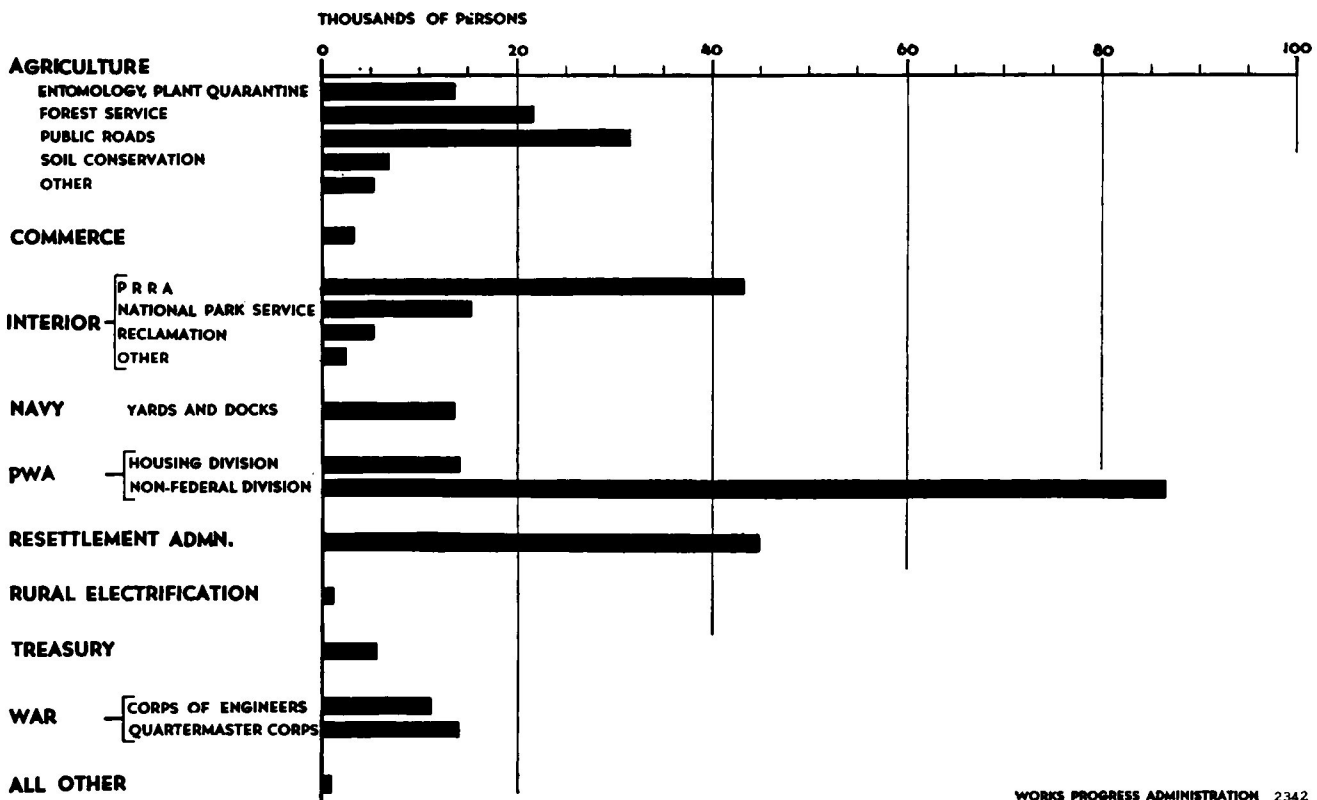
WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

Week Ending February 20, 1937

MAJOR AGENCIES



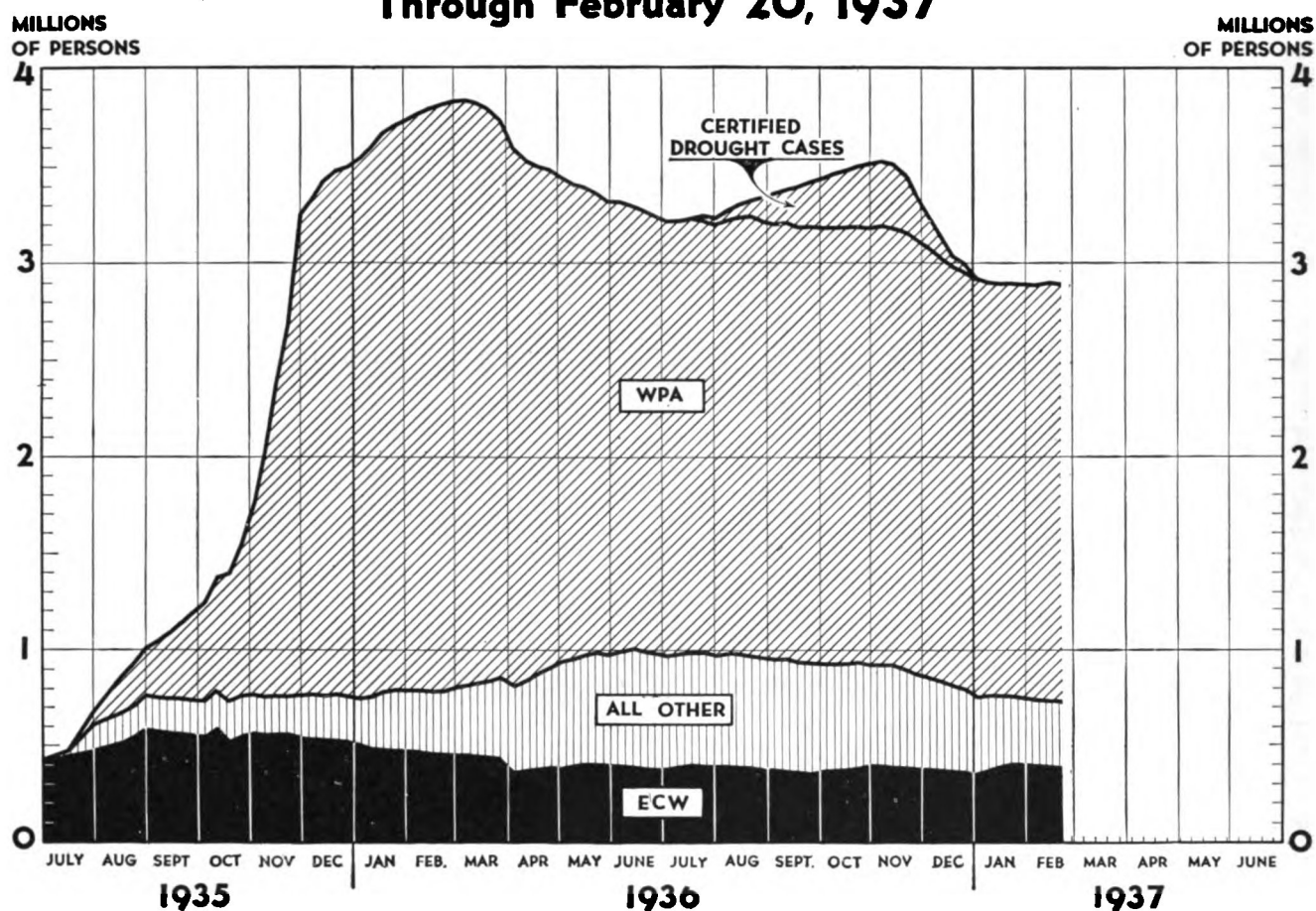
OTHER AGENCIES (EXCLUDING WPA AND CCC)



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2342

CHART 13

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT Through February 20, 1937



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1750

1936, W. P. A. workers comprised more than 70 percent of the persons employed under the Works Program.

During the spring of 1936 the W. P. A. personnel was reduced as expansion took place on projects operated by agencies other than the W. P. A. and the E. C. W. From a total of only 132,000 persons employed under these other agencies participating in the Works Program during the week ending July 31, 1935, employment increased to 237,000 at the end of the year and rose to a peak of 600,000 persons by the end of June 1936. In this month other agency employment was at the maximum, not only in terms of absolute numbers but, since July 1935, also in relation to total employment under the Works Program, constituting almost 20 percent. Since June the number of persons provided with work relief jobs under these agencies declined steadily until the middle of February 1937 as the programs of some of the bureaus were curtailed with the completion of projects. By February 20 the number of workers had fallen to

340,000 and accounted for 12 percent of all Works Program employment.

The group of Federal agencies other than the W. P. A. and the E. C. W. participating in the Program has not remained constant during the period of operation. At the peak of Works Program employment (March 1936) this group included 40 agencies. Several of these agencies, operating under small allocations from funds made available under the E. R. A. Act of 1935, completed their projects during 1936 and have not received additional funds under the later act. Furthermore, in only a few instances have allocations of 1936 funds been made to agencies which did not operate work projects with 1935 act funds. Consequently the number of agencies cooperating in the Works Program dropped to 34 by February 1937. Table I of the appendix shows the number of persons employed under each of the cooperating agencies at six-month periods.

Of the 2,884,000 persons (exclusive of administrative personnel) employed on the Works Program during

the week ending February 20, 1937, about 75 percent, or 2,147,000 persons, were W. P. A. workers. E. C. W. employment accounted for 397,000 persons, or 14 percent of the total. Among the other agencies having a combined employment of 340,000 persons in the States and Territories, the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A. accounted for 87,000, the Resettlement Administration for 45,000 (exclusive of recipients of rural rehabilitation loans and grants), and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration for 43,000. The Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service were providing work for approximately 32,000 and 22,000 persons, respectively. The only other agencies employing more than 10,000 workers on that date were the National Park Service, the Housing Division of P. W. A., the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Quartermaster Corps, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the Corps of Engineers.

Workers certified as in need of relief.—Since the Works Program was designed to aid unemployed persons in need of relief, it was stipulated that at least 90 percent of the workers should be drawn from relief sources unless unusual circumstances justified exemptions from this regulation by administrative authority. A variety of circumstances has led to deviations from the original order. The nature and location of projects affect the degree to which the 90 percent rule can be observed. Projects operated by some agencies require skilled and technical workers not always available in sufficient numbers among relief persons in the localities where they are carried on. Agencies prosecuting major construction projects on a contract basis also have found it necessary to employ larger numbers of nonrelief persons. Furthermore, on most of the projects the proportion of relief persons to the total varies with the stages of the work, relatively greater numbers of supervisory and skilled workers being required at the beginning and near the completion of a project.

In the early months of the Program and through March 1936 the total number of relief persons employed on work projects approximated the 90 percent requirement. By June, however, the proportion of relief persons had fallen to 85 percent, and although it rose in subsequent months, it did not reach its former level until January 1937. This fluctuation was caused by agencies other than the W. P. A. and the E. C. W., since the former has maintained an average of 95 percent relief persons throughout the months of its existence and the latter, with little variation, has averaged about 88 percent. Table II in the appendix shows by six-month periods the number of persons employed by each agency and the proportion of the totals represented by relief workers.

Of the major agencies other than the W. P. A. and the E. C. W., the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Forest Service, the Puerto Rico Re-

construction Administration, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the Quartermaster Corps reported more than 90 percent, and the National Park Service and the Resettlement Administration more than 85 percent of the persons employed on their projects during the week ending February 20, 1937, as having been certified as in need of relief. On the other hand, as indicated in Table II in the appendix, only 32 and 20 percent of the persons employed under the Bureau of Public Roads and the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A., respectively, were so certified. As noted above, the nature of the projects and the manner in which they are prosecuted necessarily reduce the relief percentages of the latter agencies.

Men and women.—In the early stages of the Works Program almost all the persons employed were men. As the Program developed, recognition was given to

TABLE 16.—MEN AND WOMEN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL WORKERS EMPLOYED ON W. P. A. PROJECTS

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO DECEMBER 1936

Month		Percent of total	
		Men	Women
1935	September.....	95.6	4.4
	December.....	87.9	12.1
1936	March.....	84.7	15.3
	June.....	82.8	17.2
	September.....	84.3	15.7
	December.....	83.6	16.4

the fact that many of the heads of families on relief rolls were women. Projects were designed and placed in operation which would fit the abilities of this group of needy unemployed. Consequently the proportion that men constitute of total employment decreased steadily as the Program expanded. Representing about 96 percent of all workers (exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work employment) in September 1935, the number of men, relative to total employment, declined to less than 85 percent by March 1936. Since then, the increase in the proportion of women employed has been slight. Throughout the period of the Program's operation there have been relatively fewer women among the nonrelief personnel than among persons certified as in need of relief. Table 16 shows the proportions that men and women constituted of the total number of W. P. A. workers by quarters from September 1935 to December 1936.

Emergency employment.—As emergency situations resulting from destruction by natural forces arose in different sections of the country, W. P. A. employees cooperated in alleviating the accompanying distress and damage.

During the floods of 1936 and 1937 the W. P. A. performed not only emergency work such as reinforcing levees and assisting in the evacuation of flooded and threatened areas but also rehabilitation

TABLE 17.—DROUGHT EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM

JULY TO DECEMBER 1936

Week ending—	Total	W. P. A.	Other agencies
July 25.....	24, 200	24, 200	-----
Aug. 29.....	127, 694	118, 755	8, 939
Sept. 26.....	260, 471	233, 921	26, 550
Oct. 31.....	351, 030	324, 298	26, 732
Nov. 28.....	261, 705	238, 436	23, 269
Dec. 26.....	57, 134	38, 710	18, 424

work on public buildings after the waters had receded. During the week ending February 6 almost 72,000 W. P. A. workers were engaged in emergency flood activities. In addition, thousands of C. C. C. enrollees and persons employed under other Works Program agencies were participating in these relief activities.

The aid given to drought victims in the summer and fall of 1936 was provided by expanding regular Works Program employment. The chief objective of this emergency phase of the Program was to furnish relief to persons most severely affected by drought conditions in contrast to preventing loss of life and property and restoring damaged property such as is done in a flood period. From the last of July through December thousands of farmers were provided with Works Program jobs, the bulk engaged on W. P. A. projects, as is shown in Table 17. Maximum employment of more than 350,000 persons occurred in October.

N. Y. A. employment.—The data on Works Program employment presented in the preceding paragraphs do not include the activities of the National Youth administration, which is promoting two distinct types of programs—student aid and work projects.

Under the student aid program, part-time employment is provided for young persons who would be unable to remain in school without financial assistance. During the month of December 1936 approximately

405,000 students were furnished 10,600,000 hours of work. Of this group nearly two-thirds were high-school students, one-third were college students, and the remainder (representing only about 1 percent of the total) were persons engaged in graduate study.

National Youth Administration work projects provide employment for young persons from relief families who are not in full-time attendance at school. Assignment to N. Y. A. projects is not prevented by the employment of another member of the family under the Works Program. Youths employed on N. Y. A. projects work approximately a third of the regular W. P. A. hours at about one-third of the wage rates provided under the established monthly wage rate schedule. Development of this program took place

TABLE 18.—NUMBER OF YOUTHS AND ADULTS EMPLOYED ON N. Y. A. WORK PROJECTS

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1936

[Subject to revision]

Month	Total	Youths	Adults
January.....	16, 354	15, 611	743
February.....	78, 333	74, 545	3, 788
March.....	167, 037	162, 528	4, 509
April.....	181, 279	176, 344	4, 935
May.....	177, 846	173, 004	4, 842
June.....	184, 256	179, 399	4, 857
July.....	164, 792	160, 183	4, 609
August.....	161, 571	157, 065	4, 506
September.....	166, 664	161, 903	4, 761
October.....	165, 298	160, 268	5, 030
November.....	170, 950	165, 817	5, 133
December.....	177, 495	172, 296	5, 199

subsequent to the expansion of the student aid program and other phases of the Works Program, but since March 1936 employment on N. Y. A. projects has been fairly constant, fluctuating from 162,000 to 184,000 persons. Both types of programs are discussed in greater detail in a following section dealing with the National Youth Administration.

W. P. A. Wage Rates and Hourly Earnings



At the initiation of the Works Program a wage policy was adopted that called for the provision of an assured monthly income to persons employed on the Program. This policy was embodied in Executive Order No. 7046, issued on May 20, 1935, which specified a schedule of monthly security wage rates setting the amounts to be paid to persons employed under the Works Program. Exception to the application of the schedule was made in the case of certain groups of workers (notably those employed on projects prosecuted by the Emergency Conserva-

rates of pay according to the skill of the worker, and in accordance with two characteristics of the county in which the worker might be employed, namely, the degree of urbanization of the county and the region of the country in which it is located. Different wage schedules were specified for unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical work. The States were grouped into four wage rate regions for which rates were varied according to general wage levels and costs of living, and within each region further variation was provided between counties according to five degrees of urbanization, based on the 1930 population of the largest municipality within each county. Monthly earnings established by this



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tion Work, the Public Works Administration, and the Bureau of Public Roads). Under authorization of the order certain exemptions have been made, such as apply to all workers on projects prosecuted under contract and to a limited number (not to exceed 10 percent), when necessary, of project workers who otherwise would be paid in accordance with the schedule.

Security wage provisions.—The monthly security wage schedule provided for variation in the monthly

schedule, shown in Table 19, range from \$19 to \$94. The lowest wages were specified for unskilled workers in counties of Region IV in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was less than 5,000 (Urbanization Group E), whereas the highest were to be paid to professional and technical workers in counties located in Region I and having cities of over 100,000 population in 1930 (Urbanization Group A).

TABLE 19.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

Wage rate region ¹	Counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was ² —				
	Over 100,000 (A)	50,000 to 100,000 (B)	25,000 to 50,000 (C)	5,000 to 25,000 (D)	Under 5,000 (E)
UNSKILLED WORK					
Region I.....	\$55	\$52	\$48	\$44	\$40
Region II.....	45	42	40	35	32
Region III.....	35	33	29	24	21
Region IV.....	30	27	25	22	19
INTERMEDIATE WORK					
Region I.....	\$65	\$60	\$55	\$50	\$45
Region II.....	58	54	50	44	38
Region III.....	52	48	43	36	30
Region IV.....	49	43	38	32	27
SKILLED WORK					
Region I.....	\$85	\$75	\$70	\$63	\$55
Region II.....	72	66	60	52	44
Region III.....	68	62	56	48	38
Region IV.....	68	58	50	42	35
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORK					
Region I.....	\$94	\$83	\$77	\$69	\$61
Region II.....	79	73	66	57	48
Region III.....	75	68	62	53	42
Region IV.....	75	64	55	46	39

¹ Regions as of June 1936 include the following States: I—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, parts of Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, parts of Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; II—Kansas, parts of Missouri, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, parts of Texas, West Virginia; III—Arkansas, parts of Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, parts of Texas, Virginia; IV—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

² For convenience these groups of counties are usually referred to as Urbanization Groups A, B, C, D, and E, as indicated in the column headings.

In order to avoid such inequalities as might result from the application of an inflexible wage schedule, provision was made for modifications. The executive order establishing the schedule authorized the Works Progress Administrator or his representatives (the State W. P. A. Administrators) to change the rates specified for any class of work within 10 percent of the original rates. A subsequent Executive order authorized the application of rates paid in urban areas to the contiguous counties, and also the redefinition of any of the wage rate regions. In accordance with this latter authorization seven changes were made during the first year of operation of the Program. Parts of Kentucky and Missouri, and the entire States of Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota were transferred from Region II to Region I, and parts of Texas were transferred from Region III to Region II. Effective July 1, 1936, all States comprising Region IV were transferred to Region III. It should be noted in evaluating some of the following data that the latter change was not in effect at the time to which the data apply.

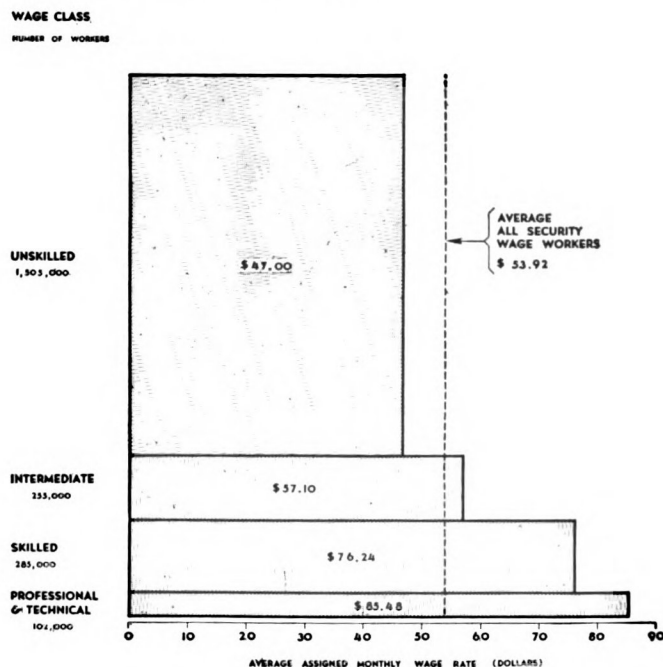
Modifications of the wage schedule, made in order to raise the rates in one county to equal those applying to a contiguous county, serve, in effect, to transfer the first county to another urbanization group. For in-

stance, when the wage rates in a county whose largest municipality numbered less than 5,000 in 1930 are raised to the level of those applying to counties of which the largest municipality had between 5,000 and 25,000 population, the county in question has essentially been transferred to the higher urbanization group. The following tabulations have been made on the basis of the wage rates in effect in June 1936; in the urbanization group classifications, contiguous area adjustments have led to placing a limited number of counties in groups other than those in which they would have been included on the basis of actual population in 1930.

Average wage rates.—The average monthly wage rates at which persons were assigned to W. P. A. projects in June 1936 reflect the application of the security wage schedule. For all workers assigned on a security wage basis the monthly wage rate averaged \$53.92 in June 1936. This average applies to more than 2,147,000 workers, who represented about 93 percent of the total number at work on W. P. A. projects during that month. The remaining 7 percent (170,000 persons) were nonsecurity workers to whom the security wage schedule did not apply and most of whom were employed in a supervisory capacity or in highly skilled key positions.

CHART 14

**AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES
OF SECURITY WAGE WORKERS
BY WAGE CLASSES — JUNE 1936**



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 2278

Actual earnings of all security wage workers employed on W. P. A. projects averaged \$49.22 for the month, or about 91 percent of the average assigned

monthly wage rate. The difference between the average assigned rate and the average earnings is due to the fact that workers assigned to a project after the beginning of the monthly pay period or leaving before the end of the pay period received wages for only that part of the period during which they were under active assignment. Deductions made because of illness or voluntary absences also reduced the average earnings of workers from the average wage rate at which they were assigned.

TABLE 20.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY WAGE CLASSES
JUNE 1936

Wage class	Number	Percent
Total.....	2,317,158	100.0
Security wage workers.....	2,147,226	92.7
Unskilled.....	1,504,642	65.0
Intermediate.....	255,191	11.0
Skilled.....	285,164	12.3
Professional and technical.....	102,229	4.4
Nonsecurity wage workers.....	169,932	7.3

¹ Does not include owner-operators of equipment or persons employed in W. P. A. work camps.

The average monthly wage rate of \$53.92 for all security wage workers is the net result of variation in the incidence of the three types of differentials provided in the established earnings schedule, one of which involves four degrees of skill required for the jobs to which workers are assigned. The average monthly wage rates for workers of these skills (wage classes) varied considerably from the over-all average, as indicated in Chart 14. Unskilled workers, who are paid at the lowest rates, averaged \$47.00 for the month. Persons assigned in this wage class represented 65 percent of the total employment provided on P. W. A. projects. At the other extreme were the persons assigned in the professional and technical class whose monthly wage rates averaged \$85.48, but who represented only 4 percent of the total workers. Persons in the intermediate (semi-skilled) and skilled classes, constituting 11 and 12 percent of the total number employed, were assigned at monthly wage rates averaging \$57.10 and \$76.24, respectively.

To indicate the variation in average assigned wage rates on the basis of the different wage classes only is inadequate, since provision was also made in the established schedule for variation according to five degrees of urbanization of the locality in which the worker is employed, and according to the section of the country (wage rate region) in which he works. The range of monthly wage rates on the basis of concentration of population extended from an average of \$64.27 for all workers in the most urban counties (Urbanization Group A) to \$32.10 in the areas of widely scattered population (Urbanization Group E). The average assigned wage rates of workers during June in each urbanization group and wage class are shown in Table 21.

TABLE 21.—AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF W. P. A. SECURITY WAGE WORKERS, BY WAGE CLASSES AND BY URBANIZATION GROUPS

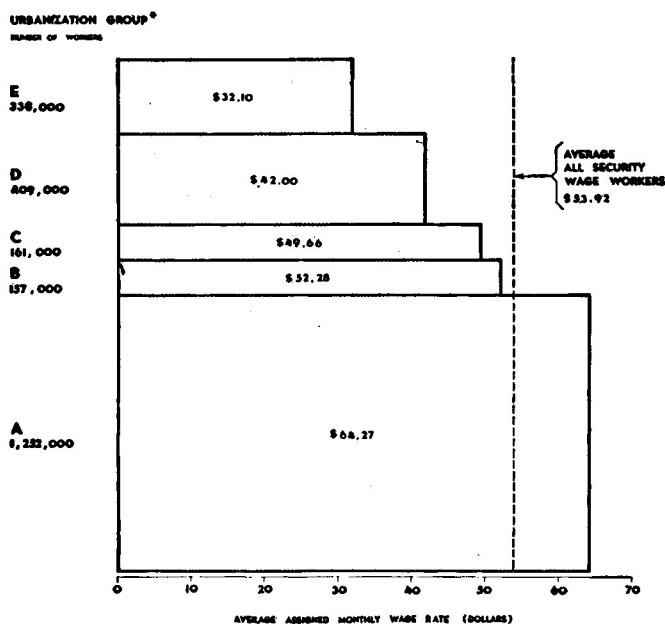
JUNE 1936

Wage class	United States	Urbanization group				
		A	B	C	D	E
Total.....	\$53.92	\$64.27	\$52.28	\$49.66	\$42.00	\$32.10
Unskilled.....	47.00	55.89	49.85	44.81	38.05	29.26
Intermediate.....	57.10	66.48	57.00	53.53	45.61	35.45
Skilled.....	76.24	86.10	71.57	68.10	58.46	45.62
Professional and technical.....	85.48	96.42	77.75	74.05	63.38	49.19

The average wage rate for each urbanization group is influenced by the number of persons assigned to each wage class, and similarly the average wage rate for each wage class is influenced by the distribution of the workers among the urbanization groups. As indicated in Table 22, the highly urban areas (Urbanization Group A), which contain 54 percent of the total number of persons employed on W. P. A. projects, include much larger proportions of the skilled, and professional and technical workers (65 and 66 percent, respectively) than of persons in the less highly paid wage classes. Only 52 percent of the unskilled and less than 56 percent of the intermediate workers were found in this urbanization group. On the other hand, in the practically rural Urbanization Group E, which accounted for almost 15 percent of the total W. P. A. employment, workers assigned in the two more highly paid wage classes were relatively less numerous, the skilled workers constituting not quite 11 percent and the professional and technical workers

CHART 15

AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF SECURITY WAGE WORKERS BY URBANIZATION GROUPS AS PROVIDED BY THE SECURITY WAGE SCHEDULE—JUNE 1936



only 9 percent of the respective wage class totals. The under-representation of workers in the higher wage classes also is evident, although to a less marked degree, in the other urbanization groups.

TABLE 22.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF W. P. A. WORKERS IN EACH WAGE CLASS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS

Wage class	United States	Urbanization group				
		A	B	C	D	E
Total.....	100.0	54.0	6.8	7.0	17.6	14.6
Security wage workers.....	100.0	54.7	6.7	6.9	17.4	14.6
Unskilled.....	100.0	51.8	6.7	7.2	18.4	15.9
Intermediate.....	100.0	55.5	6.7	7.0	17.0	13.8
Skilled.....	100.0	65.0	4.8	5.8	14.0	19.5
Professional and technical.....	100.0	66.4	5.7	6.0	12.8	9.1
Nonsecurity wage workers.....	100.0	46.1	11.5	7.4	20.6	14.3

A third basis for variation in wage rates specified in the established monthly earnings schedule is the four wage rate regions into which the country has been divided. In contrast to the average monthly rate of \$53.92 for all workers throughout the United States, the average rates for the four wage rate regions ranged from \$61.62 for Region I, to which the highest schedule of wages applies, to \$30.10 in Region IV where the lowest wages are paid. Since June 1936, however, the States comprising Region IV have been transferred to Region III, where a somewhat higher wage schedule applies and where workers were assigned at an average rate of \$31.67 for the month of June.

Illustration of the relative importance of employment in each wage rate region and in each urbanization group within these regions is provided by Table 23. Almost half (47.5 percent) of all W. P. A. workers were located in the most thickly populated sections (Urbanization Group A) of Region I, and were assigned at monthly rates averaging almost \$67.00. The only other group of workers representing more than 10 percent of the total were those in Region I counties where the rates in effect were those specified for counties with the largest municipality of 5,000 to 25,000 population in 1930 (Urbanization Group D).

TABLE 23.—PERCENTAGE OF ALL W. P. A. WORKERS EMPLOYED IN EACH URBANIZATION GROUP AND IN EACH WAGE RATE REGION

Urbanization group	United States	Wage rate region			
		I	II	III	IV
Total.....	100.0	72.8	6.6	11.4	9.2
A.....	54.0	47.5	1.7	2.6	2.2
B.....	6.8	4.6	0.7	0.5	1.0
C.....	7.0	5.1	0.4	0.9	0.6
D.....	17.6	10.8	1.5	3.2	2.1
E.....	14.6	4.8	2.3	4.2	3.3

Similar differences in the proportions of total workers assigned in the various wage classes, or located in the various urbanization groups for which differentiation in wage rates is provided in the established earn-

ings schedule, account in part for the wide range in the State averages of assigned wage rates shown in Table XII in the appendix. The wage rate region in which the State is included and the extent to which the State W. P. A. Administrator has exercised his authority to modify wage rates also have some influence on the average for the State. Average monthly wage rates differ greatly even for States in the same wage rate region. States in which large proportions of the workers are employed in the urban areas where the higher rates apply, or in which relatively large numbers of workers are assigned in the more highly paid

TABLE 24.—AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF W. P. A. SECURITY WAGE WORKERS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS AND BY WAGE RATE REGIONS

Urbanization group	United States	Wage rate region			
		I	II	III	IV
Total.....	\$53.92	\$61.62	\$41.88	\$31.67	\$30.10
A.....	61.27	66.98	51.41	43.51	40.64
B.....	52.28	58.85	47.85	40.77	34.77
C.....	49.66	54.77	44.16	35.57	32.39
D.....	42.00	49.44	38.95	29.08	27.35
E.....	32.10	44.06	34.68	24.25	22.77

wage classes, show higher average monthly rates as compared with States in which the bulk of the workers are unskilled and employed in rural areas.

Average hourly earnings.—The E. R. A. Act of 1935, under which the Works Program was initiated, had specified that, on any projects financed in whole or in part by funds appropriated under it, such wage rates should be paid as would accomplish the purposes of the act without tending to decrease the going rates paid for similar work. Under the 1936 Act, however, it was specified that wage rates should not be less than the prevailing rates for work of a similar nature. This referred to hourly wage rates. The application of the established schedule of security wages as a limitation on the total amount paid monthly was continued in full effect. Under the new wage policy, however, each person works only a sufficient number of hours at the determined prevailing rate to earn the amount specified by the monthly wage schedule. Persons employed on W. P. A. projects work 115 hours per month, on the average, in order to earn their assigned wages.

Prevailing hourly rates of pay, the determination of which was made the responsibility of State W. P. A. Administrators, became effective for pay periods beginning on or after July 1, 1936. The results of this change in wage policy are partially revealed by the increases in average hourly earnings from about 46 cents during the last half of June to almost 51 cents for the last half of July, as shown in Table 25. Other factors responsible for fluctuation in average hourly earnings during this as well as other periods, were changes in the proportions of total workers employed at various occupations and in rural as contrasted with urban

areas. The establishment of varying monthly hours of work for different occupational groups in some localities—particularly the large cities—had the effect of payment of prevailing hourly wages rates before such a policy was adopted generally throughout the country. In smaller municipalities and States where the number of hours worked each month had been established uniformly and at a high level the new wage rate policy increased the hourly rates considerably.

TABLE 25.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON W.P.A. PROJECTS

JULY 1935 TO JANUARY 1937

[Subject to revision]

Half month ending	Average hourly earnings (cents)	Half month ending	Average hourly earnings (cents)
1935		1936	
Cumulative to December 31.....	41.7	June 30.....	46.0
1936		July 31.....	50.8
January 31.....	41.3	August 31.....	50.7
February 29.....	41.8	September 30.....	51.0
March 31.....	43.2	October 31.....	50.4
April 30.....	44.3	November 30.....	50.0
May 31.....	45.8	December 31.....	51.1
		1937	
		January 15.....	51.5

Average hourly earnings on the various types of W. P. A. projects differ from the average for the program as a whole because of the diversity of work involved and the extent of concentration of projects in urban areas. During the half month ending December 31, 1936, average hourly earnings ranged from 67.6 cents on white collar projects to 40.6 cents on goods projects and 43.5 cents on sanitation and health projects, as compared with the average of 51.1 cents for all types of projects. Both types to which the low average earnings apply furnish employment to a preponderance of unskilled workers. Workers on public buildings, many of whom were skilled, earned an average of 63.4 cents per hour. In addition to workers on these projects, those employed on three other types—park and other recreational facility projects, airport and other transportation projects, and sewer system and other utility projects—were also paid hourly rates in excess of the average for all types.

These data, together with the proportions of total earnings paid on each type of project, are shown in Table 26. Almost a third of the total earnings during the period were paid to workers on highway, road, and street projects, who received an average of 45.4 cents per hour. White collar project workers received about 15 percent of the total earnings and three other types of projects—parks and other recreational facilities, public buildings, and goods projects—each accounted for approximately 11 percent of the total. The proportions of both total earnings and total hours worked as well as average hourly earnings are shown for all types of projects in detail in Table XIII of the appendix.

TABLE 26.—AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

SEMIMONTHLY PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

[Subject to revision]

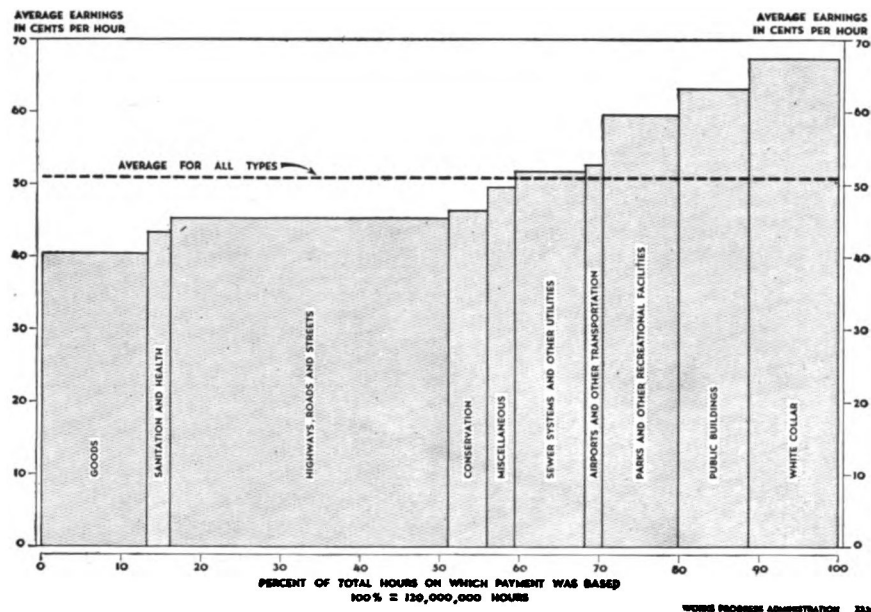
Type of project	Average hourly earnings (cents)			Total earnings	
	All persons	Men	Women	Percent of total	Percent received by men
Total.....	51.1	52.4	45.7	100.0	83.3
Highways, roads, and streets.....	45.4	45.4	.....	31.0	99.6
Public buildings.....	63.4	63.8	.....	10.9	98.6
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	50.7	59.8	.....	11.1	99.0
Conservation.....	46.5	46.5	.....	4.4	99.7
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	52.0	52.0	.....	8.9	99.6
Airports and other transportation.....	53.0	53.0	.....	2.3	99.2
White collar.....	67.6	71.7	61.8	15.0	62.5
Goods.....	40.6	51.7	39.2	10.6	14.3
Sanitation and health.....	43.5	43.3	55.1	2.5	97.7
Miscellaneous.....	49.7	54.2	44.9	3.3	56.5

Average hourly earnings of men and women workers showed some variations, as indicated in Table 26. Since men comprised the bulk of the workers and received 83 percent of the total wage payments, the average of their hourly earnings—52.4 cents—could not be greatly different from the average for all workers. Women earned an average of 45.7 cents per hour, nearly 7 cents less than the average for men. The average hourly earnings of men workers, who received more than 95 percent of the total wage payments on all but three types of projects, largely determined the average for all workers. Although women earned considerably more per hour than men on several types of projects, their actual numbers were too small to affect the totals. In all these instances the few women employed were engaged in clerical or office jobs, whereas the men were doing largely unskilled work. The situation was reversed in the case of the three types of projects which employed the bulk of the women workers—goods, white collar, and miscellaneous projects.

A wide range in average hourly earnings among the States reflects differences in prevailing wage levels and costs of living as well as in the proportions of workers employed on various types of projects. In 20 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City hourly earnings averaged more than those for the country as a whole. The highest average hourly rate of 74 cents was earned by workers in New York City. Hourly earnings averaging 60 cents or more were also received by workers in the District of Columbia and six States. On the other hand, workers in five Southern States averaged less than 30 cents per hour.

From the beginning of the Works Program through December 31, 1936, a total of about \$1,829,000,000 was paid to persons employed on W. P. A. projects, an average of 45.7 cents per hour for more than 4,000,000,000 hours of work during the 18-month period. For the most part the proportions of total wage payments which went to the various types of projects dur-

CHART 16
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
ON WPA PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
HALF MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936



ing the entire period differed little from the distribution for the most recent half-month for which data are available (that ending December 31, 1936). Workers on highway, road, and street projects received about a third of the total. White collar, and park and other recreational facility projects accounted for 13 and 12 percent, respectively, and workers on two other types—public buildings and goods projects—received more than 10 percent of the total earnings.

In some instances the high proportion of earnings is due chiefly to the large number of hours of work pro-

vided on projects of a given type, whereas in others a high average hourly rate is the important factor. Highway, road, and street projects, and goods projects, on which relatively low hourly wages were paid, accounted for an even larger proportion of the total man-hours than of the total earnings. In the case of white collar projects, however, the proportion of total wage payments was larger than the proportion of total hours of work provided, due to high average hourly earnings. These data are shown in appendix Table XIV.

Programs of the National Youth Administration



In recognition of the fact that the depression had greatly reduced the opportunities for young persons to get work or to continue their education, the National Youth Administration, established late in June 1935, has carried on a number of activities

to aid the youth of the country. These have involved providing opportunity for young persons to continue their school or college work and providing work on projects for young persons no longer in school as well as improving the recreational, training, job placement, and general facilities for the benefit of young persons all over the country. The work of the N. Y. A. now includes programs for student aid, work projects, educational camps for young women, vocational guidance and job placement, and apprentice training.

Student aid.—As a basis for its student aid program the National Youth Administration took over the work initiated by the F. E. R. A. in 1934. This program, which under the F. E. R. A. had provided assistance only for college undergraduates, was extended to include high-school and graduate college students. Aid is extended to students between the ages of 16 and 25 who, without this assistance, would be unable to remain in school or college and would, therefore, enter the over-supplied private labor market. College heads and school principals have full responsibility for the selection of students to be aided and also for the types of work students perform in return for assistance.

The work carried on under this student aid program covers a broad range of activities. Students perform clerical and manual jobs of all sorts. They work as library or laboratory assistants, and provide stenographic and secretarial assistance for instructors. Many students render valuable service in the prepara-

tion of bibliographies, others work on community projects in music, art, drama, and museum exhibits.

The student aid program developed rapidly during the fall of 1935 and the following winter until in April 1936 a total of more than 404,000 students were working. At the end of the spring semester in June student aid activities practically ceased but were resumed in September of that year, reaching a total of 405,000 students in December 1936. (See appendix Table V for State breakdown.) These students worked a total of 10,638,000 hours and received payments amounting to \$3,095,000 during that month. High-school students numbering 265,000 had worked 5,264,000 hours and received \$1,285,000, 135,000 college students worked 5,148,000 hours for \$1,688,000, and 5,000 graduate students received \$121,000 for 227,000 hours of work.

Work projects.—The operation of projects for the employment of youth not in school complements the student aid program of the N. Y. A. in providing public work opportunities to the country's youth 18 to 25 years of age. Regulations governing employment on N. Y. A. work projects are similar to those for W. P. A. projects, except that the hours worked and the wages paid were established by administrative order at approximately one-third the standard monthly security wage schedule. In no case may the wages paid exceed \$25 a month.



WORKING THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

The work done on N. Y. A. work projects is varied in character. It includes recreation and youth community services, training in public service, land development, and construction and renovation of buildings. Still other types of work are sewing, research, and clerical work performed largely in the offices of welfare agencies.

The work program of the National Youth Administration did not begin until the end of 1935, after the student aid program was well under way, but employment rose rapidly in the early part of 1936 reaching a

TABLE 27.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER THE N. Y. A. STUDENT AID PROGRAM

SEPTEMBER 1935 TO DECEMBER 1936

[Subject to revision]

Month	Total	High school	College	Graduate school
<i>1935</i>				
September.....	34, 924	26, 163	8, 700	61
October.....	183, 594	75, 033	104, 969	3, 592
November.....	234, 450	118, 273	111, 500	4, 677
December.....	282, 829	159, 158	118, 453	5, 218
<i>1936</i>				
January.....	306, 490	189, 031	112, 654	4, 805
February.....	351, 302	227, 629	118, 623	5, 050
March.....	380, 099	256, 706	117, 287	6, 106
April.....	404, 749	275, 544	122, 498	6, 707
May.....	398, 362	266, 304	125, 758	6, 300
June.....	212, 938	125, 879	80, 569	6, 550
July.....				
August.....				
September.....	59, 796	49, 007	10, 705	84
October.....	330, 768	199, 097	127, 000	4, 671
November.....	390, 900	249, 718	135, 718	5, 464
December.....	405, 431	265, 135	135, 184	5, 112

TABLE 28.—NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN AND PERCENT OF RELIEF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON N. Y. A. WORK PROJECTS

January to December, 1936

[Subject to revision]

Month	Total	Men	Women	Relief persons as percent of total
January.....	16,354	9,934	6,420	94.3
February.....	78,333	47,399	30,934	95.4
March.....	167,037	100,098	66,939	96.0
April.....	181,279	105,743	75,536	96.0
May.....	177,846	99,935	77,911	95.7
June.....	184,256	100,989	83,267	95.5
July.....	164,792	88,600	76,192	94.9
August.....	161,571	85,385	76,186	95.2
September.....	166,664	87,773	78,891	95.2
October.....	165,298	85,217	80,081	95.3
November.....	170,950	86,730	84,220	95.3
December.....	177,495	90,709	86,786	95.5

total of 181,000 persons in April. From that time until the end of 1936 employment on N. Y. A. work projects remained fairly constant. During December 1936 jobs were provided for 177,000 persons, who earned \$3,030,000 for a total of 8,134,000 hours of work.

A recent study shows that the bulk of young persons certified as in need of relief who were employed on N. Y. A. work projects at N. Y. A. wage rates were under the age of 21. This group constituted about 85 percent of the total. Approximately a fifth (19 percent) were 18 years old. Only slightly smaller fractions were found in the age groups of 16, 17, and 19, and less than 10 percent were 21.

Educational camps for young women.—Cognizant of the need of providing educational and health benefits to young women, the N. Y. A. has placed increasing stress on educational camps for unemployed women. In 1935 the National Youth Administration, continuing the work started by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, conducted 43 resident schools for girls, in camps and in unoccupied hotels, clubs, or boarding schools, whenever sites could be secured for a nominal rental.

These first undertakings, whose purpose was educational, were conducted for six or eight weeks during the summer. They were established for young women who had been out of school for several years, and who had become unemployed after having had some job experience. In the healthful outdoor surroundings of the camps, the girls were organized in groups. Classes were conducted in English, health education, home-making, and economic problems. Recreational activities and the conduct of the camp through student government also were educational factors. Such activities form the basis of the present program.

On September 1, 1936, the National Youth Administration established this program on a resident work project basis to be conducted throughout the year. Several States had already experimented by continuing the camps during the winter of 1935–36, using unexpended relief funds. Work projects selected were appropriate to the location of the camp and to the

abilities of the enrollees. The educational program is fitted around the work on projects which consumes two or three hours a day. Part of the remaining time is spent in camp duties, since the girls do the work of the camp. The length of term is still a matter of experiment, three or four months being set tentatively for the first sessions.

Although the difficulties of organizing this resident undertaking as a work project have been great, 19 camps are now operating in 16 States and plans for 7 more are well under way. The total program calls for 50 camps, and requests from State Youth Directors indicate that with the approach of warm weather this number will be reached. The camps are planned to accommodate from 80 to 100 girls between the ages of 18 and 25, from families who are receiving some form of public relief. Every camp has a director, a home economics director and teacher, a work project supervisor, a nurse or doctor, an individual counselor if possible, teachers of English and economics, a recreation leader, and supervisory assistants.

Vocational guidance and job placement.—Another important phase of N. Y. A. activities is vocational guidance and job placement for young persons. This program is designed to furnish information about the various fields of work open to young people, giving an outline of training requirements, pay, promotional possibilities, and the relative availability of jobs. This is done by classes carried on in the different communities or through the preparation of pamphlets which are widely distributed. In a few cities guidance bureaus have been set up where the talent and preferences of job-seeking youths are analyzed and information given about possible lines of employment and training. Thousands of young persons are being advised about vocations for which they are temperamentally and intellectually fitted.

Since advice alone is inadequate in assisting young persons to find jobs in private industry, registration with the United States Employment Service was made compulsory for those employed on the program (excluding student aid). In 47 cities of 22 States, junior placement offices have been set up by the N. Y. A. with vocational youth counselors in the offices of the United States Employment Service and the National Reemployment Service. By the end of December about 25,000 young persons had been placed in jobs in private industry through these junior placement offices.

Apprentice training.—Preparation of youth for jobs in industry is being promoted by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training. The Committee, established as part of the National Recovery Administration, was transferred to the N. Y. A. and its activities now are financed by N. Y. A. funds. The Committee has directed its work primarily towards coordinating the activities of the existing public and private apprentice-training bodies, and is attempt-

ing to stimulate the formation of new organizations devoted to this purpose. It is also maintaining a close working relationship with a number of trade unions which sponsor apprentice training.

Funds.—The National Youth Administration received allocations of \$39,896,811 (exclusive of provisions for administrative expenses) from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and \$42,001,239 from E. R. A. Act of 1936 funds. The 1935 allocation

included \$24,269,710 for student aid projects and \$15,627,101 for N. Y. A. work projects. Under the 1936 allocations \$18,400,000 was provided for student aid and \$23,601,239 for work projects. On February 20, 1937, a total of \$39,266,712 had been obligated and \$39,180,662 expended from the funds allocated under the E. R. A. Act of 1935, and \$37,210,149 obligated and \$33,386,020 expended under the E. R. A. Act of 1936.

Occupations of Workers



In providing jobs for the needy unemployed under the Works Program a major objective has been to utilize and develop the skills of the workers pending their return to private industry. In the approval and selection of projects, therefore, careful consideration has been given to the extent to which the projects can make use of the skills possessed by unemployed persons in need of relief.

Adapting projects to the workers.—Certain conflicts inevitably arise in using fully the skills of the needy employable persons. One of these results from the fact that some of the workers on the relief rolls are skilled in specialized industrial processes such as are required in the operation of various kinds of manufacturing equipment. Provision of jobs for these workers at their usual occupations would lead to competition with private enterprise. Another problem is presented by the groups of skilled and technical workers whose usual occupations required the use of costly materials or equipment. The necessary limitation of Works Program projects to types involving relatively

small expenditures for materials and equipment from Federal funds precludes the operation of projects which would utilize fully the skills of such persons.

At the same time other factors mitigate to some extent the difficulties attendant on providing employment for persons on the relief rolls that is similar to their previous work in private industry. In some instances the persons who cannot be employed at their accustomed jobs have secondary or additional skills which can be utilized in the Program, or their training has been sufficiently broad to permit their employment at occupations related to the ones in which they are actually experienced. The outstanding factor, however, is that large numbers of the persons for whom employment must be provided at jobs not identical with their usual occupations are relatively unskilled workers whose former jobs have not involved a high degree of specialization. Unskilled industrial workers, farm laborers, and domestic and personal service workers constitute the bulk of this group. The usual occupations of employable persons on relief rolls and the kind of jobs which have been provided for them under the Works Program are described in the following sections.



A JOB FOR SKILLED WORKERS

Skills of eligible workers.—From surveys made in March 1935 and in January 1936 information is available concerning the occupational characteristics of persons on relief rolls. The latter labor inventory indicates that on January 15, 1936, there were 6,402,171 employable persons certified for Works Program jobs. More than 4,400,000 of these persons were considered heads of families, who, in accordance with Works Program policy, were to be given priority in the assignment of jobs on work projects.

Tables 29 and 30 show the total number of persons in 13 major occupational groups, classified according to their usual occupations, and indicate that 72 percent of the 6,400,000 persons were men and 28 percent were women. Among the occupational groups there are wide differences in the proportions of men and women. On the basis of their status as family heads, more than 80 percent of the men, in contrast to less than 40 percent of the women, had been designated by the local relief authorities as eligible for first consideration for Works Program employment.

TABLE 29.—NUMBER OF RELIEF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE FOR WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY USUAL OCCUPATIONS

JANUARY 15, 1936¹

Usual occupation	All persons		Economic heads of families		
	Number	Per- cent ²	Number	Per- cent ²	Per- cent of all persons
Total.....	6,402,171	100.0	4,405,002	100.0	68.8
Professional and technical workers.....	120,961	2.1	98,011	2.4	81.0
Proprietors, managers, and officials.....	93,304	1.6	82,476	2.0	88.4
Office workers.....	240,043	4.1	171,876	4.2	71.6
Salesmen and kindred workers.....	183,900	3.1	129,780	3.1	70.6
Skilled workers and foremen.....	712,747	12.2	652,747	15.8	91.6
Building and construction.....	477,606	8.2	442,266	10.7	92.6
Manufacturing and other industries.....	235,141	4.0	210,481	5.1	89.5
Semiskilled workers.....	1,340,012	22.9	1,052,616	25.6	78.6
Building and construction.....	317,266	5.4	282,377	6.9	89.0
Manufacturing and other industries.....	1,022,746	17.5	770,239	18.7	75.3
Unskilled laborers.....	960,855	16.4	805,696	19.6	83.9
Domestic and personal service workers.....	618,318	10.5	367,359	8.9	59.4
Agricultural workers.....	745,366	12.7	596,184	14.5	80.0
Farm operators.....	309,511	5.3	280,612	6.8	90.7
Farm laborers.....	435,855	7.4	315,572	7.7	72.5
Inexperienced persons.....	841,757	14.4	162,096	3.9	19.3
16 to 24 years of age (incl.).....	533,542	9.1	74,779	1.8	14.0
25 years of age and older.....	308,215	5.3	87,317	2.1	28.3
Unknown occupations.....	544,908	-----	286,161	-----	52.5

¹ Data for Massachusetts are for Jan. 31, 1936. Data for New York City are estimated.

² Percentages are based on persons of known occupations.

Of the 1,790,000 women certified as eligible for employment under the Works Program, only 682,000, or 38 percent, were heads of families. More than 63 percent of the total number were either domestic and personal service workers or inexperienced persons. About 18 percent of the women were previ-

TABLE 30.—NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN ON RELIEF ROLLS CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE FOR WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY USUAL OCCUPATIONS

JANUARY 15, 1936¹

Usual occupation	Men		Women	
	Number	Per- cent ²	Number	Per- cent ²
Total.....	4,611,865	100.0	1,790,306	100.0
Professional and technical workers.....	65,267	1.5	55,694	3.5
Proprietors, managers, and officials.....	87,813	2.1	5,491	.4
Office workers.....	142,908	3.3	97,135	6.1
Salesmen and kindred workers.....	128,381	3.0	55,519	3.5
Skilled workers and foremen.....	709,211	16.6	3,536	0.2
Building and construction.....	477,448	11.2	158	(³)
Manufacturing and other industries.....	231,763	5.4	3,378	0.2
Semiskilled workers.....	1,053,374	24.7	286,638	18.1
Building and construction.....	317,232	7.4	34	(³)
Manufacturing and other industries.....	736,142	17.3	286,604	18.1
Unskilled laborers.....	945,256	22.1	15,599	1.0
Domestic and personal service workers.....	181,838	4.3	436,480	27.5
Agricultural workers.....	691,356	16.2	54,010	3.4
Farm operators.....	303,031	7.1	6,480	0.4
Farm laborers.....	388,325	9.1	47,530	3.0
Inexperienced persons.....	266,323	6.2	575,434	36.3
16 to 24 years of age (incl.).....	240,118	5.6	293,424	18.5
25 years of age and older.....	26,205	0.6	282,010	17.8
Unknown occupations.....	340,138	-----	204,770	-----

¹ Data for Massachusetts are for Jan. 31, 1936. Data for New York City are estimated.

² Percentages are based on persons of known occupations.

³ Less than 1/20 of 1 percent.

ously employed as semiskilled workers in manufacturing and allied industries.

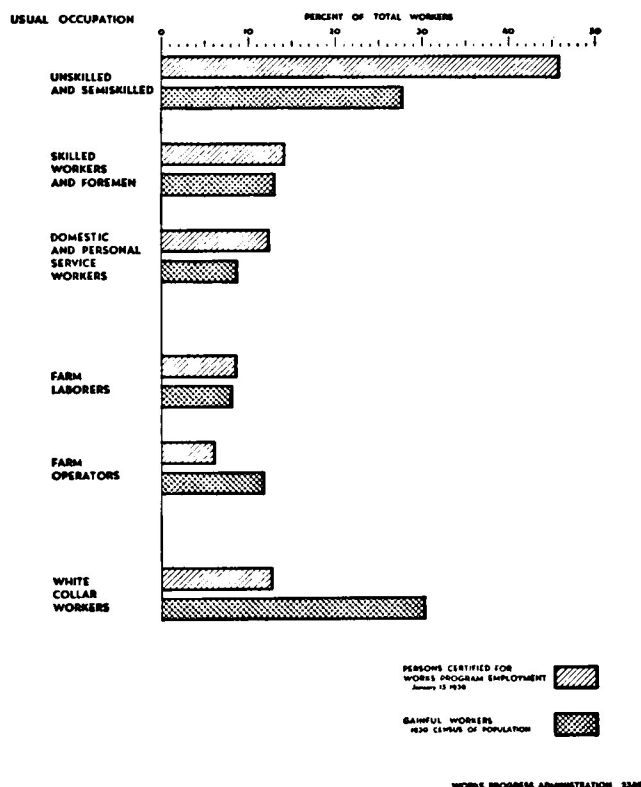
For roughly 48 percent of the certified relief workers in January the provision of jobs at their usual occupations presented some difficulty. Skilled and semiskilled workers in manufacturing and other industries and agricultural workers were outstanding among this number which also included domestic and personal service workers, and certain kinds of professional and technical workers, such as salesmen. Sixteen percent of the workers were classified as nonagricultural unskilled, and 14 percent were inexperienced. Heads of families entitled to first consideration for Works Program jobs constituted varying proportions of the groups of employable persons as indicated in Table 29.

Comparison of the proportion of certified relief persons in major groups (excluding inexperienced persons and workers of unknown occupations) with the proportion of all gainful workers in the general working population indicates some significant differences. For example, white collar workers constituted more than 30 percent of the entire general working population in 1930, but represented less than 13 percent of the total number of employable persons certified for Works Program jobs as of January 1936. This is in contrast to the unskilled and semiskilled nonagricultural workers, who comprised only 28 percent of the general working population, as compared with 46 percent of all employable persons on relief

CHART 17

PERSONS CERTIFIED FOR WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT
AND TOTAL GAINFUL WORKERS

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



rolls. The relative importance of certain major occupational groups of workers gainfully occupied in 1930 and of persons eligible for Works Program employment in January 1936 is shown in Chart 17.

Assigned occupations.—In March 1936, Works Program jobs were provided for about 3,470,000 persons on projects of the Works Progress Administration and all other participating agencies, excluding Emergency Conservation Work and the National Youth Administration. The two latter agencies are exempted from the ruling that Works Program employment can be provided for only one member of a family. In addition to persons from relief rolls the total includes persons secured from other sources to fill skilled or key positions; such persons represent roughly 10 percent of the Works Program total. In January 1936, approximately 95 percent of all workers who had been previously certified as in need of relief were heads of families, that is, they had been taken from the first priority group.

Table 31 classifies the workers according to 7 of the 13 major groups used in the labor inventories. It should be noted that, since March, a tendency toward the assignment of a larger proportion of the workers in the more highly skilled groups has been evident.

Skilled workers.—Skilled jobs on the Works Program were provided for more than 335,000 workers in

March. Most of these workers were employed on construction work such as the repair or construction of roads, public buildings, sewer and water systems, and airports, and other improvements to public properties. The jobs for the most part were filled by skilled workers experienced in the construction field, of whom there were almost 478,000 included in the January labor inventory. Foremen on construction projects, numbering more than 95,000, were of particular importance. Since, according to the labor inventory, only about 25,000 persons were reported as building and construction foremen, large numbers of the persons who fill these essential jobs come from other groups of qualified workers who were certified for Works Program employment and from nonrelief sources. In the case of another important group of workers—carpenters—the situation was reversed. Almost 77,000 persons were employed as carpenters. The labor inventory, however, reported approximately 130,000 carpenters available from relief rolls. Many of these could be employed on the Works Program only in other capacities, as foremen or in semiskilled and other work. Jobs were also provided for about 30,000 painters and almost as many bricklayers and stonemasons, as well as for many other types of skilled workers with construction experience.

Projects of other than the construction types constitute a relatively small part of Works Program activities, making the employment of the large number of workers experienced in these fields somewhat of a problem. Most of the nonconstruction projects operated under the Works Program (exclusive of the white collar projects) involve such work as sewing and canning. These projects were designed primarily to provide jobs for the unemployed women and at the

TABLE 31.—NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYED UNDER
THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY ASSIGNED OCCUPATIONS¹

MARCH 1936

Assigned occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Per- cent ²	Number	Per- cent ²	Num- ber	Per- cent ²
Total.....	3,467,451	100.0	2,903,936	100.0	473,515	100.0
Professional and technical work- ers.....	137,488	4.0	85,164	2.9	52,324	11.1
Office workers.....	185,717	5.4	129,062	4.3	56,655	12.0
Project supervisors, managers, and assistants.....	57,407	1.6	45,065	1.5	12,342	2.6
Skilled workers and foremen.....	335,142	9.7	325,715	10.9	9,427	2.0
Building and construction.....	302,954	8.8	302,954	10.1	.....	.....
Not in building and con- struction.....	32,188	0.9	22,761	0.8	9,427	2.0
Semiskilled workers.....	207,055	6.0	167,716	5.6	39,339	8.3
Building and construction.....	143,227	4.1	143,227	4.8	.....	.....
Not in building and con- struction.....	63,828	1.9	24,489	0.8	39,339	8.3
Unskilled workers.....	2,535,329	73.3	2,233,320	74.8	302,009	64.0
Occupation not specified.....	9,313	.....	7,894	.....	1,419	.....

¹ Does not include persons employed in Emergency Conservation Work or on N. Y. A. projects.

² Percentages are based on persons of specified occupations.

same time to produce commodities for distribution to needy families. Of the 32,000 persons assigned to skilled work in March 1936 on projects other than building and construction, 21,000 were foremen, most of whom were supervising goods projects. Practically all of the 9,000 women in this group were assigned as supervisors on sewing and canning projects.

Semiskilled workers.—Building and other construction projects also provided jobs for most of the semiskilled workers employed on the Works Program in March. Of the 207,000 workers assigned to semiskilled jobs more than two-thirds were employed on construction work, most of them as tractor or truck drivers, or as operatives of building and construction equipment. These workers were drawn largely from among certified workers with experience that qualified them for the jobs.

The greater part of the 1,340,000 semiskilled workers reported on the labor inventory, however, had previously been employed in manufacturing and other industries excluding building and other construction fields. Jobs to utilize their skills were available only in limited numbers on the Works Program. In this connection it should be noted, however, that 25 percent of these workers were not heads of families with first priority status for Works Program jobs. Semiskilled workers on projects involving other than construction work numbered less than 64,000 and the majority of these were women employed chiefly as seamstresses and other sewing-room workers. Most of the semiskilled workmen employed normally in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and other non-construction industries, therefore, could find none of their usual work under the Program unless they possessed secondary or related skills which could be utilized on construction projects.



PNEUMATIC CHISEL OPERATORS

Unskilled workers.—In order to employ the large numbers of workers who were either unskilled, inexperienced, or trained in occupations which have no

TABLE 32.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE UNSKILLED WAGE CLASS ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX ¹

MARCH 1936

Type of project	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	2, 205, 183	100. 0	1, 910, 798	100. 0	294, 385	100. 0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	953, 678	43. 2	952, 687	49. 9	991	0. 3
Public buildings.....	125, 018	5. 7	120, 794	6. 3	4, 224	1. 4
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	235, 404	10. 7	233, 941	12. 3	1, 463	0. 5
Conservation.....	162, 022	7. 4	161, 112	8. 4	910	0. 3
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	211, 765	9. 6	211, 587	11. 1	178	0. 1
Airports and other transportation.....	42, 858	1. 9	42, 716	2. 2	142	(?)
White collar.....	36, 159	1. 6	19, 784	1. 0	16, 375	5. 6
Educational.....	9, 473	0. 4	2, 765	0. 2	6, 708	2. 3
Professional and technical.....	10, 159	0. 5	3, 711	0. 2	6, 448	2. 2
Research and statistical.....	3, 223	0. 1	2, 683	0. 1	540	0. 2
Art, literary, and recreational.....	10, 754	0. 5	9, 222	0. 5	1, 532	0. 5
Clerical.....	1, 226	(?)	692	(?)	534	0. 2
Other.....	1, 324	0. 1	711	(?)	613	0. 2
Goods.....	306, 672	13. 9	46, 135	2. 4	260, 537	88. 5
Sewing.....	255, 352	11. 6	5, 746	0. 3	248, 606	84. 4
Canning and other.....	51, 320	2. 3	39, 389	2. 1	11, 931	4. 1
Sanitation and health.....	87, 465	4. 0	85, 800	4. 5	1, 665	0. 6
Miscellaneous.....	44, 142	2. 0	36, 242	1. 9	7, 900	2. 7

¹ Only persons receiving unskilled rates are included here. Persons employed at W. P. A. work camps, youths employed at N. Y. A. rates, and owner-operators of equipment are excluded.

² Less than 1/20 of 1 percent.

specific counterpart in the types of projects to which the Works Program is necessarily limited, many unskilled jobs had to be provided. More than 2,500,000 persons were employed at unskilled work in March, about 2,205,000 of whom were working on W. P. A. projects of the types shown in Table 32. Almost 954,000 persons were employed on highway, road, and street projects. Jobs were provided on projects of this type, especially farm-to-market roads, for many of the farm laborers on relief rolls as well as for other unskilled or inexperienced persons in rural or suburban areas. Projects involving parks and other recreational facilities, and sewer systems and other utilities also employed large proportions of the unskilled and inexperienced persons and of those whose skills could not be otherwise utilized. Most of the unskilled jobs for women were provided in sewing rooms.

White collar workers.—Professional, technical, and office workers, though numerically less important than other groups of workers for whom Works Program jobs are provided, offer special problems. Many of the persons classified in these groups in the labor inventory possess specialized training which could not be utilized directly on Works Program projects. However, the broader educational background of these persons often facilitates their employment at types of work other than those in which they are usually engaged. This mobility is well illustrated within the office worker group for whom about 186,000

jobs were provided in March. Almost 151,000 of the persons assigned to office work were employed as pay roll and statistical clerks and on similar jobs. These workers could be drawn not only from the 122,000 clerks reported in the labor inventory but also from among persons usually employed at other clerical and office work, as bookkeepers and accountants, or even at various professional jobs. Similar adaptability characterizes the workers employed at some of the professional and technical jobs under the Works Program, who numbered more than 137,000 in March.

Efficiency ratings of skilled workers.—The relative efficiency of skilled workers on W. P. A. projects has been subject to much discussion. In order to investigate the validity of the various claims, a study has been made by the Federal Works Progress Administration in cooperation with the international unions for the three crafts which account for the major portion of the skilled workers employed on W. P. A. projects—brick and stone masons, carpenters, and painters. W. P. A. workers employed at these crafts in January 1937 in seven cities¹ were judged for both quality and quantity of work. This was done by pairs of examiners working independently, one a representative of the union concerned and the other a member of the engineering staff of the W. P. A. A representative of the Federal W. P. A. was assigned to each community to supervise the work and to obtain other information regarding the workers examined, such as years of experience, usual occupation, and relief status.

Analysis of the data secured indicates that skilled workers employed on W. P. A. projects are generally of high caliber. Almost 78 percent of the workers (95 percent of the total had been taken from relief rolls), were graded as passable or better, on the basis of quality of work, by both examiners who rated almost half this group as excellent. Only 9 percent were considered definitely inferior workers by both examiners. From the point of view of quantity of work the ratings were similar, the examiners agreeing that 79 percent of the workers were passable or better and that 8 percent were incapable of doing the quantity of work required of a qualified craftsman.

Both the quality and the quantity ratings for workers employed at each of the crafts varied to some ex-

tent from those for the entire body of skilled workers investigated. Carpenters included the largest proportion (88 percent) of workers rated as passable or better in quality of work and painters had the smallest proportion so graded. Carpenters also excelled in quantity of work, with 86 percent of these craftsmen rated as passable or better as compared with 75 percent of the painters and 76 percent of the brick and stone masons.

TABLE 33.—PERCENTAGES OF W. P. A. WORKERS IN THREE CRAFTS IN SEVEN CITIES RECEIVING SPECIFIED RATINGS FOR QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WORK

JANUARY 1937				
Rating ¹	Total	Brick and stone masons	Carpenters	Painters
QUALITY OF WORK				
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Excellent by both examiners.....	38	51	52	25
Passable by both examiners.....	39	28	36	45
Passable or better by one examiner and inferior by other.....	14	10	5	20
Inferior by both examiners.....	9	11	7	10
QUANTITY OF WORK				
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Excellent by both examiners.....	28	45	36	19
Passable by both examiners.....	51	31	50	56
Passable or better by one examiner and inferior by other.....	13	10	6	19
Inferior by both examiners.....	8	14	8	6

¹ Ratings were given by two examiners who judged the workers independently of each other.

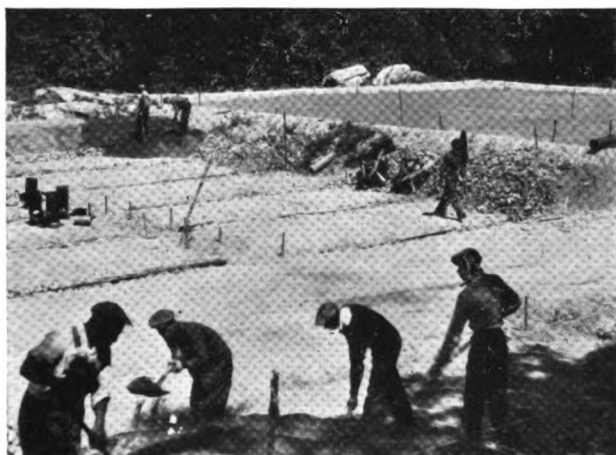
Most of the workers examined had had many years of experience at their crafts. On an average this amounted to more than 20 years of experience at the work on which they were employed on W. P. A. projects. Almost 83 percent had 10 years of experience or more. The proportions of workers who had spent at least 10 years at their crafts varied among the three crafts, ranging from almost 93 percent in the case of brick and stone masons to about 78 percent of the painters. That the years of experience have a direct bearing on the quality and quantity of their work is indicated by the fact that the workers graded as excellent in both respects had the greatest and those judged inferior had the smallest number of years of employment at their crafts. The average years of experience ranged from about 25 for craftsmen rated as excellent to 15 years for those of inferior ability. Another significant finding is the fact that 87 percent of skilled workers were employed at the same craft on which they were engaged regularly before 1930.

¹ Baltimore, Birmingham, Hartford, Memphis, Minneapolis, Scranton, and Toledo.

Shifts in Employment

The composition of the group of persons employed on Works Program projects is subject to continual change. Each month some persons leave their Works Program jobs. Replacements are made by assignment either of new workers or of workers who have previously held jobs on projects. Of the persons who remain, some are employed on projects of the same agency from period to period and others are transferred from work on projects operated by one agency to work on projects of another agency.

It was found that during the spring of 1936 Works Program employees left their jobs at the rate of about 13 percent of the total per month; and that for every three of these persons separated, two were added during this period which was characterized by declining employment under the Works Program. Further, of 10 persons working on the Program during a given month, 9 were working during the following month, and nearly always for the same agency.



AT WORK ON A SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT¹

The extent of these month-to-month changes in Works Program employment (exclusive of E. C. W.) was ascertained by a tabulation of data covering approximately 82 percent of the United States total. Employment figures for New York and the New England States were not included. Three two-month periods were covered in the study—March and April, April and May, May and June.

Changes taking place in Works Program employment during a two-month period were analyzed under three major categories: accessions, separations, and transfers.

Accessions to the Works Program arise through assignment of persons who have not previously been employed under the Program (new assignments) as well as through reassignment of persons who have been previously employed. When a person's name appeared on a Works Program pay roll in the second of a pair of months but not in the first it was recorded

as an accession; it was considered a new assignment or a reassignment depending on whether or not the person had been employed on the Program at some time prior to the two-month period. A separation occurs when a person leaves his Works Program job, his name appearing on a pay roll ending during the first month but not on a pay roll ending during the second month. Another type of shifting, internal to the Works Program, takes place through transfers from projects of one agency to projects of another agency. Such shifting was recorded in the analysis whenever it was observed that a worker's name appeared on the pay roll of one agency in the first month and on the pay roll of another agency in the second month. (The status of a worker was determined throughout from that pay roll, ending latest in the month, on which his name was entered.) Workers unaffected by these three kinds of change in their employment status comprise the group that was employed by the same agency as evidenced by pay rolls ending during each month of a two-month period.

In following the movement of workers to and from the Works Program and the extent of their mobility between agencies during the spring months of 1936, the trends in employment under the various agencies should be borne in mind. On W. P. A. projects employment declined steadily from the peak reached late in February; this was in keeping with quotas which anticipated a seasonal increase in employment in industry and agriculture and an expansion in employment under the other agencies participating in the Works Program, such as the Bureau of Public Roads and the Public Works Administration. The number of workers on projects of these other participating agencies, exclusive of E. C. W., reached its peak in June 1936.

Works Program employment.—Summaries of the changes in employment under all agencies reveal that, during each of the pairs of months studied, persons

TABLE 34.—SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT UNDER ALL AGENCIES¹

MARCH-JUNE 1936			
CONTINENTAL U. S. EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND			
Phase of analysis	March-April	April-May	May-June
Total number employed during first month	3,020,402	² 2,915,156	² 2,758,428
Number employed by same agency during both months	2,616,975	2,450,756	2,365,006
Separations from Works Program	349,819	409,245	351,722
Accessions to Works Program	242,357	250,639	268,608
Transfers between agencies	53,608	55,155	41,700
Total number employed during second month	² 2,912,940	² 2,756,550	2,675,314
Net change in number employed	-107,462	-138,606	-83,114

¹ Exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work.

² Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two 2-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed payrolls, was available for the latter of the 2 analyses.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 35.—SHIFTS IN WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT, BY MAJOR AGENCIES, ¹ MARCH-JUNE 1936

CONTINENTAL U. S. EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND

MARCH-APRIL							
Phase of analysis	All agencies	W. P. A.	Public Roads	P. W. A. Non-Federal	Resettlement	N. Y. A.	Other agencies
Total number employed in March	3,020,402	2,468,812	97,443	87,011	57,786	153,008	156,342
Number employed by same agency March and April	2,616,975	2,167,412	71,548	65,403	48,100	134,423	130,089
Separations from Works Program	349,819	258,264	23,277	19,675	9,130	18,094	21,379
Accessions to Works Program	242,357	76,925	44,943	57,725	15,177	27,097	20,490
Reassigned	36,528	21,492	5,073	4,499	1,130	1,151	3,183
Initially assigned	205,829	55,433	39,870	53,226	14,047	25,946	17,307
Number transferred from agency indicated in heading to following agency:							
All agencies	53,608	43,136	2,618	1,933	556	491	4,874
W. P. A.	5,568		1,475	1,095	197	340	2,461
Public Roads	15,110	13,949		525	143	57	436
P. W. A. Non-Federal	11,902	10,618	617		143	17	507
Resettlement	6,378	5,143	144	122		32	937
N. Y. A.	1,256	1,219	10	5	2		20
All other	13,394	12,207	372	186	71	45	513
Number transferred to agency indicated in heading from following agency:							
All agencies	53,608	5,568	15,110	11,902	6,378	1,256	13,394
W. P. A.	43,136		13,949	10,618	5,143	1,219	12,207
Public Roads	2,618	1,475		617	144	10	372
P. W. A. Non-Federal	1,933	1,095	525		122	5	186
Resettlement	556	197	143	143		2	71
N. Y. A.	491	340	57	17	22		45
All other	4,874	2,461	436	507	937	20	513
Total number employed in April ²	2,912,940	2,249,905	131,601	135,030	69,655	162,776	163,973
Change in number employed—March to April	-107,462	-218,907	+34,158	+48,019	+11,869	+9,768	+7,631
APRIL-MAY							
Total number employed in April ²	2,915,156	2,247,236	131,249	136,013	70,386	163,664	166,608
Number employed by same agency April and May	2,450,756	1,922,262	96,439	97,468	55,813	141,497	137,277
Separations from Works Program	499,245	282,436	31,378	35,118	13,335	21,607	25,371
Accessions to Works Program	250,639	81,976	61,466	53,118	9,589	19,808	24,682
Reassigned	60,425	38,148	7,404	4,650	1,618	3,656	4,949
Initially assigned	190,214	43,828	54,062	48,468	7,971	16,152	19,733
Number transferred from agency indicated in heading to following agency:							
All agencies	55,155	42,538	3,432	3,427	1,238	560	3,960
W. P. A.	6,861		2,091	1,821	520	340	2,089
Public Roads	21,626	19,022		1,175	358	89	982
P. W. A. Non-Federal	10,005	8,463	828		250	36	428
Resettlement	3,057	2,790	84	71		29	3
N. Y. A.	964	917	16	10	6		15
All other	12,642	11,346	413	350	104	66	363
Number transferred to agency indicated in heading from following agency:							
All agencies	55,155	6,861	21,626	10,005	3,057	964	12,642
W. P. A.	42,538		19,022	8,463	2,790	917	11,346
Public Roads	3,432	2,091		828	64	16	413
P. W. A. Non-Federal	3,427	1,821	1,175		71	10	350
Resettlement	1,238	520	358	250		6	104
N. Y. A.	560	340	89	36	29		66
All other	3,960	2,089	982	428	83	15	363
Total number employed in May ²	2,756,550	2,011,099	179,531	180,591	68,459	162,269	174,601
Change in number employed—April to May	-158,606	-236,137	+48,282	+44,578	-1,927	-1,395	+7,993
MAY-JUNE							
Total number employed in May ²	2,758,428	2,014,778	180,628	159,931	67,159	161,675	174,257
Number employed by same agency May and June	2,365,006	1,801,395	122,526	110,364	54,265	139,793	136,663
Separations from Works Program	351,722	190,738	51,199	45,214	11,787	21,118	31,666
Accessions to Works Program	268,608	90,357	64,580	54,062	8,714	27,620	23,275
Reassigned	74,622	46,618	9,231	7,303	2,139	4,140	5,191
Initially assigned	193,986	43,739	55,349	46,759	6,575	23,480	18,084
Number transferred from agency indicated in heading to following agency:							
All agencies	41,700	22,645	6,903	4,353	1,107	764	5,928
W. P. A.	11,928		4,470	2,353	555	532	4,018
Public Roads	13,416	10,763		1,427	293	102	831
P. W. A. Non-Federal	6,557	4,566	1,424		121	51	395
Resettlement	1,705	1,221	143	139		20	182
N. Y. A.	1,303	1,238	25	15	7		18
All other	6,791	4,857	841	419	131	59	484
Number transferred to agency indicated in heading from following agency:							
All agencies	41,700	11,928	13,416	6,557	1,705	1,303	6,791
W. P. A.	22,645		10,763	4,566	1,221	1,238	4,857
Public Roads	6,903	4,470		1,424	143	25	841
P. W. A. Non-Federal	4,353	2,353	1,427		139	15	419
Resettlement	1,107	555	293	121		7	131
N. Y. A.	764	532	102	51	20		59
All other	5,928	4,018	831	395	182	18	484
Total number employed in June	2,675,314	1,903,680	200,522	170,983	64,684	168,716	166,729
Change in number employed—May to June	-83,114	-111,098	+19,894	+11,052	-2,475	+7,041	-7,528

¹ Exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work.² Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two 2-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed pay rolls, was available for the latter of the 2 analyses.

working on projects of the same agency in both months far outnumber persons who experienced shifting in their status. This larger group comprised nearly 90 percent of total employment. While workers left the Works Program at the rate of from 350,000 to 410,000 persons in each period, these separations were partially counterbalanced by accessions that added workers to the Program at the rate of 240,000 to 270,000 persons per period. Compared with the average of total employment in each two-month period, separations amount to about 13, whereas accessions amount to about 9 out of every 100 persons. These relationships apply to aggregate Works Program employment and do not take into consideration transfers between agencies. The latter were relatively small, averaging about 50,000 in each of the pairs of months and representing not more than 2 percent of total employment. Table 34 summarizes these aspects of total Works Program employment.

W. P. A. employment.—The number of persons working on W. P. A. projects in the areas covered in the tabulation of shifts in employment dropped 23



THROUGH TRAFFIC AIDED BY TWIN-ARCH BRIDGE

percent from 2,470,000 to 1,900,000, between March and June. In the March–April period over 301,000 persons were separated from the W. P. A., a total partially offset by accessions in excess of 82,000, leaving a net reduction in employment amounting to about 219,000. Workers who were employed by the W. P. A. in both March and April represented 88 percent of March employment and 96 percent of April employment. In the two subsequent pairs of months the same general relationships obtained.

Accessions to W. P. A. projects during the March–April period amounted to approximately 27 percent of all separations; transfers both from and to other agencies are included in these accession and separation totals. A similar picture prevailed during the April–May period, but between May and June accessions increased to a figure almost half as great as the total

separations. Of the accessions, initial assignments averaged somewhat more than half during the entire period. Reassignments showed a relative increase during each of the three periods, a trend made possible by the increasing number of months of prior W. P. A. operations. Transfers from other agency projects constituted a negligible portion of total accessions to W. P. A. projects.

During the March–April period a total of about 300,000 persons were separated from W. P. A. projects. Of these only 43,000 persons, or 14 percent, comprised persons who were transferred to projects operated by other Federal agencies. A similar relation existed between transfers and total separations during the two following periods. Considering all transfers as a group, almost 90 percent of the total involved transfers of workers from W. P. A. projects to those of other agencies. Transfers from other agencies to the W. P. A. were consistently small, as indicated by Table 35. Three major Works Program agencies (Public Works Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, and Resettlement Administration) absorbed most of the transfers from W. P. A. projects during the March–April period.

The proportions that both men and women workers and persons from relief rolls constituted of separations approximate corresponding figures based on total W. P. A. employment. During the March–April period about 86 percent of the persons separated were men and about 95 percent of the total had been taken from relief rolls.

TABLE 36.—SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE WORKS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

MARCH-JUNE 1936

CONTINENTAL U. S. EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND

Phase of analysis	March-April		April-May		May-June	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total number employed during first month	2,468,812		2,247,236		2,014,778	
Number employed by W. P. A. during both months	2,167,412		1,922,262		1,801,395	
Total separations	301,400	100.0	324,974	100.0	213,383	100.0
Separations from Works Program	258,264	85.7	282,436	86.9	190,738	89.4
Transfers to other agencies ¹	43,136	14.3	42,538	13.1	22,645	10.6
Total accessions	82,493	100.0	88,837	100.0	102,285	100.0
Initial assignments	55,433	67.2	43,828	49.3	43,739	42.8
Reassignments	21,492	25.1	38,148	43.0	46,618	45.6
Transfers from other agencies ²	5,568	6.7	6,861	7.7	11,928	11.6
Total number employed during second month	2,249,905		2,011,099		1,903,680	
Change in number employed	-218,907		-236,137		-111,098	

¹ Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two 2-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed pay rolls, was available for the latter of the 2 analyses.

² Exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work.

Employment under other Federal agencies.—Accessions were much more numerous than separations on the programs of the other Federal agencies, since these

TABLE 37.—SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT UNDER AGENCIES OTHER THAN W. P. A.¹
MARCH-JUNE 1936

CONTINENTAL U. S., EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND

Phase of analysis	March-April		April-May		May-June	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total number employed during first month.....	551,590	.....	² 667,920	.....	² 743,650	.....
Number employed by same agency during both months.....	499,563	.....	528,494	.....	563,611	.....
Total separations.....	102,027	100.0	139,426	100.0	180,039	100.0
Separations from the Works Program.....	91,555	89.7	126,809	91.0	160,984	89.4
Transfers to W. P. A. and between other agencies.....	10,472	10.3	12,617	9.0	19,055	10.6
Total accessions.....	213,472	100.0	216,957	100.0	208,023	100.0
Initial assignments.....	150,396	70.5	146,386	67.4	150,247	72.2
Reassignments.....	15,036	7.0	22,277	10.3	28,004	13.5
Transfers from W. P. A. and between other agencies.....	48,040	22.5	48,294	22.3	29,772	14.3
Total number employed during second month.....	² 663,035	.....	² 745,451	.....	771,634	.....
Change in number employed.....	+111,445	.....	+77,531	.....	+27,984	.....

¹ Exclusive of Emergency Conservation Work.

² Differences between the total employment figures for April and May, as shown in the summaries for the two 2-month periods, are due to the fact that the reports were made at different times. Additional information, such as that obtained from delayed pay rolls, was available for the latter of the two analyses.

programs were expanding between March and June 1936. For the period as a whole an average of about 210,000 people were added to these projects monthly. However, a substantial number of separations took place. In the March-April period, for example, separations of 102,000 offset nearly half of the 213,000 persons taken on the programs of the various agencies. Of the group separated from the programs of the different agencies some 90 percent left the Works Program. The remaining 10 percent were transferred to the W. P. A. or the other Federal agencies. It is noteworthy that in taking on new workers the agencies obtained less than 25 percent through transfers from other agencies including the W. P. A. These data appear in summary form in Table 37. For details in regard to shifts in employment between certain major agencies participating in the Works Program, Table 35 should be consulted. Transfers taking place between each of the agencies listed as well as the number of accessions and separations are indicated in the table.

Safety and Compensation

Compensation for Works Program employees who are injured or killed by accident in the performance of duty was provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936. For this purpose a portion of the funds made available under each act was allocated to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. In order to reduce to a minimum loss due to accidental injuries, safety programs for the prevention of accidents on work projects have been developed. Each agency operating projects under the Works Program assumes the responsibility for establishing safe conditions for the prosecution of the work. The discussion in the following paragraphs is limited, for the most part, to the experiences of the Works Progress Administration in injury compensation and safety provisions.

Injury Compensation

The E. R. A. Acts of 1935 and 1936 extended to Works Program employees the compensation benefits of the Act of February 15, 1934 (which continued the Civil Works Administration). In accordance with these provisions the maximum compensation is limited to \$25 a month in case of injury and to \$3,500 in case of death or permanent disability. Under the E. R. A. Act of 1936 these benefits are extended to students aided by the National Youth Administration who were not covered by the Act of 1935.

On the basis of the C. W. A.'s experience in dealing with injuries, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission estimated that \$28,000,000 from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and \$9,000,000 from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 would be required to meet the anticipated costs of compensation claims under the Works Program. Subsequent experience has indicated that these amounts were in excess of probable costs. Consequently, rescissions amounting to \$14,200,000 were made from the \$28,000,000 fund and \$800,000 from the \$9,000,000 fund, reducing the net allocation total to \$22,000,000.

As of December 31, 1936, total expenditures for compensation amounted to \$4,569,720, of which over \$3,300,000 was for the payment of medical, hospital, and incidental expenses and nearly \$740,000 for cases which involved more than 30 days' disability, permanent injury, or death, including Works Progress Administration, Resettlement Administration, and National Park Service cases and cases submitted by other Works Program agencies. The Commission

has allowed compensation for approximately 400 fatal cases, and about 350 additional cases are now under consideration. The unexpended balance of the \$22,000,000 is available to satisfy future claim costs of injury or death of Works Program employees caused by accident in the performance of duty.

W. P. A. organization.—In order to meet the problems that arise with accidental injury or death of W. P. A. employees, compensation sections have been organized in each State. These sections consist of a State Compensation Officer at the W. P. A. State headquarters and a District Officer in each of the several districts of the State. District Officers designate persons in local offices and on projects to issue requests for medical treatment or hospitalization and to prepare the preliminary reports of injury. State Compensation Officers arrange with medical and hospital associations for adequate care by reputable physicians and hospitals prepared to render efficient service. As a result of the urgent need for prompt payment of compensation allowances to W. P. A. workers, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission has conferred upon the W. P. A. the privilege of authorizing local installments of initial payments of compensation for periods not to exceed 30 days.

Injured workers are permitted under W. P. A. regulations to work overtime subsequent to their recovery so as to recompense them to the greatest possible extent for the difference between what would have been earned as wages and what is received as compensation. If an employee's injury is serious, or disabling for more than fifteen days, another qualified member of the family may be assigned to work during the principal wage earner's period of disability.

Compensation cases and payments.—By the end of 1936, there had been reported to the compensation sections of State and District Works Progress Administrations 310,356 cases of persons injured while working on W. P. A. projects. This total included 59,947 lost-time cases which may involve cash payments of compensation for one day or more and 250,409 cases not involving cash payments of compensation but likely to result in medical or hospital expense to the Federal Government.

W. P. A. records indicate that disbursing officers of the United States Treasury, upon the certification of State Compensation Officers, had paid out \$536,369 in satisfaction of local installments of initial payments of compensation. In addition to this sum a large portion of the amount expended directly by the Commission was for W. P. A. workers.

Resettlement and National Park Service.—In addition to handling cases of W. P. A. employees who are injured or killed by accident, State and district compensation sections assume similar responsibility for the Resettlement Administration and the National Park Service. Although it is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the saving to the Federal Government under this arrangement, it is conservative to guess that setting up claim sections would cost the Resettlement Administration and the National Park Service 25 to 50 percent more than they now pay to the W. P. A. for the service. Under the terms of agreement the Resettlement Administration and the National Park Service reimburse the W. P. A. on the actual administrative cost basis for each case handled.

From November 1935, when the agreement with the Resettlement Administration was made, to the end of 1936, the W. P. A. has handled for that agency 2,777 lost-time cases involving cash payments of compensation and 5,219 cases not involving cash payments but resulting in medical or hospital expense. Since October 22, 1936, when the agreement with the National Park Service became effective, W. P. A. compensation sections have handled 115 Service cases involving cash payments of compensation and 77 Service cases involving medical or hospital expense only.

Property damage claims.—State and district compensation sections also investigate claims for the loss of, or damage to, privately owned property resulting from the negligence of W. P. A. employees. Such a claim, which may not exceed the sum of \$1,000, is forwarded to Washington for determination and certification to Congress in such amounts within the \$1,000 limitation as the Administrator deems justifiable. Thus far, about 1,000 property damage claims have been submitted.

Safety on the W. P. A. Program

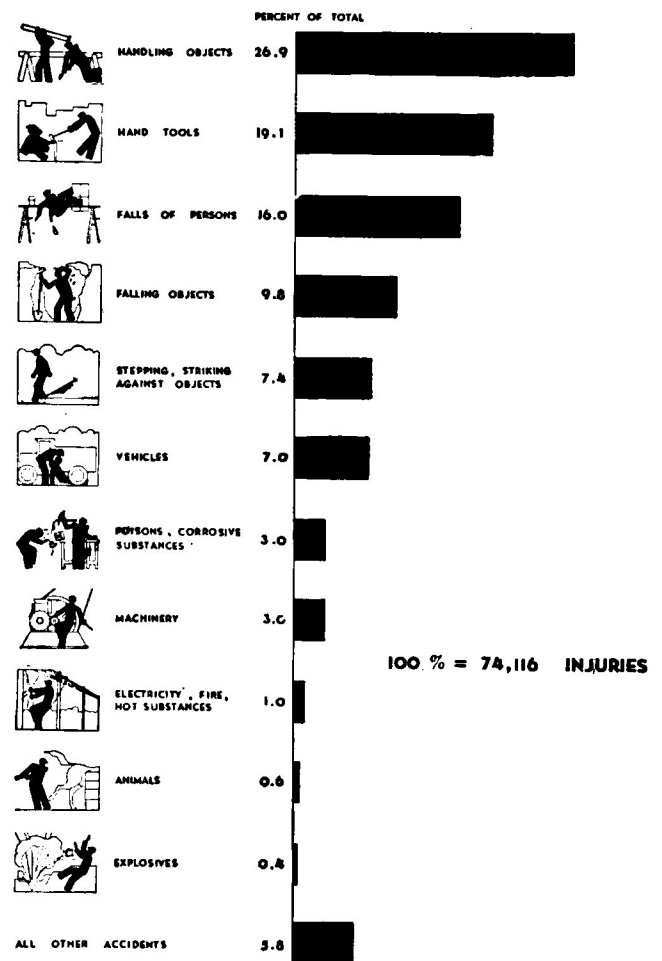
Numerous circumstances tend to produce accidents in a work relief program. The physical qualifications of workers are often below average. Workers may have developed certain mental attitudes during the years of depression which tend to increase the ordinary hazards incident to employment. Only a small percentage of all project workers have had previous safety training. Consequently, in the operation of a varied and extensive work program an active safety organization is essential to insure adequate protection for the workers.

Organization and procedure.—The W. P. A. safety work in each State is directed by the State Safety Consultant and a staff of State Safety Representatives. A District Safety Inspector is assigned in each district of the State, and Project Safety Inspectors are provided on projects sufficiently large or hazardous to re-

quire full-time inspection. The Director of Safety in Washington and his staff of four Regional Safety Representatives coordinate the work of the State Safety Organizations and act in an advisory capacity. Up-to-date codes and instructions relating to safety measures are made available to all engineers, supervisors, foremen, and others responsible for the prosecution of work. All project proposals are carefully reviewed for safety provisions before they are finally approved, and sponsors are fully informed of their responsibility for the safety of workers on their projects. Every accident on a W. P. A. project, regardless of whether or not it results in personal injury, must be reported in detail by the foremen in charge at the scene and time of its occurrence. By means of this reporting procedure Washington and the State headquarters are able to formulate corrective measures as required.

CHART 18 LOST TIME INJURIES

JULY 1, 1935 TO DECEMBER 31, 1936



Safety inspections, made regularly by members of State and district safety staffs, are a vital part of the accident prevention campaign. Notices of unsafe conditions with recommendations for their correction are promptly dispatched to the responsible authorities. Before buildings are occupied by project workers they are inspected and approved. Trucks and other mechanical equipment are frequently inspected to insure their safe operation. Safety devices and appliances are provided and used wherever necessary, and first aid facilities, including the services of a person certified competent to administer first aid, are maintained for all workers. With the assistance of the American Red Cross and the United States Bureau of Mines, over 250,000 relief workers have been trained in first aid during the three work relief programs.

An educational campaign to stimulate interest in accident prevention is conducted in every State. Conferences and meetings are held to instruct supervisors and foremen in safe methods and safety procedure. The fact is impressed upon operating executives that the success of safety efforts depends largely upon their leadership and that they will be held strictly responsible for preventable accidents involving workers under their supervision.

Safety record.—When the Federal Government undertook, in 1933, to put 4,000,000 idle persons to work on thousands of C. W. A. projects, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission predicted a hundred injuries involving loss of time for each million man-hours of employment. There were actually 48,000 lost-time injuries sustained by workers under the Civil Works Administration, a frequency rate of only 41 per million man-hours of exposure.

During the same period 375 workers were accidentally killed; this amounted to one for each 3,180,000 man-hours of work. The experience gained under the C. W. A. was used to advantage in developing the accident prevention campaign of the Emergency Relief Administration which followed. Under this program, 43,320 lost-time injuries were sustained by workers—a reduction in the frequency rate to 40 per million man-hours of exposure—and 266 accidental deaths resulted in a fatality frequency of one for each 4,100,000 man-hours of exposure.

Prior to the development of the Works Progress Administration in 1935, the Department of Labor announced that 454,000 lost-time injuries and 2,700 fatalities could be expected on W. P. A. projects during 12 months of operation. Compared with this expectancy and with the frequency rates in the two preceding work programs, the actual experience during the 18 months ending December 31, 1936, represents a remarkable safety record. Injuries causing loss of time have totaled 74,116, or a frequency rate of 18.5 per million man-hours of exposure, and accidental deaths have numbered 626, or one fatality for each 6,400,000 man-hours of exposure. The percentage distribution of lost-time injuries, by cause, is shown in Chart 18.

Aside from the marked reduction in injuries accomplished by the Safety Program, the practical benefits of the training in first aid have become apparent. Workers who were trained in first aid by the W. P. A. were among the foremost in usefulness and effectiveness during the recent flood, and their training in first aid was utilized to the greatest advantage by local authorities.

Federal Agencies Participating in the Works Program



With the initiation of the Works Program under the E. R. A. Act of 1935, various emergency activities of the Federal Government were coordinated under a single program. This took place during the summer of 1935. Some of the Works

Program operations represent the continuation of programs begun in preceding years and carried on by the same agencies under which they were started; others represent the continuation of certain functions, often in somewhat modified form, under new agencies established for the purpose.

The programs of Emergency Conservation Work and of the Public Works Administration are illustrative of the former type, which ranges from the conservation work of E. C. W. to the heavy construction projects prosecuted under the P. W. A. Included in the P. W. A. program, which was financed by funds from the National Industrial Recovery Act, were building projects of the P. W. A. proper, irrigation operations under the Bureau of Reclamation, and harbor and flood control activities of the Corps of Engineers.

Outstanding among the new agencies established under the Works Program to carry on in modified or expanded form certain of the earlier emergency activities are the Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration. Work activities previously undertaken by the F. E. R. A. and the C. W. A. were expanded with the establishment of the W. P. A. Rural rehabilitation and resettlement of farm families were included among the functions of the Resettlement Administration. This agency extends aid by making loans and grants of funds to farmers as well as by operating work projects designed primarily to provide them with employment. The Rural Electrification Administration, also newly established, undertook to extend the use of electricity in rural areas.

In addition to the newly established administrations and the emergency organizations already in existence when the E. R. A. Act of 1935 was passed, various regular governmental agencies participate in the Works Program. The operations of these governmental units are for the most part an extension of their regular activities, and vary in type of work from heavier construction to lighter undertakings providing a maximum of employment.

Whereas allocations from the E. R. A. Act of 1935 were made to finance a wide variety of work projects, the funds provided under the E. R. A. Act of 1936 were allocated chiefly to carry on projects which employ relatively large numbers of workers. The heavier construction projects, in many instances, were continued by drawing on unexpended balances. For additional

projects of the P. W. A. Non-Federal Division the E. R. A. Act of 1936 provided for grants by making available for this purpose funds that had previously been used for loans. Since the end of the fiscal year 1936 Emergency Conservation Work has drawn upon direct appropriations made to it, and new projects of the Rural Electrification Administration have been financed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Physical accomplishments on Works Program projects, exclusive of W. P. A. accomplishments which are discussed in a preceding section, may be summarized briefly under the groupings used above. Heavy construction projects of the public works type prosecuted by such agencies as the P. W. A., the Bureau of Public Roads and the Bureau of Reclamation have achieved notable results. Citing only a few of these accomplishments, the P. W. A., through its non-Federal program has already completed 1,400 public buildings, 662 public utility projects, and over 200 projects for the construction of bridges, streets, and similar purposes. This administration also has under active construction another 981 projects of similar nature, financed from Works Program funds, and its Housing Division is undertaking 41 low-cost housing projects in various cities of the United States.

The Bureau of Public Roads has completed about 10,000 miles of Works Program highways, and, in addition, has some 2,500 miles still under construction. It has completed 818 projects for the elimination of railroad and highway grade crossings, either by separation of grades or by the relocation of highways. Grade-crossing work is still under construction on 907 projects.

Major operations on 16 large irrigation projects have been carried forward by the Bureau of Reclamation. The largest is the Grand Coulee Dam and its associated structures. With Works Program funds, Grand Coulee has been advanced from the cofferdam stage to the point where all concrete is above the level where floods or slides can interfere with the work.

The extent of the accomplishments on projects which do not involve heavy construction is illustrated by the following items reported by different agencies. C. C. C. enrollees, in the course of their varied Emergency Conservation Work activities, have planted 1,035,000,000 tree seedlings and improved the forest stands of over 2,500,000 acres of land. The Resettlement Administration, in addition to giving resettlement and rehabilitation aid to needy farmers, has planted 44,000,000 trees, cleared over 11,000 acres of land, and built about 70,000 dams to check erosion and gullying.

On projects of the Forest Service 525,000 rods of fences have been erected, and almost 2,000 miles of



P. W. A. ROAD CONSTRUCTION

roads and trails have been built in the Nation's forests. The Soil Conservation Service has been responsible for the contour-tilling of over 605,500 acres of farm land, and has constructed 790,000 check dams for gully control. Under the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine over 2,250,000 elm trees have been removed in the campaign against the fatal Dutch elm disease. The Bureau of the Census has completed the collection of data for the Census of Business and Retail Trade for the year 1935, and has almost finished the preparation of an alphabetical index of all persons listed in the Census of 1900.

In the following pages the Works Program activities of agencies other than the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration are described in some detail. Only limited aspects of their participation in the Program, such as employment provided and funds made available, have been summarized in earlier sections of this report.

Department of Agriculture

Entomology and Plant Quarantine.—Projects carried on by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in nearly every State, under funds allocated from the Emergency Relief Appropriations of 1935 and 1936, are similar to those conducted under its direct appropriations and considered as regular functions of the Bureau. The additional work made possible by the allocation of Works Program funds has greatly advanced the Bureau's control and eradication activities. It is estimated that as a result of work done during the past year and a half, these activities have reached a

TABLE 38.—PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL PROJECTS OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Disease or insect	Allocations through Feb. 20, 1937	Location of principal work	Years disease or insect has existed in United States	Chief physical accomplishments on projects through Dec. 31, 1936
<i>Disease control</i>				
Dutch elm.....	\$6,135,150	New Jersey and New York.	6	2,277,800 trees removed.
Black stem rust..	2,968,000	Grain States....	(1)	91,000,000 barberry bushes removed.
White pine blister rust.	7,004,554	Nation-wide....	38	4,480,000 acres inspected. 230,840,000 currant and gooseberry bushes removed.
Phony peach....	1,127,833	Southern States.	50	52,000,000 trees removed.
Citrus canker....	291,758	Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.	20	13,600,000 trees removed.
Peach mosaic....	137,920	California, Colorado, Utah, Texas.	7	110,000 trees removed.
<i>Insect control</i>				
Gypsy moth.....	4,108,250	North and Middle Atlantic States.	68	5,493,000 egg clusters treated. 16,600,000 larvae destroyed. 1,875,000 acres scouted. 25,400 trees cut. 151,400 acres of trees sprayed.
Brown-tail moth.	983,250	New England....	40	3,160,000 acres scouted. 4,670,000 webs destroyed. 15,000,000 trees examined. 390,000 trees removed.
Thurberia weevil.	229,974	Arizona.....	24	970,000 plants destroyed. 157,000 acres scouted.
Pink boll worm..	101,000	Florida.....	20	164,000 acres scouted. 5,000 acres cleared of wild cotton. 2,900,000 seedlings removed. 123,000 thurberia plants removed.
European corn borer.	86,000	Northeastern and Great Lakes States.	27	32,600 acres of corn inspected.

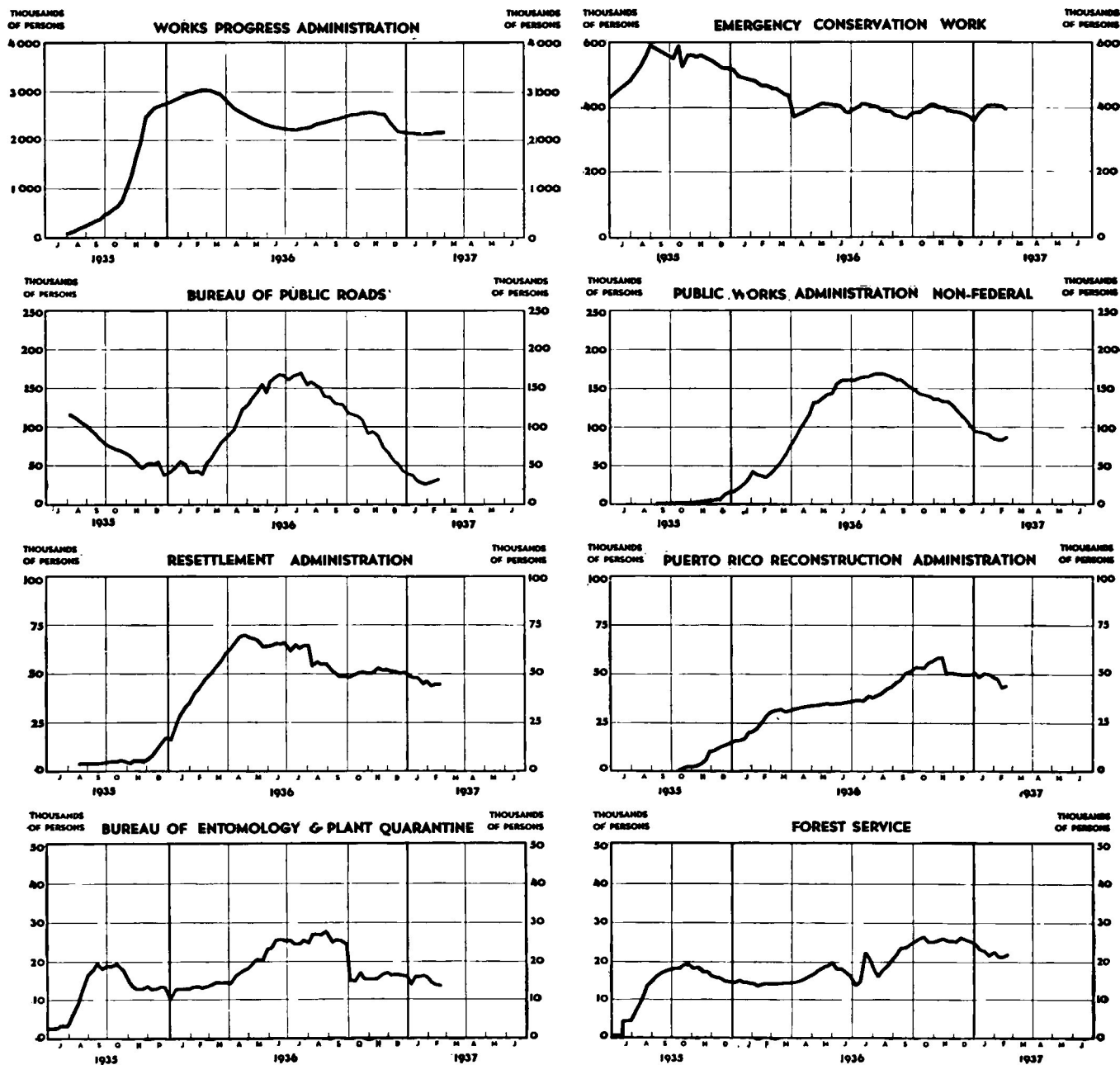
¹ Native.

CHART 19-A

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

SELECTED MAJOR AGENCIES

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937



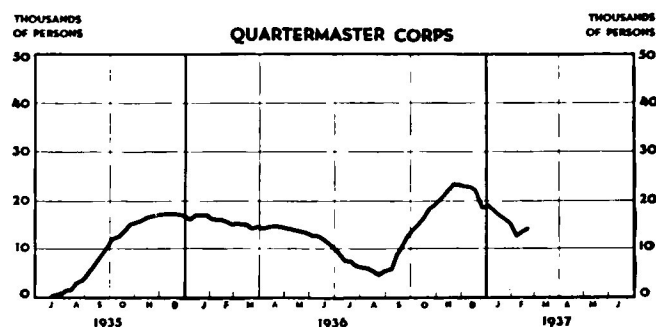
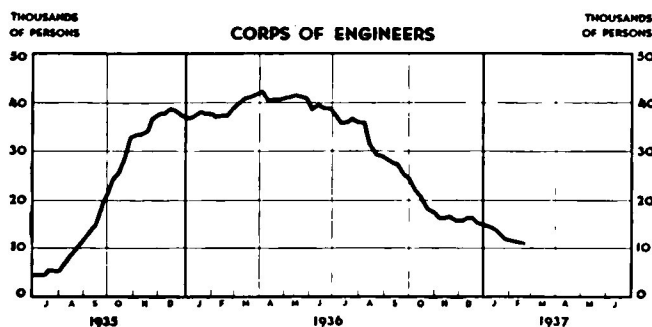
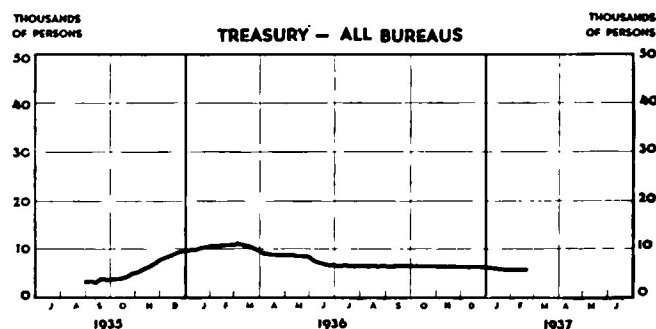
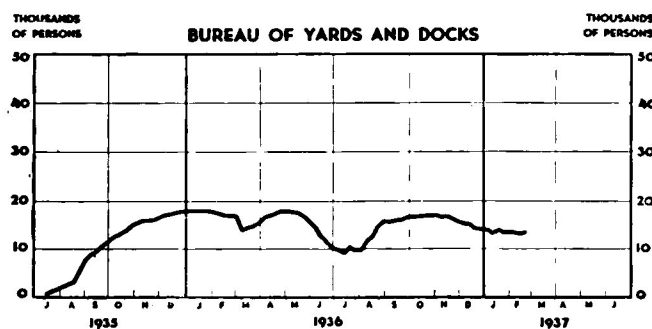
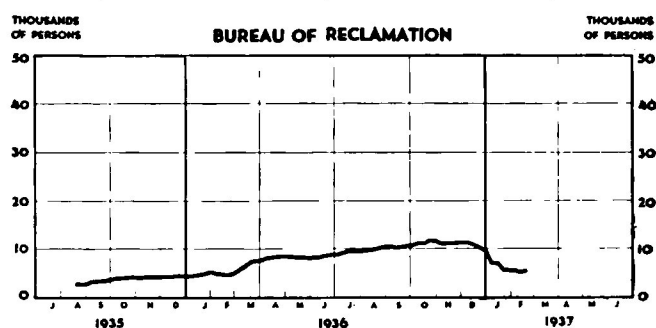
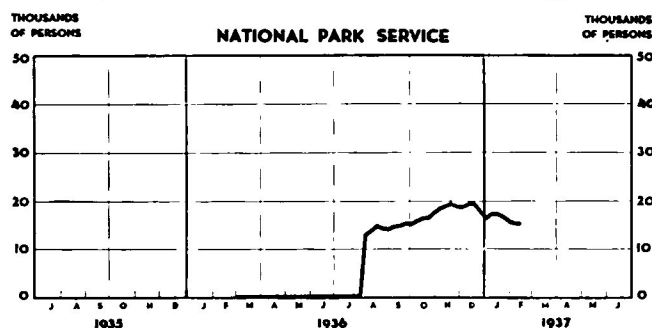
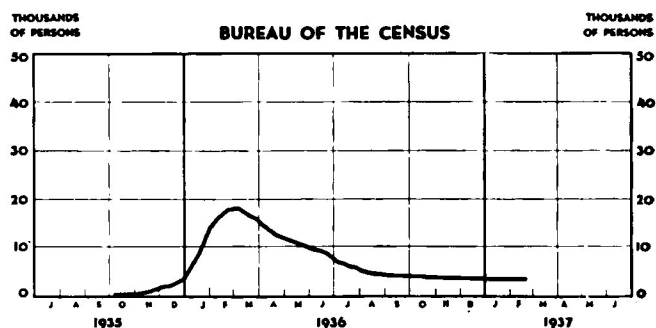
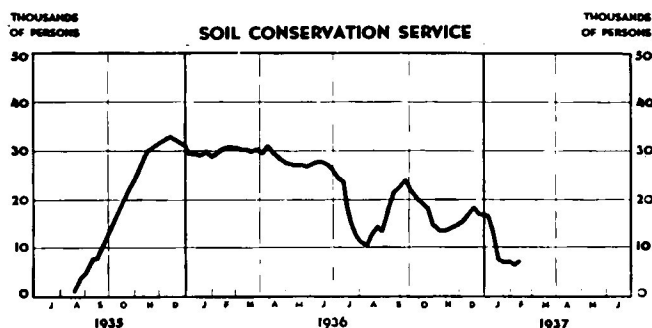
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1936 A

CHART 19-B

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT

SELECTED MAJOR AGENCIES

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION 1934 B

status that, with regular appropriations, would not have been attained within five years.

The disease control activities of the Bureau include work to control the Dutch elm, white pine blister rust, phony peach, citrus canker, and peach mosaic diseases which affect the trees indicated by their names, and the black stem rust disease which attacks wheat and other grains. The work consists in the examination of trees in order to locate diseased specimens, and laboratory diagnosis of selected specimens; removal of infected trees; and removal of dead or dying trees that are readily susceptible to disease growths, and bushes on which some of the fungi grow.

The general procedure in insect control activities is to reduce the insects' food supply by destroying worthless trees and plants in areas where infestation is known to exist and to spray or destroy infested trees and plants. Major efforts have been directed toward the control of the gypsy moth which by defoliation greatly damages shade, fruit, and forest trees. Brown-tail moth extermination work consists of removing infested specimens of such favorite food plants of the moth as apple and wild cherry trees and destroying the winter webs of the moth. The Bureau's control

projects include the eradication of wild cotton plants, which serve as hosts to the pink bollworm, and of thurberia plants, hosts to the thurberia weevil, since both the bollworm and the weevil are destructive to cotton. A survey of the prevalence of the European corn borer has also been undertaken by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

For each of the projects mentioned, table 38 summarizes the amount of funds allocated through February 20, 1937, the area where the principal work is located, the number of years since the disease first gained a foothold in the United States, and the physical accomplishments on the projects as of December 31, 1936.

In addition to its disease and insect control activities the Bureau has operated projects for the construction of field insectaries. These, however, constitute only a minor phase of the Bureau's program.

From the beginning of the agency's emergency activities in June 1935 to the end of 1936, about 40,000,000 man-hours of employment had been provided in 1,592 counties distributed throughout 44 States. During the week ending February 20, 1937, workers numbered 13,477; on August 29, 1936, when



DISEASE CONTROL WORK IN A WHITE PINE FOREST

the peak was reached, 27,725 workers were employed. Chart 19 on page 62 illustrates the complete trend of employment. By far the largest proportion of workers (about 40 percent during January 1937) are engaged in the eradication of the Dutch elm disease. Gypsy moth, black stem rust, and white pine blister rust eradication projects also employed large numbers of workers.

By February 20, 1937, Presidential allocations of Works Program funds to the Bureau amounted to \$23,182,436, of which about 40 percent was from E. R. A. Act of 1936 funds. By the same date \$21,518,807, or 93 percent of the allocations, had been expended.

Forest Service.—In order to extend its regular work of improving and protecting the national forests, the Forest Service has participated in the Works Program, operating projects directed toward those ends. It has also undertaken work projects for the development of the recreational potentialities of the forest land under its jurisdiction. For these purposes the Service, through February 20, 1937, had received allocations amounting to \$25,681,625 from funds appropriated by the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and \$11,939,646 from E. R. A. Act of 1936 funds. Except for \$12,125,000 which was earmarked from the 1935 Act allocations for the purchase of approximately 3,000,000 acres of forest land, the funds have been provided for work projects.

Approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission for purchase are about 2,892,000 acres of land located for the most part in areas east of the Great Plains where heavy concentration of population, widespread forest devastation, and considerations of watershed protection in critical areas made public forestry activities particularly desirable.

Most of the work projects sponsored by the Service are for the protection and administration of the national forests. Typical of such activities are removal of fire hazards, and construction of forest-development roads, horse trails, lookout towers, telephone lines, firebreaks and other facilities; improvement of existing timber stands by thinning and other practices; development of tree nurseries and reestablishment of forest cover by the planting of deforested areas; protection of forests by control of insects and diseases; reduction or control of soil erosion as a means of flood control; creation of more favorable conditions for wildlife; and development of recreational facilities. The structural, transportation, and communication improvements completed on the projects by the end of 1936 include the following: 526,250 rods of fences, 1,039 buildings (barns, bath-houses, and cabins), 1,354 miles of telephone lines, 19

miles of power lines, 1,879 miles of roads and trails, 282 bridges, and 13,905 linear feet of pipe lines and conduits.

Works Program activities were undertaken on two other types of projects—research in the utilization of wood and the supply of, and demand for, forest products of all kinds, and cooperation with State governments and individuals in the advancement of forest protection and forestry practice. These projects, however, constituted relatively minor phases of the program.

The Forest Service work projects financed by 1936 funds continue all the forest protection and administration activities of the previous year, except those related to soil erosion and wildlife conditions. In addition, geographical and topographical surveys are being conducted.



REFORESTATION—WESTERN YELLOW PINE

Employment on Forest Service work projects totaled 14,862 persons by August 31, 1935, less than two months after the first project was put into operation. During the following 11 months, the number of persons at work exceeded 19,000 at two different periods, but finally dropped to 13,559 during the week ending July 4, 1936. Thereafter, with the inception of work provided from 1936 funds, a sharp rise took place in employment which was maintained at the level of about 25,000 persons until the end of 1936. Subsequent declines brought the number at work to 21,664 during the week ending February 20, 1937. Throughout most of the period of operation over 90 percent of the persons employed by the Service have been certified as in need of relief. These data are shown in Chart 19 on page 62.

Public Roads.—Since its inception more than 40 years ago, the Bureau of Public Roads has been the

chief agency for Federal participation in highway construction. The Bureau constructs or directs the construction of highways, roads, trails, streets, and bridges for many of the Federal agencies, and supervises operations undertaken by State highway departments when Federal funds are involved. With 13 district offices located in various parts of the country, and keeping in close contact with State highway departments, the Bureau has gathered together a wealth of information relative to the road and highway needs of each State. Legislative acts empower the Bureau to require the State highway departments to draft acceptable construction contracts, including provisions for minimum hourly wage rates and suitable working conditions, in operations financed in part from Federal funds. Because of its previous experience in highway work and the adaptability of its organization the Bureau of Public Roads was well equipped to administer the large Works Program allocations that were made to it.

Allocations.—Works Program allocations to the Bureau of Public Roads, totaling \$508,755,627 as of February 20, 1937, are divided among the following activities: (1) \$100,000,000 for 1935 Public Works highways to complete a previously authorized program under which the first \$100,000,000 had been provided by the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935; (2) \$200,000,000 for Works Program highways; (3) \$199,621,865 for Works Program grade-crossing elimination; and (4) \$9,133,762 for the replacement or repair of 258 flood-damaged highway bridges in eight Eastern States. Allocations for the first three programs were made from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds and for the fourth from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds.

Employment.—Under its \$500,000,000 program, the Bureau has been able to provide work for almost every type of highway construction labor. Laborers of every degree of skill have been used on the actual construction work, in addition to the administrative and supervisory personnel, including engineers, draftsmen, miscellaneous white collar workers and foremen. Modern methods of road building require the use of high-powered equipment, operated by skilled workmen. Journeymen bricklayers, carpenters, and painters, structural steel workers, stonemasons and setters, mechanics, welders, and divers have all been employed on the program. Intermediate and unskilled workers have included curb setters, hand float operators, light equipment operators, concrete and asphalt paving workers, truck drivers, and helpers of all kinds.

The first employment provided by the Bureau with E. R. A. Act funds was on 1935 Public Works highway projects. To meet the cost of this program, for which \$200,000,000 had been authorized and the first \$100,000,000 provided in the previous year through the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935,

a second \$100,000,000 was provided from funds made available under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 in accordance with the Agriculture Department Appropriation Act, 1936. On August 1, 1935, many projects, out of the total of those authorized, were in progress or had been completed. The value of work performed amounted to about \$100,000,000 in Federal funds from other allotments, when the second \$100,000,000 was applied to this program. Employment on the 1935 Public Works highway program, subsequent to August 1, 1935, is therefore credited to Works Program funds. Employment on Works Program highway projects and Works Program grade-crossing-elimination projects started during the latter part of August 1935. During October 1936 the construction of Works Program flood replacement projects was begun. All labor except the supervisory and highly skilled personnel was required to be obtained through the United States Employment Service. On Works Program highway, grade-crossing elimination, and flood replacement projects preference was to be given to qualified persons certified as in need of relief. On 1935 Public Works highway projects all except supervisory employees were secured through the United States Employment Service when available, and first preference was given to local veterans with dependents.

Employment on these programs (exclusive of other operations of the Bureau which also provided work to persons certified as in need of relief) reached a maximum during the week ending July 25, 1936, when 169,769 persons were at work. However, following the peak of operations, seasonal declines and completion of projects reduced employment through the winter of 1936–37. During the week ending February 20, 1937, the total number employed on the Bureau's operations financed by E. R. A. Act funds was 31,546. Of this number, 9,978 persons had been certified as in need of relief.

The trend of employment under E. R. A. Act allocations to the Bureau of Public Roads is shown in Chart 19 on page 62. In Table 39 employment, hours, and earnings under the Bureau through February 20, 1937, are indicated.

In addition to the operations financed with E. R. A. Act funds, the Bureau provides considerable employment on other programs for persons certified as in need of relief. On Federal aid and State highway projects, which are not financed from E. R. A. Act funds, qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment. Agreements to this end have been negotiated by the Bureau with the United States Employment Service, the State highway departments, and the Works Progress Administration.

Employment on these non-E. R. A. financed programs reached a maximum of 77,605 persons during the week ending August 15, 1936. Of these, 19,524 persons had been certified as in need of relief. Mini-

mun operations since the launching of the program in August 1935 were reported during the week of February 8, 1936, when a total of 12,688 persons were employed, of whom 2,833 were certified as in need of

TABLE 39.—EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS ON PROJECTS OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

* THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937				
Program	Employment during week ending February 20, 1937	Cumulative hours	Cumulative earnings	Average hourly earnings (cents)
PROGRAMS UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS				
Total.....	31,546	209,837,094	\$106,943,732	51.0
E. R. A. Act of 1935.....	30,276	209,166,291	106,533,724	50.9
1935 public works highway ¹	1,834	44,874,851	24,510,584	54.6
Works program grade-crossing.....	16,354	46,093,428	26,925,764	58.4
Works program highway.....	12,088	118,198,012	55,097,376	46.6
E. R. A. Act of 1936, flood replacement.....	1,270	670,803	410,008	61.1
PROGRAMS NOT UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS				
Total.....	20,279	99,654,996	\$52,901,444	53.1
Federal-aid highway ²	19,715	78,036,588	42,767,240	54.8
State highway ³	564	21,618,408	10,134,204	46.9

¹ Data on operations from August 1 to November 16, 1935, estimated.

² Includes data from July 20, 1935.

³ Includes data from July 27, 1935, and covers only workers supplied through the U. S. Employment Service as reported by States operating under alternate plan agreements.

relief. Cumulative employment data dealing with these non-E. R. A. programs are shown in Table 39, together with the number of employees during the week ending February 20, 1937.

Works Program highways and grade-crossing elimination.—In the rules and regulations issued by the President for the expenditure of the Works Program highway allocation, the distribution of funds to various road types was specified. Improvements were to be made on roads within and outside of municipalities and metropolitan areas, some on the Federal-aid highway system, some on the State highway system, and some on secondary or feeder roads. Thus the highway program involves the construction of practically every type of road or highway from the single or double lane farm-to-market roads to great multiple-lane highways designed to carry streams of heavy traffic efficiently and safely through congested areas.

The grade-crossing-elimination program involves the protection of the traveling public from railroad-crossing accidents through the construction of hundreds of viaducts or tunnels so that traffic on highways and railroads may cross at different levels. Through the relocation of miles of highways, on the other hand, many dangerous crossings are being eliminated altogether. Through new and effective signal, gate, or other safety devices at hundreds of other grade crossings protection is increased.

Up to January 31, 1937, work on the two programs had resulted in the completion of 9,764 miles of highways or roads at a cost of \$117,326,825 and in the elimination or better protection of 1,057 grade crossings with an outlay of \$53,541,764. In addition, 2,645 miles of highways valued at \$55,770,358 were under construction as were 1,139 grade-crossing-elimination or protection projects involving \$101,380,638. Plans and specifications submitted by State highway departments, totaling \$7,898,284 for 381 miles of roads and \$16,037,162 for 715 grade-crossing structures had been approved by the Bureau. Projects covering the remaining available funds were in process.

Status of other programs.—No segregation is available to show the units completed with funds provided by the Emergency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1935, as distinct from E. R. A. Act funds on the 1935 Public Works highway program. Of the combined funds, \$183,365,317 had been expended on completed projects, projects with allotments totaling \$9,929,311 were under construction, plans and specifications for projects valued at \$2,503,730 had been approved, and a balance of \$4,201,642 was still available.

Under the flood replacement program, 127 construction contracts involving \$5,312,578 had been awarded in six States by February 1937, leaving a balance of \$3,821,184 for further contracts.

Soil Conservation Service.—Works Program activities of the Soil Conservation Service are devoted chiefly to the establishment and conduct of demonstration centers where farmers may observe in operation approved methods of erosion control and prevention. In addition, studies of the effects of soil erosion and soil depletion are being undertaken, and nursery projects for the development of erosion-resistant vegetation and trees are being operated.

Demonstration projects have been set up on both public and private lands to afford farmers in all parts of the country the opportunity of viewing the work of the Soil Conservation Service. The work includes such activities as revegetation, strip-cropping, contour-plowing, construction of dams for gully control and water storage, and the construction of terraces.

One important phase of demonstration operations has been the construction of dams and other structures for the control and storage of surface waters. Aided materially by Works Program funds and relief labor, the Service has built or supervised the building of 872,198 structures of this type, including 73,362 permanent dams ranging in size from small stabilization dams 1 or 2 feet high to large storage dams with a height of about 20 feet. The remaining structures are smaller in size and include temporary dams, terrace outlets, and similar channels for the safe flow of erosive run-off water.

In the arid and semiarid sections of the Great Plains, the large water-impounding dams have been beneficial

in alleviating intermittent water shortages. Where the dams have formed farm reservoirs, water has been provided for livestock, and flood irrigation has made possible the growing of feed crops. Conservation Service officials report that in several instances these larger water-retention dams have proved beneficial in augmenting municipal water supplies, either directly or by seepage through gravel beds into municipal wells.

The following tabulation lists some of the work which has been accomplished on projects prosecuted by the Service, using to a material degree Works Program funds and labor. The figures include work performed by W. P. A. workers under the supervision of the Service but do not include similarly directed C. C. C. activities.

Land treatment:

Strip-cropped on contour.....	acres.....	263, 285
Contour-tilled.....	do.....	605, 521
Crops properly rotated.....	do.....	803, 031
Contour-furrowed.....	do.....	106, 332
Protected by terraces.....	do.....	378, 201
Gullies controlled.....	do.....	373, 977

Construction work:

Temporary and permanent terrace outlet structures built.....	number.....	82, 270
Terrace constructed.....	miles.....	25, 865
Temporary and permanent dams constructed for gully control.....	number.....	789, 922

In addition to the items listed above, more than 15,832 acres have been retired from pasture to woodland use; this accounts for a substantial part of the 41,500 acres of land that have been planted with trees. Also, approximately 77,044 acres of cultivated land have been protected by the planting of leguminous cover crops and approximately 66,583 acres by the planting of nonleguminous cover crops.

Under its research program the Soil Conservation Service is making a twofold study of the effects of uncontrolled and progressive erosion and soil depletion on private farms and farming and on the public, as against the economic and social effects of a definitely planned program of soil conservation. Additional methods of combating the harmful forces of erosion are also being investigated.

To meet the need for erosion-resistant binders and rapidly growing vegetative covering for various types of soil, the Service has established nurseries in 34 States, 16 of which, located in 15 States, have been aided materially by Works Program funds. In these nurseries many species of plants, shrubs, and trees are assembled, propagated, and treated. One of the prime objects is to satisfy the immediate need for replenishing the dry regions of the West with permanent sod. In this connection the Service is also advising local farmers in the use of native grasses for soil anchorage.

Allocations of Works Program funds to the Soil Conservation Service amounted to \$19,432,188 from

1935 E. R. A. Act funds and to \$5,567,500 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds, making a total of \$24,999,698 as of February 20, 1937. Of this amount \$21,993,451 had been expended by that date.



ROCK DAMS TO CHECK GULLY EROSION

Works Program employment in the Soil Conservation Service rose rapidly from 1,000 workers in August 1935, increasing by about 6,000 workers per month, to a peak of 32,770 employees during the second week of December 1935. Employment was maintained at about 30,000 thereafter until May 1936, when gradual reduction took place. On February 20, 1937, a total of 6,883 persons were engaged on Soil Conservation projects, of whom 93 percent had been certified as in need of relief. The trend of employment over the period of operation is shown in chart 19 on page 63.

Other Agencies

Agricultural Economics.—A statistical survey and study, financed by funds made available under the E. R. A. Act of 1935, was undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Works Progress Administration. Additional funds amounting to \$1,678,615 from money provided by the 1936 E. R. A. Act were allocated directly to the Bureau for a continuation of the survey.

The survey covers an examination of county records of farm mortgages, land values, land transfers, and farm taxes to determine average prices paid for real estate and the frequency of transfer of farm real estate. Using only white collar workers, the study has been conducted in every State and the District of Columbia and has covered about 1,060 counties.

The field work was completed in the middle of January 1937. Data are now being tabulated in Chicago. During the week ending February 20, a total of 2,005 persons were employed.

Agricultural Engineering.—The Bureau of Agricultural Engineering received \$7,151 from funds made available under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 for repairs to

buildings and improvements to grounds at two of its field stations. This work, started in November 1935 and completed by March 31, 1936, provided 15,720 man-hours of employment. During the four months of the project an average of 25 persons were at work, of whom only 2 were ever taken from nonrelief sources.

Animal Industry.—A total of \$1,729,050 from Works Program funds had been allocated to the Bureau of Animal Industry by February 20, 1937, to be used for eradication of the cattle fever tick in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, in continuation of work conducted by the Bureau and interested States since 1906. The areas in which livestock are infested with the cattle fever tick are placed under quarantine restrictions which permit outbound movements of cattle only after they have been treated to insure their freedom from the parasite. Dipping vats have been established at convenient locations to which farmers are required to bring all their cattle, horses, and mules for treatment on scheduled dates at 14-day intervals until control is assured. Local inspectors and range riders are employed for this work.

By December 1, 1936, a total of 28,150 square miles in Louisiana, Florida, and Texas had been released from quarantine, leaving in quarantine only 33,571 square miles in Florida and Texas. This area may be compared with the quarantined area of July 1906 which included 728,565 square miles in 15 Southern and Southwestern States.

The work accomplished on the Works Program project of the Bureau by the end of 1936 in summary comprised 10,331,847 inspections, reinspections, or dippings of cattle, horses, and mules; 2,113 dipping vats built or repaired; 453 miles of fence constructed or repaired; 14 pens with inspection chutes constructed and 496 miles of quarantine line fence patrolled.

Projects for the control of the liver fluke have been carried on in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and California for the protection of sheep and cattle. A similar project scheduled for Montana has not yet been started. The allocation of \$275,000 from emergency funds has enabled the Bureau to demonstrate methods of checking the destructive activities of this parasite which spends part of its life cycle in snails that are found in swamps and sluggish streams. The work on the projects involves digging drainage ditches and clearing streams to drain swampy areas in order to destroy the snails by eliminating their habitat. Areas which cannot be drained are treated with copper sulphate to poison the snails.

On this project 26,000 rods of drainage ditches have been dug, 14,000 rods of streams cleared of obstructions, 2,500 acres of swamp cleared, and 4,000 acres of swamp treated with copper sulphate.

The Bureau completed on October 31, 1936, a miscellaneous improvement project costing \$28,900 in E. R. A. Act funds. This project provided for the laying of water pipes, the grading of roads, and other

improvements at the Brookville, Florida, Experimental Station and has greatly improved the facilities for conducting animal husbandry work at the Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary.

Peak employment on all Animal Industry Works Program projects was reached on August 22, 1936, when 2,096 persons were at work. Steady declines thereafter brought employment on February 20, 1937, down to 677 persons, of whom 638 had been certified as in need of relief.

Biological Survey.—Since October 1935 the Biological Survey has been carrying on game and migratory waterfowl refuge development work, using allocations made from the Emergency Relief Appropriations of 1935 and 1936. The 86 refuge projects prosecuted with these funds are located in Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Two projects scheduled for operation in Washington and the District of Columbia have not yet been started.

Most of the work has been in connection with the control of water. The interest of the Biological Survey in water control arises from its efforts to maintain, restore, and create refuges in the breeding areas, along the migration routes, and in the wintering grounds of migratory birds, as well as from its activities to develop breeding grounds for valuable fur-bearing animals. The refuge development projects are concentrated in those States where water scarcity has most severely affected both human and wildlife—the so-called drought areas. Due to the lack of adequate water-control devices in these areas, thousands of young ducks, not to mention other kinds of wildlife, perish in drought periods because they cannot reach water. On the other hand, swollen streams in the late spring sweep away the nests of waterfowl and the vegetation upon which they depend.

In the Biological Survey's emergency program of refuge development the emphasis logically has been placed on the construction of dams and dikes with spillways and other devices for controlling water levels. Supplementing the water control is the planting of food and cover-producing and erosion-resisting plants and trees, the building of shelters, and the construction of nesting islands for birds. Also of importance are the building of roads and trails, the construction and repair of headquarters and service buildings, fencing and boundary marking, and other improvements that facilitate the administration of the refuges.

The major accomplishments of the Survey as of December 31, 1936, include the construction of the following water conservation or control devices:

Dams with spillways.....	77
Dikes.....	10
Control gates.....	17
Diversion ditches.....	36
Bird shelters and feeding stations.....	167
Waterfowl nesting islands (in water areas).....	125
Seed storage cellars.....	9

Observation towers.....	10
Boundary marking (refuges completely marked).....	61
Headquarters and service buildings constructed.....	42
Trails and firebreaks (miles).....	61

In addition to these accomplishments much work has been done in the planting of marsh, aquatic, and upland food plants, and in the gathering of seeds and root stocks for future plantings. In North Dakota alone, workers gathered and stored over 16 tons of valuable food-producing seeds. Other important activities are the construction of a large number of check dams to minimize siltage and erosion; the planting of thousands of trees as windbreaks or in connection with landscaping activities at the sites of the larger refuges; and miscellaneous items of work, such as the repair and construction of roads and trails, bridges, fences, and wells; and general clean-up activities.

Perhaps one of the most important projects of the Survey is that situated in Dunn County, North Dakota. There, on land heretofore wholly dry, an artificial lake of about 1,200 acres, including approximately 200 acres of valuable waterfowl marsh, is being created. This lake, with a total storage capacity of approximately 7,500 acre-feet, is located in an area that has suffered much from lack of water. The principal dam structure is about 1,500 feet long and 25 feet high, carrying a head of 15 feet of water at spillway elevation. A number of islands which will provide refuges for waterfowl and other birds are being built throughout the reservoir area. Nesting areas will be fenced as a protection from cattle and predatory animals, and the entire refuge will be posted with Biological Survey refuge markers. Recreational facilities, including a bathing area, bathhouse, and picnic grounds, will also be provided on the deep-water side of the lake.

Allocations for the Survey's program, as of February 20, 1937, from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds totaled \$693,730, of which \$415,641 was earmarked for land purchases, and allocations from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds, \$1,243,460. Total obligations as of the same date amounted to \$1,759,562, and \$1,450,986 had been expended.

The work program under the 1935 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act allotment was confined to North Dakota. This program started with only 15 employees at the middle of October 1935 but rapidly increased to a peak of 741 persons employed during the first week of June 1936. With the drought situation reaching a crisis in August 1936, and the consequent expansion of activity under the 1936 allotments, it was possible to extend the work to other States and to increase the number of employees to a peak of 3,343 by October 24, 1936. Throughout the period August 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, an average of 2,800 persons were at work. On February 20, 1937, there

were 1,239 workers on Survey projects, 93 percent of them from relief rolls.

Dairy Industry.—The Bureau of Dairy Industry received an allocation of \$3,000 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds for repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds at one of its field stations, at Lewisburg, Tennessee. Work was started on September 16, 1935, and completed by February 22, 1936. An average employment of 19 persons was reported for the period.

Extension Service.—Preparation and display of agricultural exhibits at State, interstate, and international fairs constitute one of the functions of the Extension Service. For the renovation and classification of exhibits and for improvements at the exhibits warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia, the Bureau received a Presidential allocation of \$4,066. Work was started on October 16, 1935, and completed by April 17, 1936, employing an average of 11 persons throughout the period of operation.

In addition to this project, the Extension Service was designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to supervise the distribution of \$2,000,000 provided from E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds in accordance with the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act approved February 29, 1936. This money was made available until June 30, 1937, for allotment and payment to certain Great South Plain States for wind erosion control. By the end of the year all funds had been allotted except \$50,000 which was reserved for emergency uses. In the main, the work involves contour-plowing to reduce loss during dust storms. This is done chiefly during the early summer months.

Home Economics.—The Bureau of Home Economics, which jointly with W. P. A. carried on a statistical survey financed from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds, received a direct allocation of \$1,374,999 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds to continue the Nation-wide survey.

Data on consumption of goods and services are being collected in several regions of the country covering families living on farms, in villages, and in small towns; these will be comparable to data being collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for families living in larger and medium-sized cities and in industrial towns. At the end of the year 1936 the survey was proceeding in 25 States scattered throughout the Nation. The work of tabulating this material is being done in five cities.

Employment during the week ending February 20, 1937, totaled 1,264 persons. Of these, 1,088 had been certified as in need of relief.

Plant Industry.—Eleven projects for the repair of buildings and the improvement of grounds were completed by the Bureau of Plant Industry with allocations totaling \$40,493 from funds made available under the E. R. A. Act of 1935. An average of 66 persons were employed during the period from

September 1935, when work on the first project was started, to September 1936, when all the projects had been completed.

Weather Bureau.—A study to determine a method of long-range weather forecasting was begun by the Weather Bureau on November 2, 1935, and terminated on July 31, 1936, when its allocation of \$14,224 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds was exhausted. During the life of the project between 16 and 18 persons were continuously employed. Only one person was not a certified relief worker.

For the Bureau's second project, involving repairs to river gauges, an allocation of \$5,000 was made; this was expended in conjunction with work conducted by the Geological Survey, employees of that agency working part time on certain Virginia river gauges of the Weather Bureau. Work started during the week ending September 5, 1936, and was completed on December 12, requiring the employment of 48 persons at its peak during the week ending October 17.

Alley Dwelling Authority

The Alley Dwelling Authority was created by act of Congress, June 12, 1934, to eliminate the alley slums in the District of Columbia and to develop these properties. The origin of the problem can be traced to the 1860's when liberated slaves migrating to Washington, found shelter wherever possible, often settling in shacks behind the dwellings of sympathetic residents. An initial appropriation of \$500,000, granted at the time of the passage of the act, to remodel or demolish existing alley structures proved insufficient. To continue this work the President allocated \$190,194 to the Alley Dwelling Authority from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935.

With its Works Program funds the Alley Dwelling Authority had completed work on two sites at a cost of approximately \$67,405 by the end of 1936. At one location 12 new one-family row houses had been constructed and 11 existing dwellings remodeled; at the other, 2 buildings had been repaired, 10 alley dwellings had been demolished, and 16 one-car garages had been constructed. The remainder of the Authority's funds were designated for the construction of a low-rental apartment house on which work started recently.

The Authority is empowered to use on new projects the receipts from its revenue-producing projects. Ultimately, however, the agency expects to return to the Government all money appropriated for its use, with 3 percent interest either in the form of cash or other assets.

Department of Commerce

Census.—The work projects operated by the Bureau of the Census include a business census and

survey of retail trade in 1935, an alphabetical index of the Census of 1900, to be used primarily in the administration of the Social Security Act, and a census of religious bodies. For the prosecution of the work, allocations of \$10,550,948 from emergency funds had been received by the Bureau through February 20, 1937.

Practically all field operations on the Census of Business and Retail Trade, financed with allocations of \$6,427,000 from E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds, had been completed in 47 States by November 30, 1936. Occasional check-back memoranda for explanatory data on submitted reports were still being worked on by some of the field staff employees as of December 31, 1936. Publication of data was in progress, with operations approximately four months ahead of schedule. The tabulation and preparation of data for publication are being carried out in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., headquarters, under allocations of \$1,000,000 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds.

The preparation of the Alphabetical Index of the Census of 1900 was more than 85 percent complete by February 20, 1937. Since allocations amounting to \$1,804,948 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds had previously been exhausted, allocations amounting to \$1,259,000 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds are being used.

Work on these programs began in September 1935 with 50 persons employed. Peak employment was reached during the week ending February 22, 1936, when 18,025 persons were at work, of whom 13,299 were certified as in need of relief. Employment for 3,310 persons, of whom 93 percent were certified as in need of relief, was provided during the week ending February 20, 1937. A complete picture of the trend of employment is shown in Chart 19 on page 63.

The project on the Census of Religious Bodies, for which \$60,000 of 1936 E. R. A. Act funds was allocated, has not yet been started.

Other Agencies.

Fisheries.—To the Bureau of Fisheries \$109,099 in E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds was allocated for the construction of fish hatcheries in Texas, New Mexico, and North Carolina, and \$41,996 for improvements to salmon spawning grounds in Alaska. By the end of 1936 this work had all been completed except a small portion of the hatchery in North Carolina.

Lighthouses.—The Bureau of Lighthouses received a \$19,029 allocation from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds to be used for road improvements to four lighthouse reservations located in Michigan, California, Oregon, and Washington. This project provided 20 man-years of work and was completed in April 1936.

Standards.—Employment on the Bureau of Standards' \$75,000 Works Program project for the study

of building materials used in low-cost housing started in February 1936 with 10 persons and reached a peak of 38 in November of that year. Subsequent declines brought the number at work to 14 on February 20, 1937. By the end of 1936, a total of 40 technical bulletins descriptive of building materials and their uses had been published, and 20 other bulletins were in process of publication.

Emergency Conservation Work

Included under Emergency Conservation Work are three major groups of activities. First, and by far the largest, is the work carried on by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the continental United States, second is the conservation work performed by Indians on Indian reservations, and third is the work carried on in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The program was commenced in the spring of 1933 when Emergency Conservation Work was organized. It operated with funds supplied from various appropriations until, with the passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, it became a part of the Works Program. Emergency Conservation Work was financed with Works Program funds from April 1935 until June 30, 1936; at the end of this period operations were continued through use of funds directly appropriated by the Congress.

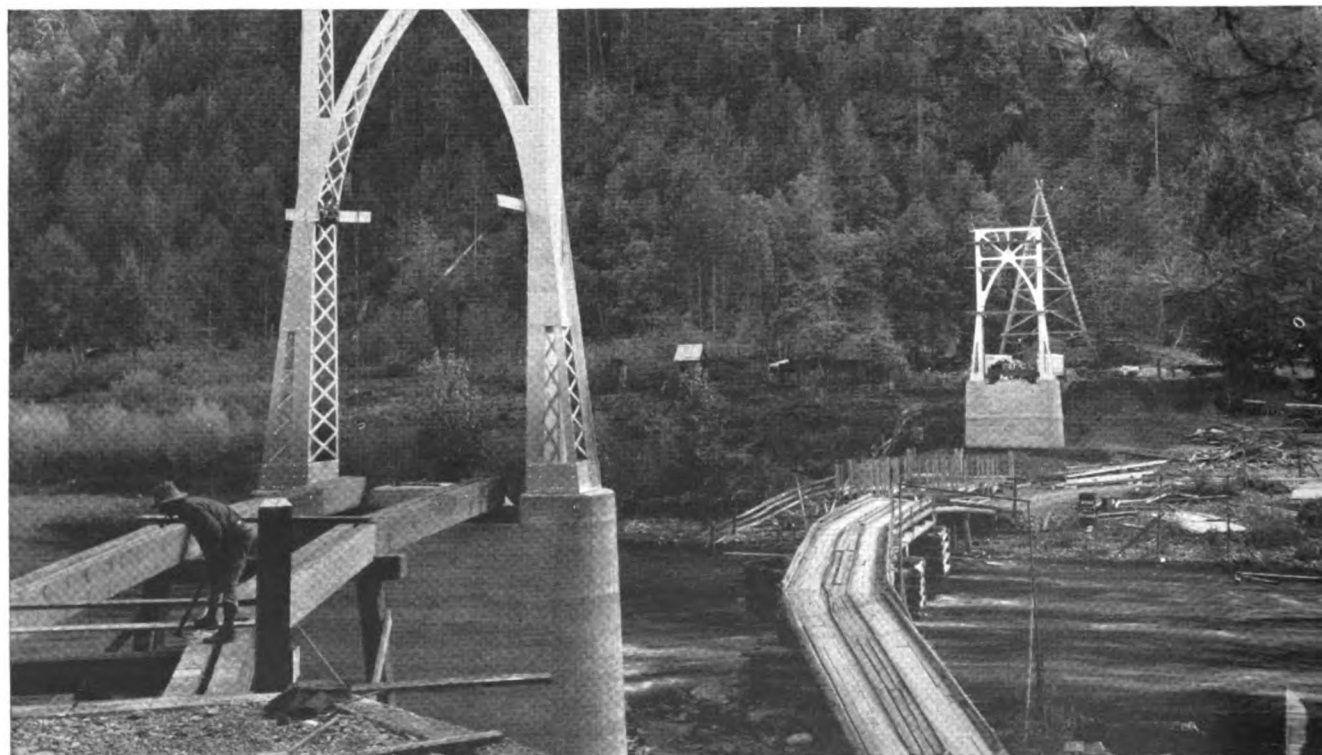
The Director of Emergency Conservation Work is assisted by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of four executive departments (War, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor), who cooperate in the

prosecution of the program. The Department of Labor is responsible for selecting junior enrollees (ages 17-28). Selection of eligible veterans for enrollment in the camps is made by the Veterans' Administration. The War Department provides for physical examinations, medical care, and transportation of enrollees, and for administration, supplies, and sanitation of camps. Most of the work is carried on under the technical supervision of several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

Each C. C. C. camp houses about 160 enrollees. Camps also house army reserve officers and work supervisory and technical personnel. In January 1937 there were 2,084 C. C. C. camps in operation, 1,500 of which were under the technical supervision of the Department of Agriculture and 506 under the technical supervision of the Department of the Interior. The distribution of these camps by State and work supervisory agencies is given in Table 40.

Surveys conducted by the Department of Labor reveal that 75 percent of all the young men entering the C. C. C. during the past year were under the age of 21 when enrolled. Out of 93,336 juniors selected in October 1936, 27 percent were 17 years old; 26 percent were 18; and 14 percent were 19 years old. The survey also indicated that about a fifth of these junior enrollees had never had a steady job until their enrollment in the C. C. C.

Major emphasis in Emergency Conservation Work is placed on projects to improve and protect forests and parks. This work includes control of soil erosion, flood control operations, development of more ade-



C. C. C. BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

quate recreation facilities in State and national parks, and the conservation of wildlife. Some indication of the more important accomplishments of the C. C. C. may be found in the following partial list of accomplishments. The data pertain to completed work only, and cover the period from April 1933 to December 31, 1936. All of the items constitute new work as distinct from maintenance.

Truck trails.....	miles constructed..	79, 000
Minor roads.....	miles constructed..	4, 250
Highways.....	miles constructed..	440
Park roads.....	miles constructed..	900
Foot trails.....	miles constructed..	9, 700
Horse trails.....	miles constructed..	10, 800
Forestation.....	trees planted.....	925, 000, 000
Wildlife.....	acres planted.....	20, 350
Erosion control.....	trees planted.....	110, 000, 000
Bank sloping, protection	square yards seeded and sodded..	630, 000, 000
Fighting forest fires.....	man-days worked..	3, 675, 000
Airplane landing fields constructed.....		20
Emergency work (mainly flood relief)	man-days worked..	800, 000

Emergency Conservation Work activities in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and on Indian reservations are similar to those carried on by the C. C. C. The Indians, however, often live at home instead of at the camps. In many instances whole families of Indians have moved their tents to work project sites, setting up "family camps."

Under the E. R. A. Act of 1935, Emergency Conservation Work was originally allocated \$605,984,951. This was reduced by rescissions to a total of \$596,044,951. Of this amount all except \$6,995,826 had been expended as of February 20, 1937. Since about July 1, 1936, Emergency Conservation Work has been operating with funds directly appropriated by Congress. As of January 31, 1937, expenditures authorized from this fund amounted to \$235,689,805 with actual expenditures totaling \$162,513,767. The aggregate

obligations for the month of January were \$28,869,961. With the exception of \$248,513 the entire amount was obligated in C. C. C. and Indian activities in the continental United States. Allowances to enrolled members during the month amounted to \$10,823,249, of which \$7,385,419 was forwarded to dependents.

Employment statistics compiled by the War Department reveal that during the period from July 1935 through January 1937 a fourth of the men leaving the C. C. C. camps did so for the purpose of accepting outside employment. Approximately two-thirds left as a result of the expiration of their terms of enrollment.

Employment under the Emergency Conservation Work program, which reached its peak in August 1935 and declined to 358,000 by the end of 1936, increased to 407,412 persons, as of January 31, 1937. The latter total included 359,797 enrollees (351,475 of whom were in the C. C. C. camps in the United States, 5,228 on Indian reservations, and 3,094 in the Territories) and nonenrolled personnel totaling 47,615. Approxi-

TABLE 40.—NUMBER OF C. C. C. CAMPS, BY STATES AND BY SUPERVISING AGENCIES

AS OF JANUARY 15, 1937

State	Grand total	Department of Agriculture				Department of the Interior				War and Navy Departments
		Total	Forest Service	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Total	National Park Service	Division of Grazing	Bureau of Reclamation	
United States.....	2, 084	1, 500	975	450	75	506	427	45	34	78
Alabama.....	38	25	14	11	—	12	12	—	—	1
Arizona.....	44	22	11	11	—	22	11	8	3	—
Arkansas.....	43	38	20	15	3	4	4	—	—	1
California.....	103	71	61	9	1	31	27	3	1	1
Colorado.....	36	18	8	10	—	18	11	4	3	—
Connecticut.....	17	16	16	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Delaware.....	8	7	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
District of Columbia.....	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	24	19	17	—	2	5	5	—	—	—
Georgia.....	40	28	19	9	—	8	8	—	—	4
Idaho.....	52	46	41	5	—	6	1	2	3	—
Illinois.....	72	43	9	28	6	28	28	—	—	1
Indiana.....	41	33	15	10	8	7	7	—	—	1
Iowa.....	36	28	1	21	6	8	8	—	—	—
Kansas.....	20	17	1	16	—	1	1	—	—	2
Kentucky.....	44	33	17	14	2	10	10	—	—	1
Louisiana.....	40	38	18	15	5	1	1	—	—	1
Maine.....	15	10	10	—	—	4	4	—	—	1
Maryland.....	30	24	15	3	6	2	2	—	—	4
Massachusetts.....	38	21	21	—	—	16	16	—	—	1
Michigan.....	75	66	65	—	1	9	9	—	—	—
Minnesota.....	64	54	41	12	1	10	10	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	47	35	20	15	—	12	12	—	—	—
Missouri.....	52	43	15	22	6	9	9	—	—	—
Montana.....	20	13	12	1	—	7	5	—	2	—
Nebraska.....	23	18	1	16	1	5	3	—	2	—
Nevada.....	18	5	3	2	—	12	2	6	4	1
New Hampshire.....	19	16	16	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	36	25	22	3	—	9	9	—	—	2
New Mexico.....	39	24	8	16	—	15	4	7	4	—
New York.....	106	56	48	8	—	28	28	—	—	22
North Carolina.....	60	50	28	20	2	7	7	—	—	3
North Dakota.....	11	6	—	1	5	5	5	—	—	—
Ohio.....	51	41	14	18	9	9	9	—	—	1
Oklahoma.....	43	29	4	23	2	13	13	—	—	1
Oregon.....	52	37	29	6	2	15	7	3	5	—
Pennsylvania.....	97	82	73	9	—	13	13	—	—	2
Rhode Island.....	6	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	39	30	16	13	1	9	9	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	21	16	11	4	1	5	4	—	1	—
Tennessee.....	55	39	33	6	—	16	16	—	—	—
Texas.....	77	49	17	32	—	24	23	—	1	4
Utah.....	33	18	13	4	1	15	3	10	2	—
Vermont.....	31	16	16	—	—	4	4	—	—	11
Virginia.....	83	52	41	11	—	27	27	—	—	4
Washington.....	48	34	27	7	—	8	7	—	1	6
West Virginia.....	42	34	27	7	—	7	7	—	—	1
Wisconsin.....	76	62	45	17	—	14	14	—	—	—
Wyoming.....	17	8	7	—	1	9	5	2	2	—

¹ Includes 3 T. V. A. park companies.

² Includes 3 Oregon and California land-grant companies.

Source: Emergency Conservation Work.



BARRACKS FOR C. C. C. ENROLLEES

mately 10 percent of the enrollees were veterans and the great majority of the remainder were youths between the ages of 17 and 28. All enrollees have been certified as in need of relief. Of the nonenrolled personnel 46,328 were assigned to the C. C. C. camp operations, 860 were on Indian reservation work, and 427 were assigned to operations in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The distribution by States of persons engaged in Emergency Conservation Work may be found in appendix Table III. The increase in employment resulted from the commencement of a new C. C. C. enrollment period on January 1, 1937, which continued until January 20. During this time the number of enrollees in the Corps was brought up to the authorized maximum strength (350,000 C. C. C. men). Estimates indicate that from January 31 to February 20 employment decreased by 10,162 to a total of 397,250. Further employment details may be found in appendix Table II and Chart 19 on page 62.

Department of the Interior

National Park Service.—By February 20, 1937, the National Park Service had received allocations of \$19,598,602 from Works Program funds, composed of \$10,709,073 from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and \$8,889,529 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds.

Of the 1935 funds, \$2,456,648 represents transfers from the Resettlement Administration and from the W. P. A. of both obligated and unobligated balances of funds originally allocated to these two agencies for the purchase of land for and the development of 46 recreational demonstration projects. The remainder of the 1935 funds was allocated for four work projects: \$150,000 for a survey of the Natchez-Trace Parkway in Mississippi, and \$1,275,185 for construction work on this parkway; \$6,750,000 for the Jefferson Expansion National Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri; and \$77,240 for the purchase of materials needed to repair flood-damaged property in the District of Columbia.

To continue and complete the development of the 46 recreational demonstration projects mentioned above, \$5,448,040 was allocated from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds. Other allocations of 1936 funds included \$135,587 for the Dinosaur (in Utah) and Colorado National Monuments at which transient camps had been established. In addition, for projects formerly operated by the W. P. A. \$450,000 was allocated for a beach erosion control project, and \$2,855,902 for 39 transient camps established to develop public recreational areas.

The Natchez-Trace Parkway survey involves the surveying and selection of sites, preparation of right-of-way maps, drafting of construction plans, and designing of landscaping layouts for the authorized landscaped highway over that part of the historic Natchez Trace which lies between Natchez and

Tupelo, Mississippi. Legal complications which have hampered the progress of this work have been removed by the State Legislature, and State funds have been provided to secure title to the right-of-way. After completion of the title-transfer negotiations now under way (in February), the survey project should proceed rapidly and enable work to begin on the first section of the Natchez-Trace Parkway construction project.

The Jefferson Expansion National Memorial project, involving repossession and construction operations on a historical site near old St. Louis, Missouri, has also been delayed by litigation. However, a decision is expected some time in March 1937.

The beach erosion control project consists of the construction of jetties, bulwarks, and other engineering works. It also includes placement of brush designed to control along-shore currents affecting several scores of miles of southern Virginia and North Carolina beach areas.



STORM SHELTER IN CUSTER STATE PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA

Both construction and conservation work is prosecuted on the recreational demonstration, transient camp, and national monument projects. Construction work ranges from the building of storm shelters and amusement facilities connected with picnic grounds to trails, roads, bridges, tourist camps, and even hotels. Firebreaks, forest fire lookout towers, and stream control dams to protect aquatic life have also been built. Among other conservation activities are terracing, ditching, and drainage work to prevent erosion; planting of trees, bushes, or grass on denuded areas; insect pest eradication and treatment of diseased trees; and removal of underbrush and dead wood.

Prior to August 1936 less than 100 persons were employed on National Park Service projects. In taking over, during that month, the complete operation of 88 active projects previously prosecuted by the Resettlement Administration or by the W. P. A., employment under the Service immediately increased to about 14,000 persons. The number at work reached a maximum (19,364) during the week ending November

21, 1936. A gradual decline followed and during the week ending February 20, 1937, persons at work numbered 15,170 on the 85 projects operating on that date.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.—The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration was created on May 28, 1935, to formulate and supervise a program of rehabilitation activities in both urban and rural areas of the island. The agency's operations embrace rural rehabilitation, including forestation and reforestation; flood control; highway, road, and street construction; installation of public utilities; rural electrification; construction of public buildings, housing facilities, and university buildings; projects providing parks and other recreational facilities; and prosecution of white collar projects. As of February 20, 1937, allocations for these purposes totaled \$34,868,395 from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and \$5,966,800 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds. About 54 percent of these amounts had been expended by that date.

The work on the various projects is well under way. Construction of the library, the new normal school, the home economics hall, and the teacher's college, all for the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, is finished. In addition, the plant industry building and the agricultural annexes at Mayaguez are more than 80 percent complete. Three hydroelectric plants, two at Toro Negro and one at Carite, are practically finished.

Rural rehabilitation constitutes by far the major activity under the agency's program, both as to funds allotted and workers employed. It includes among many other activities, the purchase of 75,750 acres of land, the building of over 13,073 houses (mainly farm-houses), the construction of more than 12,000 sheds for farm animals, and 45 reconstruction camps.

The complexity of the rural rehabilitation phase of the agency's work in meeting the need for immediate

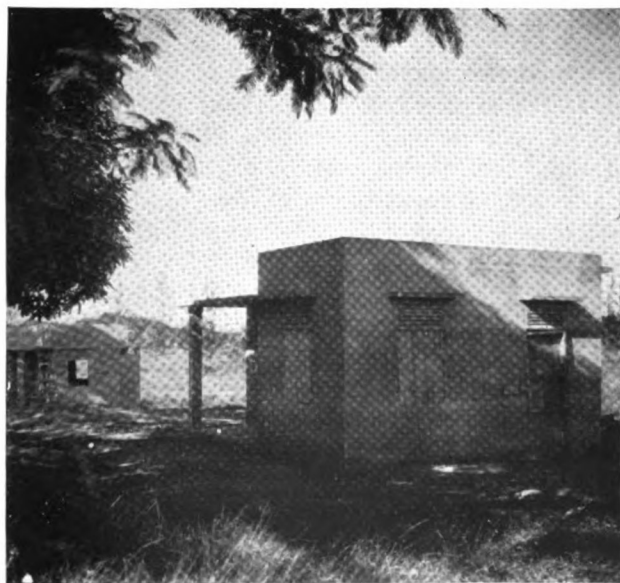


COFFEE SEEDBEDS

reemployment and at the same time providing more adequately for the future is illustrated in the coffee-producing areas. The coffee plantations, covering the mountainous regions in the western half of the island, had been ruined by the hurricane of 1928. The coffee trees replanted immediately thereafter had not begun to bear when they were struck by a hurricane in 1932. As a result of these disasters and the effects of depression, practically every coffee farm was heavily mortgaged.

Any adequate rehabilitation program necessitated furnishing assistance to the debt-burdened coffee growers, and giving work which they could not supply to the thousands of agricultural laborers dependent upon the growers for a livelihood. Through the operation of work projects on the plantations, considerable progress has been made toward alleviating the distress of the workers as well as the difficulties of the growers. The arrangement under which the projects are carried on will enable the workers to obtain small subsistence land holdings, the cost of which they will liquidate over a 30-year period. Somewhat similar programs are being followed in the tobacco and citrus fruit regions.

Toward the rehabilitation of the sugar industry the Administration recently purchased property consisting of a modern raw-sugar factory and some 10,000 acres of owned and leased lands, much of it under irrigation. Ownership has been vested in a number of industrial and agricultural cooperatives with provisions for ultimate member-worker ownership. The property was acquired by the cooperatives on the basis of a loan from the United States, repayable over a period of 30 years. Not only does the plan for the operation of this sugar-producing property establish permanent employment opportunities for those who have worked there, but it also affords them a chance to purchase small homesteads and



CONCRETE HOUSES FOR RURAL RESETTLEMENT

subsistence farms through a homesteading program associated with the undertaking.

The program for forestation, reforestation, and prevention of soil erosion, made possible through an allotment of \$1,245,000, has progressed rapidly. Approximately 20,000 acres of land have been purchased or optioned, and adequate seedbeds have been established. Planting in the national and insular forests not only has provided employment but also has laid the foundation for valuable forests. Commercial cuttings of hardwood should be possible in from 30 to 35 years. Meantime, the growing trees will be of value in insuring proper streamflow and checking soil erosion. Restoration of island forests, well begun during the first year of the program, was subsequently extended to approximately 10 percent of the 200,000-acre area which it is hoped ultimately may come within the Government program.

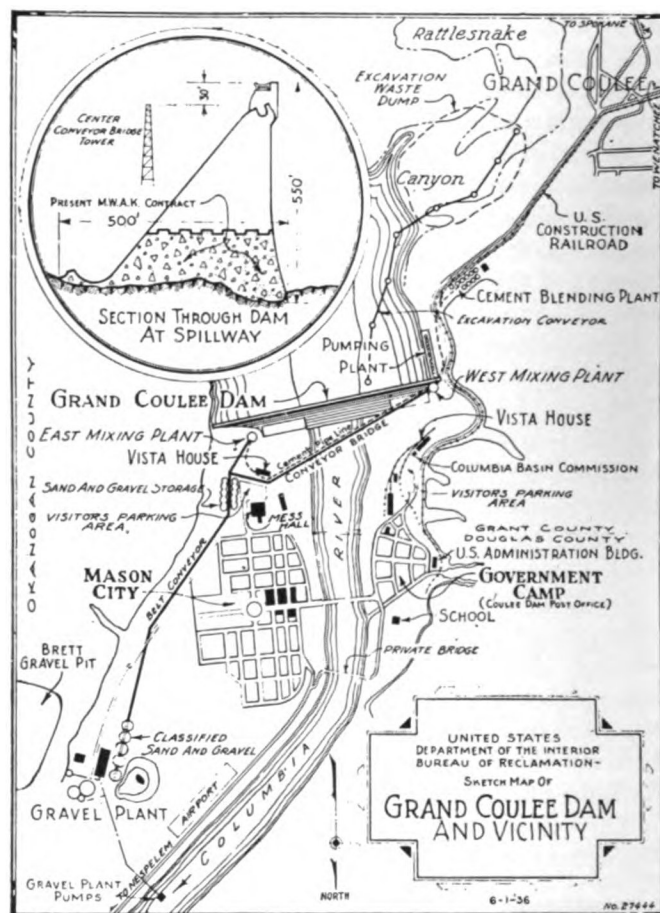
When the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration program was initiated the Federal Emergency Relief Administration reported that some 350,000 Puerto Ricans were unemployed. This situation has been markedly improved, both by direct employment under the reconstruction program and by the absorption in private industry of a considerable number of workers through generally improved conditions. Recent wage increases, averaging over 10 percent in the sugar industry alone, and totaling more than \$2,000,000 a year, are further evidence of improved conditions.

Starting with 145 workers in October 1935, employment rose rapidly, reaching the 50,000 level one year later. In the second week of November 1936 an employment peak of 58,223 persons was reported. On February 20, 1937, the number of workers totaled 43,297 persons of whom 39,487 were certified as in need of relief. A detailed employment chart (Chart 19) appears on page 62.

Reclamation.—Two types of activity are being prosecuted by the Bureau of Reclamation with \$60,147,000 allocated up to February 20, 1937, from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds. The first, consisting of 23 irrigation projects located principally in 12 Western States, accounts for practically the entire allocation (\$59,397,000). The Caspar-Alcova irrigation project includes the construction of hydroelectric power works, and the Colorado River, Texas, project involves major flood control features. The remaining allocations are for three investigation and survey projects being conducted to determine the feasibility of undertaking certain new reclamation work.

Grand Coulee Dam project.—The outstanding irrigation project of the Bureau, particularly from the point of view of employment, is the Grand Coulee Dam project on the Columbia River in the State of Washington where a \$19,800,000 E. R. A. Act allocation is supplementing the original \$15,000,000 P. W. A.

allotment derived from earlier emergency appropriation acts. Also, \$20,750,000 was appropriated by Congress for this work. The total estimated cost of this work, which is scheduled for completion by the middle of 1938, is \$60,000,000. This project involves the construction of a base for a 550-foot dam, the base to be 4,200 feet long, 550 feet at its widest point, and 177 feet high. In such a large-scale undertaking, many new engineering problems had to be solved and new construction methods used.



One of the major problems was to remove some 16,000,000 cubic yards of excavated material from the site of construction operations and lift it over an adjoining bluff for disposal. The contractor's solution of the difficulty was the utilization (probably for the first time on such dam construction) of a system of belt conveyors with more than 8,000 feet of main and feeder lines, which lifts the excavated dirt and rock about 500 feet, carrying it over the wall of the Columbia River Canyon and depositing it in a spoil bank in Rattlesnake Canyon more than a mile and a quarter from the center of the excavation work. Running out from the main conveyor belt line is a series of feeder lines which are loaded through hoppers. The spoil is fed into the hoppers by power shovels, huge motor trucks, tractor-drawn trailers, or by the bulldozers which continuously gnaw the overburden

of soil and silt hiding the solid granite bed rock on which the dam is to rest. Interlocking controls and discharging equipment regulate the movement from feeder lines to the 5-foot-wide main line belt which travels at a speed of 620 feet per minute. This high-powered belt-line system achieved the excavation record of transporting more than 50,000 cubic yards of spoil in a single day.



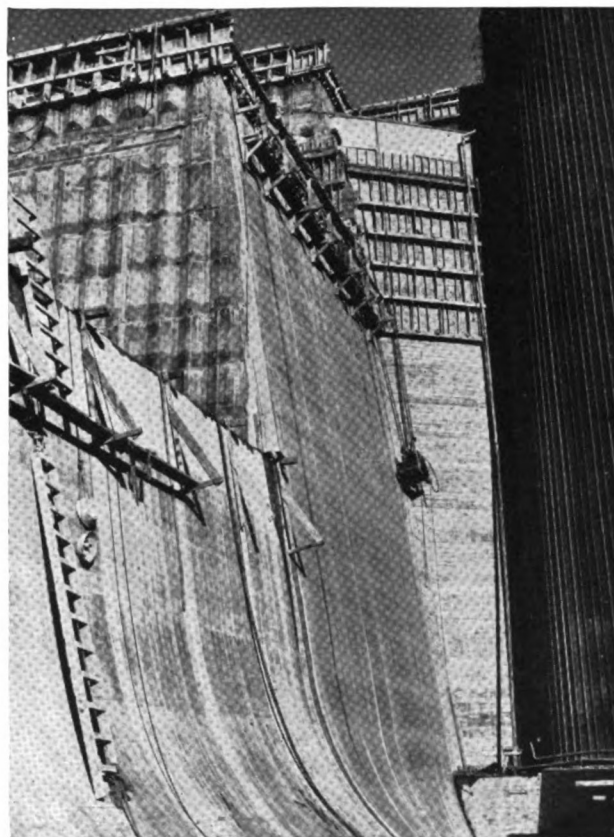
BELT CONVEYOR REMOVING EXCAVATED MATERIAL

A belt conveyor system has also been utilized in the handling of sand and gravel for the 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete needed in the construction of the base. A sand and gravel deposit is located one and a half miles downstream from the dam site on the east bank of the river, high above the river level. This deposit is being taken out in 40-foot slices by steam shovels which dump directly into steel hoppers. The hoppers feed wide belt conveyors that transport the material to the crushing, screening, and washing plant at the rate of 1,250 tons per hour. After being washed and screened at the plant, the classified aggregates are heaped in piles. As needed, belt conveyors carry the material to the concrete mixers located on either side of the river and deposit it in mixer storage bins from which it is fed by gravity into the concrete mixers. Cement, from steel silos adjacent to the construction railroad, is delivered to the mixers through steel pipes. All processes are controlled by operators and dispatchers working in rooms equipped with automatic signaling, recording, and control devices.

An important and interesting innovation was brought about by a slide of grease-like silt which threatened to fill up the east fore-bay excavations. The fact that the bottom of the excavation lay 175 feet below the water surface of the river increased the difficulty of controlling this slide. Faced with the prospect of excavating hundreds of thousands of yards of sliding material, the Bureau's engineers

adopted the novel expedient of freezing an arch, 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 40 feet deep, across the slide area between the steep rock walls of the gulch down which the silt was moving. Two ammonia compressors with a combined capacity of 80 tons of ice per day were erected on firm foundations near the site of the slide, and within 35 days from the time that the first pipes were driven, the ground was sufficiently frozen so that a pump could be started to remove the floodwater from the excavated area. The cost of freezing the arch was \$30,000. Under the protection of this frozen arch the excavation was completed and the concrete foundation poured up to a height which removes this area of the dam from any further danger through slide action.

Operations on the base for the Grand Coulee dam constitute the first step in the Columbia Basin project which will probably take from 40 to 50 years to complete and will cost about \$390,000,000. This gigantic scheme involves a series of developments ultimately expected to irrigate 1,200,000 acres, an area larger



DETAIL OF THE GRAND COULEE DAM

than the State of Delaware. Construction of a power plant with 2,500,000 horsepower capacity, an output 39 percent greater than the ultimate capacity of Boulder Dam, is included in the plans.

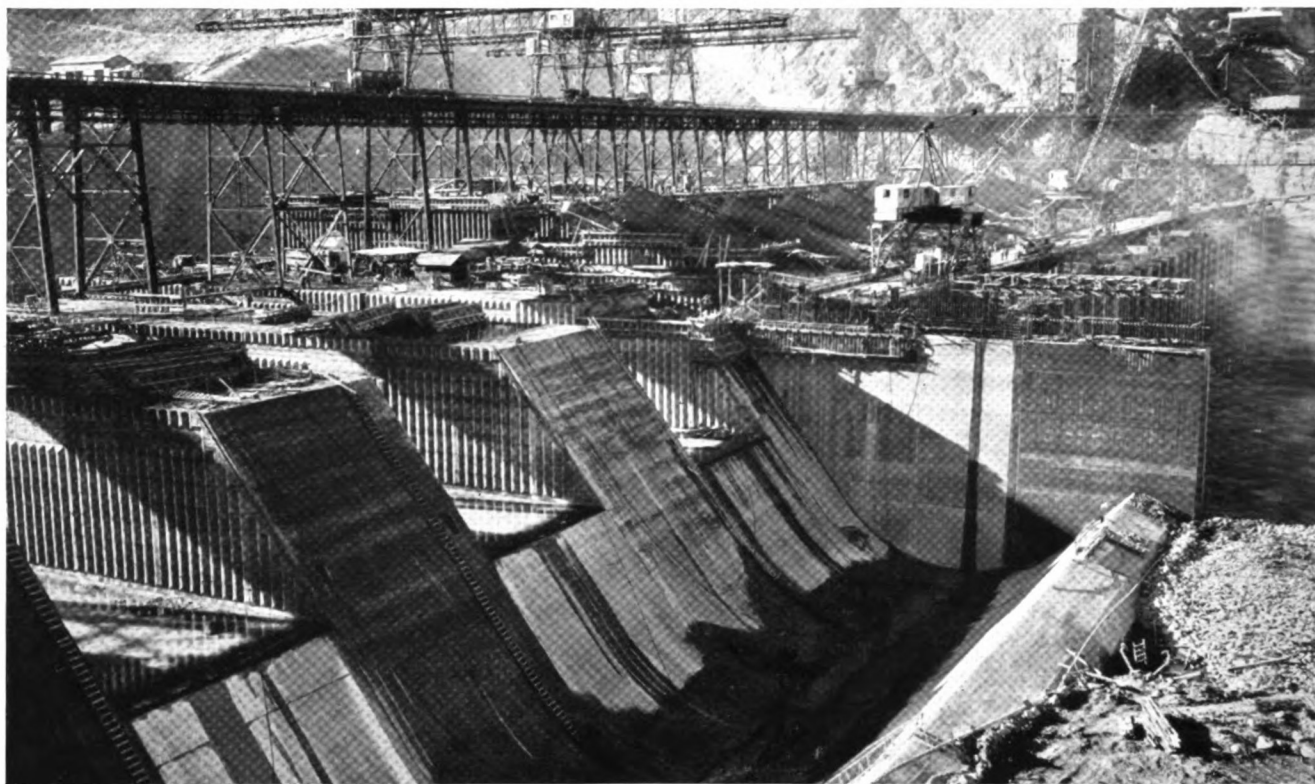
Although none of the potential electrical power at Grand Coulee is to be developed with present appropriations or with the allocation from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds, penstock tunnels are being constructed in

the base of the dam for future use when authorization is given for the erection of power-houses. Potential electrical power, once the base of the dam is completed, will amount to 420,000 horsepower, which in itself is 61 percent greater than the present development on the Tennessee River at Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals.

Other irrigation projects.—On four irrigation projects, other than the Grand Coulee operations, the Bureau has completed its program of work financed with \$875,000 of 1935 E. R. A. Act funds. The operations involved completing numerous features of irrigation work on the Frenchtown, Montana, and Owyhee, Oregon, projects; completing the construction of canals, laterals, and spillway gate installation on the

Coulee) represents less than 20 percent of the funds required to complete their development. Works Program operations on these projects include the construction of 13 dams, 7 dam spillways, 154 miles of canals, ditches, and drains, 211 canal structures, 3,578 feet of tunnels, and the lining of 12 miles of canals.

Investigation and survey projects.—Each of the three investigation and survey projects was allocated \$250,000. The survey involving irrigation studies of the Columbia River Basin has progressed furthest. A study of irrigation possibilities of the Colorado River Basin in connection with the Boulder Canyon projects was undertaken in a second survey, and the third is being conducted to determine the economic feasibility



SPILLWAY BUCKET BELOW THE GRAND COULEE DAM

Sun River, Montana, project; and construction of the Pine View dam and reservoir on the Ogden River, Utah, project. Before 1935 E. R. A. Act funds were made available, the first three of these projects had been initiated under regular Reclamation appropriations and continued with P. W. A. funds, while the last named had been begun with P. W. A. funds.

Works Program construction activities on the Caspar-Alcova project, one of the largest of the irrigation projects being operated by the Bureau, includes the construction of a \$2,280,000 hydroelectric power plant together with the installation of transmission lines costing \$1,885,000 and substations costing \$480,000.

The allocation of \$59,397,000 of 1935 E. R. A. Act funds for the 23 irrigation projects (including Grand

of a large number of proposed projects in other Western States.

Employment and funds.—Because approximately 80 percent of the Bureau's Works Program projects were continuations of projects for which contracts had previously been let, and because of the remote location of many of the construction sites, most of the Bureau's projects have been exempted from the requirement that at least 90 percent of all labor must be taken from relief rolls, as well as from the established monthly earnings schedules and the requirements governing hours of work.

Employment under 1935 E. R. A. Act funds began in August 1935 and 25 of the 26 work projects were in operation or had been completed by February 28, 1937. The one remaining project (located near

Duchesne, Utah) to which \$140,000 had been allocated from Works Program funds, was still using P. W. A. money in February 1937. Employment reached its peak in October 1936 when 11,449 persons were employed and a total of 1,775,460 man-hours were worked. By the week ending February 20, 1937, employment had dropped to a total of 5,215 persons, of whom 1,027 were certified as in need of relief. Employment data covering 24 of the 26 projects and involving total allocations of \$59,507,000 appear in the chart on page 63. (Data are not available for the Bitter Root project located near Hamilton, Montana, involving an allocation of \$200,000 on which work was commenced about August 29, 1936.)

During the period of its operation under Works Program funds the Grand Coulee project provided the bulk of the total employment on the Bureau's work projects. Out of a total of 18,730,616 man-hours of employment reported for the 24 projects of the Bureau for which data are available, the Grand Coulee project had provided 57.6 percent, up to December 31, 1936. This considerable volume of employment under E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds drew to a close in January 1937 with the exhaustion of the \$19,800,000 allocation. Work is being continued at approximately the same rate, however, under other funds of the Bureau of Reclamation.

It is estimated that approximately 63 percent of the total allocations of the Bureau, or about \$37,900,000, will be expended for materials, supplies, and equipment and miscellaneous items. The remaining \$22,247,000 will cover labor costs.

Other Agencies

Alaska Road Commission.—Two highway projects, originally launched with P. W. A. funds, have been carried on by the Alaska Road Commission with 1935 E. R. A. Act funds. These projects provide an improved main highway from Matanuska to Anchorage, Alaska, and local roads to the settlers in the Matanuska Valley, a settlement project initiated by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration early in 1935.

Construction with E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds was begun on June 15, 1935, when 116 persons were transferred from the P. W. A. payroll. Maximum employment was attained one month later when 254 persons were employed, 80 of whom were certified as in need of relief. Employment of more than 200 persons was maintained until October 1935, after which time winter conditions necessitated curtailment until spring. In the last week of operations prior to completion of the program on August 29, 1936, the rush to complete the work before the arrival of winter weather resulted in the employment of 167 persons, 152 of whom were certified as in need of relief.

Allocations for the Anchorage-Matanuska 40-mile main highway amounted to \$426,500 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds. For the secondary and feeder roads project \$245,000 was allocated.

Bituminous Coal Commission.—Employment provided through the study of the bituminous coal industry, launched by the Bituminous Coal Commission on November 30, 1935, reached a peak of 61 persons in February 1936. Twenty-four persons were at work during November 1936, but by January 15, 1937, funds were exhausted and employment ceased. An allocation of \$70,583 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds was made for the study.

Geological Survey.—The Geological Survey has received Presidential allocations from E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds for two projects: \$9,913 for physical improvements on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 at Kern City, California, and for the removal of fire hazards, and \$95,000 for repairing and rebuilding stream-gauging stations damaged during the spring floods of 1936. The first project was started on October 16, 1935, and completed on July 11, 1936, maintaining an average employment of 21 persons, all certified as in need of relief, throughout its operation.

The second project is being conducted and supervised by the Water Resources Branch of the Geological Survey. The construction and maintenance of stream-gauging stations is of basic importance to the problem of flood control, as well as for industrial purposes. In all the flood control measures and projects being undertaken by the Army Engineering Corps or contemplated by other agencies, the data furnished by properly constructed and maintained stream-gauging stations are essential before any remedial steps can be taken. By the end of the year 1936, the work conducted under E. R. A. Act funds had been completed in Connecticut, Indiana, and Maine. Work in New York, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont is expected to be finished early in 1937. In Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia work will probably be delayed temporarily because of the recent winter floods. Approximately 124 persons were employed from the start of the project on May 16, 1936, to December 31, 1936. Peak employment of 209 persons was reached by August 29, 1936.

As of February 28, 1937, the Survey had spent \$78,250, or 82 percent of its allocations, for rebuilding stream-gauging stations, of which \$38,775 was in payment of wages to relief persons and \$6,381 to nonrelief employees. Materials and miscellaneous expenses totaled \$33,094.

Office of Education.—Five types of activity, providing employment for professional and clerical workers, are being conducted by the Office of Education through the use of Works Program funds. These include a radio education project, public forums, a survey of vocational education and guidance for Negroes, a

study of the organization and administration of local school districts, and a group of research projects carried on in universities.

The radio education project, designed to promote the use of educational programs in radio broadcasting, involves periodic broadcasts from Washington, D. C., of 15-minute programs. The public forums are for the purpose of promoting an understanding of current national and international affairs and are being conducted in 19 cities.

Collection of information on opportunities available to Negroes for vocational education and guidance was started in Washington, D. C., during December 1935 and later was extended to 33 States. Maximum employment (503 white-collar workers) on this project was provided in June 1936. During July the first of the 34 project units—that located in Delaware—was completed. By February 20, 1937, all but one of the others had been finished, and employment on this program had dropped to 7 persons.

The study of local school districts in 10 States is also practically completed. Maximum employment was provided on this phase of the program during the week ending July 23, 1936, when 1,686 persons were employed, of whom 1,622 were certified as in need of relief. Since July employment has gradually declined to a total of 222 persons at work during the week ending February 20, 1937.

The research projects being conducted in 60 universities and colleges, covering approximately 200 separate studies, are also nearing completion. At the peak of employment on these projects in midsummer of 1936, 456 persons were at work. By the week ending February 20, 1937, this number had declined to 152 persons, of whom 141 had been certified as in need of relief.

Maximum employment on all projects of the Office of Education was reached in July 1936, when more than 2,700 persons were working. Employment during the week ending February 20, 1937, totaled 1,111 persons.

Presidential allocations of \$1,860,328 were made to the Office of Education from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935. This money was supplemented by allocations of \$496,530 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds for the radio and public forum projects. By February 20, 1937, about 72 percent of the amount allocated had been expended.

Office of Indian Affairs.—For relief and rehabilitation work among Indians, an allocation of \$2,000,000 was made to the Office of Indian Affairs in January 1936. Later this sum was reduced, and on February 20, 1937, total allocations amounted to \$1,879,250, of which \$1,396,750 was designated for loans and grants for rehabilitation purposes, and \$482,500 for direct relief.

Loans are made to the Indians for the construction and repair of houses, barns, outbuildings, and root

cellars; for the development of wells and springs; and for the clearing and improvement of lands for small farms and gardens. Grants are used for the most part in the construction or repair of dwellings for impoverished aged Indians.

Projects have been conducted at 2,440 locations in 23 States. By the end of December 1936 the work was virtually completed on all except a few projects. Accomplishments as of that date included the construction of wood, machine, and cattle sheds, garages, and flour and sorghum mills, in addition to the following completed construction projects which cover some of the major types of work:

New houses.....	709
House repairs.....	1, 002
Barns.....	130
Poultry houses.....	155
Toilets.....	596
Hog houses.....	60
Root cellars.....	12
Gardens.....	145
Wells.....	400
Canning kitchens and sewing rooms.....	48
Dipping vats.....	9

A large part of the home-construction work has been done on single units, but considerable emphasis has been placed on the development of homes in a community pattern. One of the largest programs was that conducted in eastern Oklahoma where approximately 60 houses in two large homestead communities, which had been begun with other funds, were completed. Barns and outbuildings were constructed, and two complete sets of community workshops, root cellars, and smokehouses were built.

The drought during the summer of 1936 added to the relief problem of the Office of Indian Affairs. In the States affected by the drought were reservations with a population of approximately 130,000 Indians, or nearly 40 percent of the country's Indian population. Projects in the drought area furnishing employment to Indians were given an emergency status, and the wages paid to Indians not only supported them and their families but also provided feed for their livestock which was their main, and often their sole, source of livelihood.

Projects for the Indians started during the first week in April 1936, with about 100 employees. During the week ending May 23, 1936, less than two months later, 1,495 Indians were engaged in various project activities. The peak of operations, with a total of 3,303 workers, was reached during the latter part of June. Since that time employment has declined steadily as projects have neared completion, until on February 20, 1937, the few projects remaining active employed 101 persons, 78 of whom were from relief rolls.

St. Elizabeths Hospital.—St. Elizabeths Hospital received \$9,453 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds to re-lay a storm sewer. This work was completed by

May 28, 1936, and provided 5,066 man-hours of employment during the life of the project to an average of 20 persons, all of whom were certified as in need of relief.

Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands.—The relief work of the Government of the Virgin Islands, financed by an allocation of \$604,600 from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935, involves road building, community development, and hotel and cottage construction. This program was planned to improve the economic conditions of the Islands on a permanent rather than a temporary basis, and to establish hotel facilities sufficient to accommodate the influx of tourists and winter residents. The Works Program projects are a continuation of an integrated rehabilitation program which has been developed during the past three years.

Operations on projects in the Virgin Islands began in January 1936. Peak employment for that year was attained in September when 812 persons were at work. By February 20, 1937, the number of persons employed had increased to 1,041, of whom 97 percent had been certified as in need of relief.

More than one-half of the work has been on road-building projects for which \$192,000 was allotted. It is anticipated that this work, which is centered on the Islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, will be completed early in the spring of 1937.

The next largest portion of the program—rural rehabilitation—is devoted chiefly to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of six community projects, under an allotment of \$151,200. Activities include plastering and painting old houses, constructing new houses, repairing fences, clearing land, and building cisterns. The homesteading system applied on this project enables island farmers to purchase from the Government a plot of land and a home on a long-term payment plan. On these plots islanders raise food products, largely for their own use, but with some extra production to augment their small incomes whenever possible. An indication of the success of the program is the fact that to date over 90 percent of the homesteaders have made their payments to the Government when they were due.

Much work on the Island of St. Thomas has been centered around improvements on and expansion of the Government-owned Bluebeard Castle Hotel and grounds, an establishment essential to the promotion of the Islands' tourist trade. The work includes the building of four cottages, two of which have already been completed. In addition a multiple unit structure representing the equivalent of four cottages is under construction and is approximately one-third finished. It is anticipated that all construction work will be completed on these projects by May 1937. These cottages have been planned to permit the greatest possible flexibility in renting. The rooms may be

rented as separate hotel rooms or as units in self-contained cottages. It is anticipated that the Bluebeard Castle Hotel will, as last year, be occupied to capacity during the 1936-37 winter season.

Department of Labor

Immigration and Naturalization.—Works Program activities of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization involved repairs to four stations located at Detroit, Boston, Ellis Island, and Gloucester City (New Jersey). To accomplish this work, which started in October 1935 and continued for over a year, \$175,650 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds had been allocated. During the life of these projects the number of persons at work averaged about 150, of whom approximately 90 percent were certified as in need of relief.

Labor Statistics.—A Nation-wide study of consumer purchases in urban areas is being conducted as a work project by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thirty-two cities ranging in size from New York and Chicago to some having populations of only 15,000 have been covered by the study. Fund limitations made it necessary to concentrate the study in a few fairly homogenous areas and in communities of certain sizes. The six main areas, selected on the basis of climatic, geographic, cultural, and economic considerations, are composed as follows: (1) Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; (2) Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York City; (3) Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; (4) Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska; (5) Colorado and Montana; and (6) western Oregon and western Washington.

The study is based on data covering a large random sample and a smaller controlled sample in each community. The controlled sample schedules include detailed reports on family expenditures for housing, food, clothing, recreation, education, medical care, and other items. For the larger sample more than 750,000 schedules have been made and 20,000 controlled sample schedules have also been finished.

The peak of employment on the study was reached in August, when the total personnel numbered 4,684. Since then the field collection of data has been completed in all cities except New York, and the personnel has been reduced to that needed in a number of tabulating offices, the total at the end of the calendar year 1936 being approximately 1,000 persons. The tabulation of the data secured by the field collection offices is now in process and it is expected that employment for an average of 700 persons per month during the first 6 months of 1937 will be provided by this work.

The Bureau, jointly with the W. P. A. initiated the project with funds made available under the E. R. A. Act of 1935. Direct allocations of \$1,567,500 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds have been received by the Bureau for continuation of the project.

A project to obtain parallel information for towns, villages, and rural communities in 25 States is being conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics.

United States Employment Service.—In September 1935 the United States Employment Service undertook two types of projects with allocations from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds. An allocation of \$345,207 financed the development of standardized job specifications needed to improve the services of the Bureau to both applicants and employers. Work carried on in 11 States drew to a close on December 26, 1936. In a twelfth State, Illinois, where work was begun early in January 1937, five persons were employed on February 20, 1937, when total unobligated balances were \$27,598. Preparation of a perpetual inventory of registrants for employment covering every State and the District of Columbia was completed on October 31, 1936. This work was financed by an allocation of \$546,500.

Maximum employment under the Service was provided during the week ending December 14, 1935, when 2,033 persons were employed, of whom 1,787 were certified as in need of relief.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress is sponsoring a project, financed by Emergency Relief Appropriation Act funds, to make talking-book machines for the blind. Responsibility for the actual construction of the machines has been assumed by the American Foundation for the Blind. The talking-book machines are to be loaned by the Librarian of Congress to libraries designated by him to serve as local or regional centers for their distribution and use.

The project embraces construction of three lots of machines, approximately 15,000 in all. The first lot of 5,000 machines has been completed and practically all distributed. Work on the second lot of about 7,000 machines is nearly finished, and construction of the third lot, involving 3,000 machines, was started in January 1937. Although the majority of the machines are electrically driven, several thousand are spring driven to meet the needs of persons living where electricity is not available. The machines are a type of portable phonograph. Talking-book records used by the machines are double-faced and each side will play for fifteen minutes.

In the United States, about 120,000 persons, or one in every 1,000 persons, are blind. Only 25 percent of this group readily master the use of Braille type. Even in most of the cases where the blind person makes use of reading matter in Braille, the talking book has a ready welcome since it increases the variety of available subject matter and offers relaxation from the tiresome task of tracing the raised type.

Although talking-book machines can be furnished to only a small portion of all blind persons, machines

are going to those in greatest need in every State in the Union, and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Each week shipments leave New York consigned to regional libraries designated by the Library of Congress to handle the lending of the talking-book machines to sightless persons who are unable to purchase them for themselves. These machines travel back and forth from library to reader, postage free, in specially constructed containers which also have room for as many as 18 or 19 records.

The project has been in operation for the past year, but the employment of blind workmen is a recent development. Certain jobs, such as the insertion by hand of small screws, require a sensitivity of touch more often possessed by blind than by seeing persons. Consequently blind men from the relief rolls have been employed to do such work. They take their places in the assembly line side by side with seeing workers, and seldom make an error even when the production rate is advanced from the average run of 100 machines a day to the maximum of 300.

Employment on the project increased from an initial 5 workers during the last of December 1935 to a peak of 305 during the second week of May 1936. Since that time there has been a gradual decline, occasioned by the completion of machines. On February 20, 1937, there were 206 employees at work, 188 of them from relief rolls.

As of February 20, 1937, allocations to the Library of Congress for the talking-book machine project amounted to \$251,500 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds and \$316,500 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds. About 73 percent of these funds had been expended by that date.

Department of the Navy

Yards and Docks.—Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 the Bureau of Yards and Docks received allocations of \$17,107,561 for the prosecution of 226 projects. All but five of these projects were reported as complete by the end of December 1936. Under the E. R. A. Act of 1936 the Bureau received allocations of \$12,137,000 for the prosecution of 79 projects. By the end of February all but one of these projects were under way. The remaining project, located in eastern Maryland, was delayed because of a shortage of available relief labor.

Projects of the Bureau are prosecuted at navy yards, naval bases, and airfields throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions. In general they involve construction and repair of buildings, utilities, and transportation facilities, and improvement of grounds. Storage warehouses, magazines, arsenals, motor-test buildings, and barracks are among the types of buildings constructed or repaired. Improvement or installation of lighting and power circuits, and of plumbing, sanitation, and ventilation systems has also been accomplished through work

projects. Other projects include construction or repair of roads and railroad tracks, and of waterfront structures such as seawalls, piers, drydocks, bulkheads, shipways, and piling.

One of the more important projects of the Bureau of Yards and Docks was operated at the navy yard waterfront in Charleston, South Carolina. It covered the construction of a steel and reinforced concrete pile bulkhead, a much needed quay wall at which vessels may be moored, and the development of a slip approximately 800 feet long and 350 feet wide. Thousands of piles were required in the construction of the bulkhead and quay walls. The largest and heaviest piles, used in the quay wall, were made of concrete and weighed about 12 tons, with cross-section dimensions of 18 inches by 22 inches and a length of 50 feet. The depth of water at this quay wall is 35 feet at low tide and will accommodate any naval vessel. Reinforced concrete headings, corners, and facings are built on the pilings. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, as sponsor of this project, has borne a considerable portion of the cost by providing materials valued at \$30,000 and by using its own construction equipment and assuming the cost of dredging and filling operations.

A salvage storehouse constructed as a work project at the navy yard in Boston (now being used for checking and reconditioning materials and equipment) is indicative of another type of the Bureau's activities. Costing nearly \$35,000, this 96- by 60-foot brick building has two one-story side sections and a center section with a crane runway supported on steel columns. The concrete foundation footings are supported on 86 wood piles driven into filled ground and cut off below high-tide level.



SALVAGE STORES BUILDING, BOSTON

On February 20 the Bureau had obligated 94 percent and expended 88 percent of its total allocations of \$29,244,561. Unexpended balances on the same date total \$3,394,963.

As indicated in Chart 19 on page 63, employment on Navy projects started in the summer of 1935,



RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AT THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD

reaching a level of approximately 17,000 by the end of that year. During 1936 employment ranged from this level down to about 15,000 except for the temporary drop to 10,000 occurring during June and July. This early summer decline took place before work on projects operating under the 1936 E. R. A. Act offset the curtailment caused by the completion of projects approved under the prior act. In the last months of 1936 there was a gradual reduction in the number of persons at work; and on February 20, 1937, a total of 13,428 persons were employed, 92 percent of whom had been certified as in need of relief.

Public Works Administration

Non-Federal Division.—Prior to the inauguration of the Works Program the Public Works Administration had carried on activities through the use of funds made available under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. This is known as the first P. W. A. program. With the passage of the E. R. A. Act of 1935 which provided for the continuation of the P. W. A., operations under the Works Program were initiated. On the second program, allocations from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds have been used to make grants for P. W. A. non-Federal projects, supplementing local funds and loans from P. W. A. revolving funds. No appropriation for the P. W. A. was included in the 1936 E. R. A. Act. However, the act did authorize the P. W. A. to make grants (not to exceed \$300,000,000) from revolving funds previously available only for loans. Projects for which grants and loans are made from the latter funds comprise the third program of the P. W. A. Non-Federal Division.

Projects financed by allocations from the E. R. A. Act of 1935 are all non-Federal in character; that is, they are financed in part by Federal funds, but are conducted by sponsors other than Federal agencies. On the other hand, Federal projects, which formed a large portion of the P. W. A.'s first program, were

financed totally by Federal funds and carried out or sponsored by a Federal agency or department of the Federal Government. Included in the range of activities of non-Federal projects that are a part of the P. W. A.'s second program are such works as construction of schools, colleges, nurses' homes, athletic stadia, courthouses, jails, hospitals, municipal buildings, sewage disposal plants, water systems, power plants, and streets and highways.



P. W. A. BRIDGE IN OREGON

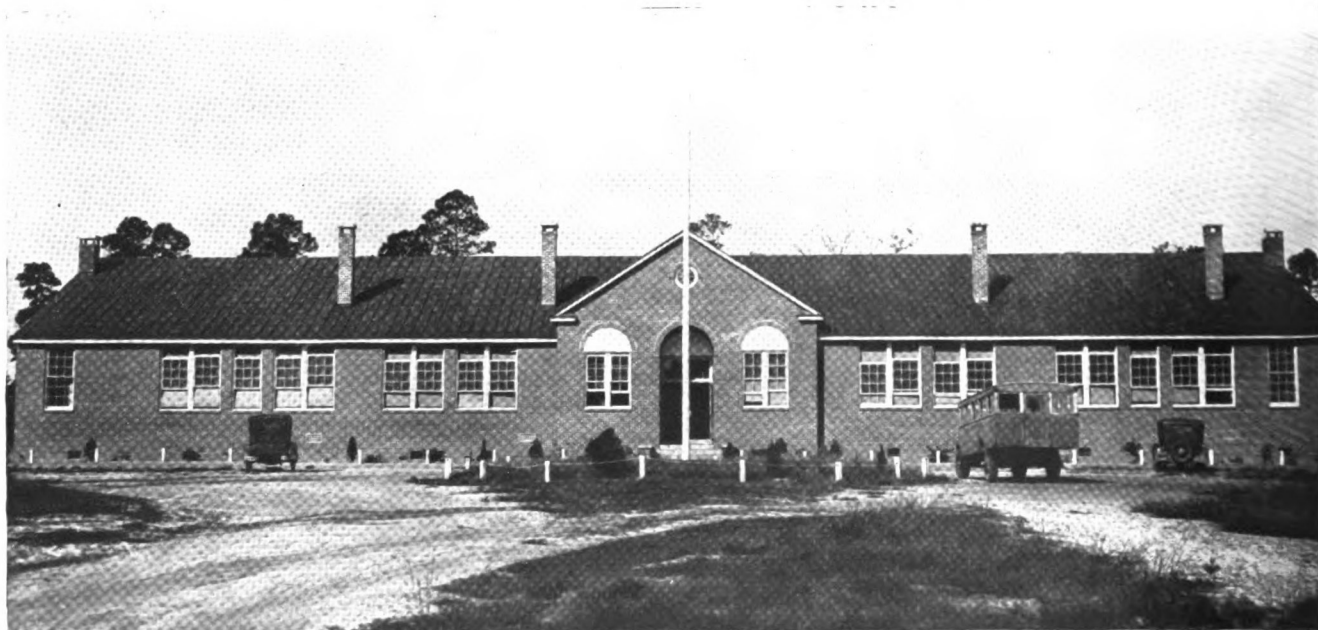
Under the second program 2,408 projects had been completed by the end of December 1936. These projects involved Federal grants of over \$67,000,000. Of the 1,422 completed public buildings projects, 1,248 were for the construction of educational buildings, and 174 for other buildings. The completed public utility projects numbered 662, of which 231

were sewers, 388 were waterworks, and the remaining 43, miscellaneous public utility projects. A total of 41 engineering structures and 182 street and highway projects were completed. The remaining 101 projects included work on recreational facilities, flood control and water navigation aids, and miscellaneous types.

On March 4, 1937, the P. W. A. had completed 2,798 projects and still had 981 projects of the second program under construction. These partly finished projects involve Federal funds which total \$226,017,269. In addition, the P. W. A. has 41 projects not yet under construction, all of which are scheduled to start in the near future.

The active and completed projects of the second P. W. A. program, numbering 3,820 in all, are distributed throughout the entire continental United States and several Territories and island possessions. This wide distribution has brought P. W. A. project benefits to every section of the United States. The diversity of these projects is illustrated by the pictures on the accompanying pages.

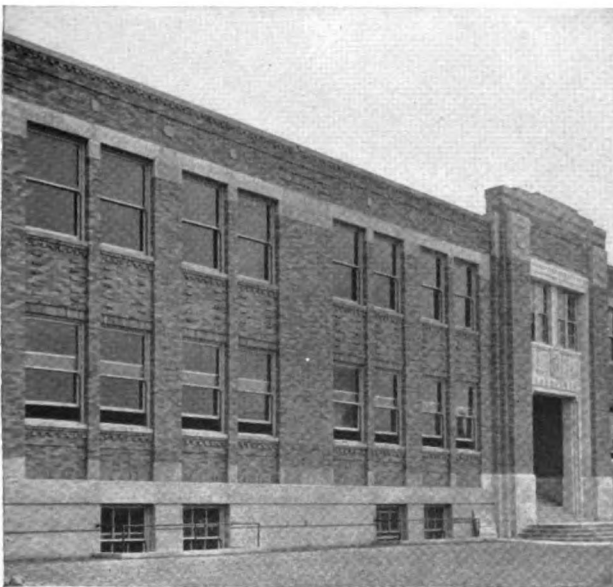
Projects of the Non-Federal Division of the P. W. A. differ from projects undertaken by many of the other Federal agencies participating in the Works Program in that they are developed on a loan and grant basis. Outright grants have been made from funds provided under the E. R. A. Act of 1935, to qualified sponsors of worthwhile projects, in an amount not to exceed 45 percent of the total estimated cost of the projects. The grants in many cases have been supplemented by suitably secured loans made to the local sponsors, in order to help finance a portion of the remaining cost. The balance of the estimated cost is obtained by the local sponsor from other sources. All loans are to be retired over a period of years.



CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

P. W. A. non-Federal projects were originally selected and approved by the local body sponsoring the project, in order to insure selection of projects which, in the opinion of State or local authorities, were most needed. This selection precedes P. W. A. action in regard to allotment of funds and investigations as to the engineering soundness of the suggested project.

School construction has been predominant among the many types of construction activities fostered by the P. W. A. The program has included practically every type and kind of school building, from the one-story, one-room, grade school to the multi-story, granite and limestone structures that house high-school and college students. Many of these schools embody the latest construction details for educational buildings, such as large, steel-sash windows and wide halls;



SCHOOL FOR COLORED PUPILS IN INDIANAPOLIS

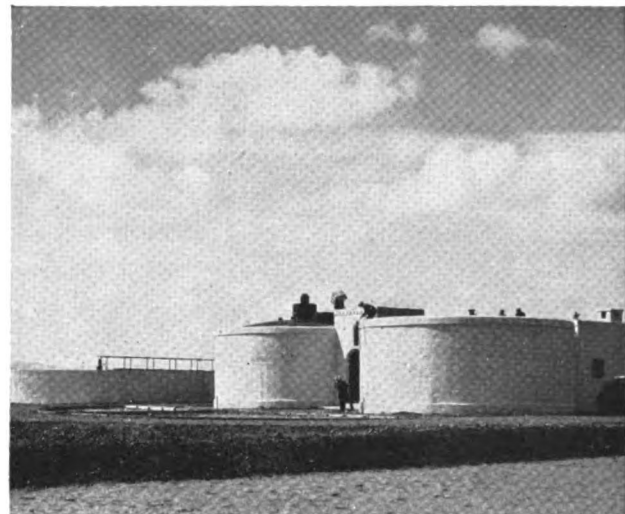
in some instances, auditoriums, gymnasiums, and large play areas have also been provided. Lunch rooms, libraries, music rooms, faculty offices, science rooms, and laboratories are included in many structures. All buildings are of fireproof construction.

Public libraries and public auditoriums have been built under this program, the latter being utilized for such community activities as exhibits, open discussions, and athletic meets.

Employment provided on P. W. A. non-Federal projects operating under 1935 E. R. A. Act funds totaled 62,000 persons on February 20, 1937. The peak of employment during the year was reached in August at which time over 169,000 persons were employed. Nearly half of all workers employed on these non-Federal projects are unskilled, about one-fourth are skilled construction workers; other classes of workers, in order of their importance, are semiskilled persons, project supervisors and foremen, and miscellaneous groups.

Through February 20, 1937, the President had allocated \$322,614,819 to the Non-Federal Division of P. W. A. from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds. By March 4 the P. W. A. had approved grants totaling \$321,114,514. Local sponsors are contributing \$466,005,102 towards the cost of these projects, and of this amount the P. W. A. is lending them \$105,826,125 from funds received through earlier appropriations. Funds from all sources to be used in the prosecution of these projects aggregate \$787,119,616.

Under its third construction program under which grants may be made from \$300,000,000 of the P. W. A. revolving fund, about 1,725 projects have been approved. On these projects the grants totaled \$132,939,184 and loans \$17,683,755 as of March 1, 1937. No new appropriation was required for this program as the P. W. A. revolving fund results from the sale of securities taken for loans previously made. Included in the 1,725 projects comprising the third program are a group of 822 projects with grants amounting to \$59,989,383 which were transferred from the second to the third program on January 29, 1937. Forty-six more projects involving grants of \$5,000,000 were similarly transferred on February 5.



P. W. A. SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Employment under the third program got under way on December 12, 1936, when 119 persons were at work. With the transfer of projects from the second to the third program this number increased rapidly, reaching a total of 24,548 persons on February 20, 1937. On that date the combined employment under the second and third programs totaled 86,641 persons. Chart 19 on page 62 shows the trend of employment on P. W. A. non-Federal projects from September 1935 through February 20, 1937.

Housing Division.—The Housing Division of the Public Works Administration was created to help in the solution of the Nation's slum clearance and low-cost housing problems, particularly acute in crowded

urban areas. In the operation of projects to attain these ends employment is provided for qualified unemployed workers. The 51 projects being carried on by the Housing Division are located in 36 American cities, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Forty-one of the projects are being financed from funds provided by the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and the other ten are being financed from funds provided by an earlier appropriation. Over half of the housing projects approved necessitated demolition work in slum areas before construction could be started.

Total allocations to the Housing Division from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds were \$107,085,289 as of February 20, 1937. The Treasury Department reports that \$42,144,111 had been expended and \$90,164,992 obligated by that date. By February 27, land acquisition

Of the 41 projects financed by 1935 E. R. A. Act funds, one had been completed and 35 more were in the superstructure stage. Of the latter, seven were more than half finished. Foundations had been completed on four others which are expected to reach superstructure stage in the near future. Architects were preparing plans and specifications for the remaining projects.

The recently completed undertaking known as "Liberty Square" at Miami, Florida, is composed of one- and two-story group houses supplying accommodations for 243 families. Each living unit is equipped with a modern bathroom, ice box, oil stove, and hot and cold water facilities. All the buildings were constructed with eight-inch concrete brick walls. The arrangement of the buildings is such as to provide



HOUSING PROJECT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MIAMI

costs amounted to about \$15,566,000, construction contract obligations totaled \$71,023,000, and contract expenditures on construction amounted to \$24,052,000. The total amount of obligations for active projects being financed from E. R. A. Act funds, as of February 27, amounted to \$89,845,000.

A major part of Federal expenditures for low-rent housing and slum clearance projects will ultimately be returned to the Federal Government. On the basis of the tentative rental schedules adopted, it is expected that the loans can be amortized over a term of 60 years and rentals still kept within the reach of the low-income wage earners who will be tenants. Under the terms of the recently enacted George-Healey Act, no family can be accepted as a tenant in any Housing Division project whose income exceeds five times the rent plus the cost of utilities. In practically every community where a housing project is undertaken, requests for space far exceed the accommodations that will be available.

individual courts forming playgrounds for small children and park-like areas for the use of adults.

All the P. W. A. housing projects will provide homes of high-grade construction. P. W. A. specifications call for installation of modern facilities including electricity wherever mass purchase of utility services permits rates sufficiently low to make their use economically feasible. In most cases either electric or gas ranges for cooking and mechanical refrigeration will be installed. Architectural plans provide for cross-ventilation by limiting the depth of each dwelling to two rooms, and buildings will be constructed so that the occupants will receive full benefit from prevailing breezes. Structures in almost every case will cover less than 25 percent of the project area. The remaining ground will be landscaped and converted into play centers or adult recreational areas.

The Housing Division's employment expanded continually during the period of its operation until the end of 1936. Employment reached a peak during the

week ending January 2, 1937, when 14,548 persons, of whom approximately 4,108 were certified as in need of relief, were at work. Subsequently the number of persons employed has remained fairly constant at a level slightly below this peak, but the relative number of relief persons employed has declined considerably.

Resettlement Administration

The Resettlement Administration was created by Executive order on April 30, 1935, under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. As amended by an Executive order of September 26, 1936, its functions were designated as follows:

(a) To administer approved projects involving rural rehabilitation, relief in stricken agricultural areas, and resettlement of destitute and low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance, and operation in such connection of communities in rural and suburban areas.

(b) To initiate and administer a program of approved projects with respect to soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, forestation, reforestation, flood control, and other useful projects.

(c) To make loans as authorized under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to finance, in whole or in part, the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers, or farm laborers.

The activities of several agencies which had been carrying on similar programs were transferred to the Resettlement Administration. These agencies were: the Rural Rehabilitation and Land Programs of the F. E. R. A. the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Division of Subsistence Homesteads of the Department of the Interior, and the Farm Debt Adjustment Section of the Farm Credit Administration. The activities of these agencies and the program of the Resettlement Administration have been integrated and carried out by four main operating divisions of the Resettlement Administration, namely: the Land Utilization Division, the Rural Rehabilitation Division, the Rural Resettlement Division, and the Suburban Resettlement Division. Since the transfer, in December 1936, of the Administration and its functions to the Department of Agriculture, Resettlement's activities have been continued within that department.

Rural rehabilitation.—Rural rehabilitation represents the immediate or emergency aspects of Resettlement Administration work, with its prime purpose to reestablish the needy farmer as a self-supporting individual. This aid takes the form either of small loans and/or of grants to families or groups of families, and of arbitration of debts to assist the farmer-debtors and their creditors in adjusting difficult financial relationships. Distress and loss caused by drought, dust storms, and floods have greatly increased the proportion of the rural population in need of assistance. Many of the victims of these disasters, as well as farm tenants and farmers on submarginal land, need aid in

securing and moving to new farms. Others need only temporary relief in the form of loans or grants.

The usual type of assistance furnished in the rural rehabilitation program is the standard loan, made to destitute and low-income farm families on the basis of carefully drawn farm and home management plans. These loans bear 5-percent interest; for nonrecoverable goods they are made for a period of two years or less, and for recoverable goods the period must not exceed five years. The special loan program, covering all other types of loans, is designed chiefly to aid in disaster areas.

Approximately 42 percent of the recipients have received loans of less than \$250 and 68 percent have received loans of less than \$500. The number of loans for recoverable goods and for nonrecoverable goods have been approximately equal. Of the former, almost three-fourths have been made for the purchase of livestock, and the remainder for real estate and other recoverable goods.

In order to carry on the loan phase of the agency's program, allocations in the amount of \$141,931,842 had been made as of January 31, 1937. Of this total, \$103,323,111 had been obligated and \$96,481,492 expended. As of about the same date a total of 431,893 initial loan payments had been certified throughout the United States. The Resettlement Administration reports that approximately 43 percent of the rehabilitation loans due as of January 30, 1937, have been repaid, and that most of the delinquencies occur in areas severely damaged by the 1936 drought.

The second phase of the rural rehabilitation work pertains to grants of funds. These are made to the following types of farm families: (1) potential rehabilitation cases for whom standard farm plans could not be approved in time to meet emergency needs; (2) rehabilitation standard-loan clients who were in need of assistance to meet unexpected emergencies; (3) families who needed assistance for only a short time because of some catastrophe; and (4) needy families for whom there was little immediate chance of permanent rehabilitation because of economic or other limitation but who, because they rely primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, were best aided through the Resettlement Administration.

Allocations for grants, totaling \$30,540,913, had been made as of January 30, 1937, of which \$28,037,647 had been expended. On approximately the same date a total of 764,713 initial grant payments had been certified. Of the recipients of grant funds the largest number live in the Great Plains drought States.

The farm-debt adjustment phase of the rural rehabilitation program is designed to assist debt-burdened farmers by securing agreements with their creditors for the adjustment of financial obligations. A fund of \$2,000,000 was allocated on September 1, 1935, to the Resettlement Administration for the administrative

LAND UTILIZATION PROJECTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

FEBRUARY, 1937

Source: Resettlement Administration,
Department of Agriculture

LEGEND

- △ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration Through Office of Indian Affairs.
- ▲ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration Through Bureau of Biological Survey.
- △ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration Through Department of Agriculture.
- ▲ Land Acquisition And Development By Resettlement Administration.

LEGEND

△ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration - Development By Office Of Indian Affairs.

▲ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration - Development By Bureau Of Biological Survey

▲ Land Acquisition By Resettlement Administration - No Development.

▲ Land Acquisition And Development By Resettlement Administration.

expenses of this activity. Obligations incurred between July 1, 1935, and November 30, 1936, amounted to \$1,059,175. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the amount of \$1,062,518 has been budgeted.

From September 1935, when Resettlement took over supervision of farm-debt adjustment, to the end of January 1937 the debts of 49,344 farm families were reduced by \$41,000,021. Prior to adjustment these farmers owed \$160,054,737. The average debt reduction is about 26 percent, making the farmer's average indebtedness following adjustment about \$2,400. Adjustments have been effected in approximately 54 percent of all cases coming under consideration.

Land utilization.—The land utilization phase of the Resettlement Administration program is primarily devoted to withdrawing from crop production some 9,000,000 of the 100,000,000 acres of submarginal land in the United States and to developing submarginal areas in an attempt to demonstrate the uses to which such land may be adapted. Purchases of land have been made in 44 States, but more than half is Great Plains acreage damaged by dust storms. A total of 3,089,375 acres had been actually purchased and an additional 5,575,041 acres were under option at the end of January 1937. Of the funds available for this land-purchasing program, \$40,354,703 had been obligated and \$24,267,594 expended as of January 30, 1937. Total allocations for land utilization work, both acquisitional and developmental, amounted to \$83,190,952 as of January 30, 1937, of which \$75,324,431 had been obligated and \$55,125,088 expended.

Development work on the land projects was initiated in November 1935. A maximum of 57,751 men, taken chiefly from relief rolls or from among the rehabilitation clients of the Resettlement Administration, were employed on 135 projects during April 1936. Employment remained at approximately this level

for several months before declining gradually. On January 30, 1937, persons employed on the 160 land utilization projects then in operation totaled 31,359 of whom 26,763 were from relief rolls.

Of the families numbering approximately 14,000 that lived on the land optioned, it was found necessary for about 9,000 to move elsewhere. More than 2,000 of these have already left, a few with Resettlement Administration aid. Many of the families remaining have secured work in the development and maintenance of the acquired lands. A larger number, however, have plans for reestablishing themselves under the guidance of the Government with the money received from the sale of their lands.

The land utilization or development work being carried on in 41 States involves a variety of activities. Although not designed primarily as flood control measures, much of the work will result in the control of potential flood waters. Thousands of miles of contour ditches have been dug; terracing has been carried on extensively, especially in the Southwest; and reforestation is a definite part of most projects except those involving grazing control. On range projects grazing is being limited to permit vegetation to increase and thousands of acres of barren or nearly barren land are being reseeded to speed range recovery. In addition, range projects involve the construction of hundreds of small check dams to impound water for the use of livestock. Check dams also are built in large numbers on projects developing land for recreational purposes, conservation, and similar uses. The development work also includes the construction of fire towers and cutting of fire lanes, stream and road improvement, and the construction of recreational and administrative buildings, as indicated in the summary of accomplishments in Table 41.

TABLE 41.—DEVELOPMENT WORK COMPLETED ON 94 LAND USE PROJECTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Type of work ¹	Unit of measurement	Number of units completed	Type of work ¹	Unit of measurement	Number of units completed
Clearing land.....	Acres.....	11, 658	Roads and truck trails.....	Miles.....	29, 628
Obliterating fences.....	Miles.....	9, 175	Terracing.....	Miles.....	1, 862
Obliterating structures.....	Number.....	171	Clearing reservoir sites.....	Acres.....	5, 943
Seeding.....	Acres.....	25, 943	Culverts.....	Number.....	621
Bridges.....	Number.....	2, 613	Firebreaks.....	Miles.....	4, 228
Administrative buildings.....	Number.....	324	Fire hazard reduction.....	Acres.....	119, 878
Boathouses.....	Number.....	12	Nurseries.....	Number.....	28
Cabins.....	Number.....	32	Stand improvement.....	Acres.....	401, 459
Lookout towers.....	Number.....	61	Tree planting and seeding.....	Acres.....	44, 394
Camps.....	Number.....	37	do.....	Number.....	44, 000, 000
Dams.....	Number.....	67, 956	Timber harvest.....	1,000 ft. b. m.....	30, 000
Cattle guards.....	Number.....	93	Moving and planting trees and shrubs.....	Number.....	82, 161
Corrals.....	Number.....	30	Parking areas.....	Sq. yds.....	19, 543
Levees.....	Miles.....	10	Camp and picnic grounds.....	Acres.....	3, 165
Sewage systems.....	Number.....	13	Fish ponds and hatcheries.....	Number.....	13
Telephone lines.....	Miles.....	1, 639	Lake and pond development.....	Acres.....	12, 271
Water systems.....	Number.....	134	Stream improvement.....	Miles.....	258

¹ All new construction or new development.



HOME OF A SHARECROPPER

A major portion of the development work is carried on through agricultural demonstration activities such as those showing proper methods of erosion prevention. Projects of Indian reservations, intended to

make adequate land available to the Indians, and projects to provide refuges for migratory waterfowl comprise the remainder of the development work.

Practically all the land-use projects are either partially or wholly self-liquidating. The sale of timber products, logging permits, turpentine leases, grazing fees, hunting and fishing privileges, and cabin and camp rentals will be among the sources of revenue when the development work is completed.

Rural resettlement.—The third phase of the Resettlement Administration activities involves both the resettlement on a self-sustaining basis of farmers whose land was withdrawn from production and the provision of adequate living conditions for other low-income groups in rural and suburban areas. At the end of 1936 active projects under this program totaled 151, most of which were rural resettlement or former subsistence homestead projects. In connection with these projects the construction of 6,221 homes had been started, 2,829 had been completed, and 2,477 occupied at the end of the year.

The families occupying the dwellings constructed under this program buy their homes on a long-term, easy payment plan of 40 years at 3 percent interest. Monthly payments on occupied homes are reported to be 93 percent paid up to date.

Residents for these communities were selected from farmers who have received loans from the Resettlement Administration and have proved themselves capable of operating a farm, from families living on



SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

submarginal land purchased by the Administration, and from young couples with farm background who are seeking a place to start farming. Work on these projects was furnishing employment to approximately 18,000 persons at the end of January 1937.

Included in the 151 active projects are the three large suburban projects of this program. Homes for approximately 3,000 workers and farmers will be provided in these communities. These "greenbelt" towns, one each near Washington, D. C.; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Cincinnati, Ohio, are carefully planned and are surrounded by a greenbelt of forests, parks, and small farms. Each community will have its own stores, schools, and community building, giving residents the advantages of both town and country. Rents are planned to come within the reach of families with incomes ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year. The community property will be taxable, and the developments should add to the income of the counties in which they are situated. Construction work on these three projects was giving employment to about 7,800 workers at the end of January 1937.

Employment and Cost.—Employment on all Resettlement Administration projects, starting with approximately 1,000 workers in June 1935, reached a peak employment of 69,514 in April 1936, but subsequently declined to 44,873 workers on February 20, 1937, of whom 85 percent came from relief rolls. Approximately 63 percent of this total were working on land utilization projects, 21 percent were employed on rural resettlement projects, and the remainder on suburban resettlement projects. An over-all picture of the trend of employment on Resettlement projects may be obtained from Chart 19 on page 62.

As of February 20, 1937, the Resettlement Administration had received allocations from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds in the amount of \$226,301,073, incurred obligations of \$213,151,295, and expended \$182,068,887. From 1936 E. R. A. Act funds, it had received allocations of \$110,170,753, incurred obligations of \$76,415,539, and expended \$60,169,068.

Rural Electrification Administration

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive order, May 11, 1935, to initiate and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas. Briefly, the REA's objective is to distribute electrical power to as many farms as possible and to promote its use in quantities sufficient to improve rural conditions.

Public bodies, farm cooperatives, and similar groups as well as private utility companies are eligible to build distributing facilities which will be financed by the R. E. A. on a long-term basis at low interest, provided that such construction projects are demonstrably self-supporting.

Preference is given to applications from public, cooperative, and nonprofit groups. To help such sponsors start projects in the manner which promises the greatest degree of success, the R. E. A. offers the services of its staff of legal, engineering, and organization experts to advise on specific problems.

In addition to financing the construction of electric power facilities the R. E. A. makes loans for wiring groups of farmhouses and farm buildings.

In answer to many requests for assistance the R. E. A. has arranged to help local sponsors solve the problems incident to setting up local demonstration electrified farms. The success of the R. E. A. electrified farm near Herndon, Virginia, led the R. E. A. to encourage establishment of similar exhibition farms in areas where new rural lines are being constructed. Such farms have proved to be one of the most effective ways of helping farm families to choose their electrical equipment and more readily to plan their wiring installations for additional equipment to be added later.

Since July 1, 1936, the R. E. A. has been simultaneously carrying forward the projects begun under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 and initiating a more permanent program provided under the act of May 20, 1936, discussed below. Total work project allocations received from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds as of February 20, 1937, were \$15,887,376, obligations were \$14,527,438, and money spent amounted to \$5,731,695.

Under these 1935 E. R. A. Act allocations 72 projects were begun, and as of December 31, 1936, 28 projects were already carrying power. Allotments from 1935 E. R. A. Act allocations approved by February 20, 1937, totaled \$15,040,529 and provided for 13,705 miles of line planned to serve 52,133 customers. Loan contracts executed amounted to \$13,876,629, involving construction of more than 12,650 miles of line to serve 49,018 customers; projects with construction specifications approved, under construction, or completed totaled \$13,702,129, and called for the installation of 12,494 miles of line to serve 48,236 customers.

The lines erected by use of Federal funds have been of sturdy construction and have stood up without damage under heavy sleet storms. The cost of their construction, including services and meters, averages under \$1,000 per mile, a considerable reduction from the \$1,500 to \$2,100 cost formerly quoted by private concerns.

Employment on R. E. A. projects gradually increased from an initial 41 persons in November 1935 to a peak of 1,375 by the middle of December 1936. On February 20, 1937, there were 1,035 employees, of whom 274 came from relief rolls.

On May 20, 1936, the long-term Rural Electrification Act was signed. Formerly the agency's loans had been made entirely from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935. The Rural Electrification Act,

however, provided that henceforth funds would come from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. For the most part the policies developed under the Works Program have governed the R. E. A. operations under the act of 1936. The act provides for an appropriation of \$410,000,000 over a 10-year period beginning July 1, 1936. From this fund loans by the Rural Electrification Administration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, will be financed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in an amount not to exceed \$50,000,000. As in the case of funds secured from the E. R. A. Act of 1935 these loans will be returnable and will draw 3 percent interest. Projects for which allocations from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds have been made will be completed with those funds; funds secured



EXTENDING ELECTRICITY TO RURAL CONSUMERS

from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be utilized for all future allocations.

Department of the Treasury

Coast Guard.—Works Program activities of the Coast Guard may be divided into four major groups: construction and repair of boats, reconditioning and modernization of shore facilities; repair and extension of telephone lines; and dredging at Government Island, near Alameda, California.

Under contracts in 13 different locations, 26 harbor patrol boats have been completed and 45 others are more than half finished. At the Coast Guard's own plant at Curtis Bay, Maryland, 59 lifeboats have been completed, with the work carried on under force account, and 23 more are under construction. Work

on shore-station repair projects, under way at 25 stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes, is nearly 60 percent complete. The telephone extension and repair projects which are being prosecuted in 14 sections of the country are nearly finished. Little progress has been made as yet in the dredging operations at Government Island.



SELF-BAILING SURFBOAT

The program is being financed by allocations of \$4,850,950 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds. About half of the allocation was allotted for the shore-station repair projects and more than \$2,000,000 for boat construction and repair. Telephone extension and dredging projects were allotted \$254,128 and \$163,000, respectively. By February 20, 1937, \$3,522,889 of these funds had been expended.

Internal Revenue.—Three projects, involving the examination of tax returns on income, alcohol, and miscellaneous excise taxes, are being conducted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue with Works Program funds. Financed from total allocations of \$6,220,564 (\$3,626,588 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds and \$2,593,976 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds, as of February 20, 1937), the Bureau had collected by January 30, 1937, \$10,120,085 in delinquent or deficient taxes. Additional amounts had been assessed, but not yet collected.

Employment provided by this project, which began in August 1935, reached a peak of 3,400 persons in July 1936. Subsequent declines brought the number at work during the week ending February 20, 1937, to 2,924, of whom 2,721 had been certified as in need of relief.

Procurement Division.—Contribution to the decoration of Federal buildings is being made by a work project of the Procurement Division. This project provides employment for mural painters, sculptors, easel painters, batik makers, screen and portrait painters, lithographers, wood blockers, etchers, architects, and picture framers. Employment during the week ending February 20, 1937, totaled 334 persons, of whom 296 had been certified as in need of relief.

By February 20, 1937, when more than three-fourths of the scheduled work had been finished, 7,799 easel paintings, 28 murals, 2 poster projects, 3 screens, and 13 sculpture projects had been completed. Expenditures incurred in this work totaled \$504,265 as of February 20, 1937, and additional unpaid obligations amounted to almost \$26,018 out of the \$635,784 allocated from E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds.

Public Health Service.—With allocations of \$2,721,750 from E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds, supplemented by allocations totaling \$873,000 from E. R. A. Act of 1936 funds, the Public Health Service is conducting a health inventory with special attention to medical facilities available and to chronic diseases and physical disabilities occurring in particular industries.

Employment on this program began during the week ending September 7, 1935. In February 1936 it reached a maximum of 5,278 persons, of whom 4,744 were certified as in need of relief. Project work was carried on in 20 States and has been completed in all States but Michigan, which is the headquarters of the project. Here, during the week ending February 20, 1937, employment totaled 1,364 persons of whom 94 percent were certified as in need of relief. The unexpended balance of allocated funds on February 20, 1937, was \$266,094.

Office of the Secretary.—An analysis of gains and losses from sales of capital assets as listed in income tax returns, and a tabulation of income tax return data by counties and principal cities and by types of firms and holdings, has been undertaken by the Secretary's Office of the Treasury Department. With allocations of \$806,447 from 1935 E. R. A. Act funds and \$454,500 from 1936 E. R. A. Act funds, projects have been completed in 10 States. The remaining projects, in Washington, D. C., and in Maryland, are nearing completion.

Work began during the week ending September 7, 1935, when 55 persons were employed. In May 1936, at the peak of operations, there were 1,464 persons employed, of whom 1,335 were certified as in need of relief. Since then employment has declined until during the week ending February 20, 1937, only 252 persons were employed, of whom 96 percent were certified as in need of relief.

Veterans' Administration

The Veterans' Administration received \$1,218,120 from funds made available under the E. R. A. Act of 1935 for the prosecution of work projects involving repairs to buildings and improvements to grounds at 16 veterans' hospitals. Most of the work was started in September 1935 and all was completed prior to December 31, 1936. During the life of the projects about 90 percent of the workers were from relief sources. At the peak of employment, more than 1,300 persons were working on projects of the Veterans' Administration.

War Department

Corps of Engineers.—The Works Program activities of the Corps of Engineers (Division of Rivers and Harbors) may be classified under seven types of work: dredging, river repairs and improvements, flood control, channel construction and improvement, surveys, hydroelectric development, and road repair. To carry on these activities \$130,533,104 was allocated to the Corps of Engineers from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1935, and \$13,661,686 from funds appropriated by the E. R. A. Act of 1936. Funds from the 1935 Act provided for 89 and the subsequent act funds for 36 projects.

A total of nearly \$40,000,000 was allocated for 37 harbor and channel dredging projects. Of these projects 24 have been completed at a total cost of \$9,429,726. One of the important completed dredging projects is located in the harbor of Tampa, Florida, and was financed by an allocation of \$1,463,000. The work consisted of dredging and excavating by means of hydraulic pipe lines. Almost 2,400,000 cubic yards of material containing 27 percent rock were removed from the ship channels of Upper Tampa Harbor, and 35,000 cubic yards containing 66 percent rock were taken from the Port Tampa Turning Basin. The completed project has provided a navigation channel 300 feet wide and 31 feet deep with a turning basin adjacent to the terminal facilities at Tampa, and has widened the turning basin at Port Tampa.

For river repairs and improvements \$48,333,263 was set aside. All of the 47 projects included in this group have been started and 15, representing allocations amounting to \$4,210,005, had been completed by the end of 1936.

Included in this type of project are jetty construction activities, typical of which is the jetty constructed at Wilmington Harbor, principally of steel-sheet piling. Its total length is 2,420 feet with the outer 950 feet made up of 13 steel-sheet pile cylinders, filled with sand and gravel and capped with stone, spaced about 75 feet apart, and connected by a single roll of piling. The remainder of the jetty is single roll steel-sheet piling, with wooden buttress piles at 12-foot intervals. Almost 5,000 cubic yards of earth were raised and used as earth banks. This completed jetty extends four approaches to the channel and improves navigation on the Delaware River.

In order that the Corps might expand its flood control activities, a total of \$4,383,573 was allocated for 15 flood control projects. Five of these projects, representing allocations amounting to \$722,451, have been completed.

A typical inland flood control project costing \$300,000 was carried on at the Willamette River in Oregon where the work consisted principally in transferring gravel from the river bars and placing it along the river banks by means of draglines and

dredging. This will prevent bank erosion along the river at and above Independence, Oregon.

Twelve projects involving \$41,513,691 were approved for the Corps of Engineers' channel construction and improvement program. Three of the projects, representing \$252,200, have been completed. One of the completed projects is located at the Colfax Cut-off. The work in this case consisted of the excavation of a pilot channel 4,200 feet long across the point opposite Colfax, Louisiana, to create and develop a cut-off in the Red River.

The Corps received allocations of \$3,530,984 to carry on 12 flood control survey projects, three of which have been completed. One of the latter was a survey of streams in central New York and northern Pennsylvania during the flood of 1935. The work included instrumental surveys, mapping, and a field check of flood damages.

The remaining activities of the Corps of Engineers include hydroelectric development and road repair. Operations have been undertaken on one of each of these kinds of projects.

The Corps of Engineers was able to begin operations on its emergency program during July 1935. Employment increased steadily until March 28, 1936, when a total of 41,370 persons were working. Subsequently the trend was downward until February 20, 1937, when 10,968 persons were employed. Further details as to the trend of employment may be seen from Chart 19 on page 63.

Quartermaster Corps.—The Quartermaster Corps received allocations of \$15,416,384 for 242 projects from funds made available by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and \$9,734,608 to prosecute 383 projects from funds made available by the E. R. A. Act of 1936. All projects are prosecuted at



COMPLETED COAL TRESTDLE

TABLE 42.—STATUS OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

AS OF FEBRUARY 6, 1937

Type of project	Total projects	Projects completed	Projects in progress
PROJECTS OPERATED UNDER THE E. R. A. ACT OF 1935			
Total.....	242	226	16
Airport improvement.....	8	7	1
Public buildings.....	84	76	8
New construction.....	26	22	4
Improvement.....	16	16	—
Repair.....	42	38	4
Boat repair.....	5	5	—
Cemetery extension.....	2	2	—
Cemetery improvement.....	65	65	—
Flood damage repair.....	13	13	3
Grounds improvement.....	7	6	1
Road improvement.....	2	2	—
Railroad improvement.....	1	1	—
Utilities improvement.....	4	4	—
Miscellaneous construction.....	2	2	—
Miscellaneous repairs.....	45	43	3
PROJECTS OPERATED UNDER THE E. R. A. ACT OF 1936			
Total.....	383	41	342
Highways, roads and streets.....	90	12	78
Public buildings.....	92	4	88
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	86	13	70
Water supply and sewer systems.....	114	9	105
Miscellaneous.....	1	—	1

National Guard camps, national cemeteries, airfields, arsenals, hospitals, and on Army posts and other Army property.

Two hundred and sixty-seven projects had been completed by February 6, 1937, as indicated in table 42. Of this total, 226 were 1935 Act projects and 41 had been financed under 1936 funds. Under the 1935 E. R. A. Act, 65 of the completed projects involved improvements to cemeteries. Thirty-eight projects were devoted to repair of buildings, 22 were for building construction, and 16 involved improvements to buildings. Another important group of projects completed under E. R. A. Act of 1935 funds consists of 13 projects for flood damage repair work. Of the 41 projects completed with E. R. A. Act of 1936 funds, 16 represented work on parks and other recreational facilities, including buildings and airports. Twelve projects involved work on highways, roads, and streets.

In the prosecution of these projects \$13,953,710 had been expended from the 1935 allocations, and under the 1936 allocation expenditures amounted to \$6,592,644, by February 20, 1937. It is estimated that materials, supplies, and equipment accounted for 30 to 35 percent of expenditures, the balance having been used for labor.

The Quartermaster Corps started its operations in the summer of 1935 and reached its peak employment near the end of November of the same year when 23,195 persons (92 percent of whom had been certified as in need of relief) were working. Employ-

ment then declined gradually until August 1936 when only 4,391 workers were on the payroll. With the expansion of the program due to the allocation of the new funds, employment increased rapidly, reaching a maximum of more than 23,000 workers in November.

The number of persons working on Quartermaster Corps projects has since declined to 14,068 on February 20, 1937. Of this total, 12,938 workers had been certified as in need of relief. The trend of employment is charted on page 63.

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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 N. Y. A. projects—usually employed at one-third the scheduled monthly earnings—and persons benefiting through the N. Y. A. student aid program (these are shown in separate tabulations), (c) employees made available by sponsors of projects. The P. W. A. non-Federal employment figure is an exception to the last qualification since it is based on total project employment, and thus includes employment provided through expenditure of P. W. A. loans from revolving funds and of locally raised funds, as well as of grants from Works Program funds. Included in P. W. A. non-Federal employment are workers on projects to which grants have been made from funds released for this purpose under the E. R. A. Act of 1936. Employment under Emergency Conservation Work (mainly C. C. C.) is included for the whole period covered, although since about July 1, 1936, this has been financed from funds made available by direct appropriations and consequently not provided under the E. R. A. Acts. Enrollees of this agency are distributed by States as to the residence of the workers and not by location of work projects as is the case for all other data. Revisions have been made in the Bureau of Public Roads data so as to include only direct Works Program employment, omitting credit under alternate plan agreements. 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. Data relating to the latter act do not include funds released for making P. W. A. non-Federal grants under a provision of that act, but do include the appropriation for relief and work relief provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1937. 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., pay rolls, rents, travel expenses, etc., are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of pay rolls 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 I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

Line no.	Agency	Week ending Sept. 28, 1935		Week ending Mar. 28, 1936		Week ending Sept. 26, 1936		Week ending Feb. 20, 1937		Line no.
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Grand total.....	1, 194, 986	100. 0	3, 727, 723	100. 0	3, 417, 235	100. 0	2, 883, 931	100. 0	1
2	Works Progress Administration	456, 013	38. 2	2, 871, 637	77. 0	2, 481, 516	72. 6	2, 147, 178	74. 5	2
3	Emergency Conservation Work.....	556, 717	46. 6	433, 770	11. 7	363, 300	10. 6	397, 250	13. 7	3
4	C. C. C. camps.....	540, 914	45. 3	420, 000	11. 3	351, 000	10. 3	387, 250	13. 4	4
5	Indian reservations.....	11, 422	0. 9	9, 600	0. 3	8, 400	0. 2	7, 075	0. 2	5
6	Territories.....	4, 381	0. 4	4, 170	0. 1	3, 900	0. 1	2, 925	0. 1	6
7	Other agencies.....	182, 256	15. 2	422, 316	11. 3	572, 419	16. 8	339, 503	11. 8	7
8	Department of Agriculture.....	127, 183	10. 6	145, 020	3. 9	211, 237	6. 2	78, 755	2. 7	8
9	Agricultural Economics.....					3, 974	0. 1	2, 005	0. 1	9
10	Agricultural Engineering.....			12	(1)					10
11	Animal Industry.....	307	(1)	1, 456	(1)	1, 778	0. 1	677	(1)	11
12	Biological Survey.....			536	(1)	2, 678	0. 1	1, 239	(1)	12
13	Dairy Industry.....	18	(1)							13
14	Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	18, 856	1. 6	14, 378	0. 4	24, 363	0. 7	13, 477	0. 5	14
15	Extension Service.....			11	(1)					15
16	Forest Service.....	18, 055	1. 5	14, 446	0. 4	24, 387	0. 7	21, 664	0. 8	16
17	Home Economics.....					1, 938	0. 1	1, 264	(1)	17
18	Plant Industry.....	10	(1)	72	(1)	36	(1)			18
19	Public Roads ¹	76, 579	6. 4	83, 825	2. 3	127, 933	3. 7	31, 546	1. 1	19
20	Soil Conservation Service.....	13, 358	1. 1	30, 266	0. 8	24, 106	0. 7	6, 883	0. 2	20
21	Weather Bureau.....			18	(1)	44	(1)			21
22	Alley Dwelling Authority.....			4	(1)	12	(1)	43	(1)	22
23	Department of Commerce.....	50	(1)	16, 111	0. 4	3, 975	0. 1	3, 343	0. 1	23
24	Census.....	50	(1)	15, 771	0. 4	3, 916	0. 1	3, 310	0. 1	24
25	Fisheries.....			295	(1)	22	(1)	19	(1)	25
26	Lighthouses.....			23	(1)	37	(1)			26
27	Standards.....			22	(1)			14	(1)	27
28	Department of the Interior.....	3, 511	0. 3	40, 444	1. 1	81, 433	2. 4	65, 991	2. 3	28
29	Alaska Road Commission.....	247	(1)	35	(1)					29
30	Bituminous Coal Commission.....			12	(1)	19	(1)			30
31	Office of Education.....			563	(1)	1, 975	0. 1	1, 111	0. 1	31
32	Geological Survey.....			24	(1)	137	(1)	56	(1)	32
33	Office of Indian Affairs.....					1, 007	(1)	101	(1)	33
34	National Park Service.....			26	(1)	15, 214	0. 4	15, 170	0. 5	34
35	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....			31, 766	0. 9	51, 739	1. 5	43, 297	1. 5	35
36	Reclamation.....	3, 264	0. 3	7, 377	0. 2	10, 587	0. 3	5, 215	0. 2	36
37	St. Elizabeths Hospital.....			22	(1)					37
38	Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....			619	(1)	755	(1)	1, 041	(1)	38
39	Department of Labor.....	34	(1)	925	(1)	3, 681	0. 1	496	(1)	39
40	United States Employment Service.....	34	(1)	737	(1)	440	(1)	5	(1)	40
41	Immigration and Naturalization.....			188	(1)	140	(1)			41
42	Labor Statistics.....					3, 101	0. 1	491	(1)	42
43	Library of Congress.....			275	(1)	197	(1)	206	(1)	43
44	Department of the Navy—Yards and Docks.....	11, 349	1. 0	15, 049	0. 4	16, 579	0. 5	13, 428	0. 5	44
45										45
46	Public Works Administration.....	745	0. 1	77, 464	2. 1	161, 173	4. 7	100, 693	3. 5	46
47	Housing Division.....	237	(1)	3, 040	0. 1	9, 357	0. 3	14, 052	0. 5	47
48	Non-Federal Division.....	508	0. 1	74, 424	2. 0	151, 816	4. 4	86, 641	3. 0	48
49	Resettlement Administration ²	4, 096	0. 3	59, 950	1. 6	48, 505	1. 5	44, 873	1. 5	49
50	Rural Electrification Administration.....			185	(1)	909	(1)	1, 035	(1)	50
51	Department of the Treasury.....	3, 720	0. 3	9, 685	0. 3	6, 458	0. 2	5, 455	0. 2	51
52	Coast Guard.....	46	(1)	716	(1)	1, 066	(1)	581	(1)	52
53	Internal Revenue.....	3, 311	0. 3	3, 422	0. 1	3, 308	0. 1	2, 924	0. 1	53
54	Procurement Division.....	33	(1)	286	(1)	353	(1)	334	(1)	54
55	Public Health Service.....	48	(1)	4, 009	0. 1	1, 210	0. 1	1, 364	0. 1	55
56	Secretary's Office.....	282	(1)	1, 252	0. 1	521	(1)	252	(1)	56
57	Veterans' Administration.....	285	(1)	1, 277	(1)	400	(1)	149	(1)	57
58	War Department.....	31, 283	2. 6	55, 927	1. 5	37, 859	1. 1	25, 036	0. 9	58
59	Corps of Engineers.....	21, 014	1. 8	41, 370	1. 1	25, 365	0. 7	10, 968	0. 4	59
60	Quartermaster Corps.....	10, 269	0. 8	14, 557	0. 4	12, 494	0. 4	14, 068	0. 5	60

¹ Less than 1/20 of 1 percent.² Data revised. On Federal-aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by F. R. A. funds, qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment through agreements initiated by the Bureau of Public Roads. Employment on these projects, not included in the figures shown, has ranged from a minimum of 12,688 during the week ending Feb. 8, 1936, to a maximum of 77,605 during the week ending Aug. 15, 1936.³ Transferred to the Department of Agriculture on Jan. 1, 1937.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TABLE II.—RELIEF PERSONS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS PROGRAM, BY AGENCIES

SIX-MONTH PERIODS—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

Line no.	Agency	Week ending Sept. 28, 1935		Week ending Mar. 28, 1936		Week ending Sept. 26, 1936		Week ending Feb. 20, 1937		Line no.
		All persons	Relief persons as percent of total	All persons	Relief persons as percent of total	All persons	Relief persons as percent of total	All persons	Relief persons as percent of total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Grand total.....	1,194,986	89.7	3,727,723	90.7	3,417,255	87.9	2,883,931	90.1	1
2	Works Progress Administration.....	456,013	94.9	2,871,637	95.4	2,481,516	94.9	2,147,178	94.9	2
3	Emergency Conservation Work.....	556,717	86.8	433,770	88.2	363,300	87.0	397,250	88.3	3
4	C. C. C. camps.....	540,914	86.7	420,000	88.1	351,000	86.9	387,250	88.3	4
5	Indian reservations.....	11,422	88.6	9,600	89.6	8,400	89.3	7,075	87.6	5
6	Territories.....	4,381	91.8	4,170	91.6	3,900	89.7	2,925	88.9	6
7	Other agencies.....	182,256	82.7	422,316	61.6	572,419	56.6	339,503	61.6	7
8	Department of Agriculture.....	127,183	96.7	145,020	61.1	211,237	60.1	78,755	67.9	8
9	Agricultural Economics.....					3,974	92.7	2,005	98.3	9
10	Agricultural Engineering.....			12	83.3					10
11	Animal Industry.....	307	92.5	1,456	68.7	1,778	83.0	677	94.2	11
12	Biological Survey.....			536	96.6	2,678	97.5	1,239	93.0	12
13	Dairy Industry.....	18	88.9							13
14	Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	18,856	94.2	14,378	93.1	24,363	91.9	13,477	93.1	14
15	Extension Service.....			11	100.0					15
16	Forest Service.....	18,055	92.7	14,446	87.7	24,387	92.7	21,664	91.7	16
17	Home Economics.....					1,938	86.9	1,264	86.1	17
18	Plant Industry.....	10	90.0	72	97.2	36	100.0			18
19	Public Roads ¹	76,579	(2)	83,825	47.4	127,933	39.7	31,546	31.5	19
20	Soil Conservation Service.....	13,358	84.0	30,266	70.1	24,106	89.3	6,883	92.5	20
21	Weather Bureau.....			18	94.4	44	54.5			21
22	Alley Dwelling Authority.....			4	0.0	12	66.7	43	0.0	22
23	Department of Commerce.....	50	100.0	16,111	69.3	3,975	91.5	3,343	92.2	23
24	Census.....	50	100.0	15,771	68.9	3,916	92.4	3,310	92.6	24
25	Fisheries.....			295	95.3	22	95.5	19	89.5	25
26	Lighthouses.....			23	100.0					26
27	Standards.....			22	0.0	37	0.0	14	0.0	27
28	Department of the Interior.....	3,511	5.4	40,444	79.3	81,433	81.1	65,991	85.1	28
29	Alaska Road Commission.....	247	76.1	35	45.7					29
30	Bituminous Coal Commission.....			12	0.0	19	0.0			30
31	Office of Education.....			563	84.9	1,975	91.2	1,111	87.7	31
32	Geological Survey.....			24	100.0	137	84.7	56	87.5	32
33	Office of Indian Affairs.....					1,007	85.5	101	77.2	33
34	National Park Service.....			26	26.9	15,214	88.7	15,170	89.2	34
35	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....			31,766	94.0	51,739	92.1	43,297	91.2	35
36	Reclamation.....	3,264	0.0	7,377	14.2	10,587	13.3	5,215	19.7	36
37	St. Elizabeths Hospital.....			22	100.0					37
38	Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....			619	97.6	755	95.6	1,041	97.4	38
39	Department of Labor.....	34	97.1	925	73.9	3,681	88.8	496	91.7	39
40	United States Employment Service.....	34	97.1	737	70.0	440	72.3	5	100.0	40
41	Immigration and Naturalization.....			188	89.4	140	84.3			41
42	Labor Statistics.....					3,101	91.4	491	91.6	42
43	Library of Congress.....			275	90.9	197	89.3	206	91.3	43
44	Department of the Navy—Yards and Docks.....	11,349	94.0	15,049	89.2	16,579	92.3	13,428	91.6	44
45	Public Works Administration.....	745	59.5	77,464	36.5	161,173	24.0	100,693	19.4	45
46	Housing Division.....	237	59.1	3,040	46.9	9,357	31.1	14,052	17.4	46
47	Non-Federal Division.....	508	59.6	74,424	36.0	151,816	23.6	86,641	19.7	47
48	Resettlement Administration ²	4,096	48.2	59,950	50.8	48,506	80.3	44,873	85.3	48
49	Rural Electrification Administration.....			185	58.4	909	29.6	1,035	26.5	49
50	Department of the Treasury.....	3,720	93.5	9,685	88.9	6,458	85.6	5,455	86.7	50
51	Coast Guard.....	46	87.0	716	68.6	1,066	55.0	581	32.4	51
52	Internal Revenue.....	3,311	94.4	3,422	93.2	3,308	92.3	2,924	93.1	52
53	Procurement Division.....	33	69.7	286	80.4	353	80.7	334	88.6	53
54	Public Health Service.....	48	29.2	4,009	88.5	1,210	93.3	1,364	94.2	54
55	Secretary's Office.....	582	97.9	1,252	91.9	521	90.8	252	95.6	55
56	Veterans' Administration.....	285	94.7	1,277	90.9	400	88.3	149	96.6	56
57	War Department.....	31,283	77.7	55,927	81.5	37,859	73.7	25,036	82.0	57
58	Corps of Engineers.....	21,014	69.3	41,370	80.5	25,365	67.4	10,968	69.2	58
59	Quartermaster Corps.....	10,269	94.7	14,557	84.5	12,494	86.6	14,068	92.0	59

¹ Data revised. On Federal-aid and State highway projects, which are not financed by E. R. A. funds, qualified workers certified as in need of relief are given preference in employment through agreements initiated by the Bureau of Public Roads. Total employment on these projects during the indicated weeks, not included in the figures shown, was as follows: Sept. 28, 1935, 16,010, percentage of relief persons not available; Mar. 28, 1936, 26,386, 31 percent relief persons; Sept. 26, 1936, 77,291, 23 percent relief persons; Feb. 20, 1937, 20,279, 16 percent relief persons.

² Not available.

³ Transferred to the Department of Agriculture on Jan. 1, 1937.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

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TABLE III.—EMPLOYMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

Line no.	State	Number of persons employed during week ending Sept. 28, 1935				Number of persons employed during week ending Dec. 28, 1935				Line no.
		Total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies	Total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Grand total.....	1, 104, 086	456, 013	556, 717	182, 256	3, 496, 342	2, 740, 070	518, 928	237, 344	1
2	Total distributed by States.....	1, 104, 682	456, 013	552, 333	96, 336	3, 463, 700	2, 740, 070	514, 499	209, 131	2
3	Alabama.....	35, 201	24, 098	9, 645	1, 458	62, 497	48, 821	8, 356	5, 320	3
4	Arizona.....	7, 553	.....	6, 159	1, 394	22, 465	11, 672	5, 569	5, 224	4
5	Arkansas.....	30, 732	17, 281	12, 317	1, 154	57, 146	41, 775	10, 868	4, 503	5
6	California.....	28, 624	.....	21, 039	7, 885	158, 239	125, 787	17, 596	14, 856	6
7	Colorado.....	9, 659	565	6, 180	2, 914	49, 501	40, 365	5, 219	3, 917	7
8	Connecticut.....	9, 533	2, 193	6, 521	819	34, 915	27, 466	5, 888	1, 561	8
9	Delaware.....	1, 101	328	677	96	4, 353	2, 996	679	678	9
10	District of Columbia.....	7, 551	3, 989	2, 853	709	11, 070	6, 915	2, 776	1, 379	10
11	Florida.....	31, 469	16, 053	12, 296	4, 120	54, 717	35, 428	10, 482	8, 807	11
12	Georgia.....	38, 085	19, 600	16, 215	2, 270	71, 679	53, 434	13, 364	4, 881	12
13	Idaho.....	9, 053	364	4, 772	3, 917	17, 166	10, 645	3, 711	2, 810	13
14	Illinois.....	36, 659	7, 264	27, 232	2, 163	204, 262	172, 880	26, 059	5, 323	14
15	Indiana.....	68, 686	57, 169	11, 220	297	91, 137	80, 279	9, 165	1, 693	15
16	Iowa.....	9, 664	.....	8, 793	871	37, 620	26, 372	7, 912	3, 336	16
17	Kansas.....	9, 392	926	7, 704	762	53, 460	42, 680	7, 557	3, 213	17
18	Kentucky.....	23, 957	5, 439	18, 009	509	81, 288	60, 685	18, 759	1, 844	18
19	Louisiana.....	10, 855	919	9, 180	756	62, 298	50, 722	8, 421	3, 155	19
20	Maine.....	6, 331	.....	3, 500	2, 831	20, 502	10, 054	3, 657	6, 791	20
21	Maryland.....	5, 244	22	4, 315	907	27, 788	18, 568	6, 018	3, 202	21
22	Massachusetts.....	19, 407	.....	17, 359	2, 048	135, 159	113, 968	16, 163	5, 023	22
23	Michigan.....	31, 587	12, 115	17, 914	1, 558	114, 652	90, 463	18, 037	6, 152	23
24	Minnesota.....	22, 504	7, 746	13, 122	1, 636	73, 720	57, 600	12, 637	3, 483	24
25	Mississippi.....	14, 373	1, 000	12, 915	463	46, 452	32, 149	11, 947	2, 356	25
26	Missouri.....	22, 038	1, 254	18, 996	1, 788	107, 810	82, 422	17, 020	8, 368	26
27	Montana.....	9, 334	.....	4, 763	4, 571	22, 209	14, 114	3, 807	4, 288	27
28	Nebraska.....	7, 533	790	6, 203	590	27, 484	20, 461	5, 109	1, 914	28
29	Nevada.....	1, 017	.....	812	205	4, 630	2, 385	1, 086	1, 159	29
30	New Hampshire.....	3, 974	1, 386	1, 795	793	10, 698	7, 081	2, 252	1, 365	30
31	New Jersey.....	23, 025	9, 467	14, 376	4, 182	111, 301	92, 457	13, 565	5, 279	31
32	New Mexico.....	9, 321	998	6, 684	1, 639	23, 154	11, 291	5, 890	5, 973	32
33	New York City.....	188, 188	169, 204	15, 273	2, 511	257, 145	240, 208	12, 506	4, 431	33
34	New York (excluding New York City).....	22, 195	3, 011	15, 273	3, 911	161, 365	141, 722	14, 584	5, 059	34
35	North Carolina.....	17, 225	770	14, 222	2, 233	55, 061	38, 298	12, 027	4, 736	35
36	North Dakota.....	6, 013	17	5, 926	70	18, 675	11, 674	6, 003	998	36
37	Ohio.....	53, 353	29, 925	21, 983	1, 445	201, 499	173, 170	23, 808	4, 521	37
38	Oklahoma.....	30, 109	12, 627	16, 940	542	107, 656	86, 962	15, 745	4, 949	38
39	Oregon.....	8, 492	460	5, 985	2, 047	27, 940	20, 067	5, 763	2, 110	39
40	Pennsylvania.....	58, 683	20, 370	32, 773	5, 540	273, 795	232, 375	32, 416	9, 004	40
41	Rhode Island.....	4, 992	1, 958	2, 812	222	19, 719	16, 348	3, 000	371	41
42	South Carolina.....	16, 348	2, 209	10, 744	3, 395	46, 471	32, 530	9, 597	4, 344	42
43	South Dakota.....	6, 313	.....	5, 743	570	22, 479	16, 060	5, 085	1, 334	43
44	Tennessee.....	22, 151	6, 373	14, 182	1, 596	62, 283	45, 390	11, 790	5, 103	44
45	Texas.....	34, 102	1, 948	29, 468	2, 686	122, 542	83, 608	27, 536	11, 398	45
46	Utah.....	6, 101	639	4, 472	990	20, 209	14, 997	3, 839	1, 373	46
47	Vermont.....	5, 749	2, 564	2, 559	626	8, 509	4, 927	2, 448	1, 134	47
48	Virginia.....	15, 562	1, 520	11, 706	2, 336	58, 117	39, 948	12, 657	5, 512	48
49	Washington.....	18, 299	706	11, 000	6, 593	48, 925	32, 205	8, 545	8, 175	49
50	West Virginia.....	16, 772	3, 717	11, 636	1, 419	64, 542	51, 445	10, 838	2, 259	50
51	Wisconsin.....	22, 763	6, 452	14, 273	2, 038	79, 542	61, 021	15, 169	3, 412	51
52	Wyoming.....	3, 635	1, 577	1, 797	261	7, 854	5, 180	1, 624	1, 050	52
53	Total distributed by Territories.....	5, 134	.....	4, 381	753	20, 409	.....	4, 429	15, 980	53
54	Alaska.....	499	.....	241	258	710	.....	352	358	54
55	Hawaii.....	1, 851	.....	1, 356	495	2, 815	.....	1, 535	1, 280	55
56	Panama Canal Zone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
57	Puerto Rico.....	2, 581	.....	2, 581	.....	16, 651	.....	2, 309	14, 342	57
58	Virgin Islands.....	203	.....	203	.....	233	.....	233	.....	58
59	Not distributed by States or Territories.....	85, 170	.....	3	85, 167	12, 233	.....	.....	12, 233	59

(Continued on next page)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TABLE III.—EMPLOYMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES—Continued

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

Line no.	State	Number of persons employed during week ending March 28, 1936				Number of persons employed during week ending June 27, 1936				Line no.
		Total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies	Total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies	
	(:)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Grand total.....	3,727,723	2,871,637	433,770	422,316	3,236,621	2,255,898	381,140	599,583	1
2	Total distributed by States.....	3,675,689	2,871,637	429,600	374,452	3,180,596	2,255,898	377,340	547,358	2
3	Alabama.....	61,330	39,977	7,231	14,122	58,613	32,398	7,415	16,800	3
4	Arizona.....	22,542	11,439	5,280	5,823	19,430	9,332	4,038	6,060	4
5	Arkansas.....	53,914	35,277	9,323	9,314	49,074	29,945	8,549	10,580	5
6	California.....	185,153	142,584	13,925	28,644	161,328	110,548	12,540	38,240	6
7	Colorado.....	47,628	39,033	4,392	4,203	37,633	28,328	4,679	4,626	7
8	Connecticut.....	34,861	27,810	4,749	2,302	33,034	22,508	3,966	6,560	8
9	Delaware.....	5,348	3,071	572	1,705	4,801	2,344	671	1,786	9
10	District of Columbia.....	13,586	8,983	2,559	2,044	12,001	7,546	2,150	2,305	10
11	Florida.....	57,494	32,514	8,041	16,939	48,695	27,124	8,079	13,492	11
12	Georgia.....	68,049	44,142	11,367	12,540	54,996	33,881	11,232	9,883	12
13	Idaho.....	18,546	12,634	3,126	2,786	17,954	6,380	2,525	9,049	13
14	Illinois.....	235,334	199,823	22,140	13,371	200,648	155,680	17,882	27,086	14
15	Indiana.....	97,938	84,715	7,586	5,637	87,281	68,287	6,674	12,320	15
16	Iowa.....	40,467	30,760	6,749	2,958	33,388	19,408	5,245	8,735	16
17	Kansas.....	60,314	45,076	6,784	8,454	44,497	30,402	5,599	8,496	17
18	Kentucky.....	82,407	62,134	15,843	4,430	65,884	45,911	10,706	9,267	18
19	Louisiana.....	62,711	50,508	7,205	4,968	47,776	36,510	6,873	4,393	19
20	Maine.....	18,395	9,913	3,179	5,303	17,156	7,971	2,251	6,934	20
21	Maryland.....	28,197	18,375	4,240	5,582	28,085	14,606	3,923	9,556	21
22	Massachusetts.....	141,283	120,372	12,970	7,941	128,343	104,557	12,407	11,379	22
23	Michigan.....	121,859	98,534	15,253	8,072	102,791	75,771	12,229	14,791	23
24	Minnesota.....	76,527	60,689	11,030	4,808	68,419	44,805	9,450	14,164	24
25	Mississippi.....	56,246	37,854	10,215	8,177	48,083	28,651	10,017	11,415	25
26	Missouri.....	112,774	87,727	14,726	10,321	94,058	66,602	13,129	14,327	26
27	Montana.....	29,400	19,861	3,221	6,318	19,782	10,489	2,767	6,536	27
28	Nebraska.....	31,121	21,497	4,637	4,987	27,048	14,512	3,926	8,610	28
29	Nevada.....	5,536	2,525	1,154	1,857	4,568	2,188	856	1,524	29
30	New Hampshire.....	12,854	9,557	1,819	1,478	11,977	7,607	1,653	2,717	30
31	New Jersey.....	110,492	92,136	10,709	7,647	98,794	79,811	10,816	8,167	31
32	New Mexico.....	23,615	10,274	5,176	8,165	21,684	7,899	5,193	8,592	32
33	New York City.....	254,805	236,723	9,792	8,290	225,929	205,490	9,705	10,734	33
34	New York (excluding New York City).....	149,127	127,389	11,770	9,968	134,494	101,698	11,580	21,216	34
35	North Carolina.....	62,884	40,034	9,839	13,011	50,251	27,984	8,515	13,752	35
36	North Dakota.....	19,045	11,997	5,352	1,696	19,897	8,399	4,524	6,974	36
37	Ohio.....	214,984	186,358	19,245	9,381	184,060	152,850	15,126	16,084	37
38	Oklahoma.....	92,075	69,669	13,474	8,932	80,411	55,596	14,662	10,153	38
39	Oregon.....	29,946	19,972	4,898	5,076	26,490	14,469	3,740	8,271	39
40	Pennsylvania.....	323,355	287,847	26,009	9,499	277,748	235,047	19,998	22,703	40
41	Rhode Island.....	18,870	14,642	2,519	1,709	16,560	10,888	2,359	3,313	41
42	South Carolina.....	51,257	30,439	8,203	12,615	45,737	25,470	7,728	12,539	42
43	South Dakota.....	20,923	14,779	4,179	1,965	19,184	9,400	3,593	6,191	43
44	Tennessee.....	63,246	44,671	10,100	8,475	59,268	36,505	8,800	13,963	44
45	Texas.....	150,410	103,252	22,348	24,810	135,603	79,385	20,477	35,741	45
46	Utah.....	17,038	12,170	3,194	1,674	16,012	10,080	2,499	3,433	46
47	Vermont.....	10,446	6,697	2,131	1,618	9,633	4,400	1,777	3,456	47
48	Virginia.....	57,673	34,581	10,987	12,105	50,987	27,180	9,657	14,150	48
49	Washington.....	64,000	46,114	6,673	11,213	44,389	25,948	5,737	12,704	49
50	West Virginia.....	68,582	56,433	9,118	3,031	55,916	43,457	7,207	5,252	50
51	Wisconsin.....	82,548	63,179	13,113	6,256	74,123	48,862	10,764	14,497	51
52	Wyoming.....	8,554	4,897	1,455	2,202	8,083	2,789	1,452	3,842	52
53	Total distributed by Territories.....	40,010	.....	4,170	35,840	43,067	.....	3,800	39,267	53
54	Alaska.....	677	.....	382	295	521	.....	218	303	54
55	Hawaii.....	4,226	.....	1,744	2,482	3,201	.....	1,261	1,940	55
56	Panama Canal Zone.....	480	.....	.....	480	260	.....	.....	260	56
57	Puerto Rico.....	33,635	.....	1,781	31,854	37,955	.....	2,069	35,886	57
58	Virgin Islands.....	992	293	729	1,130	222	908	58
59	Not distributed by States or Territories.....	12,024	12,024	12,958	12,958	59

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TABLE III.—EMPLOYMENT ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, AND PROJECTS OF OTHER AGENCIES, BY STATES—Concluded

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1935 TO FEBRUARY 1937

Line no.	State	Number of persons employed during week ending Sept. 26, 1936				Number of persons employed during week ending Dec. 26, 1936				Number of persons employed during week ending Feb. 20, 1937				Line no.
		Total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies	Total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies	Total	W. P. A.	Emergency Conservation Work	Other agencies	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	Grand total.....	3,417,232	2,481,516	363,300	572,416	2,967,682	2,192,409	376,710	418,563	2,883,931	2,147,178	397,250	339,503	1
2	Total distributed by States.....	3,346,042	2,476,966	359,400	569,676	2,925,763	2,187,976	373,430	364,357	2,828,381	2,143,052	394,325	291,004	2
3	Alabama.....	53,568	31,197	7,980	14,391	46,481	29,959	7,747	8,775	44,433	27,879	8,553	8,001	3
4	Arizona.....	17,666	9,408	3,683	4,575	14,709	7,959	3,243	3,507	14,708	7,837	3,418	3,453	4
5	Arkansas.....	49,384	31,279	8,646	9,459	49,997	29,787	11,320	8,890	49,480	31,647	10,952	6,881	5
6	California.....	152,855	105,594	10,675	36,586	145,049	105,515	10,299	29,235	140,339	105,996	10,963	23,350	6
7	Colorado.....	37,428	28,641	3,681	5,106	29,491	20,018	3,674	5,799	33,118	24,577	4,508	4,033	7
8	Connecticut.....	29,389	19,944	3,731	5,714	24,220	17,672	3,188	3,360	24,536	8,471	3,320	2,745	8
9	Delaware.....	3,255	2,006	554	695	3,386	2,137	529	720	3,094	2,151	574	369	9
10	District of Columbia.....	12,735	7,280	2,192	3,283	10,574	6,766	2,231	1,577	11,635	6,516	2,468	2,851	10
11	Florida.....	44,632	27,592	8,155	8,885	40,849	25,459	6,709	8,681	39,235	23,641	6,757	8,837	11
12	Georgia.....	58,311	36,344	12,122	9,845	56,260	33,121	12,535	10,604	51,662	32,447	12,718	6,497	12
13	Idaho.....	12,753	5,956	2,271	4,526	12,298	6,875	2,469	2,954	12,702	7,710	2,643	2,349	13
14	Illinois.....	207,339	167,937	17,926	21,476	190,436	158,749	17,749	13,938	181,349	150,560	19,339	11,450	14
15	Indiana.....	84,678	67,467	6,143	11,068	77,352	64,735	6,801	5,816	75,381	63,732	7,570	4,079	15
16	Iowa.....	40,742	28,472	4,907	7,363	30,861	21,420	5,544	3,897	34,119	25,686	6,311	2,122	16
17	Kansas.....	59,998	47,899	4,987	7,112	50,921	40,301	5,596	5,024	47,907	38,611	5,975	3,321	17
18	Kentucky.....	75,096	54,539	11,106	9,449	70,904	49,987	13,384	7,533	68,709	50,388	13,502	4,819	18
19	Louisiana.....	47,000	34,698	7,360	4,942	42,121	31,880	7,094	3,147	45,412	34,965	7,484	2,963	19
20	Maine.....	13,780	7,468	2,011	4,301	12,831	7,448	2,038	3,345	12,956	7,528	2,491	2,937	20
21	Maryland.....	26,253	13,404	3,478	9,371	24,304	12,430	3,704	8,170	23,542	13,521	3,644	6,377	21
22	Massachusetts.....	122,203	100,026	11,582	10,595	117,920	97,145	11,462	9,313	110,939	91,473	12,572	6,894	22
23	Michigan.....	99,938	77,346	11,160	11,432	84,654	67,223	10,314	7,117	82,948	65,872	11,001	6,075	23
24	Minnesota.....	76,002	53,740	9,686	12,576	63,077	45,179	12,095	5,803	64,517	46,190	13,388	4,937	24
25	Mississippi.....	50,801	27,708	10,249	12,844	46,278	25,276	9,414	11,518	42,774	23,848	9,728	9,198	25
26	Missouri.....	125,046	95,637	12,441	16,968	96,097	70,356	15,722	12,019	106,174	82,936	15,299	7,939	26
27	Montana.....	30,543	20,791	3,386	6,366	17,533	9,239	3,394	4,900	20,651	12,494	3,551	4,606	27
28	Nebraska.....	34,428	24,981	3,844	5,603	26,143	19,253	4,077	2,813	29,812	23,443	4,737	1,632	28
29	Nevada.....	3,474	1,678	730	1,066	3,681	2,053	770	856	3,809	2,388	795	626	29
30	New Hampshire.....	12,932	9,276	1,481	2,175	12,003	8,761	1,447	1,795	11,225	7,843	1,486	1,896	30
31	New Jersey.....	99,720	78,899	8,737	12,084	95,235	75,474	8,645	11,116	93,219	73,908	10,155	9,156	31
32	New Mexico.....	18,568	9,934	4,381	4,253	15,359	8,191	4,269	2,899	15,834	8,182	4,504	3,148	32
33	New York City.....	221,347	199,918	9,135	12,294	212,886	193,984	7,817	11,065	203,872	184,753	8,466	10,653	33
34	New York (excluding New York City).....	139,640	101,922	10,935	26,783	115,919	88,654	9,613	17,652	99,589	75,998	10,203	13,388	34
35	North Carolina.....	47,439	29,280	8,816	9,343	42,948	28,412	9,072	5,464	42,488	27,159	9,620	5,709	35
36	North Dakota.....	58,260	42,708	5,252	10,300	28,353	17,997	6,598	3,758	25,928	17,463	6,822	1,643	36
37	Ohio.....	181,592	148,406	14,779	18,407	158,254	133,593	13,807	10,854	151,415	128,260	14,638	8,517	37
38	Oklahoma.....	103,578	82,093	11,828	9,657	82,272	58,118	16,292	7,862	69,487	45,411	16,448	7,628	38
39	Oregon.....	23,041	13,448	3,386	6,207	21,717	13,908	3,403	4,406	22,314	15,696	3,625	2,993	39
40	Pennsylvania.....	292,990	249,437	17,719	25,834	263,142	229,378	14,361	19,403	253,048	221,283	14,963	16,802	40
41	Rhode Island.....	15,867	10,577	2,278	3,012	15,306	10,725	2,330	2,251	14,760	10,511	2,478	1,771	41
42	South Carolina.....	44,934	24,920	8,185	11,829	41,196	23,638	8,535	8,823	39,029	22,899	8,910	7,220	42
43	South Dakota.....	65,492	54,110	3,891	7,491	28,018	20,723	4,096	3,199	25,241	19,334	4,092	1,815	43
44	Tennessee.....	56,637	35,175	9,253	12,209	48,694	30,493	9,344	8,857	45,738	28,061	9,836	7,821	44
45	Texas.....	119,565	77,319	17,089	25,157	118,340	78,233	21,811	18,296	113,393	75,622	22,965	14,806	45
46	Utah.....	15,869	9,480	2,468	3,921	13,865	8,875	2,220	2,770	12,220	7,886	2,294	2,040	46
47	Vermont.....	8,654	3,990	1,650	3,014	6,679	3,437	1,676	1,566	6,543	3,943	1,706	894	47
48	Virginia.....	48,813	27,142	8,930	12,741	40,671	24,422	9,265	6,984	40,187	23,059	9,294	7,834	48
49	Washington.....	45,289	27,180	6,572	12,537	42,750	26,910	5,587	10,253	41,132	30,508	6,064	4,560	49
50	West Virginia.....	55,621	42,579	7,129	5,913	53,921	41,383	7,559	4,979	50,094	38,581	8,106	3,407	50
51	Wisconsin.....	89,841	66,062	10,434	13,345	70,371	51,389	11,038	7,944	68,920	51,262	11,686	5,972	51
52	Wyoming.....	11,056	4,099	1,384	5,573	7,437	3,136	1,473	2,828	6,566	2,903	1,673	1,990	52
53	Total distributed by Territories.....	64,120	4,550	3,900	55,670	60,820	4,433	3,280	53,107	55,452	4,126	2,925	48,401	53
54	Alaska.....	312	.....	226	86	346	.....	288	58	398	.....	273	125	54
55	Hawaii.....	7,784	4,550	1,126	2,108	7,607	4,433	1,000	2,174	7,382	4,126	720	2,536	55
56	Panama Canal Zone.....	205	.....	.....	205	89	.....	.....	89	45	.....	.....	45	56
57	Puerto Rico.....	54,398	.....	2,251	52,147	51,608	.....	1,751	49,857	45,978	.....	1,771	44,207	57
58	Virgin Islands.....	1,421	.....	297	1,124	1,170	.....	241	929	1,649	.....	161	1,488	58
59	Not distributed by States or Territories.....	7,070	.....	.....	7,070	1,099	.....	.....	1,099	98	.....	.....	98	59

1 Revised.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TABLE IV.—EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN W. P. A. AND C. C. C., BY STATES

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	State	Grand total	Department of Agriculture							Department of Commerce	Line no.
			Total	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Forest Service	Public Roads	Resettle-ment Admin-istration	Soil Con-servation Service	Other		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Grand total.....	339,503	123,628	13,477	21,664	31,546	44,873	6,883	5,185	3,343	1
2	Total distributed by States.....	291,004	123,057	13,477	21,488	31,151	44,873	6,883	5,185	3,343	2
3	Alabama.....	8,001	4,341	159	199	1,304	2,486	193			3
4	Arizona.....	3,453	2,322	233	1,149	148	537	255			4
5	Arkansas.....	6,881	5,331	85	478	1,249	3,136	333			5
6	California.....	23,350	3,347	211	1,962	752	39	259	124		6
7	Colorado.....	4,033	2,351	90	1,391	206	353	311			7
8	Connecticut.....	2,745	1,361	730	9	236	386				8
9	Delaware.....	369	107			44	63				9
10	District of Columbia.....	2,851	281		40	66			175	14	10
11	Florida.....	8,837	4,485	124	229	1,490	2,578	64			11
12	Georgia.....	6,497	4,010	322	655	1,161	1,546	311	15		12
13	Idaho.....	2,349	2,111	177	1,681	66	163	24			13
14	Illinois.....	11,450	3,889	158	80	694	623	220	2,114		14
15	Indiana.....	4,079	1,767	90	72	552	968	85			15
16	Iowa.....	2,122	730	140	37	339	127	87			16
17	Kansas.....	3,321	1,047		72	810	44	121			17
18	Kentucky.....	4,819	2,728		238	432	1,918	140			18
19	Louisiana.....	2,963	2,627	17	190	1,431	575	219	195		19
20	Maine.....	2,937	1,738	478	23	721	515	1			20
21	Maryland.....	6,377	3,603	10	11	227	2,951	28	376		21
22	Massachusetts.....	6,894	1,029	732	10	287					22
23	Michigan.....	6,075	1,560	222	346	278	677	17			23
24	Minnesota.....	4,937	2,432	249	418	638	844	80	203		24
25	Mississippi.....	9,198	2,693	82	95	1,136	965	410	5		25
26	Missouri.....	7,939	2,172	154	1,039	590	195	159	35	2,266	26
27	Montana.....	4,606	4,029	28	1,355	92	2,384		170		27
28	Nebraska.....	1,632	788	47	114	127	367	14	119		28
29	Nevada.....	626	476		268	208					29
30	New Hampshire.....	1,896	1,135	589	384	162					30
31	New Jersey.....	9,156	4,745	3,477	10	766	480	12			31
32	New Mexico.....	3,148	1,882		976	419	168	319			32
33	New York City.....	10,653									33
34	New York (excluding New York City).....	13,388	3,658	1,506	4	489	1,600	59			34
35	North Carolina.....	5,709	2,913	129	441	1,104	783	400	56	19	35
36	North Dakota.....	1,643	1,017	2	49	170	274		522		36
37	Ohio.....	8,517	4,149	149	76	613	3,119	50	142		37
38	Oklahoma.....	7,628	4,055		237	1,947	1,194	624	53		38
39	Oregon.....	2,993	2,362	30	1,030	208	1,063	19	12		39
40	Pennsylvania.....	16,802	3,977	1,031	472	1,605	818	46	5	1,044	40
41	Rhode Island.....	1,771	202	4			198				41
42	South Carolina.....	7,220	4,095	62	76	1,405	1,730	725	97		42
43	South Dakota.....	1,815	1,182		286	230	508	3	155		43
44	Tennessee.....	7,821	4,301	152	229	1,262	2,658				44
45	Texas.....	14,806	5,970	193	395	3,735	744	531	332		45
46	Utah.....	2,040	1,820		1,464	166	94	96			46
47	Vermont.....	894	643	438	113	92					47
48	Virginia.....	7,834	3,228	502	477	613	1,252	394			48
49	Washington.....	4,560	1,960	47	955	326	386	50	196		49
50	West Virginia.....	3,407	1,542	395	247	311	552	37			50
51	Wisconsin.....	5,972	3,825	193	668	176	2,649	95	44		51
52	Wyoming.....	1,990	1,041	40	718	68	123	52	40		52
53	Total distributed by Territories.....	48,401	571		176	395					53
54	Alaska.....	125	120		120						54
55	Hawaii.....	2,536	395			395					55
56	Panama Canal Zone.....	45									56
57	Puerto Rico.....	44,207	56		56						57
58	Virgin Islands.....	1,488									58
59	Not distributed by States or Territories.....	98									59

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TABLE IV.—EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN W. P. A. AND C. C. C., BY STATES—Continued

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	State	Department of the Interior					Department of Labor	Department of the Navy	Public Works Administration			Line no.
		Total	Office of Education	Reclamation	National Park Service	Other			Total	Housing Division	Non-Federal Division	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	Grand total.....	65,991	1,111	5,215	15,170	44,495	496	13,428	100,693	14,052	86,641	1
2	Total distributed by States.....	21,552	1,108	5,117	15,170	157	496	13,231	99,229	13,224	86,005	2
3	Alabama.....	409			409				2,648	372	2,276	3
4	Arizona.....	756	4	752					252		252	4
5	Arkansas.....	59	59						1,268		1,268	5
6	California.....	2,859	62	2,097	686	14		2,249	11,344		11,344	6
7	Colorado.....	351	23		328				921		921	7
8	Connecticut.....	20	20					286	977	158	819	8
9	Delaware.....								74		74	9
10	District of Columbia.....	117	117					542	212	195	17	10
11	Florida.....	1	1					599	3,176	448	2,728	11
12	Georgia.....	457	57		400				1,546		1,546	12
13	Idaho.....	116		116					122		122	13
14	Illinois.....	340	28		312		263	364	5,537	1,540	3,997	14
15	Indiana.....	699			699				1,362		1,362	15
16	Iowa.....	412	4		408				367		367	16
17	Kansas.....	2	2						1,518		1,518	17
18	Kentucky.....	241	50		191				1,766	504	1,262	18
19	Louisiana.....							41	165		165	19
20	Maine.....	442			442			168	212		212	20
21	Maryland.....	252			244	8		114	1,611		1,611	21
22	Massachusetts.....	21	15			6	87	824	3,129	1,100	2,029	22
23	Michigan.....	414	14		400			70	2,474		2,474	23
24	Minnesota.....	1,018	76		939	3		21	961	42	919	24
25	Mississippi.....	72	6		66				5,843		5,843	25
26	Missouri.....	1,488	4		1,484				1,561		1,561	26
27	Montana.....	66			66				511		511	27
28	Nebraska.....	368			361	7			280	15	265	28
29	Nevada.....	2				2			148		148	29
30	New Hampshire.....	273	17		256				289		289	30
31	New Jersey.....	5	5					696	2,371	309	2,062	31
32	New Mexico.....	855		773	82				403		403	32
33	New York City.....	38	38					1,523	8,125	2,527	5,598	33
34	New York (excluding New York City).....	1,028	18		1,010		106	39	6,682	1,076	5,606	34
35	North Carolina.....	1,257	91		1,166				1,225		1,225	35
36	North Dakota.....	376	1		360	15			208		208	36
37	Ohio.....	46	46						3,640	1,363	2,277	37
38	Oklahoma.....	714	30		647	37			2,174	569	1,605	38
39	Oregon.....	129	37	51	29	12			469		469	39
40	Pennsylvania.....	1,267	53		1,214			1,879	6,705	448	6,257	40
41	Rhode Island.....	156			156			196	1,116		1,116	41
42	South Carolina.....	451			451			1,262	1,343	851	492	42
43	South Dakota.....	387			377	10			235		235	43
44	Tennessee.....	678	46		632				2,799	1,082	1,717	44
45	Texas.....	301	32	269			40		6,474	305	6,169	45
46	Utah.....	89	22		67				101		101	46
47	Vermont.....	7	6			1			132		132	47
48	Virginia.....	910			869	41		1,615	1,386		1,386	48
49	Washington.....	440	55	384		1		698	1,063		1,063	49
50	West Virginia.....	255	22		233			45	468		468	50
51	Wisconsin.....	47	47						1,748	320	1,428	51
52	Wyoming.....	861		675	186				88		88	52
53	Total distributed by Territories.....	44,341	3			44,338		197	1,464	828	636	53
54	Alaska.....								5		5	54
55	Hawaii.....	3	3					197	164		164	55
56	Panama Canal Zone.....											56
57	Puerto Rico.....	43,297				43,297			854	541	313	57
58	Virgin Islands.....	1,041				1,041			441	287	154	58
59	Not distributed by States or Territories.....	98		98								59

¹ Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.
² Temporary Government of the Virgin Islands.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE IV.—EMPLOYMENT ON WORK PROJECTS OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN W. P. A. AND C. C. C., BY STATES—Concluded

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	State	Rural Electrification Administration	Department of the Treasury			Veterans' Administration	War Department			Other	Line no.
			Total	Internal Revenue	Other		Total	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Grand total.....	1,035	5,455	2,924	2,531	149	25,036	10,968	14,068	249	1
2	Total distributed by States.....	1,035	5,449	2,924	2,525	149	23,214	10,968	12,246	249	2
3	Alabama.....	19	9	8	1		575	41	534		3
4	Arizona.....		1		1		122		122		4
5	Arkansas.....		7	7			216	2	214		5
6	California.....		484	247	237		3,067	2,052	1,015		6
7	Colorado.....		16	11	5		394	35	359		7
8	Connecticut.....		25	15	10		76	76			8
9	Delaware.....		19	4	15		169	74	95		9
10	District of Columbia.....		82	26	56		1,560	162	1,398	43	10
11	Florida.....	97	124	37	87		355	275	80		11
12	Georgia.....	114	21	19	2	9	340		340		12
13	Idaho.....										13
14	Illinois.....		207	201	6		850	406	444		14
15	Indiana.....	113	25	22	3		113	51	62		15
16	Iowa.....	105	13	7	6		495	372	123		16
17	Kansas.....		13	13			741		741		17
18	Kentucky.....		16	15	1		68	8	60		18
19	Louisiana.....		53	46	7		77		77		19
20	Maine.....						377	304	73		20
21	Maryland.....		437	96	341		360	99	261		21
22	Massachusetts.....		105	71	34		1,699	1,647	52		22
23	Michigan.....		1,532	157	1,375		25		25		23
24	Minnesota.....	85	85	82	3	37	298	151	147		24
25	Mississippi.....						590	590			25
26	Missouri.....		174	173	1		278	215	63		26
27	Montana.....										27
28	Nebraska.....	87	9	9			100	50	50		28
29	Nevada.....										29
30	New Hampshire.....		3	2	1		196	196			30
31	New Jersey.....		170	133	37		1,169		1,169		31
32	New Mexico.....		8		8						32
33	New York City.....		753	589	164		8		8	206	33
34	New York (excluding New York City).....		105	80	25		1,770	643	1,127		34
35	North Carolina.....	49	10	2	8	88	148		148		35
36	North Dakota.....						42	23	19		36
37	Ohio.....	90	270	256	14		316	165	151		37
38	Oklahoma.....		23	23		15	647	263	384		38
39	Oregon.....		7	6	1		26		26		39
40	Pennsylvania.....	18	361	351	10		1,551	1,418	133		40
41	Rhode Island.....		7	7			94	45	49		41
42	South Carolina.....	69									42
43	South Dakota.....						11	11			43
44	Tennessee.....		18	18			25	25			44
45	Texas.....	50	62	50	12		1,909	148	1,761		45
46	Utah.....		2	2			28		28		46
47	Vermont.....		1		1		111	111			47
48	Virginia.....	26	37	4	33		632		632		48
49	Washington.....		68	51	17		331	55	276		49
50	West Virginia.....						1,097	1,097			50
51	Wisconsin.....	107	87	84	3		158	158			51
52	Wyoming.....										52
53	Total distributed by Territories.....		6		6		1,822		1,822		53
54	Alaska.....										54
55	Hawaii.....						1,777		1,777		55
56	Panama Canal Zone.....						45		45		56
57	Puerto Rico.....										57
58	Virgin Islands.....		6		6						58
59	Not distributed by States or Territories.....										59

¹ Alley Dwelling Authority.⁴ Library of Congress.

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING AID AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER N. Y. A. PROGRAMS, BY STATES

DECEMBER 1936

[Subject to revision]

Line no.	State	Student aid				Work projects				Line no.
		Total	High school	College	Graduate school	Total	Youths		Total adults	
							Male	Female		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	United States	405, 431	265, 135	135, 184	5, 112	177, 495	87, 692	84, 604	5, 199	1
2	Alabama	5, 695	3, 687	1, 994	14	4, 290	1, 363	2, 874	53	2
3	Arizona	1, 770	1, 083	679	8	425	223	190	12	3
4	Arkansas	8, 335	6, 640	1, 695	—	3, 735	1, 746	1, 857	132	4
5	California	15, 585	8, 844	6, 492	249	4, 362	1, 804	2, 398	160	5
6	Colorado	5, 332	3, 858	1, 437	37	1, 672	736	910	26	6
7	Connecticut	2, 644	1, 595	874	175	1, 220	658	481	81	7
8	Delaware	341	196	145	—	133	64	65	4	8
9	District of Columbia	1, 587	426	980	181	365	135	221	9	9
10	Florida	4, 200	3, 125	1, 071	4	2, 357	1, 006	1, 264	85	10
11	Georgia	10, 591	7, 460	3, 067	64	4, 361	1, 102	3, 173	86	11
12	Idaho	2, 168	1, 424	733	11	824	393	393	38	12
13	Illinois	23, 104	14, 624	7, 967	513	8, 386	4, 285	3, 806	293	13
14	Indiana	10, 094	6, 335	3, 648	111	3, 523	2, 068	1, 370	65	14
15	Iowa	7, 501	3, 537	3, 765	199	1, 033	503	507	23	15
16	Kansas	12, 423	8, 459	3, 879	85	4, 647	2, 395	2, 037	215	16
17	Kentucky	11, 842	8, 943	2, 873	26	10, 805	5, 187	5, 259	359	17
18	Louisiana	4, 610	2, 240	2, 335	35	2, 499	1, 036	1, 377	86	18
19	Maine	1, 645	894	747	4	876	401	286	189	19
20	Maryland	3, 426	1, 756	1, 586	84	570	248	303	19	20
21	Massachusetts	10, 346	6, 215	3, 729	402	4, 460	2, 046	2, 241	173	21
22	Michigan	11, 550	9, 680	4, 552	318	5, 689	2, 977	2, 549	163	22
23	Minnesota	10, 351	6, 360	3, 947	44	3, 788	1, 901	1, 776	111	23
24	Mississippi	5, 467	3, 372	2, 094	1	2, 924	1, 035	1, 840	49	24
25	Missouri	13, 594	8, 960	4, 559	75	5, 352	2, 894	2, 259	199	25
26	Montana	3, 943	2, 903	1, 034	6	1, 062	499	530	33	26
27	Nebraska	6, 218	3, 792	2, 397	29	1, 561	790	739	32	27
28	Nevada	274	172	101	1	36	15	19	2	28
29	New Hampshire	1, 273	727	540	6	589	306	264	19	29
30	New Jersey	7, 564	5, 493	2, 062	9	4, 926	2, 787	1, 972	167	30
31	New Mexico	1, 804	1, 388	411	5	1, 444	611	787	46	31
32	New York City	19, 818	11, 854	6, 980	984	8, 196	4, 878	3, 148	170	32
33	New York (excluding New York City)	13, 995	8, 580	5, 249	166	10, 052	5, 622	4, 235	195	33
34	North Carolina	7, 365	3, 590	3, 717	58	2, 851	913	1, 839	99	34
35	North Dakota	5, 865	4, 441	1, 414	10	2, 848	1, 248	1, 560	40	35
36	Ohio	18, 771	12, 185	6, 356	230	8, 036	4, 647	3, 183	206	36
37	Oklahoma	19, 845	14, 784	5, 005	56	8, 641	4, 743	3, 667	231	37
38	Oregon	2, 962	1, 483	1, 463	16	602	313	283	6	38
39	Pennsylvania	26, 441	19, 399	6, 751	291	13, 650	7, 414	5, 776	460	39
40	Rhode Island	1, 492	826	628	38	523	257	212	54	40
41	South Carolina	8, 609	6, 384	2, 220	5	3, 837	1, 261	2, 416	160	41
42	South Dakota	6, 696	5, 546	1, 146	4	3, 491	1, 867	1, 574	50	42
43	Tennessee	9, 596	6, 576	2, 887	133	4, 661	1, 931	2, 643	87	43
44	Texas	19, 509	12, 244	7, 213	52	7, 783	3, 380	4, 311	92	44
45	Utah	3, 855	1, 982	1, 860	13	581	339	218	24	45
46	Vermont	916	420	490	6	215	115	96	4	46
47	Virginia	5, 696	3, 223	2, 428	45	3, 068	1, 115	1, 860	93	47
48	Washington	5, 956	3, 730	2, 188	38	1, 709	859	819	31	48
49	West Virginia	7, 048	5, 523	1, 512	13	3, 557	2, 774	653	130	49
50	Wisconsin	10, 953	7, 011	3, 706	236	4, 972	2, 666	2, 175	131	50
51	Wyoming	817	456	358	3	308	114	187	7	51
52	Alaska	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	52
53	Hawaii	932	710	203	19	—	—	—	—	53

TABLE VI.—ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES
THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	Agency	Total allocations	Appropriation		Purpose		Line no.
			E. R. A. Act of 1935	E. R. A. Act of 1936	Work projects	Other ¹	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Grand total.....	\$6,296,965,436	\$4,577,253,353	\$1,719,712,083	\$4,804,846,824	\$1,492,118,612	1
2	Department of Agriculture.....	951,363,264	798,593,084	152,770,180	657,642,179	293,721,085	2
3	Agricultural Economics.....	1,678,615		1,678,615	1,678,615		3
4	Agricultural Engineering.....	7,151	7,151		7,151		4
5	Animal Industry.....	1,729,050	1,119,050	610,000	1,729,050		5
6	Biological Survey.....	1,937,190	693,730	1,243,460	1,521,549	415,641	6
7	Dairy Industry.....	3,000	3,000		3,000		7
8	Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	23,182,431	13,804,098	9,378,333	23,182,431		8
9	Extension Service ²	2,004,066	2,004,066		4,066	2,000,000	9
10	Forest Service.....	37,571,271	25,631,625	11,939,646	26,496,271	11,075,000	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.....	509,523,744	499,621,865	9,901,879	500,901,879	8,621,865	13
14	Resettlement Administration.....	336,471,826	226,301,073	110,170,753	75,643,753	260,788,073	14
15	Soil Conservation Service.....	24,999,698	19,432,198	5,567,500	24,999,698		15
16	Weather Bureau.....	19,224	19,224		19,224		16
17	General administrative expenses.....	10,820,506	9,915,511	904,995		10,820,506	17
18	Advisory Committee on Allotments.....	17,128	17,128			17,128	18
19	Alley Dwelling Authority.....	190,194	190,194		190,194		19
20	U. S. Civil Service Commission.....	119,541	119,541			119,541	20
21	Department of Commerce.....	11,431,072	8,872,072	2,559,000	10,796,072	635,000	21
22	Census.....	10,550,948	8,231,948	2,319,000	10,550,948		22
23	Fisheries.....	151,095	151,095		151,095		23
24	Industrial Economics.....	100,000	100,000			100,000	24
25	Lighthouses.....	19,029	19,029		19,029		25
26	Standards.....	75,000	75,000		75,000		26
27	General administrative expenses.....	535,060	295,000	240,000		535,000	27
28	Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.....	182,650	182,650			182,650	28
29	Emergency Conservation Work.....	596,044,951	595,044,951		594,873,700	1,171,251	29
30	Employees' Compensation Commission.....	22,000,000	13,800,000	8,200,000		22,000,000	30
31	Farm Credit Administration.....	17,300,000	17,300,000			17,300,000	31
32	Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	935,005,625	935,005,625			935,005,625	32
33	General Accounting Office.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		10,000,000	33
34	Department of the Interior.....	129,760,090	113,657,661	16,102,429	120,689,491	9,070,599	34
35	Alaska Road Commission.....	671,500	671,500		671,500		35
36	Bituminous Coal Commission.....	70,583	70,583		70,583		36
37	Office of Education.....	2,356,858	1,860,328	496,530	2,356,858		37
38	Geological Survey.....	104,913	104,913		104,913		38
39	Office of Indian Affairs.....	2,128,350	2,128,350		1,645,850	482,500	39
40	National Park Service.....	19,598,602	10,709,073	8,889,529	17,141,954	2,456,648	40
41	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	40,827,795	34,868,395	5,959,400	37,936,780	2,891,015	41
42	Reclamation.....	60,147,000	60,147,000		60,147,000		42
43	St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	9,453	9,453		9,453		43
44	Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....	604,600	604,600		604,600		44
45	General administrative expenses.....	3,240,436	2,483,466	756,970		3,240,436	45

¹ Based on warrants issued by the Treasury.

² Direct relief, rural rehabilitation, land purchase, employees' compensation fund, revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies, and administrative expenses.

³ Includes congressional allocation of \$2,000,000 for wind erosion control.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE VI.—ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936 FOR WORK PROJECTS AND OTHER PURPOSES, BY AGENCIES¹—Concluded

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	Agency	Total allocations	Appropriation		Purpose		Line no.
			E. R. A. Act of 1935	E. R. A. Act of 1936	Work projects	Other ²	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Department of Justice.....	\$1,617,309	\$1,617,309			\$1,617,309	1
2	Department of Labor.....	25,392,712	12,135,212	\$13,257,500	\$2,634,857	22,757,855	2
3	United States Employment Service.....	23,240,401	11,590,401	11,650,000	891,707	22,348,694	3
4	Immigration and Naturalization.....	175,650	175,650		175,650		4
5	Labor Statistics.....	1,567,500		1,567,500	1,567,500		5
6	Secretary's Office.....	200,350	200,350			200,350	6
7	General administrative expenses.....	208,811	168,811	40,000		208,811	7
8	Library of Congress.....	568,000	251,500	316,500	568,000		8
9	National Emergency Council.....	2,511,959	2,511,959			2,511,959	9
10	National Resources Committee.....	1,943,764	1,943,764			1,943,764	10
11	Department of the Navy.....	29,682,176	17,365,176	12,317,000	29,244,561	437,615	11
12	Yards and Docks.....	29,244,561	17,107,561	12,137,000	29,244,561		12
13	General administrative expenses.....	437,615	257,615	180,000		437,615	13
14	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.....	213,541	213,541			213,541	14
15	Public Works Administration.....	429,700,108	429,700,108		429,700,108		15
16	Housing Division.....	107,085,289	107,085,289		107,085,289		16
17	Non-Federal Division.....	322,614,819	322,614,819		322,614,819		17
18	Revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies.....	3,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000	18
19	Rural Electrification Administration.....	15,856,376	15,856,376		14,910,528	945,848	19
20	Department of the Treasury.....	62,512,996	39,341,520	23,171,476	15,562,995	45,950,001	20
21	U. S. Coast Guard.....	4,850,950	4,850,950		4,850,950		21
22	Internal Revenue.....	6,220,564	3,626,588	2,593,976	6,220,564		22
23	Procurement Division.....	635,784	635,784		635,784		23
24	Public Health Service.....	3,594,750	2,721,750	873,000	3,594,750		24
25	Secretary's Office.....	1,260,947	806,447	454,500	1,260,947		25
26	General administrative expenses.....	45,950,001	25,700,001	19,250,000		45,950,001	26
27	Veterans' Administration.....	1,233,120	1,233,120		1,218,120	15,000	27
28	War Department.....	175,597,663	151,556,037	24,041,656	168,859,932	6,737,731	28
29	Corps of Engineers.....	144,194,790	130,533,104	13,661,686	143,708,940	485,850	29
30	Office of Chief of Staff.....	4,500,000	4,500,000			4,500,000	30
31	Quartermaster Corps.....	25,150,992	15,416,384	9,734,608	25,150,992		31
32	General administrative expenses.....	1,751,881	1,106,519	645,362		1,751,881	32
33	Works Progress Administration.....	2,873,721,197	1,411,744,855	1,461,976,342	2,756,956,087	116,765,110	33
34	W. P. A. work projects.....	2,675,033,037	1,301,457,934	1,373,575,103	* 2,672,623,580		34
35	N. Y. A. programs.....	81,923,050	39,921,811	42,001,239	84,332,507		35
36	General administrative expenses.....	116,765,110	70,365,110	46,400,000		116,765,110	36

¹ Based on warrants issued by the Treasury.² Direct relief, rural rehabilitation, land purchase, employees' compensation fund, revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies, and administrative expenses.³ Includes \$3,000,000 made available to the Resettlement Administration for relief in drought areas.

TABLE VII.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES
THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	Agency	E. R. A. Acts of 1935 and 1936 combined					E. R. A. Act of 1936			Line no.
		Allocations (warrants approved)	Obligations		Expenditures		Allocations (warrants approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	
			Amount	Percent of allocations	Amount	Percent of allocations				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Grand total.....	\$6,297,175,118	\$5,934,145,903	94.2	\$5,345,843,009	84.9	\$1,718,904,716	\$1,492,335,385	\$1,330,912,078	1
2	Department of Agriculture.....	950,295,147	852,843,771	89.7	639,556,378	67.3	151,652,063	110,442,680	85,289,329	2
3	Agricultural Economics.....	1,678,615	1,506,008	89.7	1,298,454	77.4	1,678,615	1,506,008	1,298,454	3
4	Agricultural Engineering.....	7,151	7,143	99.9	7,143	99.9				4
5	Animal Industry.....	1,729,050	1,568,386	90.7	1,510,265	87.3	610,000	490,792	440,939	5
6	Biological Survey.....	1,937,190	1,759,562	90.8	1,450,986	74.9	1,243,460	1,066,567	941,827	6
7	Dairy Industry.....	3,000	2,990	99.7	2,990	99.7				7
8	Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	23,182,431	22,373,699	96.5	21,518,807	92.8	9,378,333	8,678,743	7,859,247	8
9	Extension Service ¹	2,004,066	1,954,060	97.5	1,954,060	97.5				9
10	Forest Service.....	37,621,271	36,290,733	96.5	29,817,344	79.3	11,939,646	10,084,822	9,119,653	10
11	Home Economics.....	1,374,999	960,979	69.9	900,331	66.1	1,374,999	960,979	909,331	11
12	Plant Industry.....	40,493	39,770	98.2	39,770	98.2				12
13	Public Roads.....	508,755,627	463,616,066	91.1	307,576,376	60.5	9,133,762	5,969,415	349,554	13
14	Resettlement Administration.....	336,471,826	289,566,834	86.1	242,237,955	72.0	110,170,753	76,415,539	60,169,068	14
15	Soil Conservation Service.....	24,999,698	23,230,229	92.9	21,993,451	88.0	5,567,500	4,318,766	3,872,648	15
16	Weather Bureau.....	19,224	18,794	97.8	18,375	95.6				16
17	General administrative expenses.....	10,470,506	9,948,518	95.0	9,221,071	88.1	554,995	351,049	328,608	17
18	Advisory Committee on Allotments.....	17,127	17,127	100.0	17,127	100.0				18
19	Alley Dwelling Authority.....	190,194	188,199	99.0	82,364	43.3				19
20	U. S. Civil Service Commission.....	120,000	119,541	99.6	119,541	99.6				20
21	Department of Commerce.....	11,431,072	10,861,718	95.0	10,451,174	91.4	2,559,000	2,062,785	1,723,370	21
22	Census.....	10,550,948	10,055,382	95.3	9,713,066	92.1	2,319,000	1,879,162	1,592,450	22
23	Fisheries.....	151,095	147,093	97.4	141,124	93.4				23
24	Industrial Economics.....	100,000	99,915	99.9	97,785	97.8				24
25	Lighthouses.....	19,029	19,029	100.0	19,029	100.0				25
26	Standards.....	75,000	71,041	94.7	67,928	90.6				26
27	General administrative expenses ²	535,000	469,258	87.7	412,242	77.1	210,000	183,623	130,920	27
28	Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.....	182,650	126,103	69.0	119,800	65.6				28
29	Emergency Conservation Work.....	596,044,951	595,623,808	99.9	589,049,125	98.8				29
30	Employees' Compensation Commission.....	22,000,000	5,729,819	26.0	5,661,110	25.7	8,200,000			30
31	Farm Credit Administration.....	17,300,000	16,876,801	97.6	16,876,801	97.6				31
32	Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	935,005,625	934,018,360	99.9	933,404,511	99.8				32
33	General Accounting Office.....	10,000,000	5,249,177	52.5	5,199,698	52.0	5,000,000	286,413	286,413	33
34	Department of the Interior.....	129,518,390	95,704,450	73.9	68,983,697	53.3	16,109,829	9,762,276	7,649,386	34
35	Alaska Road Commission.....	671,500	671,499	100.0	669,759	99.7				35
36	Bituminous Coal Commission.....	70,583	70,512	99.9	70,512	99.9				36
37	Office of Education.....	2,356,858	1,806,646	76.7	1,694,137	71.9	496,530	117,995	71,136	37
38	Geological Survey.....	104,913	91,488	87.2	86,660	82.6				38
39	Office of Indian Affairs.....	1,879,250	1,671,463	88.9	1,614,328	85.9				39
40	National Park Service.....	19,598,602	8,115,189	41.4	5,733,718	29.3	8,889,529	6,553,229	5,320,708	40
41	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	40,835,195	27,412,265	67.1	21,876,533	53.6	5,966,800	2,791,213	2,001,405	41
42	Reclamation.....	60,147,000	53,211,522	88.5	34,738,150	57.8				42
43	St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	9,453	9,396	99.4	9,396	99.4				43
44	Temporary Government of Virgin Islands.....	604,600	369,106	61.0	339,267	56.1				44
45	General administrative expenses.....	3,240,436	2,275,364	70.2	2,151,237	66.4	756,970	299,842	256,137	45

¹ Total allocations on the basis of warrants issued amount to \$6,296,965,436. See Table VIII for reconciliation.

² Includes congressional allocation of \$2,000,000 for wind-erosion control.

³ Includes \$200,000 for the Bureau of Air Commerce.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE VII.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY AGENCIES—Concluded

THROUGH FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	Agency	E. R. A. Acts of 1935 and 1936 combined				E. R. A. Act of 1936			Line no.	
		Allocations (warrants approved)	Obligations		Expenditures		Allocations (warrants approved)	Obligations		Expenditures
			Amount	Percent of allocations	Amount	Percent of allocations				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Department of Justice.....	\$1,617,309	\$1,365,546	84.4	\$1,258,208	77.8				1
2	Department of Labor.....	25,392,712	21,666,058	85.3	21,201,591	83.5	\$13,257,500	\$9,654,052	\$9,193,299	2
3	U. S. Employment Service.....	23,240,401	19,834,294	85.3	19,474,614	83.8	40,000	6,963	6,585	3
4	Immigration and Naturalization.....	175,650	175,732	100.0	175,394	99.9				4
5	Labor Statistics.....	1,567,500	1,357,709	86.6	1,254,142	80.0	1,567,500	1,357,709	1,254,141	5
6	Secretary's Office.....	200,350	124,748	62.3	124,609	62.2				6
7	General administrative expenses.....	208,811	173,575	83.1	172,832	82.8	11,650,000	8,289,380	7,932,573	7
8	Library of Congress.....	568,000	481,869	84.8	417,020	73.4	316,500	230,693	170,511	8
9	National Emergency Council.....	2,421,959	2,363,068	97.6	2,270,331	93.7				9
10	National Resources Committee.....	1,943,764	1,491,430	76.7	1,378,195	70.9				10
11	Department of the Navy.....	29,682,176	27,691,665	93.3	26,198,332	88.3	12,317,000	10,354,584	8,877,700	11
12	Yards and Docks.....	29,244,561	27,339,147	93.5	25,849,598	88.4	12,137,000	10,254,330	8,778,292	12
13	General administrative expenses.....	437,615	352,518	80.6	348,734	79.7	180,000	100,254	99,408	13
14	Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.....	213,541	172,553	80.8	164,758	77.2				14
15	Public Works Administration.....	429,700,108	410,480,925	95.5	240,914,777	56.1				15
16	Housing Division.....	107,085,289	90,164,992	84.2	42,144,111	39.4				16
17	Non-Federal Division.....	322,614,819	320,315,933	99.3	198,770,666	61.6				17
18	Revolving fund for purchase of materials and supplies.....	3,000,000	1,595,185	53.2	1,595,185	53.2				18
19	Rural Electrification Administration.....	15,887,376	14,527,438	91.4	5,731,695	36.1				19
20	Department of the Treasury.....	62,512,996	59,528,124	95.2	54,971,785	87.9	23,171,476	21,004,729	18,170,727	20
21	U. S. Coast Guard.....	4,850,950	4,699,867	96.9	3,522,889	72.6				21
22	Internal Revenue.....	7,481,511	7,141,405	95.5	6,902,603	92.3	3,048,476	2,784,157	2,571,017	22
23	Procurement Division.....	635,784	530,283	83.4	504,265	79.3				23
24	Public Health Service.....	3,594,750	3,471,890	96.6	3,328,656	92.6	873,000	809,925	727,681	24
25	General administrative expenses.....	45,950,001	43,684,679	95.1	40,713,372	88.6	19,250,000	17,410,647	14,872,029	25
26	Veterans' Administration.....	1,233,120	1,217,014	98.7	1,204,854	97.7				26
27	War Department.....	175,597,663	159,827,575	91.0	142,728,745	81.3	24,041,656	14,017,831	12,239,140	27
28	Corps of Engineers.....	144,194,790	135,830,990	94.2	121,064,798	84.0	13,661,686	6,493,161	5,599,561	28
29	Office of Chief of Staff.....	4,500,000								29
30	Quartermaster Corps.....	25,150,992	22,878,643	91.0	20,546,354	81.7	9,734,608	7,477,735	6,592,644	30
31	General administrative expenses.....	1,751,881	1,117,943	63.7	1,117,593	63.7	645,362	46,935	46,935	31
32	Works Progress Administration.....	2,875,299,238	2,715,973,764	94.5	2,576,286,207	89.6	1,462,279,692	1,314,519,342	1,187,312,203	32
33	Work projects ^a	2,758,534,128	2,602,111,634	94.3	2,467,686,969	89.5	1,415,879,692	1,269,744,835	1,147,174,814	33
34	General administrative expenses.....	116,765,110	113,862,130	97.5	108,599,238	93.0	46,400,000	44,774,507	40,137,389	34

^a Figure is not included in grand total.^b Includes Secretary's office.^c Includes N. Y. A. programs.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936, as of Feb. 20, 1937.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

TABLE VIII.—STATUS OF FUNDS OF ALL WORKS PROGRAM AGENCIES AND OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE E. R. A. ACTS OF 1935 AND 1936, BY STATES

AS OF FEBRUARY 20, 1937

Line no.	State	All agencies combined			Works Progress Administration			Line no.
		Allocations (warrants approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	Allocations (warrants approved)	Obligations	Expenditures	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Total available for allocation.....	\$6,920,914,322						1
2	Unallocated.....	623,948,886						2
3	Total allocations (warrants issued).....	6,296,965,436						3
4	Warrants pending approval (net rescissions).....	209,682						4
5	Grand total.....	6,297,175,118	\$5,934,145,903	\$5,345,843,009	\$2,875,299,237	\$2,715,973,764	\$2,576,286,207	5
6	Total distributed by States.....	6,033,444,644	5,775,317,808	5,212,068,657	2,821,152,929	2,714,281,910	2,578,621,602	6
7	Alabama.....	86,182,056	81,416,906	71,935,178	30,495,088	29,265,435	27,651,660	7
8	Arizona.....	48,595,622	46,674,973	41,615,377	10,367,552	9,984,217	9,447,805	8
9	Arkansas.....	77,014,301	73,733,948	65,551,655	24,890,802	23,927,825	22,490,394	9
10	California.....	345,596,185	334,568,373	308,976,755	152,470,462	147,932,326	140,584,844	10
11	Colorado.....	80,372,576	76,368,439	69,826,949	33,998,029	32,787,173	31,475,564	11
12	Connecticut.....	55,014,174	52,321,777	47,082,391	20,693,963	28,774,178	27,155,308	12
13	Delaware.....	8,168,466	7,580,897	6,485,619	2,840,003	2,713,518	2,615,503	13
14	District of Columbia.....	117,910,057	103,928,775	94,742,397	23,802,348	22,635,999	21,108,678	14
15	Florida.....	74,065,835	71,726,617	65,175,286	26,819,964	25,918,727	24,343,810	15
16	Georgia.....	90,398,750	79,796,468	73,451,813	32,971,313	31,160,265	29,404,486	16
17	Idaho.....	42,179,093	40,877,970	37,948,263	9,113,347	8,858,136	8,342,819	17
18	Illinois.....	347,779,722	337,212,623	303,119,370	189,796,456	181,598,541	169,916,692	18
19	Indiana.....	134,667,669	131,358,318	120,782,356	82,984,004	80,576,134	77,144,256	19
20	Iowa.....	64,236,729	62,278,385	55,678,092	27,107,523	25,532,683	24,404,015	20
21	Kansas.....	84,723,919	82,211,805	76,798,805	38,043,690	36,489,899	34,671,849	21
22	Kentucky.....	83,864,069	79,774,370	70,522,248	35,025,127	33,312,879	31,031,085	22
23	Louisiana.....	74,589,422	71,531,506	64,055,515	33,674,399	32,401,697	30,541,812	23
24	Maine.....	36,193,676	34,591,041	30,554,321	9,795,980	9,430,808	9,025,762	24
25	Maryland.....	66,654,338	63,136,999	52,682,413	20,191,923	19,242,625	17,994,391	25
26	Massachusetts.....	235,642,499	225,396,887	204,304,020	127,614,073	122,511,485	117,547,555	26
27	Michigan.....	193,842,469	183,597,443	165,200,769	94,817,498	90,554,574	86,611,400	27
28	Minnesota.....	140,100,261	133,737,370	123,714,475	65,182,189	63,099,046	60,487,876	28
29	Mississippi.....	80,330,874	75,762,749	58,829,063	22,256,395	21,149,657	19,839,764	29
30	Missouri.....	154,434,116	142,358,857	130,228,220	76,309,849	72,372,126	67,543,031	30
31	Montana.....	71,660,472	69,601,784	63,068,771	18,180,426	17,605,082	16,808,436	31
32	Nebraska.....	67,832,943	65,257,144	55,208,442	22,562,992	21,592,311	20,287,632	32
33	Nevada.....	14,550,115	14,143,659	12,785,899	2,430,205	2,209,591	2,107,451	33
34	New Hampshire.....	20,889,681	20,190,802	17,814,940	8,216,540	7,950,040	7,602,745	34
35	New Jersey.....	181,984,752	176,192,055	156,579,389	104,768,652	101,127,223	95,922,929	35
36	New Mexico.....	47,896,174	46,601,523	43,219,822	11,055,091	10,653,196	10,142,606	36
37	New York.....	824,825,090	796,124,716	726,973,281	521,587,489	499,151,774	476,186,693	37
38	North Carolina.....	78,612,511	74,431,356	64,627,296	22,693,829	21,705,805	20,609,807	38
39	North Dakota.....	55,580,882	51,964,552	46,569,330	20,018,187	18,239,533	17,403,065	39
40	Ohio.....	329,590,477	316,571,945	284,113,465	185,522,973	178,919,298	172,248,634	40
41	Oklahoma.....	111,008,518	107,192,898	97,113,575	51,690,747	50,009,736	48,655,551	41
42	Oregon.....	58,677,355	56,512,191	51,082,293	19,567,259	18,842,862	17,803,046	42
43	Pennsylvania.....	501,858,820	482,897,233	448,272,289	296,906,514	290,749,041	275,134,202	43
44	Rhode Island.....	24,469,193	23,390,994	19,045,351	13,507,895	12,665,256	12,247,718	44
45	South Carolina.....	64,197,695	59,917,261	53,151,766	19,814,612	19,040,776	18,111,512	45
46	South Dakota.....	57,484,930	54,642,276	50,240,821	22,467,584	21,579,201	20,656,832	46
47	Tennessee.....	88,676,516	83,913,258	69,637,669	29,273,467	28,335,462	26,824,131	47
48	Texas.....	193,233,430	186,460,291	161,244,177	60,674,053	57,819,366	54,772,593	48
49	Utah.....	37,727,756	36,267,248	33,539,890	12,766,779	12,098,366	11,619,681	49
50	Vermont.....	19,337,038	18,960,502	17,822,044	3,932,183	3,768,298	3,629,851	50
51	Virginia.....	76,988,357	72,630,796	65,718,847	21,316,512	20,573,221	19,692,868	51
52	Washington.....	113,463,200	110,393,275	100,254,072	35,905,108	34,314,843	32,929,289	52
53	West Virginia.....	87,760,220	84,174,706	77,999,755	41,948,437	40,908,297	38,846,927	53
54	Wisconsin.....	152,298,426	146,774,950	135,003,579	68,893,536	67,194,803	64,138,176	54
55	Wyoming.....	29,683,215	28,176,897	21,720,539	5,189,882	4,998,576	4,848,868	55
56	Total distributed by Territories.....	79,269,659	65,018,736	56,711,860	1,948,834	1,773,845	1,498,861	56
57	Alaska.....	5,504,426	5,464,822	5,416,091	6,291	1,272	1,017	57
58	Hawaii.....	12,210,708	12,020,420	10,018,427	1,905,101	1,767,230	1,495,981	58
59	Panama Canal Zone.....	700,000	700,000	549,624				59
60	Puerto Rico.....	59,426,003	45,728,050	39,717,604	33,942	3,000		60
61	Virgin Islands.....	1,428,522	1,105,444	1,010,114	3,500	2,343	1,863	61
62	Not distributed by States or Territories.....	184,460,815	93,809,359	77,062,492	52,197,474	1—81,991	1—3,834,256	62

¹ 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 W. P. A. operating procedure no. F-44, issued Sept. 26, 1936.)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on status of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936 as of Feb. 20, 1937.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

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TABLE IX.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF W. P. A. PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Line no.	Type of project	Number of projects	Estimated cost						Line no.
			Total		Federal funds		Sponsors' funds		
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Grand total.....	121,240	\$3,528,860,089	100.0	\$3,065,078,841	86.9	\$463,781,248	13.1	1
2	Highways, roads, and streets.....	38,239	1,321,011,982	37.4	1,108,312,329	83.9	212,699,653	16.1	2
3	Highways—primary roads.....	410	27,719,349	0.7	22,312,413	80.5	5,406,936	19.5	3
4	Farm-to-market and other secondary roads.....	16,177	434,787,350	12.3	352,031,720	81.0	82,755,630	19.0	4
5	Streets and alleys.....	8,085	332,944,599	9.4	282,464,634	84.8	50,479,965	15.2	5
6	Sidewalks, curbs, and paths.....	2,805	55,737,938	1.6	44,995,886	80.7	10,742,052	19.3	6
7	Roadside improvements.....	2,742	133,475,972	3.8	123,280,009	92.4	10,195,963	7.6	7
8	Bridges and viaducts.....	1,987	31,305,824	0.9	25,310,039	80.8	5,995,785	19.2	8
9	Grade-crossing elimination.....	17	2,016,974	0.1	1,986,590	98.5	30,384	1.5	9
10	Other ¹	6,016	303,023,976	8.6	255,931,038	84.5	47,092,938	15.5	10
11	Public buildings.....	19,254	388,205,237	11.0	322,149,296	83.0	66,055,941	17.0	11
12	Administrative.....	2,754	46,102,070	1.3	38,046,202	82.5	8,055,868	17.5	12
13	Charitable, medical, and mental institutions.....	1,228	40,279,409	1.1	35,351,524	87.8	4,927,885	12.2	13
14	Educational.....	8,916	132,992,100	3.8	104,915,538	78.9	28,076,562	21.1	14
15	Social and recreational.....	2,363	57,356,045	1.6	43,755,183	76.3	13,600,862	23.7	15
16	Federal (including military and naval).....	559	28,401,274	0.8	25,387,357	89.4	3,013,917	10.6	16
17	Improvement of grounds.....	2,446	36,806,760	1.1	31,828,238	86.5	4,978,522	13.5	17
18	Housing and demolition.....	43	10,507,611	0.3	10,338,433	98.4	169,178	1.6	18
19	Other ¹	945	35,759,968	1.0	32,526,821	91.0	3,233,147	9.0	19
20	Parks and other recreational facilities.....	7,667	394,790,680	11.2	360,609,723	91.3	34,180,957	8.7	20
21	Playgrounds and athletic fields.....	3,038	55,256,943	1.6	47,725,873	86.4	7,531,070	13.6	21
22	Parks.....	3,208	184,349,464	5.2	164,524,022	89.2	19,825,442	10.8	22
23	Other ¹	1,421	155,184,273	4.4	148,359,828	95.6	6,824,445	4.4	23
24	Conservation.....	5,268	174,005,443	4.9	154,974,572	89.1	19,030,871	10.9	24
25	Forestation.....	151	4,900,628	0.1	4,572,337	93.3	328,291	6.7	25
26	Erosion control and land utilization.....	371	12,230,695	0.4	9,496,859	77.6	2,733,836	22.4	26
27	Irrigation and water conservation.....	3,308	120,638,147	3.4	108,521,095	90.0	12,117,052	10.0	27
28	Plant, crop, and livestock conservation.....	312	6,248,014	0.2	5,376,756	86.1	871,258	13.9	28
29	Other ¹	1,126	29,987,959	0.8	27,007,525	90.0	2,980,434	10.0	29
30	Sewer systems and other utilities.....	11,489	316,367,632	9.0	262,397,408	82.9	53,970,224	17.1	30
31	Water purification and supply.....	3,698	77,391,724	2.2	58,680,745	75.8	18,710,979	24.2	31
32	Sewer systems.....	7,106	218,296,505	6.2	186,550,549	85.5	31,745,956	14.5	32
33	Electric utilities.....	263	6,640,789	0.2	5,330,840	80.3	1,309,949	19.7	33
34	Other ¹	422	14,038,614	0.4	11,835,274	84.3	2,203,340	15.7	34
35	Airports and other transportation.....	1,094	104,910,089	3.0	93,829,741	89.4	11,080,348	10.6	35
36	Airports and airways.....	867	78,724,014	2.3	69,448,998	88.2	9,275,016	11.8	36
37	Navigation.....	193	21,637,646	0.6	20,679,866	95.6	957,780	4.4	37
38	Other ¹	34	4,548,429	0.1	3,700,877	81.4	847,552	18.6	38
39	White collar.....	19,391	327,141,204	9.3	305,196,236	93.3	21,944,968	6.7	39
40	Educational.....	2,272	72,070,874	2.1	68,028,969	94.4	4,041,905	5.6	40
41	Recreational.....	2,099	53,742,225	1.5	49,367,836	91.9	4,374,389	8.1	41
42	Professional and clerical.....	15,020	201,328,105	5.7	187,799,431	93.3	13,528,674	6.7	42
43	Goods.....	7,882	306,279,730	8.7	291,246,290	95.1	15,033,440	4.9	43
44	Sewing.....	6,002	258,406,716	7.3	249,425,512	96.5	8,981,204	3.5	44
45	Canning.....	208	3,417,107	0.1	3,072,509	89.9	344,598	10.1	45
46	Other ¹	1,672	44,455,907	1.3	38,748,269	87.2	5,707,638	12.8	46
47	Sanitation and health.....	3,124	94,190,902	2.6	76,357,705	81.1	17,833,197	18.9	47
48	Elimination of stream pollution.....	117	2,810,704	0.1	2,653,372	94.4	157,332	5.6	48
49	Mosquito eradication.....	798	32,233,063	0.9	31,161,377	96.7	1,071,686	3.3	49
50	Other ¹	2,209	59,147,135	1.6	42,542,956	71.9	16,604,179	28.1	50
51	Miscellaneous.....	7,832	101,957,190	2.9	90,005,541	88.3	11,951,649	11.7	51

¹ Includes projects classifiable under more than one of the headings above.

TABLE X.—ESTIMATED COST OF W. P. A. PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Line no.	State	Total		Highways, roads, and streets		Public buildings		Parks and other recreational facilities		Conservation		Line no.
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	Grand total.....	\$3,528,860,089	100.0	\$1,321,011,982	37.4	\$388,205,237	11.0	\$394,790,680	11.2	\$174,005,443	4.9	1
2	Alabama.....	40,262,000	100.0	14,958,545	37.2	5,372,368	13.3	1,302,071	3.2	628,647	1.6	2
3	Arizona.....	13,113,372	100.0	4,907,425	37.4	3,014,588	23.0	595,105	4.5	239,536	1.8	3
4	Arkansas.....	32,267,267	100.0	16,479,212	51.1	4,052,674	12.6	1,811,085	5.6	1,242,185	3.9	4
5	California.....	192,125,199	100.0	34,282,396	17.9	19,374,669	10.1	20,818,588	10.8	23,409,451	12.2	5
6	Colorado.....	44,358,710	100.0	17,235,029	38.9	3,781,633	8.5	2,878,824	6.5	5,123,609	11.6	6
7	Connecticut.....	43,320,013	100.0	15,981,856	36.9	4,902,050	11.3	5,298,656	12.2	2,070,261	4.8	7
8	Delaware.....	2,992,344	100.0	259,987	8.7	189,364	6.3	301,916	10.1	77,723	2.6	8
9	District of Columbia.....	11,799,193	100.0	2,304,603	19.5	1,302,737	11.1	1,198,230	10.2	11,238	0.1	9
10	Florida.....	29,797,985	100.0	9,973,450	33.5	5,162,608	17.3	1,337,249	4.5	601,978	2.0	10
11	Georgia.....	43,118,427	100.0	12,898,025	29.9	6,441,334	14.9	1,277,705	3.0	406,734	0.9	11
12	Idaho.....	13,006,737	100.0	3,999,920	30.7	1,184,398	9.1	475,904	3.7	3,221,925	24.8	12
13	Illinois.....	255,530,027	100.0	109,963,024	43.0	19,729,432	7.7	42,723,317	16.7	10,311,183	4.0	13
14	Indiana.....	88,322,851	100.0	40,550,295	45.9	9,196,448	10.5	9,659,640	10.9	6,722,705	7.6	14
15	Iowa.....	31,121,049	100.0	14,468,222	46.4	1,737,733	5.6	2,785,901	9.0	1,915,600	6.2	15
16	Kansas.....	50,523,753	100.0	18,326,794	36.3	3,457,548	6.8	5,486,887	10.9	9,553,398	18.9	16
17	Kentucky.....	49,113,692	100.0	29,223,799	59.5	6,428,511	13.1	1,066,150	2.2	355,963	0.7	17
18	Louisiana.....	47,147,527	100.0	10,626,567	22.5	5,901,961	12.5	15,623,736	33.1	77,068	0.2	18
19	Maine.....	11,512,299	100.0	6,027,581	52.4	290,874	2.5	601,514	5.2	409,203	3.6	19
20	Maryland.....	22,992,832	100.0	7,258,974	31.6	3,711,780	16.1	2,273,413	9.9	434,440	1.9	20
21	Massachusetts.....	171,645,123	100.0	66,831,049	38.9	18,398,049	10.7	10,167,028	5.9	5,071,022	3.0	21
22	Michigan.....	125,966,702	100.0	59,230,958	47.0	10,322,377	8.2	7,484,504	5.9	6,994,808	5.6	22
23	Minnesota.....	87,890,266	100.0	36,960,894	42.1	11,333,995	12.9	12,439,720	14.2	3,866,157	4.4	23
24	Mississippi.....	26,012,644	100.0	9,592,939	36.9	4,077,207	15.7	606,050	2.3	636,895	2.4	24
25	Missouri.....	93,904,224	100.0	39,630,233	42.2	7,531,688	8.0	4,586,118	4.9	9,274,785	9.9	25
26	Montana.....	22,763,045	100.0	9,491,729	41.7	1,518,798	6.7	1,948,937	8.6	2,983,998	13.1	26
27	Nebraska.....	31,284,716	100.0	14,442,597	46.2	1,857,474	5.9	1,889,394	6.0	2,528,250	8.1	27
28	Nevada.....	3,079,299	100.0	728,667	23.7	191,924	6.2	518,413	16.8	272,959	8.9	28
29	New Hampshire.....	10,728,247	100.0	2,872,482	26.8	613,956	5.7	1,306,320	12.2	112,569	1.0	29
30	New Jersey.....	125,437,655	100.0	40,074,224	31.9	14,870,810	11.9	17,734,891	14.1	3,689,841	2.9	30
31	New Mexico.....	13,547,413	100.0	4,952,918	36.5	3,243,924	23.9	798,083	5.9	1,059,808	7.8	31
32	New York.....	620,700,295	100.0	140,843,815	22.7	106,656,872	17.2	129,044,221	20.8	5,033,942	0.8	32
33	North Carolina.....	27,019,486	100.0	4,954,742	18.3	3,586,470	13.3	1,557,191	5.8	826,495	3.0	33
34	North Dakota.....	35,052,144	100.0	19,567,184	55.8	2,932,457	8.4	1,886,148	5.4	4,680,511	13.4	34
35	Ohio.....	230,742,164	100.0	95,791,628	41.5	22,876,709	9.9	23,979,743	10.4	11,624,145	5.0	35
36	Oklahoma.....	65,887,004	100.0	31,002,192	47.0	8,900,612	13.5	1,886,205	2.9	5,494,096	8.3	36
37	Oregon.....	26,547,470	100.0	11,577,740	43.6	1,085,863	4.1	1,781,855	6.7	2,908,293	11.0	37
38	Pennsylvania.....	354,228,662	100.0	197,763,494	55.8	23,782,640	6.7	22,353,158	6.3	10,962,331	3.1	38
39	Rhode Island.....	19,336,746	100.0	5,224,590	27.0	2,506,912	12.9	2,045,301	10.6	57,380	0.3	39
40	South Carolina.....	23,693,111	100.0	4,425,965	18.7	4,191,229	17.7	576,337	2.4	367,684	1.5	40
41	South Dakota.....	32,210,639	100.0	18,092,885	56.0	1,488,812	4.6	716,038	2.2	4,359,630	13.5	41
42	Tennessee.....	39,513,440	100.0	16,199,961	41.0	3,078,004	7.8	1,521,467	3.8	209,368	0.5	42
43	Texas.....	78,656,064	100.0	33,554,165	43.8	6,195,304	8.1	3,587,454	4.7	2,890,691	3.8	43
44	Utah.....	18,632,587	100.0	3,813,091	20.5	2,817,586	15.1	1,178,172	6.3	1,908,274	10.2	44
45	Vermont.....	5,825,130	100.0	2,814,044	48.3	302,441	5.2	193,916	3.3	22,926	0.4	45
46	Virginia.....	21,497,977	100.0	5,492,894	25.6	2,064,590	9.6	1,313,796	6.1	81,897	0.4	46
47	Washington.....	42,162,682	100.0	11,573,738	27.4	2,885,687	6.8	5,102,226	12.1	5,814,613	13.8	47
48	West Virginia.....	47,280,280	100.0	30,483,145	64.5	3,067,934	6.5	1,048,964	2.2	379,026	0.8	48
49	Wisconsin.....	97,083,234	100.0	29,031,439	29.9	9,706,300	10.0	17,336,274	17.9	11,894,228	12.2	49
50	Wyoming.....	8,615,703	100.0	2,880,921	33.4	800,231	9.3	519,627	6.0	982,226	11.4	50
51	Hawaii.....	1,490,470	100.0	789,955	53.0	85,672	5.7	166,629	11.2	198,748	13.3	51

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

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TABLE X.—ESTIMATED COST OF W. P. A. PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS—
Concluded

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Line no.	State	Sewer systems and other utilities		Airports and other transportation		White collar		Goods		Sanitation and health		Miscellaneous		Line no.
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	Grand total.....	\$316,367,632	9.0	\$104,910,089	3.0	\$327,141,204	9.3	\$306,279,730	8.7	\$94,190,902	2.6	\$101,957,190	2.9	1
2	Alabama.....	4,469,849	11.1	1,136,034	2.8	2,801,679	7.0	5,637,008	14.0	2,444,797	6.1	1,511,002	3.7	2
3	Arizona.....	321,766	2.5	204,981	1.6	1,167,209	8.9	1,519,794	11.6	488,477	3.7	654,491	5.0	3
4	Arkansas.....	529,668	1.6	212,593	0.6	1,614,994	5.0	2,940,258	9.1	2,196,963	6.8	1,187,635	3.7	4
5	California.....	20,656,355	10.8	10,421,791	5.4	29,679,994	15.4	26,830,323	14.0	1,379,732	0.7	5,271,900	2.7	5
6	Colorado.....	3,325,899	7.5	959,226	2.1	2,971,727	6.7	5,756,058	13.0	671,905	1.5	1,649,800	3.7	6
7	Connecticut.....	6,292,426	14.5	1,837,172	4.2	3,571,982	8.3	2,051,639	4.7	885,467	2.1	428,504	1.0	7
8	Delaware.....	443,220	14.8	194,890	6.5	397,725	13.3	709,041	23.7	343,037	11.5	75,441	2.5	8
9	District of Columbia.....	1,936,998	16.4	264,647	2.2	1,338,251	11.3	2,209,202	18.7	59,163	0.5	1,174,124	10.0	9
10	Florida.....	2,422,659	8.1	2,479,114	8.3	3,499,041	11.7	2,966,228	10.0	558,118	1.9	807,550	2.7	10
11	Georgia.....	7,029,716	16.3	1,651,112	3.8	3,700,133	8.6	5,848,067	13.6	2,014,647	4.7	1,850,954	4.3	11
12	Idaho.....	959,881	7.4	58,717	0.5	569,904	4.4	1,511,319	11.6	512,883	3.9	511,886	3.9	12
13	Illinois.....	20,849,721	8.2	2,218,484	0.9	26,000,759	10.2	10,621,631	4.2	8,648,184	3.4	4,464,292	1.7	13
14	Indiana.....	4,394,926	5.0	1,343,929	1.5	3,909,395	4.4	6,350,682	7.2	4,433,475	5.0	1,761,356	2.0	14
15	Iowa.....	3,393,930	10.9	142,032	0.5	2,171,208	7.0	3,108,881	10.0	182,002	0.5	1,215,540	3.9	15
16	Kansas.....	2,115,535	4.2	374,121	0.8	2,574,244	5.1	6,107,641	12.1	1,683,464	3.3	844,121	1.6	16
17	Kentucky.....	2,703,989	5.5	144,968	0.3	2,479,869	5.0	4,037,202	8.2	2,153,425	4.4	519,816	1.1	17
18	Louisiana.....	3,713,220	7.9	548,413	1.2	4,469,495	9.5	2,477,397	5.2	970,332	2.1	2,739,338	5.8	18
19	Maine.....	1,063,039	9.4	998,250	8.7	684,387	5.9	1,191,786	10.4	2,628	(1)	223,037	1.9	19
20	Maryland.....	4,810,476	20.9	668,033	2.9	1,897,758	8.3	1,311,159	5.7	311,009	1.4	315,790	1.3	20
21	Massachusetts.....	16,226,424	9.5	2,078,635	1.2	20,904,370	12.2	22,075,257	12.9	1,887,617	1.1	8,005,072	4.6	21
22	Michigan.....	17,948,955	14.3	5,188,320	4.1	9,484,197	7.5	5,614,623	4.5	49,702	(1)	3,648,258	2.9	22
23	Minnesota.....	4,467,932	5.1	1,962,831	2.2	8,020,571	9.1	5,657,845	6.4	1,208,460	1.4	1,971,861	2.2	23
24	Mississippi.....	821,926	3.2	1,110,351	4.3	2,715,155	10.4	3,280,440	12.6	1,783,261	6.9	1,348,411	5.3	24
25	Missouri.....	8,026,538	8.5	716,955	0.8	3,307,544	3.5	14,275,925	15.2	4,227,876	4.5	2,326,562	2.5	25
26	Montana.....	1,330,623	5.8	412,228	1.8	938,197	4.1	2,549,501	11.2	985,215	4.3	603,819	2.7	26
27	Nebraska.....	2,307,298	7.4	1,096,338	3.5	2,639,709	8.4	2,931,905	9.4	640,293	2.1	942,458	3.0	27
28	Nevada.....	129,966	4.2	78,325	2.6	271,429	8.8	373,369	12.1	9,212	0.1	514,247	16.7	28
29	New Hampshire.....	2,524,204	23.5	346,618	3.2	928,900	8.7	1,765,356	16.5	9,212	0.1	248,630	2.3	29
30	New Jersey.....	14,103,529	11.2	4,506,512	3.6	15,541,854	12.4	10,014,060	8.0	1,564,679	1.3	3,337,255	2.7	30
31	New Mexico.....	565,871	4.2	36,415	0.3	577,747	4.3	958,062	7.1	815,889	6.0	538,696	4.0	31
32	New York.....	69,355,321	11.2	27,218,093	4.4	81,530,414	13.1	34,520,096	5.6	11,448,626	1.8	15,048,895	2.4	32
33	North Carolina.....	2,056,051	7.6	1,252,228	4.6	2,411,521	8.9	6,285,794	23.3	2,723,268	10.1	1,365,726	5.1	33
34	North Dakota.....	1,044,769	3.0	150,715	0.4	1,402,484	4.0	1,461,818	4.2	1,276,620	3.6	649,438	1.8	34
35	Ohio.....	24,609,313	10.7	5,964,355	2.6	14,806,467	6.4	19,966,689	8.6	6,141,454	2.7	4,981,661	2.2	35
36	Oklahoma.....	4,019,279	6.1	314,073	0.5	2,649,412	4.0	5,299,831	8.1	4,153,110	6.3	2,168,194	3.3	36
37	Oregon.....	978,538	3.7	2,367,089	8.9	2,164,480	8.2	1,974,992	7.4	667,715	2.5	1,041,105	3.9	37
38	Pennsylvania.....	20,918,374	5.9	12,814,556	3.6	25,985,096	7.4	26,187,776	7.4	4,588,633	1.3	8,872,604	2.5	38
39	Rhode Island.....	3,091,294	16.0	133,412	0.7	1,925,562	10.0	3,110,230	16.1	733,923	3.8	508,142	2.6	39
40	South Carolina.....	805,602	3.4	1,212,966	5.1	2,692,715	11.4	3,660,698	15.5	3,155,415	13.3	2,604,500	11.0	40
41	South Dakota.....	999,401	3.1	257,841	0.8	1,397,265	4.4	3,522,426	10.9	274,243	0.9	502,098	1.6	41
42	Tennessee.....	1,048,168	2.7	3,227,287	8.2	2,009,996	5.1	4,925,476	12.5	5,380,368	13.6	1,913,345	4.8	42
43	Texas.....	4,390,117	5.7	677,664	0.9	6,365,742	8.3	13,024,394	17.0	3,562,379	4.6	2,408,154	3.1	43
44	Utah.....	1,447,235	7.8	1,443,221	7.7	1,854,182	10.0	1,413,727	7.6	1,656,669	8.9	1,100,410	5.9	44
45	Vermont.....	650,177	11.2	150,488	2.6	617,587	10.6	830,510	14.2	243,041	4.2	243,041	4.2	45
46	Virginia.....	1,594,911	7.4	417,624	1.9	3,228,673	15.0	3,023,157	14.1	1,704,879	7.9	2,675,556	12.0	46
47	Washington.....	4,579,207	10.9	1,846,039	4.4	4,204,137	10.0	3,635,264	8.6	388,819	0.9	2,132,952	5.1	47
48	West Virginia.....	2,460,584	5.2	603,756	1.3	2,007,159	4.2	3,598,410	7.6	2,326,849	4.9	1,304,453	2.8	48
49	Wisconsin.....	11,921,285	12.3	1,143,711	1.2	8,110,904	8.4	6,090,822	6.3	537,329	0.5	1,310,942	1.3	49
50	Wyoming.....	463,344	5.4	276,695	3.2	843,381	9.8	1,015,537	11.8	349,691	4.1	484,050	5.6	50
51	Hawaii.....	28,123	1.9	46,241	3.1	114,600	7.7	50,424	3.4	-----	-----	10,078	0.7	51

(1) Less than 1/20 of 1 percent.

TABLE XI.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF W. P. A. PROJECTS PLACED IN OPERATION, BY STATES AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS
THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

Line no.	State	Number of projects	Estimated cost						Line no.
			Total		Federal funds		Sponsors' funds		
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
1	Grand total.....	121,240	\$3,528,860,089	100.0	\$3,065,078,841	86.9	\$463,781,248	13.1	1
2	Alabama.....	1,432	40,262,000	1.1	33,299,370	82.7	6,962,630	17.3	2
3	Arizona.....	471	13,113,372	0.4	10,428,101	79.5	2,685,271	20.5	3
4	Arkansas.....	2,716	32,267,267	0.9	25,846,477	80.1	6,420,790	19.9	4
5	California.....	4,342	192,125,199	5.4	165,564,785	86.2	26,560,414	13.8	5
6	Colorado.....	1,652	44,358,710	1.3	37,785,015	85.2	6,573,695	14.8	6
7	Connecticut.....	2,003	43,320,013	1.2	35,531,184	82.0	7,788,829	18.0	7
8	Delaware.....	169	2,992,344	0.1	2,635,018	88.1	357,326	11.9	8
9	District of Columbia.....	87	11,799,193	0.3	10,819,623	91.7	979,570	8.3	9
10	Florida.....	1,592	29,797,995	0.8	24,371,281	81.8	5,426,714	18.2	10
11	Georgia.....	3,027	43,118,427	1.2	32,267,033	74.8	10,851,394	25.2	11
12	Idaho.....	880	13,006,737	0.4	9,321,809	71.7	3,684,928	28.3	12
13	Illinois.....	3,973	255,530,027	7.2	221,262,404	86.6	34,267,623	13.4	13
14	Indiana.....	3,601	88,322,851	2.5	75,597,094	85.6	12,725,757	14.4	14
15	Iowa.....	1,988	31,121,049	0.9	25,933,239	83.3	5,187,810	16.7	15
16	Kansas.....	3,399	50,523,753	1.4	40,737,870	80.6	9,785,883	19.4	16
17	Kentucky.....	1,885	49,113,692	1.4	38,997,879	79.4	10,115,813	20.6	17
18	Louisiana.....	755	47,147,527	1.3	42,951,851	91.1	4,195,676	8.9	18
19	Maine.....	1,201	11,512,299	0.3	9,579,629	83.2	1,932,670	16.8	19
20	Maryland.....	651	22,992,832	0.6	20,557,545	89.4	2,435,287	10.6	20
21	Massachusetts.....	7,248	171,645,123	4.9	149,672,861	87.2	21,972,262	12.8	21
22	Michigan.....	2,835	125,966,702	3.6	109,215,349	86.7	16,751,353	13.3	22
23	Minnesota.....	3,459	87,890,266	2.5	77,796,488	88.5	10,093,778	11.5	23
24	Mississippi.....	2,843	26,012,644	0.7	21,345,884	82.1	4,666,760	17.9	24
25	Missouri.....	3,004	93,904,224	2.6	82,770,792	88.1	11,133,432	11.9	25
26	Montana.....	1,180	22,763,045	0.6	19,378,377	85.1	3,384,668	14.9	26
27	Nebraska.....	1,728	31,284,716	0.9	25,192,723	80.5	6,091,993	19.5	27
28	Nevada.....	211	3,079,299	0.1	2,494,128	81.0	585,171	19.0	28
29	New Hampshire.....	830	10,728,247	0.3	8,809,410	82.1	1,918,837	17.9	29
30	New Jersey.....	4,663	125,437,655	3.5	108,495,742	86.5	16,941,913	13.5	30
31	New Mexico.....	929	13,547,413	0.4	11,731,894	86.6	1,815,519	13.4	31
32	New York.....	6,731	620,700,295	17.6	575,873,076	92.8	44,827,219	7.2	32
33	North Carolina.....	1,893	27,019,486	0.8	21,934,369	81.2	5,085,117	18.8	33
34	North Dakota.....	1,625	35,052,144	1.0	29,612,288	84.5	5,439,856	15.5	34
35	Ohio.....	10,891	230,742,164	6.5	202,429,071	87.7	28,313,093	12.3	35
36	Oklahoma.....	2,423	65,887,004	1.9	52,828,393	80.2	13,058,611	19.8	36
37	Oregon.....	1,013	26,547,670	0.8	22,945,495	86.4	3,602,175	13.6	37
38	Pennsylvania.....	9,087	354,228,662	10.4	321,299,578	90.7	32,929,084	9.3	38
39	Rhode Island.....	663	19,336,746	0.5	15,285,736	79.1	4,051,010	20.9	39
40	South Carolina.....	1,575	23,693,111	0.7	18,109,645	76.4	5,583,466	23.6	40
41	South Dakota.....	1,823	32,210,639	0.9	27,410,051	85.1	4,800,588	14.9	41
42	Tennessee.....	1,656	39,513,440	1.1	29,018,757	73.4	10,494,683	26.6	42
43	Texas.....	4,185	76,656,064	2.2	60,733,346	79.2	15,922,718	20.8	43
44	Utah.....	1,114	18,632,567	0.5	14,627,710	78.5	4,004,857	21.5	44
45	Vermont.....	814	5,825,130	0.2	4,321,126	74.2	1,504,004	25.8	45
46	Virginia.....	2,233	21,497,977	0.6	18,680,948	86.9	2,817,029	13.1	46
47	Washington.....	1,805	42,162,682	1.2	35,982,081	85.3	6,180,601	14.7	47
48	West Virginia.....	1,843	47,280,280	1.3	43,613,519	92.2	3,666,761	7.8	48
49	Wisconsin.....	4,383	97,083,234	2.8	82,183,226	84.7	14,900,008	15.3	49
50	Wyoming.....	607	8,615,703	0.2	6,313,294	73.3	2,302,409	26.7	50
51	Hawaii.....	122	1,490,470	(1)	1,486,277	99.7	4,193	0.3	51

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WORKS PROGRAM

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TABLE XII.—AVERAGE ASSIGNED MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF SECURITY WAGE WORKERS EMPLOYED ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY WAGE RATE REGIONS AND STATES, AND BY WAGE CLASSES

JUNE 1936

Line no.	Wage rate region and State	Total	Unskilled	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	Line no.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	United States.....	\$53.92	\$47.00	\$57.10	\$76.24	\$85.48	1
2	Region I.....	61.62	54.55	63.41	81.78	92.24	2
3	Arizona.....	50.75	44.00	49.96	67.47	74.56	3
4	California.....	62.94	53.79	62.26	81.31	89.94	4
5	Colorado.....	53.96	50.12	54.66	70.34	81.72	5
6	Connecticut.....	67.87	58.24	68.27	87.50	95.84	6
7	Idaho.....	48.65	42.21	48.65	60.21	67.66	7
8	Illinois.....	55.21	49.97	59.48	75.68	87.67	8
9	Indiana.....	53.14	48.93	57.39	73.63	80.53	9
10	Iowa.....	50.59	47.18	55.65	69.12	77.99	10
11	Kentucky (parts of Kenton and Campbell Counties).....	58.72	55.00	65.00	85.00	94.00	11
12	Maine.....	50.35	46.10	53.59	66.99	75.23	12
13	Massachusetts.....	66.94	58.16	68.57	90.09	100.62	13
14	Michigan.....	56.65	52.64	58.64	73.75	81.93	14
15	Minnesota.....	59.04	54.64	63.59	78.74	98.99	15
16	Missouri (St. Louis city and County).....	59.00	54.92	64.90	84.80	92.06	16
17	Montana.....	49.25	44.38	52.29	63.99	69.33	17
18	Nebraska.....	55.01	48.91	58.46	74.71	80.01	18
19	Nevada.....	47.41	44.00	49.78	61.70	68.72	19
20	New Hampshire.....	53.04	49.19	54.40	70.56	78.29	20
21	New Jersey.....	64.36	59.12	69.86	82.63	89.60	21
22	New Mexico.....	46.35	42.39	47.51	59.99	67.41	22
23	New York City.....	75.33	60.50	65.94	87.06	101.74	23
24	New York (excluding New York City).....	63.18	56.95	65.85	86.26	88.62	24
25	North Dakota.....	49.87	42.84	49.44	62.23	68.71	25
26	Ohio.....	61.60	56.69	66.97	85.93	95.34	26
27	Oregon.....	58.82	51.60	60.18	77.05	84.84	27
28	Pennsylvania.....	62.23	57.91	67.10	80.76	88.70	28
29	Rhode Island.....	59.65	53.10	62.11	81.04	91.08	29
30	South Dakota.....	44.20	41.70	48.15	59.02	64.92	30
31	Utah.....	54.02	47.69	54.88	69.79	78.79	31
32	Vermont.....	46.77	42.00	48.00	59.00	65.00	32
33	Washington.....	58.81	50.97	59.79	77.02	85.28	33
34	Wisconsin.....	58.83	50.76	61.85	76.66	90.69	34
35	Wyoming.....	52.01	44.00	49.78	62.20	68.01	35
36	Region II.....	41.88	38.80	49.27	59.81	65.79	36
37	Delaware.....	52.00	44.87	62.30	77.47	79.98	37
38	District of Columbia.....	49.86	45.00	58.00	72.00	79.00	38
39	Kansas.....	39.42	36.95	46.09	52.96	57.97	39
40	Maryland.....	51.92	45.27	57.69	74.17	77.81	40
41	Missouri (excluding St. Louis city and County).....	39.25	37.17	45.10	53.63	65.48	41
42	Texas (36 counties).....	32.70	29.86	36.19	42.80	46.39	42
43	West Virginia.....	41.14	38.96	48.73	57.36	61.04	43
44	Region III.....	31.67	26.63	39.25	52.54	58.27	44
45	Arkansas.....	28.42	23.91	35.60	46.13	50.85	45
46	Kentucky (excluding parts of Campbell and Kenton Counties).....	25.87	22.83	34.24	45.58	51.49	46
47	Louisiana.....	41.69	34.07	52.24	68.65	72.36	47
48	Oklahoma.....	29.23	24.67	35.93	46.52	60.82	48
49	Texas (excluding 36 counties in Region II).....	32.19	27.75	40.18	51.74	55.12	49
50	Virginia.....	34.04	26.79	39.68	53.76	58.85	50
51	Region IV ¹	30.10	24.35	36.69	50.35	55.66	51
52	Alabama.....	31.74	25.37	40.81	56.75	55.68	52
53	Florida.....	31.40	24.77	38.61	54.37	63.23	53
54	Georgia.....	31.44	25.49	38.84	54.80	63.80	54
55	Mississippi.....	26.09	21.16	29.87	38.87	43.33	55
56	North Carolina.....	28.91	24.19	36.03	47.54	53.15	56
57	South Carolina.....	29.84	21.95	33.38	42.66	51.41	57
58	Tennessee.....	30.39	25.24	40.99	60.41	67.27	58
59	Kentucky—entire State.....	27.07	24.01	35.10	48.00	51.99	59
60	Missouri—entire State.....	46.03	42.89	55.44	64.36	75.78	60
61	Texas—entire State.....	32.22	27.83	39.95	51.26	54.74	61

¹ Effective July 1, 1936, the States previously comprising Region IV were transferred to Region III.

TABLE XIII.—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

SEMIMONTHLY PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

[Subject to revision]

Line no.	Type of project	Hours		Earnings		Average hourly earnings (cents)	Line no.
		Number	Percent	Amount	Percent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Grand total ¹	120, 077, 294	100. 0	\$61, 389, 207	100. 0	51. 1	1
2	Highways, roads, and streets.....	41, 939, 618	34. 9	19, 036, 399	31. 0	45. 4	2
3	Highways.....	690, 117	0. 6	297, 114	0. 5	43. 1	3
4	Farm-to-market and other secondary roads.....	14, 425, 227	12. 0	5, 679, 400	9. 2	39. 4	4
5	Streets and alleys.....	8, 351, 842	7. 0	4, 258, 944	6. 9	51. 0	5
6	Sidewalks, curbs, and paths.....	1, 480, 932	1. 2	789, 232	1. 3	53. 3	6
7	Roadside improvements.....	3, 159, 663	2. 6	1, 698, 767	2. 8	53. 8	7
8	Bridges and viaducts.....	746, 727	0. 6	389, 166	0. 6	52. 1	8
9	Grade-crossing elimination.....	2, 664	(²)	1, 711	(²)	64. 2	9
10	Other ³	13, 082, 446	10. 9	5, 921, 125	9. 7	45. 3	10
11	Public buildings.....	10, 512, 541	8. 8	6, 664, 343	10. 9	63. 4	11
12	Administrative.....	1, 069, 950	0. 9	778, 984	1. 3	72. 8	12
13	Charitable, medical, and mental institutions.....	929, 915	0. 8	692, 295	1. 1	74. 4	13
14	Educational.....	3, 401, 614	2. 8	2, 190, 464	3. 6	64. 4	14
15	Social and recreational.....	1, 652, 198	1. 4	920, 993	1. 5	55. 8	15
16	Federal (including military and naval).....	1, 047, 791	0. 9	649, 862	1. 1	62. 0	16
17	Improvement of grounds.....	1, 240, 145	1. 0	608, 201	1. 0	49. 1	17
18	Housing.....	272, 741	0. 2	172, 491	0. 3	63. 2	18
19	Other ³	898, 187	0. 8	650, 053	1. 0	72. 4	19
20	Parks and other recreational facilities.....	11, 406, 193	9. 5	6, 814, 660	11. 1	59. 7	20
21	Playgrounds and athletic fields.....	1, 484, 002	1. 2	800, 579	1. 3	53. 9	21
22	Parks.....	5, 600, 708	4. 7	3, 051, 225	5. 0	54. 5	22
23	Other ³	4, 321, 483	3. 6	2, 962, 856	4. 8	68. 6	23
24	Conservation.....	5, 875, 324	4. 9	2, 734, 931	4. 4	46. 5	24
25	Forestation.....	151, 337	0. 1	80, 339	0. 1	53. 1	25
26	Erosion control and land utilization.....	320, 679	0. 3	167, 031	0. 3	52. 0	26
27	Irrigation and water conservation.....	4, 264, 224	3. 5	1, 971, 611	3. 2	46. 2	27
28	Plant, crop, and livestock conservation.....	185, 860	0. 2	96, 487	0. 1	51. 9	28
29	Other ³	953, 224	0. 8	419, 463	0. 7	44. 0	29
30	Sewer systems and other utilities.....	10, 507, 630	8. 8	5, 464, 801	8. 9	52. 0	30
31	Water purification and supply.....	2, 384, 065	2. 0	1, 231, 711	2. 0	51. 7	31
32	Sewer systems.....	7, 429, 767	6. 2	3, 908, 054	6. 4	52. 6	32
33	Electric utilities.....	211, 497	0. 2	120, 067	0. 2	56. 8	33
34	Other ³	482, 301	0. 4	204, 769	0. 3	42. 5	34
35	Airports and other transportation.....	2, 673, 541	2. 2	1, 417, 059	2. 3	53. 0	35
36	Navigation.....	319, 887	0. 2	201, 594	0. 3	63. 0	36
37	Airports and airways.....	2, 221, 900	1. 9	1, 143, 987	1. 9	51. 5	37
38	Other ³	131, 754	0. 1	71, 478	0. 1	54. 3	38
39	White collar.....	13, 637, 431	11. 3	9, 225, 239	15. 0	67. 6	39
40	Educational.....	2, 295, 237	1. 9	1, 658, 893	2. 7	72. 3	40
41	Professional and clerical.....	11, 342, 194	9. 4	7, 566, 346	12. 3	66. 7	41
42	Goods.....	15, 960, 921	13. 3	6, 484, 766	10. 6	40. 6	42
43	Sewing.....	14, 301, 340	11. 9	5, 695, 847	9. 3	39. 8	43
44	Canning.....	111, 380	0. 1	44, 449	0. 1	39. 9	44
45	Other ³	1, 548, 201	1. 3	744, 470	1. 2	48. 0	45
46	Sanitation and health.....	3, 474, 798	2. 9	1, 513, 011	2. 5	43. 5	46
47	Elimination of stream pollution.....	164, 998	0. 1	77, 031	0. 1	46. 7	47
48	Mosquito eradication.....	1, 366, 561	1. 2	541, 021	0. 9	39. 6	48
49	Other ³	1, 943, 239	1. 6	894, 959	1. 5	46. 1	49
50	Miscellaneous.....	4, 089, 297	3. 4	2, 034, 198	3. 3	49. 7	50

¹ Total includes 200,097 hours worked and \$68,455 earned (each representing 0.1 percent of their respective totals) on W. P. A. projects in Hawaii, not distributed by types of projects.

² Less than 1/20 of 1 percent.

³ Includes projects classifiable under more than 1 of the headings above.

TABLES XIV.—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON W. P. A. PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1936

[Subject to revision]

Line no.	Type of project	Hours		Earnings		Average hourly earnings (cents)	Line no.
		Number	Percent	Amount	Percent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Grand total ¹	4,000,329,942	100.0	\$1,829,494,192	100.0	45.7	1
2	Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,502,326,962	37.6	612,591,511	33.5	40.8	2
3	Highways.....	24,844,228	0.6	9,868,001	0.5	39.7	3
4	Farm-to-market and other secondary roads.....	522,135,973	13.0	183,140,300	10.0	35.1	4
5	Streets and alleys.....	335,619,531	8.4	152,428,964	8.3	45.4	5
6	Sidewalks, curbs, and paths.....	51,266,489	1.3	24,491,801	1.3	47.8	6
7	Roadside improvements.....	166,680,696	4.2	81,355,747	4.5	48.8	7
8	Bridges and viaducts.....	26,915,223	0.7	12,434,777	0.7	46.2	8
9	Grade-crossing elimination.....	2,180,061	0.1	1,250,833	0.1	57.4	9
10	Other ²	372,684,761	9.3	147,621,088	8.1	39.6	10
11	Public buildings.....	338,420,837	8.4	190,264,176	10.4	56.2	11
12	Administrative.....	37,542,084	0.9	25,081,045	1.4	66.8	12
13	Charitable, medical and mental institutions.....	34,941,061	0.9	22,165,765	1.2	63.4	13
14	Educational.....	109,605,236	2.7	61,889,738	3.4	56.5	14
15	Social and recreational.....	52,488,285	1.3	26,070,005	1.4	49.7	15
16	Federal (including military and naval).....	20,569,226	0.5	11,557,801	0.6	56.2	16
17	Improvement of grounds.....	47,733,318	1.2	20,447,160	1.1	42.8	17
18	Housing.....	8,326,728	0.2	5,145,494	0.3	61.8	18
19	Other ²	27,214,899	0.7	17,907,168	1.0	65.8	19
20	Parks and other recreational facilities.....	428,986,856	10.7	225,231,575	12.3	52.5	20
21	Playgrounds and athletic fields.....	67,613,671	1.7	31,349,314	1.7	46.4	21
22	Parks.....	203,965,405	5.1	97,654,387	5.3	47.9	22
23	Other ²	157,407,780	3.9	96,227,874	5.3	61.1	23
24	Conservation.....	206,633,710	5.2	87,607,105	4.8	42.4	24
25	Forestation.....	8,413,050	0.2	3,355,226	0.2	39.9	25
26	Erosion control and land utilization.....	14,045,174	0.4	6,422,715	0.4	45.7	26
27	Irrigation and water conservation.....	144,444,001	3.6	61,662,603	3.4	42.7	27
28	Plant, crop and livestock conservation.....	5,558,366	0.1	2,709,109	0.1	48.7	28
29	Other ²	34,173,119	0.9	13,457,452	0.7	39.4	29
30	Sewer systems and other utilities.....	329,477,562	8.2	154,491,266	8.4	46.9	30
31	Water purification and supply.....	71,676,392	1.8	32,968,043	1.8	46.0	31
32	Sewer systems.....	238,080,071	5.9	112,472,116	6.1	47.2	32
33	Electric utilities.....	6,031,005	0.2	3,012,822	0.2	50.0	33
34	Other ²	13,690,094	0.3	6,038,285	0.3	44.1	34
35	Airports and other transportation.....	80,736,578	2.0	39,214,801	2.1	48.6	35
36	Airports and airways.....	64,745,574	1.6	30,055,006	1.6	46.4	36
37	Navigation.....	10,377,088	0.3	6,338,443	0.3	61.1	37
38	Other ²	5,613,916	0.1	2,821,352	0.2	50.3	38
39	White collar.....	373,087,058	9.3	234,868,670	12.9	63.0	39
40	Educational.....	75,069,137	1.9	48,708,005	2.7	64.9	40
41	Professional and clerical.....	298,017,921	7.4	186,160,665	10.2	62.5	41
42	Goods.....	484,456,301	12.1	182,603,140	10.0	37.7	42
43	Sewing.....	418,389,650	10.4	154,257,561	8.4	36.9	43
44	Canning.....	3,789,157	0.1	1,439,695	0.1	38.0	44
45	Other ²	62,277,494	1.6	26,905,884	1.5	43.2	45
46	Sanitation and health.....	136,023,324	3.4	51,186,535	2.8	37.6	46
47	Elimination of stream pollution.....	4,120,381	0.1	1,885,594	0.1	45.8	47
48	Mosquito eradication.....	64,026,910	1.6	22,125,573	1.2	34.6	48
49	Other ²	67,876,033	1.7	27,175,368	1.5	40.0	49
50	Miscellaneous.....	117,704,958	3.0	50,581,042	2.7	43.0	50

¹ Totals include 2,475,796 hours worked and \$854,371 earned (each representing 0.1 percent of their respective totals) on W. P. A. projects in Hawaii, not distributed by types of projects.

² Includes projects classifiable under more than 1 of the headings above.

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