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Unemployment relief, the President's organization on, 1931 March-September.

Western Reserve Historical Society 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 721-5722 wrhs.org



CLEVELAND, OHIO, MARCH, 1931

Writers Give Both Sides of Unemployment Insurance

OPPONENTS

For months interest has been focused upon unemployment its readers on this important matter the Community Fund News is insurance. An unemployment insurance bill drawn by a Cleveland man is now before the Ohio Legislature.

The subject is important and controversial. In order to inform articles giving both sides of the question appear in this issue.

Unemployment Insurance Provides Purchasing Power In Depressions, Senator Says

By Senator James A. Reynolds

In discussing the Unemployment Insurance Bill now before the Ohio Legislature, the first thing I want to emphasize is that it does not propose a "dole." I have no more use for doles than has any other selfrespecting man. It provides a pure insurance fund from which not one cent can go out which has not already come in from premiums. Those premiums are to be paid entirely by employers and employees-not one cent by the state. The state would pay only the cost of administration which would not be large, since the state employment offices, which would check on unemployment and pay premiums, are already in operation. I have just voted for the Pringle-Roberts bill to allow municipalities to issue bonds for unemployment relief, because I felt this measure was necessary to relieve an intolerable situation. But that is a "dole" -and nothing but a dole-amounting to \$1,000,000 from the tax money of Cleveland alone, and not less than \$6,500,000 for the State at large.

You who read this are not yourselves unemployed. But presumably, as contributors to the Community Fund, you are concerned about those to whom unemployment is the greatest hazard of life. This year we are helping them with Community Fund money. To do this, the work of all the educational, upbuilding agencies of the Fund had to be curtailed, for after all a starving family needs food first. But is that satisfactory? CHARITY OR INSURANCE?



Senator Reynolds

-Standiford William Frew Long

Senator James A. Reynolds, who sponsored the Ohio Unemployment Insurance Bill, has been a member of the State General Assembly for 25 years and is treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

He has sponsored many other social welfare bills including the Reynolds Child Labor Law, Non-Partisan Judiciary Law and the Women's Presidential Suffrage Bill.

Colonel William Frew Long, one of the outstanding Ohio opponents of Unemployment Insurance, is general manager of the Associated Industries of Cleveland. He is a national authority on industrial relations and has written and lectured extensively on problems of employment.

He is a member of the Governor's taxation committee of Ohio. Prior to coming to Cleveland in 1920, he was manager of the Employers' Association of Pittsburgh and of the Western Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.

Col. Long is attached to the War Plans Division of the U.S. Air Service. He was formerly commanding officer of the 414th Pursuit Squadron.

printing three articles on unemployment insurance. The first article dealing impartially with the history of unem-

ployment insurance appeared last month. The second and third

'Dole' Overtaxes Industry And Puts Premium On Pauperism, Long Asserts

No. 3

By William Frew Long, General Manager, **Associated Industries of Cleveland**

To anyone who has studied the effect of the dole upon European countries, the suggestion that any such scheme be set up in this country comes as a distinct shock. Rarely has there been a more nearly unanimous condemnation of so-called social legislation than in the case of the Unemployment Insurance schemes that have been operating for some years across the water.

Many times the space at my disposal could be devoted to quotations describing the desperation with which our friends in England and other countries view the havoc that these schemes have wrought. Perhaps they can be summed up in the words of Sir Arthur Balfour of England, who said-"Our system has put a premium on pauperism. Men have got out of the habit of working. It is supposed to give them something for nothing but it has robbed them of their souls. It did more to debase English character than anything I know of in history."

In this country we find very few in favor of the idea although those few are extremely vocal. No industry or business organization and none of our industrial leaders, so far as I know, has approved the adoption of state unemployment insurance in the United States. In fact, the great majority of those who have considered the question have concluded that such a scheme is not one that should be adopted in this country. This quite general belief is reflected in the fact that during the past sixteen years unemployment insurance bills have been introduced eighteen times in seven state legislatures and each time have been defeated. Such bills were introduced five times in Wisconsin. three times in Massachusetts, three times in New York, three times in Minnesota, twice in Connecticut, once in Pennsylvania and once in South Carolina.

One of those who spoke for unemployment insurance at our recent hearing in Columbus, was Wendell F. Johnson of Toledo, director of the Social Service Federation there. He said in part: "For ten years, in good and bad years, I have seen unemployment increasingly become a cause of destitution. There are only two choices-charity or insurance. Charity is inadequate. Charitable societies have done all they could but what they have done is a pittance in comparison with the need. It is estimated that the wage loss in Toledo during the past year was \$20,-000,000. This is to be compared with about \$600,000 poor relief. The difference is made up by landlords, doctors, merchants whose bills are not paid, but above all by families themselves in reduced standards of living." He concluded that he hoped "Ohio will take the lead in adopting the more humane and constructive method of insurance."

I was tremendously impressed by those (Continued on Page 3)

Watch for April Issue

The feature article in next month's issue of the Community Fund News will deal with another social welfare problem, that of race improvement.

What is the Brush Foundation?

How does it go about studying improvement of the race?

How does it tie in with Community Fund agencies?

What is its significance to Community Fund contributors?

These questions and others will be answered in next month's article on "Race Improvement" by Dr. T. Wingate Todd, chairman of the Brush Foundation and Professor of Anatomy, Western Reserve University Medical School.

COMPARES INSURANCE WITH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

One cannot help but compare the attitude of industry toward such measures with its attitude toward the principle of workmen's compensation. When that principle was first discussed in this country several years ago it met with industry's approval, although the idea was opposed by Organized Labor. I am not the only one who remembers that situation. Mr. P. J. Conlin, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, in the December 1930 issue of the Machinists Monthly Journal says, "I recall that (Continued on Page 3)

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March, 1931

COMMUNITY FUND NEWS

	Official Monthly Publication Cleveland Community Fund Federal Reserve Bank Building
EVERETT '	T. MARTEN Editor
	Officers of the Community Fund
CHARLES WARREN F. W. R RANDOLPH J. R. NU JAMES R.	MATHER Honorary Chairman E. ADAMS General Chairman S. HAYDEN Ist Vice-Chairman Chairman, Executive Committee AMSEY 2nd Vice-Chairman A EIDE Campaign Chairman DTT Treasurer GARFIELD, Chairman, Investigating Committee STURGES General Manager

E. D. Lynde Answers Dr. Hudnut's Questions

In a letter printed here last month, Dr. H. B. Hudnut, pastor of the Windermere Presbyterian Church, said:

1. There is a report current in Cleveland that the Associated Charities forces people to sell their radios, furniture and automobiles before they will give any aid. This report should be squarely faced and repudiated. I do not believe there is any truth in it.

2. I would suggest you have an article telling the people where they can obtain the pink tickets to give to panhandlers and beggars for the Wayfarers' Lodge.

Edward D. Lynde's answer follows: Editor of the Community Fund News:

I am very glad to follow out Dr. H. B. Hudnut's suggestion in his letter written to the Community Fund News and published in the February number on Page 2.

Does the Associated Charities advise families to sell furniture and other possessions? In response to this question, I should like to say that where such an article of furniture is owned outright by a family applying for aid from the Associated Charities, it would be only in the most exceptional instances (and these are so rare, that personally I have never heard of one) that the organization would suggest selling the furniture. Most second-hand furniture, if sold, would bring so little financial return to the family that it would certainly not be worth while, and if the article is a necessary one the Associated Charities would immediately have to supply such an article to replace the one sold.

It is true, of course, that the Associated Charities cannot use Community Fund money to pay installments due on expensive furniture for families. Where the family obviously is in no position to keep up the payments on expensive furniture, the suggestion is sometimes made that the radio or piano be returned to the store, eliminating future payments and sometimes enabling the family to secure part of the money it has already paid. In the case of an automobile, where it is owned outright and has any appreciable value, the family would be expected either to borrow on it or attempt to sell it before asking A. C. for relief. In answer to Dr. Hudnut's other question. we should be glad to send to any one, without charge, tickets referring men to the Wayfarers' Lodge, 2164 Chester Avenue, where any man, no matter who he may be, can secure his board and room. For tickets write either to Mr. A. A. Heckman or myself, Room 524 Federal Reserve Bank Building.

A Time Of Depression Is A **Beggar's** Paradise WHY DON'T I GO TO THE WAYFARERS LODGE SAY, YOU SHOULD SEE THE CLASS OF PEOPLE THAT GO THERE. 田目日 团田 田田田

Editor of the Community Fund News, 604 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Dear Sir:

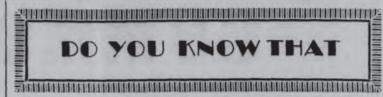
Two of our volunteer committee members and at least half a dozen of our staff workers have spoken to me about the excellent graph of A. C. comparative relief expenditure as shown on page 4 of the February Community Fund News.

J+E.

Several have suggested that this graph might well be reproduced in various suburban newspapers. Perhaps also in the downtowns. One visitor has asked for a copy of the chart which she might display to her district committee.

Sincerely yours, ANNA B. BEATTIE. Ed: This will be done.

Merriam Memorial Aids **Tuberculosis** Prevention



Women's Protective Association is now the "Girls' Bureau of Cleveland."

Associated Charities applications have declined since January, yet the number of families under care is steadily increasing, as intake exceeds outgo.

IN AVERAGE TIMES THE UNSKILLED WORKER KEEPS ONLY THIRTY DAYS AHEAD OF WANT.

Children at Fresh Air Camp last year gained 11.5 pounds each on the average. A total of 264 children gained a ton and a half.

One in seven marriages ends in divorce. Thirty years ago the rate was one in fifteen.

OHIO HAS ONE AUTO FOR EVERY 4.46 PERSONS-CALIFORNIA, ONE CAR FOR 2.64.

Cleveland raised \$120,000 for Red Cross Drouth Relief.

HEALTH WORK REDUCED CLEVE-LAND'S TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE FROM 225 PER HUNDRED THOUSAND IN 1865 TO 92 IN 1930.

More than 50,000 men, women and children were cared for daily throughout February by the Associated Charities.

* * *

Sixteen of the 30 Girls' Bureau (formerly Women's Protective Association) board members have been on the board 10 years.

Vets Crowd Bureau to Borrow on Compensation

At 7:30 on the morning following Congress' decision to permit veterans to borrow 50 per cent of the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates, Albert Duprey, secretary of the Community Fundsupported Central Claims Bureau, found a line of more than 100 men waiting in the corridor outside his office. Some had slept there.

Very sincerely yours, EDWARD D. LYNDE, Secretary, Associated Charities.

Intensive study of Cleveland's tuberculosis situation inaugurated through Mrs. W. H. Merriam's gift as a memoriam to her husband, the late Dr. Walter H. Merriam, has already resulted in developments of outstanding importance.

Some recommendations made by Ira V. Hiscock, Yale Medical School, who conducted the survey, have already been put into effect.

Among the accomplishments that have already taken shape as a result of the findings of Dr. Hiscock are first, the appointment of Dr. E. P. Edwards as chief of the Tuberculosis Bureau; second, the appointment of Dr. Robert Browning as medical director at Warrensville sanatorium; third, the preliminary steps taken to establish a "contact" clinic at the Babies' Dispensary on 35th street; and fourth, a joint committee appointed by the Case Work Conference of the Welfare Federation and the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

No fewer than 10 men at a time were in the office during the early rush. Scores of others waited their turn outside.

Men came in, presented their compensation notes and the pink slips bearing the record of previous loans at the old rate of 221/2 per cent of the certificates' face value. Information from these was filled in on a new form and the applicants left to apply at the cashier of the United States Veterans' Bureau for their money.

Dale Cox in his "By-Product" column tells us that the trend is unmistakably toward a nation of older people. Perhaps that is why the problem of what to do with the man of 50 or 55 thrown out of work who neither desires nor can afford to retire, is daily becoming acute. What this country needs is not "a good five cent cigar" but some industry that can efficiently use men of this age.

March, 1931

Insurance Provides Buying Power, Senator Says

(Continued From Page 1)

others who spoke for this Bill in Columbus: Marvin C. Harrison, the Cleveland lawyer who wrote the bill; Dr. I. M. Rubinow of Cincinnati, an internationally known expert on social insurance; Gardner Lattimer, a Columbus manufacturer; Max S. Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen; Professor Gordon Hayes of Ohio State University; Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland. These were leading citizens of our State, come at their own expense to support this measure. Who were the men who opposed it? The paid secretaries of industrial associations, whose jobs depend on keeping alive bad feeling between employers and employees, persuading the public that what is good for workers must necessarily be bad for industry. I say that is not true, that Ohio can prosper only in her workers' security.

FOUGHT FOR COMPENSATION

For the largest part of the past 25 years I have fought in the Ohio Legislature for measures which seemed to me progressive but not impractical. One of those was workmen's compensation. Where are the arguments which were used against that "visionary" proposal twenty years ago? They have been kept in moth balls and are now being brought out to oppose unemployment insurance, for the very men and organizations who used to fight workmen's compensation insurance are now claiming credit for it.

Workmen's compensation was considered a "labor" measure that naturally must harm employers-class legislation. In the twenty years since our ideas of the interests of employers and employees have changed. We know now that anything that really hurts industry is as bad for workers as employers, and you won't find intelligent workers backing it. But we also know that employers depend upon workers, not only for their labor but for their markets. Leading American employers have recognized this by advocating high wages. And in recent years such great companies as General Electric and Proctor and Gamble of Cincinnati who make Ivory Soap, have established their own systems of unemployment insurance. These companies are not philanthropic organizations. Presumably they are less interested in the welfare of their workers than the State of Ohio is in the welfare of its workers. Yet to them unemployment insurance is a sound business policy which will not put them "at a disadvantage in competition." That is because they are in the same position relative to other companies that Ohio is to other states. They are leaders.

COMMUNITY FUND NEWS

'Protection' Out of Date, W. P. A. Changes Name

The Women's Protective Association, which for fifteen years under the directorship of Miss Sabina Marshall has guided adolescent girls in Cleveland, this month became the "Girls' Bureau of Cleveland."

This change in name meets approval of friends of the organization who Miss Sabina Marshall

have felt that the name was not expressive of the work done.

"Protection as a label has gone out of date. The modern girl," Miss Marshall says, "does not want protection. What she needs is guidance and help in becoming self-sufficient and self-supporting."

The aim of the Girls' Bureau is to help girls successfully meet the complex problems of our present day which are brought about by changing industrial conditions and standards, increased educational and recreational demands, and the changing status of parent and daughter relationship. Those handicapped by heredity and environment need special understanding to prepare them for self-support on early leaving school.

During the past 15 years it is estimated that over 15,000 girls have been helped by this Community Fund organization. The figure for last year was 1609. The broken home was responsible for more than half of the cases. Eight hundred and eighty-five girls were from homes where parents were dead, divorced, separated or had deserted. In 158 other homes parents were definitely psychopathic, neurasthenic or sub-normal.

The present business depression has placed many extra burdens upon this organization. Formerly the bureau placed from 15 to 20 girls in industrial jobs every month. Today it is almost impossible to find an industrial job. Housework positions, also, are harder to find than in previous years.

tribution is an average of less than one-half of 1 per cent of the factory value of the finished product. It may be somewhat less. For instance, wages paid in Ohio in 1925 by 11,137 industries total \$975,811,976, which was 18.2 per cent of the value of the finished products at the factory, \$5,347,522,464. Adding 2 per cent to the total payroll (the addition would be less in practice because casual workers are not insured), the total payroll would have become \$995,328,240, which would be 18.6 per cent of the value of finished products." And after all, where does that money go? It is to establish a fund which is as much a reserve of purchasing power as it is of wages. The men and women who receive insurance benefits are not going to put them away in a stocking or dig a hole in the back yard and bury them. They are going to use them to buy food and clothing-Ohio products for the most part. And what is more, this purchasing power would be in the market when we need it most-at times like the present. At such times, it would mean to business merchants, manufacturers and farmers what a little air does to a man who is suffocating.

'Dole' Encourages Pauperism Wm. Frew Long Asserts

(Continued From Page 1)

when compensation and liability laws were in the making, the A. F. of L. would not budge until forced to do so by popular demand."

The difference in the attitude of industry in these two instances is easily explained. In the first place, the committee of manufacturers who visited European countries for the purpose of studying the operation of compensation laws found no indication that such laws were harmful to the national character of the peoples visited. In the second place, employers could and did, in some measure at least, control the number of industrial accidents.

This is emphasized because proponents of state unemployment insurance point to the satisfactory operation of compensation laws as evidence of the desirability of such insurance when, as a matter of fact, there is no comparison between the two propositions.

WOULD NOT LESSEN UNEMPLOYMENT

It has been said that if the employer had to pay unemployment insurance premiums he would take some steps to prevent unemployment. How foolish! If the loss of profits; if the passing or reduction of dividends, implying as is often the case, failure on the part of management; if threatened bankruptcy and the loss of a business or fortune which it took a lifetime to build; if distress among stockholders, many of them friends of the management; if these things and many more that I might mention do not induce industry to abolish the evil of unemployment, does anyone think that the payment of premiums into an unemployment insurance fund would do so? Yet that is one of the chief arguments advanced by the proponents of state unemployment insurance. The fact of the matter is, that the causes of unemployment, the causes of depressions such as the present one, are beyond the control of industrial leaders. Is there a manufacturer anywhere who would not break his neck, figuratively speaking, to sell goods in order that he might operate his plant and give employment to his men? Are plants built for the purpose of adding scenery to the community or are they built to produce goods and make money for their owners? Why then these ridiculous claims that unemployment insurance would compel employ-



-Trout-Ware

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WOULD NOT HURT BUSINESS

But let us examine the argument that Ohio industry would be affected seriously or affected at all by a charge which could not be more than 2 per cent, would you say, "Oh, he can't afford to do that. He'll soon be run out of business?" For of course wages are less than a fifth of the cost of finished products in Ohio. I quote from an editorial in the Cleveland Press (by F. H. Sterbenz):

"For the benefit of those who fear that unemployment insurance in Ohio would add to the burden of our manufacturers in competition with those from states in which there is no such insurance, it may be pointed out that at its greatest the employer's coners to abolish unemployment or do any more than they are at the present doing to hurry the time when their plants are once again operating at capacity?

WOULD INCREASE UNEMPLOYMENT

The dole, or anything approximating it, not only fails to prevent unemployment but insures that we shall always have unemployment, as the experience of other countries amply demonstrates. Dr. Wilford King of New York University, Secretary of the American Statistical Association and one of the most widely quoted authorities on this subject, says that unemployment insurance in Great Britain has created a continuing depression "that remains constantly as bad as the one we are now experiencing."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister in charge of the English unemployment situation, in commenting upon the disappointing results of unemployment insur-(Continued on Page 4)

March, 1931

'Dole' Encourages Pauperism Wm. Frew Long Asserts

(Continued From Page 3)

ance, says-"Anything that makes men and women rely on other efforts than their own, anything that tends to make young men and women look to the state for assistance, which they themselves ought to give, is calculated to destroy and sap the individual spirit which built up the British race." Commenting further, Mr. Thomas said, "The only real and permanent remedy for unemployment lies in the expansion of our trade, both at home and abroad."

And no less a person than Lloyd George, who has contended that the English dole possibly prevented a revolution, now looks about upon the devastating effects of that dole and says—"possibly the cost was too great."

Apparently in recognition of the evil results of the unemployment insurance experiment in other countries, the proponents of state unemployment insurance insist that their proposition is not a dole. But the scheme remains a dole no matter by what name it is called and the effect upon the people and industry of this country would be equally deplorable. It is said that this proposed "insurance" is not a dole because the State Treasury does not contribute to the fund out of which benefits are paid. It so happens, however, that while Ohio industry would contribute about \$80,000,000 annually into the fund under the proposed law, the State under that law would have to pay about \$8,000,000 to administer the fund, which to my mind is a quite considerable contribution. Nor is that the end of the matter by any means. When Germany inaugurated its unemployment insurance plan there was no provision for contributions out of the national treasury but the government has found it necessary to contribute \$150,000,-000 and as things stand today will probably have to contribute many hundreds of millions more into what was planned to be a self-supporting unemployment insurance fund.

No sincere effort to estimate the cost of unemployment insurance will fail to take into account the tendency of these funds to broaden their scope. Take England, for example. England started out with some such modest scheme as is proposed for Ohio. But so many English workers liked the idea of being paid to loaf that under the political pressure of the Labor Party, the English Government was forced to expand the scope of this so-called insurance until now doles are paid to boys and girls 15 years of age and the public treasury is paying into the fund \$5,000,000 every week.

Rockefeller Gives Alta House \$75,000 Property





Alta Social Settlement House and (inset) its head worker, E. T. Anderson. Left above: John D. Rockefeller, who started the settlement in 1898. Left below: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who deeded the property worth \$75,000 to the settlement, and right: Har. ry D. Sims, president of Alta House.



Harry D. Sims, president of Alta Social Settlement, recently announced a gift of land and building worth \$75,000 had been given that organization by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The property is that now occupied by the settlement at 12510 Mayfield in the heart of

that as a nation we can better stand the effects of occasional periods of unemployment than we can stand the disastrous consequences of a dole.

an Italian colony of 20,000 people. Alta House, named in honor of the elder John D. Rockefeller's daughter, Alta Rockefeller Prentice, was started by him in 1898 and since then he has maintained an active interest in it.

some time to come, let us not, in an effort to remedy that defect, destroy or seriously impair industrial conditions that are incomparably better than can be found anywhere else in the world-and under which our workmen receive twice as much in real wages as the workers of any other country and four or five times as much as the workers of most countries.

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OHIO BILL 'ONLY A STARTER'

No one will say that there is no likelihood that the proposed Ohio law, if enacted, would be extended in like manner. In fact, the proponents of the bill admit that it is "only a starter" and the bill itself, in Section 18, provides for contributions out of the State Treasury in the event that the amount of money in the insurance fund "is reduced below a proper actuarial basis." Nothing is to be gained by camouflaging this proposed legislation. If the English system is a dole, then the plan proposed for Ohio is or will inevitably become a dole. We need nothing of the kind in this country.

Opposition to the establishment of a dole does not mean that our industrial system is perfect or ever will be. But it does mean

The best thought of the nation is being applied to the solution of the unemployment problem. Whether it can be solved or not remains to be seen. But if periods of unemployment must remain as a defect for

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EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

CHERRY 5760

Nc. 37

July 25, 1931.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NEW MEMBERS WELCOMED.

We are glad to welcome the following as new members of the Association:

A. M. Higley Company, 2036 E. 22nd Street, (General Contractor).

BUILDING

L. T. Sharpe Company, 1171 E. 20th Street, (Pointing & Cleaning Contractor).

TRADES

Jos. Stockhausen & Son, 3271 W. 116th St., (Pointing & Cleaning Contractor). (Insulation Contractors).

> A. M. White Company, 1940 E. Sixth Street, (Fireproofing Contractor).

MCLAUGHLIN ELECTED FOR LIFE.

Harry McLaughlin has been elected business agent for life by the Cleveland Building Trades Council.

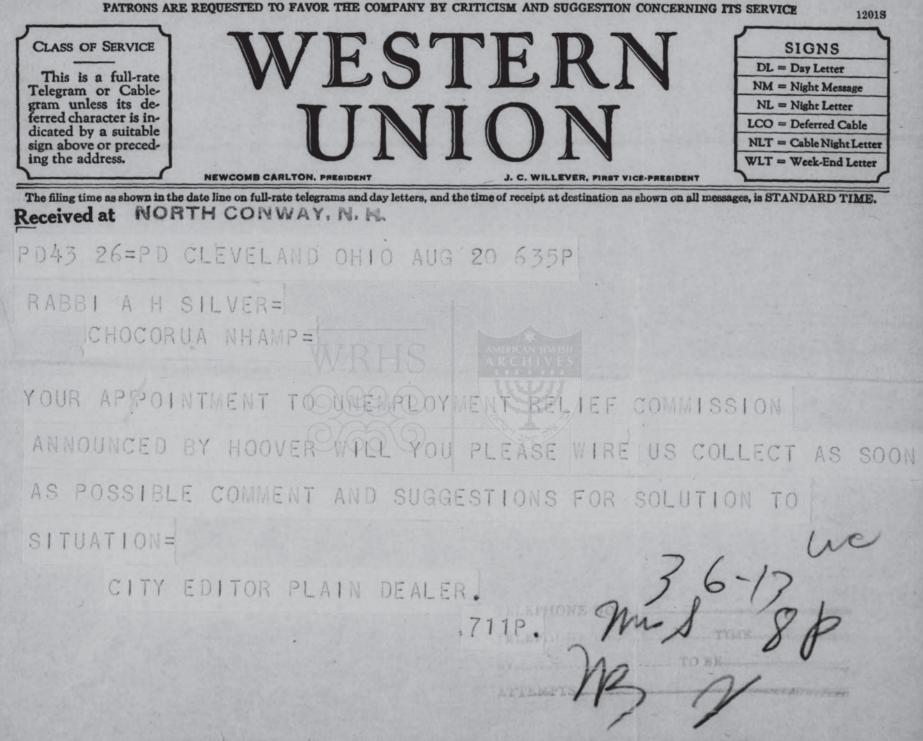
In addition to his position as business agent of the council, McLaughlin is president of the Ohio and Cleveland Federations of Labor. He was recently reelected president of the Cleveland Federation for a four-year term, the longest term ever accorded any official of the Federation.

BOHM, PIONEER IN UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION.

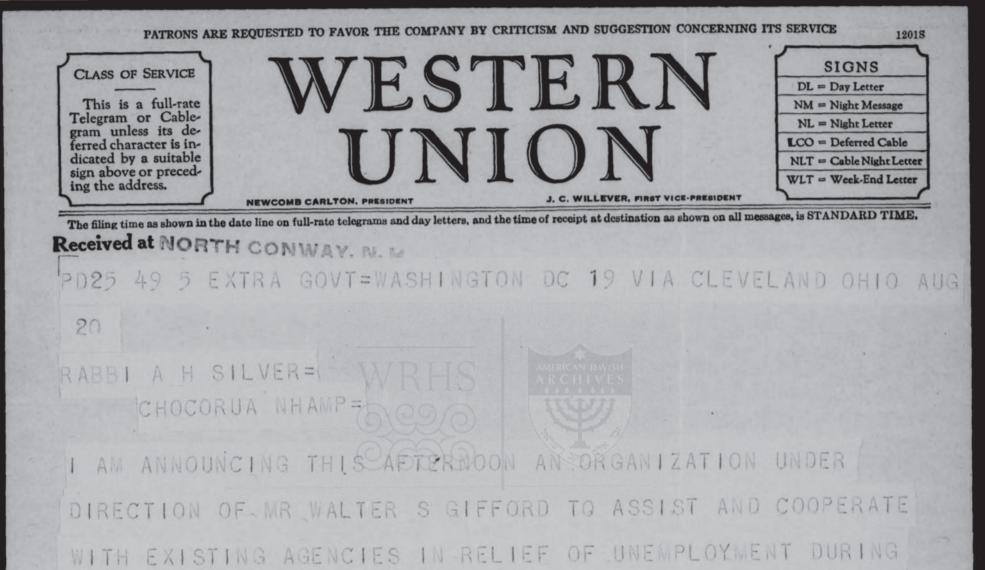
In light of the efforts being made through Federal and State legislative groups to devise remedies for unemployment, it is interesting to note that in January, 1915, Mr. Ed. Bohm, formerly secretary of the Associated Plumbing Contractors of Cleveland, and then a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, introduced a bill at Columbus to investigate industrial conditions in the State of Ohio and to suggest remedies for unemployment.

The bill pointed out the periodical recurrence of depressions, the collapse of our industrial machinery and provided for the appointment of a joint committee of six members, three members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Senate, to investigate and to ascertain from testimony and statistics what measures might be inaugurated to afford some degree of relief from the prevailing disastrous conditions.

The bill failed of passage.



WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES.



FARNESTLY DESIRE

HERBERT HOOVER .

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WINTER STOP

THIS

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS WHELEGRAPH OR CABL

OF THAT

THAT YOU, SHOULD SERVE

ORGANIZATION=

ang. 21to an very pleased to serve on your unemployment

The Presidents organizations under Walter 5. Sifford is to assist and confincte with existing agencies in the rehelf 1 washing the during the commenter, stop as such it may header a most unfortant services the to The full scope of the course againgations activities has I comment un yet trea defined and it is therefor too sails to fars any fortyment frings as to is intringed effectiveness stop. The history in the stop. The to to its function offectives sup. Then a pusheen & Vrianf. is 7 course the new Theory will whele have to define ways 5 keeping when training to define ways 5 keeping music training to define ways 5 keeping the course of the to the to the to the to the to is an econ to and and mannes against rement anemployulit. STA Retif is inperators but long name econ. planning the on the part industry and government is from the layer aspect, even more impatiant

Tele. sent to Man Whales ay. 21- 1931.

5546 Blackstone Av. Chicago. Ill. August 22 1931.

Rabbi A. H. Silver. Cleveland. Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver;

A letter from an unknown correspondent and from one who is not of your faith, requires some kind of an apologetic preface and I trust, Sir, that you will bear with me while I proceed.

Doctor Silver, I have never seen you, I have never even seen your photograph, I have never heard your voice, but I have read your book "Religion in a Changing World" and it is because I have your book that I am sending this letter. The President of our country has included you in the counsel of 61 representative citizens who are to fid in a nation-wide campaign to handle the domestic unemployment relief situation this winter. This latter fact has also influenced me to address you.

Nothing that I have ever read has so impressed me as the third chapter of your book, the chapter entitled "The Church and Social Servi Justice". Doctor Silver, I beleive you to be one of God's prophets to this day and age. I know that as a member of the President's relief counsel you can and will exert a powerful influence for accurate thinking and drastic action.

I am positive that the President has been poorly advised regarding the gravity and menace of the situation that faces the country this coming winter. Govehor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, William Green, President of The American Federation of Labor, and possibly a few other members of the President's counsel see the dark storm cloud that is gathering, but the majority of the wealthy and influential do not see it. My own estimate is that 25 per cent of our population will be in a condition this winter where they will not care much just what they do. Starving men might just as well die fighting as to die of hunger or exposure, and proud, red-blooded Americans, will not be content to accept charity from the wealthy and powerful.

The President's plan to amalgamate the charitable organizations and to turn the problem over to them to solve cannot succeed for the reason that sufficient funds for such a gigantic undertaking cannot be raised by public subscription this fall. The working class and the middle class are the ones who respond to appeals for subscriptions for relief work;- this is an incontrovertible fact which was demonstrated in the relief "drives" of last winter. The wealthy **i**nd powerful delight in putting on these "drives" and managing relief work, but it has been proven that they, themselves, actually contributed but only about 20 per cent of the totals collected last winter. If you will recall the details of last winters relief work you will remember that there was almost a scandal in some cities over the refusal of the wealthy to contribute. Public subscription of relief funds is expensive

Fublic subscription of relief funds is expensive as there is a very heavy overhead for services, printing and postage. An amalgamation of charitable organizations will result is numerable dissentions and delays on account of overlapping duties, territories and details; men, women and children will go cold and hungry while the wealthy and powerful "play" around with the details of the administration of the relief funds. But the basic reason why the President's plan will fail is that the working class and the middle class will not have the funds to contribute this fall and winter. Bank failures, increased unemployment and other causes (particularly the fear of possible unemployment) have greatly reduces the ranks of possible contributors among the working and middle classes. Again we must anticipate that not more that 20 per cent of the required funds can be secured from the wealthy and powerful.

I wish to present my plan to you for consideration. Let us prepare for the worst right now. Declare Martial Law throughout the entire country from October First to April First. I do not mean to order out infantry, artillery, cavalry, etc., for the display of force and to prepare for rebellion; my plan is to turn the relief work over to the U.S.Army and the National Guard Organizations of the several States. Instead of permitting the society leaders of the country to "play" at charity with funds collected from classes beneath them, let us turn the problem over to military men who are experts in handling large groups and units. Let us give the job to General Smedley Butler and give him a free reign to feed, clothe and house the needy of the entire country; for Butler to do the job he will need the Service of Supplies organization of the U.S.Army and of the National Guards of each of the States; Martial Law would be the only way in which Butler could operate efficiently. Each State will finance its own relief work by an excess-profit tax on corporations, and each State will, in so far as practical, order out only those National Guards-men who are out of employment. The general direction of the work in all the States will be by General Butler and his staff of U.S. Army men.

The plan outlined above will put snap and efficency into relief work. Therefwill be the maximum of results for the least cost. Unused exposition buildings, stadiums, concert auditoriums, churches, etc., can be temporarily confiscated by the National Guardsmen for housing the needy. National Guardsmen can call at the homes of the wealthy and powerful and <u>demand</u> that they bestir themselves and cooperate. Mattial Law will open many doors that are now closed to relief workers when they call.

My plan is drastic; but the situation requires drastic measures. Communism permeating thru the minds of millions of unemployed men and women. Radical literature is handed to and fro secretly in every assemblage of the working and middle classes. Doctor Silver, I can tell you honestly that I have been given a copy of the Communist daily on three different occasions IN A CHURCH. I am convident that the President is not advised of the seriousness of the situation. Right now there is required only a spark to touch off the flame of rebellion.

The wealthy and powerful, **ite** those in governmental authority, do not grasp the view-point of the working and middle classes regarding Communism. It is not a replica of Russian Communism that is holding the thought of the working and middle classes of this country; it is an adaptation suitable to the superior mentality of the American proletariat. The cause of Communism in this country is in no way harmed by repeated publication of articles derogatory to Russian Communism as the American proletariat intends to have an American Communism;-a superior interpretation of the same basic principles.

I sincerely hope, Doctor Silver, that I have succeeded in presenting to you some thoughts and facts which will be of value to you. Possibly I have only corroborated that which you already know. I know you to be an accurate thinker and a fearless and talented spokesman for social justice. If I have contributed any matter that may be new or of value, then I shall be very happy and shall feel fully repaid for taking up your valuable time.

I am a man of 50, American born, Gentile, and an engineer by occupation.

May God grant you many years of health, vigor and power in which you may continue to carry-on in the service of His children.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

very respectfully yours

Dear Rabbi:

I have read in the newspaper that we are to have the honor of having you one of the members on the Committee chosen by Herbert Hoover to devise plans to do away with the depression expects this coming winter.

Personally, I believe that if all married women holding down jobs would be discharged it would help conditions a great deal. No matter where one goes, Department Stores, Offices, Factories, and in fact any place of business, one finds many married women employed. A large percentage of these women are earning men's wages and their husbands in the majority of cases are working too, of if not they have enough in savings to tide them over. If married women were not allowed to hold down jobs there would be thousands of jobs available for men and single girls, thus a normality would be achieved. Relief funds are only temporary.

A woman's place is in the home if we are to have good citizens instead of criminals. Why doesn't someone investigate all the places of business and take a census of the number of married women holding down responsible positions, doing men's work, and receiving men's wages. They would certainly be surprised. And not only that, but these same women have husbands who are also employed allowing them to live on a high scale while other men who can't get jobs, along with their families, are starving. And how about the army of single girls who can't buy jobs and have to support themselves? Do you expect all of these girls to keep up a high standard of morals under such conditions. I know from experience that nowadays married women work because they are bored with staying at home instead of sympathizing with the person whom they will be putting out of work. Even the single girls contemplating marriage plan to work after marriage so that their earnings combined with their husband's earnings will allow them to live more luxuriously.

Don't you think a law should be made to the effect that any employer employing married women will be heavily fined unless the married women in question have received a legal right to work because it was a case of necessity. There should also be some punishment for the married women who is working under a maiden name and posing as single. In fact, the city should make it their business to find work for married women who must work for various reasons.

I am a single young lady and employed, but I speak from experience. There is no doubt in my mind that if this is carried out one of the biggest steps to normal conditions will have been gained.

Yours truly,

A sympathizer anda Jew.

BEHRMAN'S JEWISH BOOK SHOP 1261 BROADWAY AT 31st STREET NEW YORK

August Twenty fourth 1 9 3 1

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I was very happy to learn that you had been appointed to the Unemployment Commission and extend to you my best wishes for success in your undertakings.

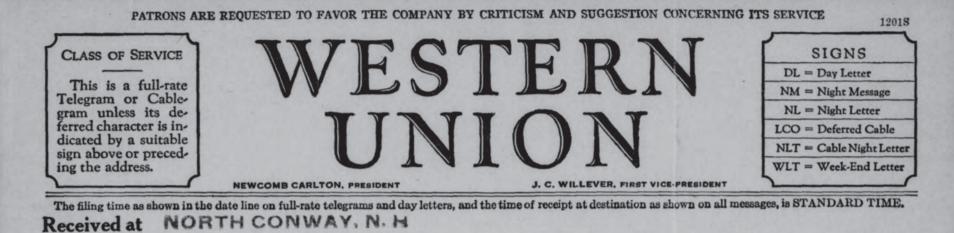
Sincerely,

Juin Behma

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver East 105th St and Ansel Rd. Cleveland, Ohio

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WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR

August 27, 1931

RABBI A. H. SILVER, The Temple, E. 105th St. and Ansel Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

This is my first opportunity to express to you my appreciation of your acceptance of a place on the Advisory Committee of The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief.

As our organization gets under way I hope to have the privilege of discussing phases of the work with you. In the meantime, I enclose a statement which may not have reached you through the press.

Your interest and cooperation are greatly

appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Walter S. Engerd

Enclosure

Released for morning papers August 25, 1931.

Statement by Walter S. Gifford, Director of President's Organization on Unemployment Relief

This is an organization for action, to assist in building up adequate relief for distress over the winter, by cooperation with all agencies. The President has set its foundation in all national groups and I have undertaken to direct it. Our task is to fight distress arising from unemployment. From my experience as Director of the Council of National Defense during the war, I know that the idealism and high purpose of the American people will not permit of failure.

Further members of the Advisory Committee will be appointed so as to cover each state. The Advisory Committee comprises three groups:

The first has members representative of national welfare bodies and industrial organizations. These members will be called in to consult from time to time and coordinated action will be worked out.

The second group of members are those who will represent this organization in each state. Such representatives will be appointed shortly. These men will represent our organization in contacts with activities within each state.

The third group of members in the Advisory Committee are in a sense, members at large who will be called upon for advice individually and through subcommittees which we shall set up to examine programs and plans for employment and relief. Somewhat later the views and attention of the whole Advisory body will be required. Parallel with setting up our organization, it will be necessary to determine the load which will have to be met during the forthcoming winter. Much has already been done toward determining facts and also in promoting the organization of local resources.

This week I cm holding a conference with the national representatives of the Association of Community Chests, Family Welfare Association, Association of Public Welfare officials and other groups in an endeavor to arrange a coincidental period for their appeal for funds. Such a period can then be recommended to all organizations over the country interested in raising money for relief in order that there may be a nationwide appeal. It is not an appeal for a national fund, but for maximum local funds.

- 2 -

August 28th, 1931

Mr. Walter S. Gifford, American Tel. & Tel. Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of offering two suggestions in connection with the unemployment relief situation which you have the honor to head, and trust that you will give my suggestions due consideration if you find them meritorious.

The burden of the present depression, which economists claim to be the largest this country has ever faced, must be borne by those who are most able to bear the burden.

My frist suggestion is that a call be issued by the President demanding all municipalities over the country as well as industries, to adopt the stagger plan of employment, which the writer suggested to President Hoover in 1930 and which was adopted by some of the large industries, i.e., instead of employing one staff of employees for ten hours, to have two shifts of employees of five hours each.

This would give more of an opportunity to a larger amount of persons to get employment and relieve depression all over the country.

If only the municipalities alone were to adopt this plan whereever it is practical and feasible, millions of men would be employed and surely would be more preferable than any offer of charity or dole.

However, if we must resort to charity or dole, my second suggestion is that the President of the U.S. call upon every employer of labor as well as those who are at the present time employed in various industries all over the country, to voluntarily contribute an amount equal to 1% of the total payroll maintained by every firm engaged in commerce and all employees are to contribute an equal amount.

In other words, from the payrolls amounting to \$500. weekly and upward, employers should agree to pay 1% weekly for the next six months, an equal amount to be deducted from all those employed. This, I believe, will give a large fund to be used for unemployment and the reconstruction of amemployment. Wishing you success in your undertaking, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

SR:L



SAMUEL ROTTENBERG 300 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK

August 28th, 1931

Dear Rabbi Silver:

By way of introduction, I have had the pleasure of meeting you, as President of The Brooklyn Jewish Center.

I note from the press that you have been appointed on the Advisory Committee to help the Chairman, Mr. Walter S. Gifford solve the unemployment problem. I am indeed glad to see you in that capacity and I am sure you will make valuable contributions to this subject.

I have this day written a letter to Mr. Gifford offering two suggestions, copy of which I am enclosing.

Personally, I am very much opposed to any system of charity as a remedy for the crimes committed by society to humanity. I do not believe that charity is the answer to the problem which we are facing. I feel that machinery has permanently displaced man-power and unemployment is not a temporary disease which can be cured by charity.

There is but one answer for unemployment and overproduction caused by our machine age and that is, that we reduce the hours of labor to six hours. It is useless to seek employment that machines have permanently eliminated. We need more leisure for a larger number of our population. There is no other answer to this question.

If time permits you, I should very much like to have you advise me regarding the merits of my suggestions, if not, I will be very happy to know that you will offer same at some future conferences.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for success, I beg to remain

SR:L

Very truly

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, 2491 E. 55th St., Cleveland, OHIO This announcement is sent to you as a Member of the Advisory Committee, for your information. IMMEDIATE RELEASE - The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT BY WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR.

September 1, 1931.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1. ---- Walter S. Gifford, Director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, today issued the following statement: The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief believes that its cooperative activities naturally fall into three divisions:

- 1. The activities, public and private, to provide relief funds.
- 2. The administration of relief funds.
- 3. Activities looking towards distributing and increasing employment.

Mr. Owen D. Young has accepted the chairmanship of the committee which will be concerned with the activities, public and private, to provide relief funds. This will be known as the Committee on Mobilization of Relief Resources.

State-wide committees appointed by the governors and concerned with all phases of unemployment relief are already active in many of the states. It is urged that such committees be appointed in all the states that face an unemployment problem this winter.

The committee which is now constituted under the chairmanship of Mr. Owen D. Young, will cooperate with the state committees on the mobilization of relief resources. The committee also will cooperate with the American Association of Public Welfare Officials and the Association of Community Chests and Councils and other national organizations concerned with securing of adequate relief funds this winter.

The following have been appointed members of Mr. Young's Committee:

Owen D. Young, Chairman James F. Bell, Minneapolis Charles Clairborne, New Orleans Pierre DuPont, Wilmington Fred Fisher, Detroit Carl Gray, Omaha H. C. Knight, New Haven H. E. Lloyd, Philadelphia J. F. Lucey, Dallas Conrad Mann, Kansas City Samuel Mather, Cleveland William Cooper Procter, Cincinnati Henry M. Robinson, Los Angeles Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., Chicago Myron C. Taylor, New York Walter Teagle, New York Oscar Wells, Birmingham William Allen White, Emporia Matthew Woll, Washington

In announcing this Committee, Mr. Gifford again emphasized the fact that this is not a national campaign for a national fund, but is a nation-wide movement in support of local efforts to meet local needs.

Committees covering the other activities mentioned above will be

announced later.

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Sept. 2d, 1931

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Mr. Louis Behrman, 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Behrman :-

Permit me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing to me about my appointment to the Hoover Unemployment Commission. I appreciated it very much.

With best wishes for a happy New Year, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours.

Mr. Walter J. Sykes, 5546 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Sykes:

1.1

Fermit me to thank you for your kind letter of August 22d. I read it with a great deal of interest and attention.

I shall be very happy to bring it to the attention of the Hoover Unemployment Committee when it meets.

It is only as thoughtful men pool their intelligence and speak courageously about economic conditions that any hope can be entertained for a satisfactory solution of the problem.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred C. Croxton, Department of Commrce Bldg., Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Croxton:

I am enclosing herewith a letter which I received from Mr. Herbert P. McNally which is self explanatory.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours.

Mr. Herbert P. McNally, 11215 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. McWally :-

Permit me to thank you for your letter of August 31st.

I have forwarded it to the Secretary of the Hoover Unemployment Commission in Washington.

With kindest regards, permit me

to remain

Very sincerely yours.

Mr. Samuel Rottenberg. 300 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rottenberg :-

Permit me to thank you for your kindness in sending me a copy of the letter which you addressed to Mr. Gifford of the Hoover Unemployment Relief Committee. I read it with a great deal of interest.

I am in complete sympathy with you on the reduction of hours of labor as a means of providing additional employment, provided it does not carry with it a reduction of wages to a point below the subsistance level.

I am of the belief that enough can be raised through private charity in the country this winter to keep people from starving whether it is done through community chests, federations or through contributions from payrolls. But this, of course, is far from adequate relief or from the solution of the unemployment problem. I am of the opinion that the solution lies in the direction of central planning of production and shorter hours plus a scientifically adjusted unemployment insurance to which both employer and employee contribute.

I should be very much interested in reading Mr. Gifford's reply to your letter.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a happy New Year, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours.

SUITESONE TO SIX ROOMS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT KITCHENETTES COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE

OVERLOOKING WADE AND ROCKEFELLER PARKS MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN GREATER CLEVELAND



CLEVELAND

9/9/31

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver The Temple Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I wish to congratulate you on your recent appointment to the Unemployment Commission by President Hoover.

I realize that no one has a proven solution for the present unemployment situation but I believe thousands of persons are thinking of ways to help solve the present unfortunate condition. I for one have a plan which, if of merit, I want you to use and would gladly give any assistance necessary to carry out the plan.

I have heard from men in the prest decade that if the United States government would spend in our own country as much as she spent in the last war, more than 20,000,000,000,000., this country would be a heavenly place to live in. Of course that money is gone, and can never be brought back from Jurope. Such a thing should serve as a lesson for the future, and it might be well to realize that an equal expenditure through my plan would help solve the present unemployment situation.

In fact an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000,000., or 10° of our war expenditure would bring immediate relief to some unemployed and joyful living quarters to many that live now in the vermin breeding homes in the metropolitian cities all over the United States. It would not be a charitable proposition because the people would pay a rental great enough for nominal interest return; some retirement of principal, and reserve for property upkeep: yet the rental would be low enough to be within the means of those that are in need of the improved quarters.

My plan is as follows: - On the streets of the poor neighborhoods of the metropolitian cities there are from 25 to 50 houses that are very old and uninhabitable. These homes are to be torn down, and on a certain portion of the newly vacated land there should be erected an apartment house both modern and fireproof, ranging from 25 to 50 suites. The unused land should be landscaped, both for scenery and as a playground for the peiceborOVERLOOKING WADE AND ROCKEFELLER PARKS MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN GREATER CLEVELAND



SUITESONE TO SIX ROOMS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT KITCHENETTES COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE

neighborhood children. These apartments could be built for about \$750.00 per room, per building. The money for this apartment construction is to be furnished by federal or municipal government bond rate, 25 to 3%. These bonds are to be retired continously within 40 years at the rate of 25 % per year. There shall be no tax, municipal, state or federal, levied on either the bonds or the property or income from same. All the above conditions of interest and principal payment plus normal upkeep of building can be taken care of at the rental rate of \$6.00 per room. Of course the rental rate can be reduced yearly because of the decreased interest payments each year at the rate of 25% per year. Part of this savings in interest will of course be absorbed by increased upkeep expense.

Each building of about 100 rooms could employ 50 men steadily for about 5 nonths of direct labor only. Beside a great many men would be employed indirectly elsewhere in the making of supplies. If 200 such buildings were to be built in a city like Cleveland with a million population it would put 10,000 men to work in direct labor alone within a short time; Probably an equal amount would be employed in indirect labor. It would be best to avoid the use of machinery whereever possible. The mechanics should be paid \$1.00 per hear, and labors to receive 75¢ per hour. Each man would work 6 hours per day, and 5 days per week. In order to distribute the work amongst more working men, I would success employing 2 shifts working 5 to 6 hours each. That would employ twice as many men to begin with. Each crew to work 2 weeks out of every four to begin with and possibly later work 2 weeks and be idle one week until work became plentiful.

In order not be depreciate the rentals of present apartments, because of decreased costs of construction and no taxation, the apartments would be limited to certain families. These suites would be available to those families whose present total income for all able bodied working persons wages does not exceed ~30.00 per week. A strict check would be kept on each individual tenant so as to ascertain his income at all times. Thus the more expensive apartments would not be affected by these newly constructed cheaper quarters. Only respectable and law abiding workers would be included in this special class regardless whether they are citizens or not.



CLEVELAND

Ny method for determining the value of the land and the shacks upon it would be as follows:- I would have absolutely disinterested appraisers that would appraise only land, and others to appraise the value of the shacks upon it. The shacks would be purchased outright, but the land owner would receive interest on the land value at the then prevailing bank rate of interest; the security would be A-1. I know much of that property is so neglected that it doesn't even pay interest on the land value nor taxes: it being a liability instead of an asset. I would only commence $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the needed project of each city and continually starting new projects until prosperity comes back. At that time discontinue the plan until another such a crisis arises.

I would say, in order to give immediate employment and help the present economic situation, provide money, appraise property, take property under the power of "Eminent Domain", and municipal "Police Power". Thus giving men employment and better places to live. Let the children have playgrounds and sunshine near their homes. Some men would cease to be begaars and commence to earn at least a poor living. The whole plan would give enjoyment as well as employment to all classes. All that is needed is the investment and the machinery to carry out the plan. There should not be any profiteering by any of the sub-contractors or anyone else affiliated with the plan.

I believe Cleveland could use 400 such buildings as described above and other cities such buildings in equal proportions relative to its population. The investment in Clevelands 400 buildings would amount to 940,000.00. The investment in the country would be 50 times as much, \$2,000,000,000 which is approximately 10% of the world war costs to the United States. This would start this country on the road to prospertiy. I know there are many other methods that will be suggested to bring prosperity back, but I sugrested this one, due to the fact that my interests and my business since 1909 has been apartment house construction. I fully realize that it will take some time before the government would ever get started on such a plan due to the red tape involved, but a start has to be made some time to relieve the present condition. Present conditions are as alarming and need the same immediate action as the commencing of a war.

SUITESONE TO SIX ROOMS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT KITCHENETTES COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE



Now is the proper time to improve the slums, because it would relieve unemployment, interest rates are exceedingly low, labor and material is cheap and plentiful and railroads need freight. Domestic made materials only should be used.

I would appreciate it if you would call upon me to aid in carrying out this plan, or call upon me to explain or enlarge upon it.

Sincerely,

Juareolin



Justin Matthews, Jr., Vice President David A.Gates, Treasuner Justin Matthews, President Henry O. Topf, Vice President Edwin E. Moore, Secretary Walter T. Butler, Asst. Secy.

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Little Rock, Arkansas

September 9th, 1931.

Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

J M

As you are a member of the advisory committee in the unemployment relief organization, I want to offer the following as one means of relieving unemployment.

The writer has served as an appointed member of the State Highway Commission of the State of Arkansas for the past four years and it occurred to me that one way to relieve the present unemployment situation would be for the federal government to again make a special allotment of federal aid towards building highways for 1932, the same as was done in 1931 by H.R. 14804. Inasmuch as the federal government is definitely pledged to a program of allotting aid to the various states on a certain basis towards aid in constructing the more important national highways, it certainly seems that to advance special federal aid at this time to help out the unemployment situation and deduct it from future federal aid allotments over the next five or ten year period, is wise.

First, we would help to relieve unemployment at a time when it is most needed. Then when the amounts now advanced are deducted from future years' federal aid allotment, conditions will perhaps then be normal and labor will not need the employment so badly.

Second, living conditions are cheaper and labor can be employed to better advantage now and more construction work can be obtained for a dollar than later.

Third, the building of these roads now rather than wait for them, is economical for the reason that it costs the traveling public an enormous sum to do without the use of surfaced roads, in extra gasoline and lubricating oil consumed, in extra wear and tear on tires, and extra depreciation.

Mr. Harvey C. Couch, a member of this advisory committee from Arkansas, has discussed this matter with me.

Yours very sincerely, Anthews

Sept. 11th, 1931

Mr. Herbert P. McNally. 11215 Detroit Ave.. Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. McNally:-

I am enclosing herewith a letter which I received from Mr. Croxton, Assistant Director of The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief which is self explanatory.

With kindest regards, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

Friday, September 11, CLEVELANDERS GIVEN DUTIES IN PUSHING RELIEF

lesse

All but Silver Are Assigned to Places in Gifford Organziation.

The Cleveland News Bureau, 1253-55 National Press Building.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—All but one of Ohio's 11 members of President Hoover's new unemployment relief advisory organization have received their assignments for the winter's work that faces the group. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Fred C. Croxton and L. J. Taber of

Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Fred C. Croxton and L. J. Taber of Columbus, and C. M. Bookman of Cincinnati, were Thursday night given specific jobs by Walter S. Gifford, national relief director, on his committee for the administration of relief. Croxton will serve as chairman.

Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland remains the lone Ohioan as yet unnamed to a subcommittee, and he will undoubtedly be asked to serve upon the fourth and final of Gifford's committees, the nature of which has not yet been disclosed.

Duties Are Outlined.

In serving on the committee selected Thursday, the four Buckeye men will assist in making available information on the administration of relief, both public and private based on the experience of the past winter and previous period of unemployment distress. Gifford explained. The committee, third one created by the new director, will carefully consider all relief plans proposed, both national and local, and will be ready at any time to advise state and local organizations upon contemplated action, he added.

In making Croxton chairman of the relief administration committee, Gifford added to the federal recognition the Ohioan has received during the past two years for his able efforts to cope with unemployment problems.

Work Attracts Hoover.

As relief director for the state during the administration of Governor Myers Y. Cooper, Croxton so impressed President Hoover by his success that he was called to Washington to serve as assistant chairman on the President's first employment committee, of which Arthur Woods of New York was chairman.

In the Gifford organization, he is not only chairman of the administration group, but assistant director of the entire advisory group and a member of the subcommittee on employment plans and suggestions as well. Organization of the Gifford committee for actual work appeared nearly completed following the naming of the third committee The fourth sub-group, the nature of which the director has not as vet disclosed, probably will be selected within a few days.

Three Groups to Meet.

Meetings of the three active committees, of which Croxton, Owen D. Young of New York, and Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago are chairmen, are expected to take place during the next two weeks when plans for the winter campaign will be drafted.

Ohioans on the Young committee are Samuel Mather of Cleveland and William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati. Their duties will deal chiefly with the federal assistance in co-ordinating local unemployment relief efforts.

ment relief efforts. On the Wheeler committee, assigned the task of contacting employers the nation over in an effort to provide additional jobs, Ohioans are Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland, S. P. Bush of Columbus, Alvanley Johnston of Cleveland, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, and William Green of Coshocton, president of the American Federation of Lab

WADSWORTH HEADS **GIFFORD AID GROUP**

New you

Former Treasury Assistant **Opens Work at Once to Coor**dinate National Bodies.

POLING CALLS ON CHURCHES

Asks for Parish Job Surveys-Legion Meeting In Capital Today to Map Plans.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. - Appcintment of Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the committee on cooperation with national groups and associations, to function as a unit of the President's organization on unemployment relief, was announced today by Walter S. Gifford, director of the organization.

Mr. Gifford also named twentytwo members of his advisory committee to serve with Mr. Wadsworth. The new committee will try to mobilize national organizations and their memberships to help relieve

distress this Winter. Mr. Wadsworth began his duti immediately at headquarters here. began his duties

Others on Committee.

With Mr. Wadsworth on the committee will be:

John R. Mott, George Sloan, Matthew Sloan, Mrs. Robert Speer and Colonel Arthur Woods, of New York; R. H. Aishton, William Green, A. Johnston, John Barton Payne and Mrs. John F. Sippel, of Washington; George E. Vincent, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, Mont-clair, N. J.: Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids; James C. Drain, Spokane; Dr. John W. Davis, Insti-tute, W. Va.; John E. Edgerton, Lebanon, Tenn.; C. E. Grunsky, San Francisco; Alvan MacAuley, Detroit; Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland: Silas H. Strawn, Chicago; L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, and William Allen White, Emporia, Kan. An appeal for church unity in the national task of relief is issued by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, in the current issue of The Christian Herald, of which he is editor. "Poverty and unemployment must be destroyed." Rev Dr. Poling says Colonel Arthur Woods, of New York;

"Poverty and unemployment must be destroyed," Rev. Dr. Poling says. "They cannot be destroyed without changes, far-reaching and fundafar-reaching and Ital changes, changes, in mental industry.

Urges Survey of Jobs.

"We believe in the future of the American form of government. We believe in the adaptability of our present social system. We believe in the ability of American leadership to meet the present crisis. "But the churches—the Church of

of Jesus Christ, the whole church, the church united, must face this stu-

pendous task. "First, we must give to the Presi-dent's commission and to our State and local leadership unqualified sup-port. We must place at their dis-posal our available resources. This should be our immediate action in a

practical demonstration of our pres-ent-day, living Christian faith. "Second, let us make intensive "Second, let us make congregational and parish congregational and parish surveys to discover every possible piece of work, every available job. There are hun-dreds of thousands of families in America that can find at least a few hours of labor for the unemployed. The sum total of these hours is days, weeks, months and years! Placed at the disposal of a community com-mittee, they will save life and help defeat violence." The National Employment Commis-sion of the American Legion, which parish surveys to

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The National Employment of which sion of the American Legion, which meets here tomorrow, will map out a program to be presented to the Le-gion's national convention next week potroit Governors, Mayors of larger, cities and representatives of labor, industry, finance and transpor-tation have been invited to the conference.

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The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME. Received at 2040 East 9th St., Cleveland, Ohio CHERRY 1740, LINE 87 1931 SEP 13 AM 5 GC32 57 NL GOVT=WASHINGTON DC 12

RABBI A H SILVER=

EAST 105 ST AND ANSELL RD CLEVELAND OHIO=

IN ASSIGNING DUTIES TO MEMBERS OF MY ADVISORY COMMITTEE I HAVE TODAY APPOINTED YOU TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS STOP ELIOT WADSWORTH WILL ACT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND YOU WILL HEAR MORE SPECIFICALLY IN DUE COURSE FROM HIM STOP I SHALL APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION IN THIS IMPORTANT WORK= WALTER S GIFFORD.

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SEPT. 13th, 1931

WALTER S. GIFFORD WASHINGTON D. C.

I SHALL BE PLEASED TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS.

A. H. SILVER

FOR USE MORNING PAPERS--SEPT. 14, 1931.

The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Walter S. Gifford, Director.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS APPOINTED

Washington, D. C., Sept. ---- Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed today by Walter S. Gifford, Director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, as Chairman of the Committee on Cooperation with National Groups and Associations, to function as a unit of the President's Organization. Mr. Gifford also announced that he had selected twenty-two members of his Advisory Committee, many of whom are prominent in national organizations, to serve with Mr. Wadsworth as members of the Committee, the function of which will be to undertake mobilization of national organizations and their memberships so that they may render the most effective aid in relief of distress this winter due to unemployment.

Mr. Wadsworth begins his duties with Mr. Gifford today at the headquarters of the Organization here. He is well known for his public service in connection with the Red Cross and other organizations.

The following have been appointed members of Mr. Wadsworth's Committee On Cooperation With National Groups and Associations:

> R. H. Aishton, Washington, D. C. Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich. James C. Drain, Spokane, Wash. Dr. John W. Davis, Institute, West Virginia. John E. Edgerton, Lebanon, Tenn. Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, Montclair, New Jersey. William Green, Washington, D. C. C. E. Grunskey, San Francisco, Calif. A. Johnston, Washington, D. C. Alvan Macauley, Detroit, Mich. John R. Mott, New York, N. Y. John Barton Payne, Washington, D. C. Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. John F. Sippel, Washington, D. C. George Sloan, New York, N. Y. Matthew Sloan, New York, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

1734 NEW YORK AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR

September 15, 1931.

Rabbi A. H. Silver, The Temple, East 105th Street, and Ansel Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

At the suggestion of Mr. Walter S. Gifford, I am calling a meeting of the President's Committee on Cooperation with National Groups and Associations to be held 9th floor, 1734 New York Avenue, at 10:00 o'clock on Friday morning, September 25. I sincerely hope you will be able to come.

My attention has been called to the fact that this is a volunteer effort and there are no funds available for expenses, so we will have to work our program out on this basis.

I hope you will let me have reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Eliot Wadsworth, Chairman, Committee on Cooperation with National Groups and Associations. The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Walter S. Gifford, Director.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS TO MEET Washington, D.C., Sept. ---Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that he had called a meeting of the Committee on Cooperation with National Groups and Associations, a unit of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, to be held in Washington Friday morning, September 25, at the headquarters of the Organization, 1734 New York Avenue, N. W. The Committee was appointed by Walter S. Gifford, Director of the

President's Organization.

The Committee on Cooperation with National Groups and Associations, is made up of men and women identified with the work of national organizations and are all members of the Advisory Committee of the Organization. At their first meeting they will begin their efforts to mobilize national organizations and their memberships so that they may furnish the most effective help to all local agencies engaged in relieving unemployment.

Members of Mr. Wadsworth's Committee are:

R. H. Aishton, Washington, D. C. Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich. James C. Drain, Spokane, Wash. Dr. John W. Davis, Institute, West Virginia. John E. Edgerton, Lebanon, Tenn. Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, Montclair, New Jersey. William Green, Washington, D. C. C. E. Grunskey, San Francisco, Calif. A. Johnston, Washington, D. C. Alvan Macauley, Detroit, Mich. John R. Mott, New York, N.Y. John Barton Payne, Washington, D. C. Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. John F. Sippel, Washington, D. C. George Sloan, New York, N. Y. Matthew Sloan, New York, N. Y. Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Robert E. Speer, New York, N. Y. L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio. George E. Vincent, Greenwich, Conn. William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas. Col. Arthur Woods, New York, N. Y.

Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Robert E. Speer, New York, N. Y. L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio. George E. Vincent, Greenwich, Conn. William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas. Col. Arthur Woods, New York, N. Y.

In appointing the committee, Mr. Gifford said:

"National groups and organizations have been and are rendering invaluable aid and support to local unemployment relief activities.

"The committee will undertake to mobilize these national organizations and their membership to the end of their rendering the most effective aid in the relief of distress due to unemployment this winter."



September 17th, 1931

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wadsworth :-

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 15th.

I shall make every effort to attend the meeting on Friday morning, September 25th.

Very sincerely yours.

AHS/IR

K. PHILLIPS MORGAN

(mailing address)

% Bankers Trust Company 5th Avenue at 42nd Street New York City

September 21, 1931

Rabbi Abba H. Silver 10311 Lake Shore Boulevard Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

A nationally known governor advised me to write you personally. I am sending the enclosed letter and draft to the President and other National Leaders. Do you see in these suggestions a means to help break the depression?

Don't you believe that a man in your position has a definite duty to actively help lead us out of the depression?

I believe firmly that if a movement could be successfully started by you, it would find immediate echoes in a hundred cities. You know what that would mean for the Country. Was there ever a greater chance to show by definite action your leadership and therby help the Nation?

The only question is: Do you believe that these suggestions with the improvements you would make, will lead to National prosperity? If you say, "No," we'll drop the matter.

However, I am sincerely convinced that these suggestions, with your additional improvements, could be the first step to bring prosperity, If you agree, will you start the movement? Your decisive action will demonstrate your outstanding Leadership and win you the national acclaim your courage merits.

Personally, I ask for nothing--except a chance to help. If you are interested, I shall count it a pleasure if anything I can do will help you to get started at once.

I hope the suggestions will not only show what can be done - but will determine you to do it.

Assuring you of my thanks for your kindly consideration, I am.

Very respectful]

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FOR USE EVENING PAPERS---Sept. 21, 1931.

The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Fred C. Croxton, Assistant Director.

PUBLIC AND SIMI-PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS

Wishington, D. C., Sept. ---Public and semi-public contract awards amounting to \$83,518,971 were reported to the Public Works Section of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief last week, it was announced today by Fred C. Croxton, Assistant Director.

The addition of this amount brought the total of awards reported since Dec. 1, 1930, to 2,463,711,280. The week before last 42,803,062 worth of awards were reported.

The amount reported last week includes .44,898,175 worth of state highway construction awarded in various states in August. State highway construction is reported on a monthly basis and accounts for the larger figure for one week in the month.

The total number of projects reported last week was 405 in 44 states, and besides state highway construction, include Federal, state, county, and municipal construction; school and college construction, bridges, streets, sewers, water supply, hospitals, churches, power supply, and other types of public and semi-public construction.

A complete list of projects by states and localities follows:

STATE	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT
ALABAMA	Sylacauga	Erecting Postoffice	
	Birmingham	Paving work	30,708
	Various	State Highway Construction Awarded	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
		in August	3,636,461
			0,000,101
ARIZONA	Phoenix	Erecting Power House	500,000
	Prescott	Putting new roof on Pioneers' Home	27,013
ARKANSAS	Crittenden County	Erecting office building	175,000
	Mena	Paving 40 blocks	50,424
			,
CALIFORNIA	Burlingame	Erecting Mothers' House and	
		Noviate Convent Building	175,000
	Newport Beach	Constructing Dam .	195,000
	Sierra Madre	Grading, draining and paving work	35,971
	Los Angeles	Erecting school	39,953
	West Los Angeles	Erecting Church Auditorium	26,537
	Inglewood	Constructing storm drain	33,589
	Grass Valley	Erecting Memorial Building	60,000
	Mountain View	Erecting Clubhouse	35,000
	Redwood City	Erecting school	100,000
	San Francisco	Erecting school and home	200,000
	Wasco	Erecting gymnasium	45,000
	Various	State Highway Construction	10,000
			1,663,000
COLORADO	Galana 34 Gui		
JOLORADO	Colorado Springs	Trenching, laying pipe line	
	Venieur	and tunnel work	129,440
	Various	State Highway Construction	
		Awarded in August	531,163
CONNECTICUT	New Haven	Erecting addition to Young	
		Men's Institute	70 000
	Hamden	Improvement of Mill Rock Road	30,000
		improvolicito or Mirr Hoch Hoad	1,200
DELAWARE	Various	State Highway Construction	
		Awarded in August	33,097
EORGIA	Madison	Erecting postoffice	70 005
	Elberton	Paving Oliver Street	39,995
	Various	State Highway Construction	28,000

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STATE	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT
IDAHO	Various H	ighway Construction Awarded	
			\$ 132,640
ILLINOIS	Livingston Count	y Erecting Women's Dormitory,	
		State Reformatory	100,000
	Wilmette	Constructing water main exten-	
		sion and booster pump	100,000
	Elgin	Paving Shuler and other streets	101,800
	"	Digging one deep well	16,655
	n	Digging well	8,000
	"	Installing pumps	15,000
	"	Erecting two pump houses	10,000
	Canton	Paving South Avenue C	3,491
	**	Paving Dean Court	10,757
	Batavia	Highway construction	5,000
	"	Road and street repairs	1,500
	"	Dredging river	500
	Cook County	Erecting Aeriation and Final	000
	TTTD		2,182,796
	Decatur	Erecting Junior High School	122,260
	"	Erecting addition to high	, 200
	(0)	school	38,544
	Dixon	Concrete paving work	6,200
	DuPage County	Paving work on Route 23	50,000
	11 11	Paving work on Highland Avenue	35,000
	** **	Road construction	75,000
	Evanston	Erecting Orrington Grade School	
	**	Erecting Willard Grade School	40,000
	Galena	Paving Hill and Prospect Street	
	"	Paving and widening Main and	5 25,000
		Spring Streets	27,000
	**	Laying Bouthellier Street	21,000
		sewer	3 500
	"	Constructing sewer and paving	3,500
		High Street	24 000
	Metropolis	Street improvements	24,000
	McHenry County	Paving work	10,000
	North Adams	-	35,752
	WOL OIL FLUCIIIS	Erecting side addition to school	70 000
	Peoria County		38,000
	Fulton County	Graveling work Bengiring Telephone Line	79,987
	Tessville	Repairing Telephone Line	25,000
	1038/1116	Widening and paving Touhy	
	Various	Avenue	74,112
	Various	State Highway Construction	700 450
		Awarded in August	702,450
INDIANA	Lafayette	Paving 16th and 18th Streets	32,391
	**	Paving Alley between 2nd	
		and 3rd Streets	491

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STATE .	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNI
INDLANA			
(Continued)	Lafayette	Paving Alley between Scott	
		and Thompson Streets	\$ 23
	17	Paving Alley between Main and	#
		Ferry Streets	69
	**	Paving Scott Street	. 13,02
	"	Remodeling water works	1,99
	Madison, Hamil- ton and Tipton		1,00
	Counties	Constructing drain	28,32
	Valparaiso	Erecting storage tank	89,60
	Bloomington	Constructing cemetary retaining wall	4,78
	Greensburg	Street Repairing Work	3,00
	Kendallville	Sewer construction	3,00
	11	Installing water mains	
	Lake County	Constructing Sullivan Road	2,00
	tt tt		77,00
		Constructing Barnes Road	19,00
		Constructing Tuthill Road	17,00
	11 11	Constructing DeLau Road	19,00
	11 17	Constructing Russelberg Road	7,10
		Constructing Wright Road	12,60
	Peru	Constructing iron removal plant	
		for water supply	146,00
	Richmond	Paving "lley	2,00
	"	Paving South 16th Street	20,15
	Shelby County	Constructing Phares Road	10,88
	" " ()(Constructing Webb Road	2,34
	Indianapolis	Street Widening and Resurfacing	26,66
	Various (O/	State Highway Construction	
		awarded in mugust	676,83
LOMY	Cass County	Bridge work	29,31
	Dubuque	Constructing water mains	4,50
	"	Constructing water mains	1,00
	Sibley	Constructing sewage disposal plant	24,37
	Mt. Pleasant	Improvements to State Hospital for Insanc	150,00
	Bettendorf	Paving work	27,00
	"	Constructing storm sewer	1,50
		Constructing sanitary sewer	5,50
	Cresco	County and local road work	
	Davenport	Grading work	52,52
	"	Grading work	10,00
	**	Sewer work	10,00
	Grinnell	Paving work	10,00
	Moquoketa	Repairing water supply system	5,00
	Osage	Constructing City Hall and Fire Station	2,50
	Ottumwa		15,00
	tt	Resurfacing Project No.2	44,22
		Resurfacing Project No.3	11,00
		Sidewalk construction	10,000
		and the second	• • •
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		Placing crushed rock on streets	800
	Various	State Highway Construction	
		aw	

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IOWA (Cont)	Toma Waukon " Various	Constructing Ditch Installing water main	\$ 14,500
	"	Installing water main	\$ 14,000
			500
	Various	Placing crushed rock on streets	800
		State highway construction awarded	
		in August	439,56
KINSAS	Wichita	Erecting grade school	12 000
		TIOCATTE BLAGE SCHOOT	12,000
KENTUCKY	Louisville	Constructing Transmission Line	
		and Two Substations	450,000
	Daviess County	Erecting high school addition	25,000
	Maytown	Rebuilding consolidated school	30,000
	Floyd county	Erecting frame school at Honaker	1,250
	ît tt	Erecting school at Glo	2,500
	Various	State highway construction awarded	
		in August	244,000
LOUISLIN	Acadia Parish	Repairing school buildings	25,000
	Newellton St.Landry	Constructing water works system	35,000
	Parish	Levee work	50 110
	St. Tammany		58,117
	Parish	Repairing Slidell School	9,319
	Shreveport	Constructing electric distribution	0,010
	-	system	52,750
	New Orleans	Erecting Science Building, School	02,100
		and Convent	400,000
	Various	State highway construction awarded	,
		in .ugust	4,039,879
LINE	Durham	General repairs on schools	500
	Portland	Sewerage work	25,000
	Webster	General repairs in town	400
LRYLAND	Charles County	Eracting addition to Unchanged	
	onarios country	Erecting addition to Hughesville School	E 500
	** **		5,700
	Allogheny Co.	Erecting high school at Pomonkey Erecting school	25,000
	Carroll County		22,000
	Talbot County	School maintenance and repairs	17,000 1,000
	Various	State highway construction	-,000
		awarded in August	975,396

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STATE 1	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT
MASSACHUSETTS	5 Brockton	Laying three miles of pipe	\$150,000
	11	New extension and service work	50,000
	Lynn	Erecting Eastern Senior High	00,000
		School	1,500,000
	Melrose	Developing two acres for burial	1,000,000
		purposes	2 500
	**	Laying pipe in cemetery	2,500
	Millis	Water extension in Farm Street	600
	North Attleboro	Constructing water mains	13,000
	Walpole	Constructing Washington Street	13,500
	"	Extension to water main	5,000
	**		12,000
	**	Constructing new park	13,000
	11	General road maintenance	20,000
	"	Constructing retaining wall	1,000
	"	Constructing new sidewalks	9,000
		Constructing three new roads	5,000
	"	Water Department Maintenance	34,000
	Woburn	Cutting brush	1,000
	woburn	Constructing sewer, Aberjona	
	"	Valley	13,253
	" \\\	Draining Russell Brook	1,600
		Macadam Construction, Fairmont	
	"	Street	3,000
		Macadam Construction, High Street	5,000
	. 01	Macadam Construction, Main Street	35.500
	" ()(Macadam Construction, Eastern Avenue	18,000
	"	Water Extension, Alfred Street	1,500
	"	Water Extension, Creston Avenue	600
	**	Water Extension, Mt. Pleasant Street	3,500
	**	Water Relay, Court Street	3,000
	**	Water Relay, Fairmount Street	3,000
	"	Water Relay, Shields Street	2,300
	"	Water Relay, Salem Street	8,500
	"	Water Relay, Stoddard Street	2,000
	Boston	Erecting Parish House	25,000
	"	Erecting Parish House and Chapel	
	"	Sewage work in Hyde Park	250,000
	Dedham	Sewage work	34,859
	Dorchester	Constructing pipe system	25,000
	Farmingham	Constructing new streets and	25,000
		sidewalks	05 000
	Gardner		25,000
	11	Erecting Field House for Park Clearing Ponds	2,700
	**		1,000
	**	New Cemetery Lots	1,800
	**	Clearing woodlands	7,408
	Gloucester	Extending distribution water system	16,186
	** .	Erecting fire station	150,000
		Road construction work	14,000
		Road resurfacing	1,500

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LOCATION

PROJECT

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AMOUNT

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MASSACHUSETTS

(COLUTE TUD)	36-202		
(CONTINUED)	Medford	Erecting garage	50,000
		Digging trenches and laying pipe	42,860
	North Adams	Maintenance work on Eagle Street	21,000
	17 27	Maintenance public works	4,800
	17 11	Maintenance, Engineer's Department	5,700
		Maintenance of police and fire alarms	5,300
	17 17	Care and removal of trees	300
	19 17	Sewer maintenance	12,500
	19 17	Highway maintenance	
	77 77	Bridge maintenance	40,000
	17 11	Maintenance of sidewalks and	4,500
	tf 19	railings	13,500
	17 17	Maintenance of city stables	1,900
		Street watering and oiling	9,500
	17 17	Maintenance of traffic guides	
		and beacons	1,800
	11 11	Care of parks	1,500
	11 17	Maintenance of public buildings	8,000
	11 17	Water Department maintenance	35,263
	77 77	Tree planting	1,500
	17 SP XX/1	Maintenance of Meters	10,000
	Northampton	Erecting church	50,000
	"	Highway work	138,255
	" ())	Constructing rifle range	1,000
	" ())	Constructing sidewalks	8,100
	n	City playerounds work	5,000
	19	Constructing culverts and bridges	4,700
	17	Vater department improvements	92,000
	19	Constructing Main Street Park	2,300
	11	Constructing roads	20,000
	17	Constructing Severs	10,100
	Quincy	Grading, surfacing and bridge	,
		work	25,000
	Squantum	Constructing pumping station	37,630
	Taunton	Brecting convent addition to	
		St. Mary's Church	150,000
	averly	Erecting infirmary	150,000
	Vestboro	Adding boiler house to Lyman	
		School	40,000
	Fitchburg	Addition to Elks Home	25,000
	Palmer	Frecting postoffice	110,000
	Quincy	Constructing Cranch School Park	400
	11	Constructing Atlantic Playground	195
	3	Constructing Palmer Street Park	400
	17	Constructing Merrymount School Park	195
	17	Constructing Houghs Neck Playaround	195
	77	Constructing Massachusetts Field	
	"	School Park	125
		Constructing Ward 3 Playground	125
	57	Constructing Avalon Beach Park	400
	altham	Brecting Appleton Park School	95,000

STATE	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT
MASSACHUSLTTS			
(CONTINUED)	Cohasset	Dredging harbor	29,89
	Plymouth	Road Rebuilding	25,80
	Various	State highway construction	~,
			0,277,08
MICHIGAN	Lapeer	Constructing underground	
		steam main	37,05
	Wahjamega	Erecting hospital building	220,91
	Allegan	Remodeling and building	
		addition to school	17,00
	Dearborn	Furnishing and installing water	
		pipe	40,00
	**	Constructing interceptor sewer	129,14
	Port Huron	Rebuilding substation	32,00
	Wakefield	Work on grounds buildings	12
	17	Work on playgrounds	20
	Ypsilanti	Alterations to substation	47,00
	Cheboygan	Extension of water mains	3,00
	"	Repairing water tanks	90
	E. Grand Rapids	Paving work	20,00
	17 11 \77\	Sewer construction	23,00
	" " (*)00	Water extension	2,70
	II II II	Sewer construction	2,80
	Various	State highway construction	
		awarded in August	326,86
MINNESOTA	Delano	Erecting Municipal Power	
		Plant	66,46
	Grand Rapids	Beautifying grounds around	,
		Municipal pumping station	1,05
	17 .11	Installing several blocks	-,
		of White Way Lighting System	3,75
	TT IT	Maintenance work	50
	11 1 7	Improvement of streets	60
	17 17	Oiling streets	1,00
	Northfield	Two sewer jobs	32
	"	Curb and gutter construction	4,400
	Pipestone	Constructing White Way	4,600
	Lake City	Water Main Extension	4.500
	Worthington	Constructing sewer Constructing City well, water main	9,000
		and tower	35,000
MISSISSIPPI	Bay St. Louis	Opening Third Street	5,000
	FT 18 98	Opening DeMontluzin Street	1,200
	17 17 17	Constructing water reservoir	8,000
	77 71 19	Constructing culvert	1,293
	17 17 17	Doming atmost	
		Paving street	29,362

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STATE	LOCATION	PROJICT	AMOUNT
MISSOURI	Cameron	Constructing sewer	2,886
	**	Street widening	994
	17	Street graveling	720
	Ferguson	Building concrete road	96,000
	11	Constructing sidewalks	1,000
	Lebanon	Constructing curbs and gutters	6,106
	11	Extending water mains	3,000
	11	Installing water pipes	2,500
	ti (Constructing City Hall	9,000
	17	Installing fire pumps and plugs	1,500
	Various	State highway construction	1,000
			2,159,036
			,100,000
IONTANA	Laurel	Paving Alley	3 700
	Plentywood	Erecting addition to high school	3,700
	Poplar	Frecting high school	43,335
	- optor	FIGCATUS HIEU SCHOOL	50,000
NEBRASKA	North Platte	Paving, grading and curbing work	57,500
	Various	State highway construction awarded in August	486 000
			486,000
IEVADA	Various	State highway construction awarded	
		OinAugust	29,623
EW HAMPSHIRE	Laconia	Constructing Gas Transmission	
		Line	146 000
	Various	State highway construction	146,000
		awarded in August	298,360
EV JERSEY	Boro of Almino	Construction billion	
	Boro of Alpine Bethlehem	Constructing highway	39,650
	East Brunswick	Erecting high and grade school	150,000
	Fanwood	Constructing water supply system	50,126
	Holland	Constructing sewer	56,542
	Morristown	Constructing county highway	54,218
		Construction of New Parks	40,000
	South Plainfield	Erecting bridge over Bound Brook	25,000
	Teaneck	Paving and drainage work	57,746
	Nutley	Improving Prospect Street	12,500
		Storm and Sanitary Sewer Work	50,000
	Belleville	Erecting Superintendent's Cottage	25,004
	Egg Harbor City	Improvements at Water Plant	6,000
	Trenton	Constructing sidewalks at school	3,543
		Grading work at Central High School	16,650
	"	Constructing driveways at school	15,914
	77 77	Fencing work at Central High School Planting Trees and Shrubbery at	18,031
		School	2,555

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STATE	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT
NEW JERSEY		18 - Britshindersteinen aus Britshindersteine im Britshinder Britshindersteiner (S. 1999) auf der sonder ein der	
(Cont'd)	Various	State Highway Construction	
		awarded in August	\$ 2,295,900
NEW MEXICO	Alamogordo	Renewing roof on high	
		school	1,140
	11	General repairs on school buildings	650
	Belen	Improvements to plumbing in	
		Grade School	146
	17	Reroofing two schools	77]
	17	Repairing plaster in one school	
		and redecorating schools	660
	Carlsbad	Repairs to school	1,500
	Magdalena	Repair work on schools	200
	Santa Fe	Erecting Junior High School	96,000
	Springer	Erecting school dormitory	20,000
	Tucumcari	Erecting high school	90,500
	Vaughn	Erecting school auditorium and gymnasium; also remodeling	
		AMERICAN JEWINA	15,000
	Clovis	Erecting Armory	29,676
		0000	
		(MORE)	

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STATE	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT
NEW YORK	Canajoharie	Road Construction	# 12 000
	Babylon	Paving and Street Widening	\$ 12,000
	Brentwood	Erecting Hospital Building	27,196
	Flushing	Constructing Coke Pocket	2,706,332
	Glen Cove	Erecting Grade School	40,000
	Great Neck	Constructing Wishman	250,000
	Keuka	Constructing Highway	87,801
	Mexico	Constructing Power Plant	500,000
	Neola	Grade Crossing Elimination	53,439
	Raquette Lake	Erecting Synagogue	35,000
	No. Tonawanda	Constructing Dam and Water System	26,000
	Babylon	Paving Work	25,000
		Erecting Rectory	60,000
	Elmira Heights	Surfacing Streets	12,000
		Installing Now Steel Apparatus in	
	16	Village Hall	2,000
	Merrick	Erecting Side Addition to Church	35,000
	Pleasantville	Grading and Paving Work	146,63
	S. Glens Falls	Paving Work	5,000
	Lyons	Road Construction	25,000
	Northport	Park Improvements	10,157
	Ħ	Installing Water Lines	
		Electrical Work	1,298
	Potsdam	Street Improvements	945
	**	Macadam Street Improvements	22,000
	" (0)(Extending Water Main	10,000
	Rochester	Paving Howthorne Drive	2,000
	n (O)/(,	Paving Clifford Avenue	28,000
	"	Paving Britton Road	4,652
	"	Peving Grover Street	17,789
	"		19,118
	77	Paving Vincent Street South	24,737
	17	Paving Vincent Street North	17,485
		Paving Maplewood Terrace	48,936
	"	Paving Smith Street	29,599
		Paving Lenox Street	3,386
	"	Paving Elbert Street	2,812
	11	Reconstructing Sewer in Goodman St.	19,452
	"	Constructing Clayton and Atwell	
		Sewers	6,149
		Reconstructing Rocket and Morton	
		Intersection	1,345
	"	Constructing Elk Street Walks	795
	Ħ	Resurfacing Rutgers Street	17,412
	"	Reconstructing Mill Street	17,404
	West Haverstraw Castleton Four	Building One Mile of Road	4,069
	Corners New York	Erecting Pathological Hospital Erecting Union Freight Terminal	66,000
		and Stores	15,000,000
	Port Jervis Various	Grade Crossing Elimination State Highway Construction	57,400
		Awarded in August	2,727,500
ORTH CAROLINA	High Point	Erecting Church and Sunday School	00 000
	Waynesville	Erecting Jail and Court House	80,000 250,000

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STATE	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNI
OHIO	Hubbard	Constructing Sewage Disposal Plant	\$ 27,000
	Cincinnati	Erecting Shelter House	9,000
	Lyndhurst	Sewer and Water Curbs Connections	29,000
	Shelby	Improving Franklin Avenue	5,887
	11	Improving Meyers Avenue Curb	1,382
	**	Improving Park Avenue Curb	2,278
	Various	State Highway Construction Awarded	~,~~
		in August	1,158,821
OKLAHOMA	Tulsa County	Paving Riverside Drive	63,000
OREGON	Various	State Highway Construction Awarded	
		in August	83,000
PENNSYLVANIA	Allentown	Erecting Garber Grade School	60 000
	Apollo	Wrecking Church	60,000
	Crawford Co.	Constructing Dam	40,000
	Donegal	Constructing Electric Sub-station	360,000
	Philadelphia	Block Signalling and Interlocking	25,000
	Pittsburgh	Erecting Soldiers Monument	435,365
	"	University of Pittsburgh Construc-	24,950
		tion Work	750 000
	Tioga	Constructing Gas Main	750,000
	Warwick	Constructing Electric Sub-station	1,000,000
	Frackville	Constructing Sewer System and	25,000
	Nr. Whitemarsh	Pumping Plant	60,000
	Williamsport	Memorial Park Development	50,000
	Various	Erecting Factory Building	30,000
	Various	State Highway Construction Awarded	
		in August	830,629
HODE ISLAND	Providence	Highway Maintenance	190 000
	**	Sewer Maintenance	480,000
	**	Bridge Maintenance	300,000
	Various	State Highway Construction Awarded	50,000
		in August	46,000
OUTH CAROLINA	Column	Desting Part with	
	Various	State Highway Construction	-
		Awarded in August	2,259,369
OUTH DAKOTA	Sioux Falls	Installing Gas Mains	
	Various	State Highway Construction	200,000
		Awarded in August	494,000
ENNESSEE	Memphis	Levee Work on Mississippi River	30 000
	Memphis	Constructing Sewers	39,900 45,083
EXAS	Arlington	Erecting Addition to Eastern	
		Star Home	48,889
	Asherton to		
	Eagle Pass	Constructing 40 Miles of Railway	110,000
	Usa-1- and		
	Hidalgo County Houston	Paving Work	85,000

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- 13 -					
STATE	LOCATION	PROJECT	AMOUNT		
TIXAS					
(continued)	Vega	Constructing Votor Ward			
	Gaston	Constructing Water Works Erecting School	\$ 25,000		
	Beaumont	Paving Street	35,19		
	11		64,150		
	Bryan	Paving Fourth Street	83,092		
	San Marcos	Paving College Avenue	31,000		
		Erecting Gymnasium	29,840		
UTAH	Spanish Fork	Renaiming and Descending			
	T	Repairing and Reconditioning Buildings			
		DULTUINGS	3,000		
IRGINIA	Langley Field	Constructing Control Hast:			
	0-0-10-10	Constructing Central Meating Plant			
	Richmond		66,800		
	**	Erecting New Airport Buildings	7,500		
		Erecting Department of Public			
		Works Buildings	35,000		
ASHINGTON	Spokane	Improving School Playgrounds			
	Various	State Highway Construction Awarded	395,150		
		in August	700 050		
ISCONSIN	Racine County		389,057		
	Green Bay	Constructing Green Bay Road	26,000		
	Milwaukee	-recting Addition to School	150,000		
		Alterations and Addition to City	200,000		
	Waukesha	Auditorium Dredging Work	45,000		
	Kimberly	Erecting Villers II 12	15,570		
	\bigcirc	Erecting Village Hall and Fire Station			
	Various		30,000		
		State Highway Construction Awarded in August			
VOMTNO	the second s		7,430,441		
YOMING	Various	State Highway Construction			
		Awarded in August			
		Andrau III August	160,000		
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FOR USE EVANIA PAPERS---SEPT. 25, 1 31.

The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Walter S. Gifford, Director.

CONMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATION & GROUPS HOLDS INITIAL MEETING

Washington, D. C., Sept. ---Walter S. Gifford, Director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, addressing members of the Committee on Cooperation with National Groups and Associations today at its first meeting expressed appreciation of their willingness to assist in fighting distress growing out of unemployment and outlined the aims of the President's Organization.

Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the committee, following Mr. Gifford said:

"Your Committee on Cooperation with National Croups and L. Associations convenes here today as one of the units of the President's Organizations for Unemployment Relief.

"Te plan to obtain the widest possible cooperation from every type of organization in this work of unemployment relief, which is being organized in every local community. We are approaching this work through the many national organizations-religious, social, and mercantile. Through each one it is possible to reach great numbers of local organizations and enlist their aid. It is with this wide spread chain of cooperation that we are to deal today.

"Already a number of organizations have been approached by personal conferences and the response has always been favorable and enthusiastic. It is not a problem of stirring up enthusiasm. "There is being exhibited a general determination that none shall be hungry or cold this winter because they are temporarily unable to find work. The American people have an extraordinary facility for organizing to accomplish any given task but as in the early days of the war the individual does not know just how to be of use. We should be able to help create the agency and make clear how an individual can do his share.

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"Our committee can play an important part in strengthening the local organizations by bringing every available force into an effective unit. Our membership represents many influential organizations with wide spread affiliations. We must move rapidly as the local campaigns for funds will take place largely in the period between October 19 and November 25.

"The all important thing now is cooperation of organizations and groups no matter what form the local unit of work may take."

Members of the committee attending the meeting, in addition to Chairman Wadsworth, included:

R. H. Aishton of Washington, D. C., president of the American Railway Association.

Martin H. Carmody of Grand Rapids, Mich., Supreme Enight, Knights of Columbus.

James A. Drain of Spokane, Wash., former National Commander of the American Legion.

John E. Edgerton of Lebanon, Tenn., president, National Manufacturers Association, Tennessee member of Federal Fuel and Food Commissions during World War.

Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., president, Cilbreth, Inc., consulting engineers in management.

Hugh Frayne, head of New York office of the American Federation of Labor, representing William Green, president of that organization.

James L. Fieser, vice chairman American Red Cross, representing Chairman John Barton Payne.

Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland, rabbi of The Temple, president of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education, vice president, Consumers League of Ohio.

Dr. John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va., president West Virginia State College

Mrs. John F. Sippel of Baltimore, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

George A. Sloan of New York, president, American Cotton Textile Institute.

Miss Mary Sims of New York, representing Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Wallace, representing C. E. Grunskey of San Francisco, president, American Engineering Council.

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The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fred C. Croxton, Assistant Director.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT IN THE PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH INDUSTRY.

Washington, D.C., Sept. ---Emergency employment measures in the paint, oil, and varnish industry have been successful in holding employment at a high level, according to the results of a special survey reported to Fred C. Croxton, assistant director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, by George V. Horgan, of Washington, D. C., general manager of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association and the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association. Twothirds of the companies included in the survey expect no further layoffs.

"Despite sharp reductions in output during the depression", said Mr. Horgan, "employment has declined only 17 per cent since 1929 in a group of 60 representative firms in our industry. This fact was revealed through a special survey conducted in cooperation with the President's Organization on Unemployment Rolief. Since Census figures show that sales of paint products so far this year are 32% below the 1929 level and since production doubtless has been cut in about the same ratio, it is obvious that the much smaller drop in employment has been brought about only by careful planning throughout the industry.

"Due to emergency measures, employment has been held on a fairly even level for the past several months and now is stabilized to the point that 66 per cent of the employers reporting in our survey state that there will be no further layoffs. Of the remainder, 17 per cent anticipate a 10 per cent reduction and 17 per cent say that their program awaits business developments.

"The spreading of work (part-time labor or staggering of shifts as a substitute for layoffs) has been the principal measure through which this degree of stabilization has been reached. Approximately half of the firms also are carrying out painting, repair, construction, improvement, and maintenance programs in an effort to maintain maximum employment.

"How the spreading of work has been applied is shown by the following tables, based on percentages of the totals of payrolls and employment for each group cited:

<u>1</u> .	Total of 60 Firms 1929 Total Employees 8277 Total Payroll \$259,838.	Number of Employes :Total :: :Each Date:: % of 1929 Total :: :Full:Part::Full:Part:Laid: :Time:Time::Time:Time:Off :TotalLL	d
	a. Average for 1929 b. March 1, 1931 c. May 15, 1931 d. August 1, 1931	99% 1% 99% 1% 100% 76 24 63 20 17% 83 83 17 72 15 13 87 70 30 58 25 17 83	100% 80 86 78
2.	26 Firms Using Part- Time Labor		:
	1929 Total Employes 5890; Total Payroll \$175,309.		: :
	a. Average for 1929 b. March 1, 1931 c. May 15, 1931 d. August 1, 1931	99%: 1%: 99%: 1%: 100%: 66: 34: 53: 28: 19%: 81: 76: 24: 66: 20: 14: 86: 57: 43:: 45: 35: 20: 80:	100% 80 83 75
3.	34 Firms not Using Part- Time Labor		
	1929 Total Employes 2387; Total Payroll \$84,529.		
	 a. Average for 1929 b. March 1, 1931 c. May 15, 1931 d. August 1, 1931 	100%: :100%: :100%: 100 :85 :15%: :85 100 :87 :13 :87 :100 :87 :13 :87	1005 81 91 85

"From the table for the 60 firms, it can be seen that part time work has been almost purely for emergency purposes, affecting only one per cent of the employes in 1929 and increasing to a substantial percentage between 1929 and March 1, 1931, as the depression became severe. Between March and May of this year, business increased slightly. Some of the part timers were replaced on full time and additional help taken on temporarily to meet the seasonal upturn. Then business tapered off again. Between May and August the temporary employes were dismissed and the part time system was extended to a greater number than in March. By this spreading of

-2-

work to meet varying production requirements, the industry prevented a recession of employment below the March level, thus retaining the men whom they have been carrying through the depression. Payrolls declined slightly more than total employment because of the lower earnings received by the part timers.

"How this worked out is shown more clearly by the tabulation of the 26 firms which used part time as compared with the 34 firms which did not use part time. The latter group includes 15 firms whose employment has equalled or exceeded that in 1929, thus eliminating any need for emergency employment practices. Some of the other 19 companies not using part time have met the situation through staggering of leaves of absence or vacations. The decrease in payrolls in August for this group probably is traceable to this practice. As a whole, the group which did not use part time is made up of smaller firms among which unemployment has not been severe. Employment in the group was cut 15 per cent between 1929 and March 1 of this year after which time it has increased.

"The 26 firms using part-time labor include more than two-thirds of the employes covered in the report. On August 1, 2039 persons, or 43 per cent of the total employment among these firms on that date, were on part time. The survey shows that the part timers were averaging 85 per cent of normal hours on May 15 and 76 per cent on August 1 when production was lower. In other words, on August 1, 100 part timers on an average of 76 per cent of full time were doing work which would have required only 76 full time employes had not the spreading of work been applied. This means that 24 per cent of the part timers or nearly 500 persons would have been unemployed had it not been for the spreading of work. If the companies using part time had not spread work, their layoff figure on August 1 would have been 28 per cent instead of 20 per cent, as was actually the case.

"This does not mean that our industry has done everything possible. Theoretically the group of 60 companies represented could have been working with all its 1929 employes on an average of approximately 80 per cent of normal hours. However, since the partial stabilization which has accomplished has been developed mainly

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during the current depression, we feel that our industry has gone a long way toward a more permanent stabilization of employment against any emergency which may arise in the future. Although the 60 companies which we canvassed are only a part of the entire paint, oil, and varnish industry, we believe that they comprise a good cross section of the industry as a whole.

"As well as yielding statistics, our survey shows also the measures which were applied to accomplish results. General methods for stimulating employment are listed in the President's Organization pamphlet entitled Outline of Industrial Policies and Practices in Time of Reduced Operation and Employment. For our survey, copies were sent to our member firms for return with notations to show what measures were being used by each organization reporting. Complete replies have been received from 32 companies which employed approximately 7000 persons in 1929.

"Statements accompanying the replies, as well as the enumeration of progressive measures which are in use, show conclusively that the spreading of work is based largely on an active desire to carry employes through the depression in so far as conditions permit. Of the 32 firms, 26 employing more than 80% of the 7000 employes represented, were using some method of spreading work. The shorter working week was found to be the most prevalent means.

"The extent to which various practices and policies are being used is indicated by the following tabulation. The numbers opposite each item show how many of the 32 companies are using these measures.

- I. Methods of spreading employment:
 - 20 A. Reduced weekly schedule.
 - 10 B. Reduced daily schedule.
 - C. Shorter shifts in continuous operation,
 - 6 D. Alternating shifts, gangs, or individuals on same job ("staggering").
 - 5 E. Rotation of days off.

II. Methods of increasing work available:

20 A. More extensive maintenance and repair.

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5. B. Accelerated replacement.

15 C. Construction.

6 D. Production for stock.

18 E. Development e: new products and new customers.

-54

III. Analysis of pay roll and survey of personnel as a basis for lay-off procedure:

- 6 A. Disclosure of persons willing to go on furlough without pay.
- 3 B. Disclosure of duplication of wage earners in same family unit in the company's employ.
- 9 C. Determination of need for earnings as indicated by number of dependents and home responsibilities.
- 3 D. Determination of adequacy of part-time earnings.
- 2 E. Determination of practicality of predating transfer to pension roll.
- 2 F. Indication of persons to whom assurances can be safely given as to the security of their employment.
- 5 G. Maintenance of list for preferential employment.

IV. Methods of assistance to persons laid off:

- 4 A. Placements in other jobs whether temporarily or permanently laid off.
- 2 B. Loans and credits.
- 5 C. Dismissal compensation in case of permanent lay off.
- 1 D. Follow-up surveys through personalvvisits, card records, and community interchange of information.
- 6 E. Cooperation with community relief agencies.
- V. Permanent policies for stabilization of earnings and employment:
- 5 A. Forecasting and planning.
- 8 B. Broader training of new employes, apprentices, and special groups within personnel.
- 6 C. Standardization of products.
- 3 D. Guaranteed employment.
- 4 E. The elastic workday or week.
- F. Unemployment insurance."

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATION ELIOT WADSWORTH, CHAIRMAN R. H. AISHTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. MARTIN H. CARMODY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. JAMES A. DRAIN, SPOKANE, WASH. DR. JOHN W. DAVIS, INSTITUTE, W. VA. JOHN E. EDGERTON, LEBANON, TENN. DR. LILLIAN GILBRETH, MONTCLAIR, N. J. WILLIAM GREEN, WASHINGTON, D. C. C. E. GRUNSKY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. A. JOHNSTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. ALVAN MACAULEY, DETROIT, MICH. DR. JOHN R. MOTT, NEW YORK, N. Y. JOHN BARTON PAYNE, WASHINGTON, D. C. RABBIA A. SILVER, CLEVELAND, ONIO MRS. JOHN F. SIPPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C. GEORGE SLOAN, NEW YORK, N. Y. SILAS H. STRAWN, CHICAGO, ILJ MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER, NEW YORK, N. Y. L. J. TABER, COLUMBUS, OHIO GEORGE E. VINCENT, GREENWICH, CONN. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, EMPORIA, KANS. COL, ARTHUR WOODS, NEW YORK, N. Y. OFFICE OF COMMITTEE 1734 New York Ave., NW. WASHINGTON, D. C. TELEPHONE DIST, 2900, EXT. 928

September 26,1931.

Rabbi A. H. Silver, The Temple, E.105th St. and Ansel Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr.Silver:

I am enclosing herewith, pamphlets prepared by this organization on the subject of -

> Modernizing the Home Spruce up the Garden Suggestions for Possible Repairs

which Mr.Wadsworth suggested might be of interest to you at the meeting on Friday.

Sincerely yours,

Carl H. White Assistant to Mr.Wadsworth

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON

SPRUCE UP YOUR GARDEN

PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON : 1931

SPRUCE UP YOUR GARDEN

CONTENTS

Dogo

Suggestions for garden and community improvements	1
A few practical suggestions	1
Suggestions for civic betterment	2
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Work to be done in a clean-up campaign	3
Home vegetable gardens for rural districts	3
A suggested check list	4
Bulletins to aid described projects	6

SUGGESTIONS FOR GARDEN AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

At this time all lovers of gardens and those who are fond of outdoor life have a double opportunity of being of service: First, the opportunity to give employment through all that may be done in their own gardens or in their communities; and second, in rural communities where drought or other distress makes the food situation acute, to encourage and help in the making of small vegetable gardens.

In every community there are conditions that need improving. Every city, village, and town has its vacant lots, has unsightly spots. Why not clean these up and by so doing achieve the double purpose of providing work for those out of work and bringing cleaner, more healthful, and more beautiful surroundings? This is not only your individual opportunity, it is your individual responsibility as a citizen. No town is any lovelier than its poorest part and if your city or village has littered streets, poor sidewalks, unkempt roadsides, uncollected ashes, unclean gutters—this is your responsibility. If you have community pride, it is your opportunity to start some campaign to rectify this condition and so provide work.

In this it is a simple matter to insure whole-hearted cooperation and aid. Do not be afraid that you will be alone in this work. You will find that every organization in your town will cooperate. All that you need to do is to start the ball rolling.

A FEW PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Perhaps your club or committee can make a survey of the needs of your town; it can then work out at once a careful, definite plan along the lines most necessary and practical.

Take your plans to the local chamber of commerce or village board and get their cooperation. Stress the fact that there must be no delay in getting these plans under way. Work is needed now!

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Your plans will be of interest to your local newspapers. Give them full information and they will aid you by giving full publicity to arouse interest and cooperation.

In larger communities there may be unemployed landscape architects who will be glad to work with you for a nominal sum to supervise your plans and make your work of practical value from the point of view of civic beautification as well as from the unemployment angle.

Start a beautification, planting, or clean-up contest of some kind. Get local business houses interested.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CIVIC BETTERMENT

Get in touch with your local emergency committee.

Why not start a tree-planting campaign in private yards, village streets, and highways?

Get in touch with State forestry commissions and obtain their cooperation. Many States will be glad to furnish trees for this project. The trained foresters and personnel of the State conservation departments are fully equipped to aid with a large reforestation program.

Find out if there are any near-by tracts of timber to be cut or thinned, wood sawed, or woods cleaned of underbrush. This would provide employment for unskilled workers.

Unskilled labor under proper direction can dig holes; can help to wrap and haul and set out trees.

Many men owning trucks have but little work. These trucks could be rented to haul trees and move workmen from place to place.

Tree moving equipment can be made practical under careful supervision and unskilled labor can be quickly taught this work.

Nurseries, landscape architects, tree surgeons, who are feeling the effects of the depression, could be hired to supervise much of this work.

OTHER CIVIC PROJECTS

Have the grounds of hospitals and public buildings in your town been planted?

Get in touch with local park and street commissioners. Learn what work is being planned for the community. Have a list of workers that can be offered for this.

Does the community need a park? A public playground?

Through cooperation of committees with the homes or local board a variety of work may be opened up immediately, as:

Repair and construction of sidewalks and fences.

Placing of new street-lamp poles and new lamps.

Building sewers, cleaning gutters.

Paving and widening streets, making new curbs.

Employing men at crossings for safety.

In every locality there are jobs wanted and in every locality improvements are needed. Bringing these two together serves the double purpose to give immediate employment and to improve community conditions.

Committees who are planning the project can proceed as follows:

1. Include persons in the community not necessarily members of the garden clubs but who are important for the project undertaken.

2. Cooperate and coordinate efforts with other local groups.

3. Organize the work in a business-like way.

4. Interest the community by calling attention to achievements in other localities along the same line.

The use of town, country, or city funds for purposes not usual for the locality is often facilitated by citing similar expenditures in other places. The knowledge that a city gave employment for from two to four weeks each to 566 men at special work on streets, parks, and the water supply helps to get appropriation of money for worthy civic purposes, at the same time adding to the opportunities for work.

WORK TO BE DONE IN A CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

A special group can take charge of this work. Take your plans to the local health officer and street-cleaning departments; get their cooperation.

If the project is one to keep the streets free from litter, there opens up a job for some one in placing receptacles for rubbish and papers about the town.

Vacant lots may be cleaned up or else turned over to the needy for gardens.

If the highways leading to the town are littered with rubbish and overgrown brush, a talk with your highway commissioner may lead both to community improvement and to needed employment.

Is the railroad station or its surroundings unsightly? Perhaps the railroad company will cooperate with you in your plans to clean up.

Back yards filled with rubbish make a problem in some sections of cities and towns. This is a definite fire risk; consequently a public menace. Check over the list of such places with the fire department and get advice as to how this work of cleaning up can be done to provide jobs for unskilled labor. Often it is possible to encourage back-yard gardens in place of rubbish. Property owners are readily interested in this.

If you live in a section where there are mosquitoes, there again service and employment may be combined by starting a campaign for destroying breeding places. Hire men to spray all ponds and pools, working in this with your State commission.

It is important to have a committee representing interested local groups and public-spirited individuals. Also when possible find out what other communities are doing. One county reports that its clean-up campaign was begun 45 days in advance of the regular clean-up period. Fifty married men with large families covered approximately 300 miles of highway, collecting 650 tons of rubbish. The city clean-up started 10 days later.

A city during the winter organized a municipal woodpile, men cutting alternate weeks; part of this wood was sold for them and the rest was given to the needy.

HOME VEGETABLE GARDENS FOR RURAL DISTRICTS

A great need at this time is for small home gardens to provide food while money for work is scarce. There is one way that even the smallest home can get this food and that is by means of a garden. This is work that the garden clubs can urge in every community. The agencies that directed the war gardens during the war should be asked to work again at this time. This is a war on human suffering within our own borders, a war in which we can all help.

Start a garden contest to sponsor the planting of more vegetables. Business houses could be urged to give prizes to be awarded in the fall. There should also be a campaign started to raise funds with which to purchase seeds to be distributed for such gardens. One dollar spent for garden seeds *now* may prevent the necessity of spending a hundred dollars later.

This is work of the greatest importance at this time. Everyone is willing to help; few know how.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture has prepared standard menus for low-cost diet in which the importance of vegetables is stressed. Cooperate with the Red Cross in enlisting active participation of State departments in their administration of relief programs, especially from the standpoint of diet, sanitation, prevention of disease, etc.

Perhaps in the interest of health insurance, a year-round garden program can be started; also the cooperation of garden clubs with home demonstration agents and boys' and girls' 4-H clubs will add to the amount of foods saved. There is often a problem among the poorer families of home equipment and supplies in the canning season which proper organization may solve.

It is of first importance to plan gardens with a view to the food needs of the family, particularly the children. Select vegetables that grow quickly so that balanced diets may be provided and thus help prevent undernourishment.

A SUGGESTED CHECK LIST

Check over your own garden needs. Remember that every added improvement in your garden at this time not only helps the unemployed but your own local dealers. Buying to-day is also good for the buyer, as all supplies are cheaper than they have been in several years.

New hot beds and cold frames can be built for your own garden. Do old ones need new foundations? New panes of glass? Painting?

If you live in the city in an apartment and have no garden, have window boxes made, wall trellises for ivy in hall or sunroom.

For the garden there can be arbors, trellises, terraces, pergolas.

Do the roses need new stakes? New supports?

What about the garden hedge? Has it been winter-killed in places? Does it need trimming? Replanting?

Does the lawn mower need sharpening? How about pruning shears?

Has the insecticide sprayer sprung a leak?

What is the condition of the watering can? Has it rusted?

What about the garden hose? Is it in good condition? Do you need added length to thoroughly cover the garden? Have you a

hose reel? A lawn sprinkler? Is there need of additional outside faucets or new nozzles?

Do you need a new wheelbarrow? Can the old one be repaired?

Have you examined your supply of forks, rakes, hose, spades, and trowels?

Are the pickets off of your fence in places? Does it need repairing?

What about the gate-need rehanging? New hardware?

What about your shelf of insecticides for the summer's war on bugs—is it complete?

Is there need of a fresh supply of commercial fertilizers?

Have the concrete walks or steps cracked?

What about the concrete bird bath or small lily pool-have they survived the winter's frosts unbroken? Do you need new ones?

Does the garden need new permanent seats and benches of concrete?

Does the driveway need fresh stone?

Garden paths require reshaping? New gravel? Are added paths needed?

Have you provided houses for birds, those friends of the gardener? Does the garage need painting? What about building a small tool

house? A storage house for vegetables? A small potting shed? Do you have furniture on the lawn? Is it in good condition?

How about having it repaired or repainted? Do you need new furniture? A lawn umbrella? Does the porch furniture need repainting? Relacquering?

What about the awnings? Are they in good condition? Their hardware need repainting? Do the old screens need new mesh? Fresh paint?

Have you all the shrubs you have always desired? What about an asparagus bed? A few small fruit bushes planted this year or grape vines and a trellis to hold them?

Do yours trees need pruning? Or spraying? Or a tree surgeon? Does your lawn need reseeding? Why not have a larger garden than ever before, plant more vegetables and flowers?

Does your terrace need a stone flagging? What about a stepping stone path or two?

What about making those additions and improvements you have always wanted for your garden? Have you longed for a rose garden? A rock garden? A perennial border? A tennis court?

A playground or croquet lawn for the children? A sand box with small seats and umbrella for the toddlers? What about their own small gardens and tools? Have they a playhouse, and if not, why not give them this pleasure and at the same time provide work for someone needing it? If not a playhouse, why not a few slides and teeter-totters?

Have you always wanted a greenhouse of your own, even a small one?

A small greenhouse can be merely a projecting boxed-in window if need be. It can be attached to the garage or the house, and to their heating systems. This need not be an expensive proposition.

FARMERS' BULLETINS TO AID DESCRIBED PROJECTS

[All Farmers' Bulletins and Farmers' Bulletin Leaflets may be obtained free upon appli-cation to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.]

GARDENS

- 218. School Gardens.
- 506. Food of Well-known Birds.
- 1456. Homes for Birds.
 - 630. Birds Useful to the Farmer.
- 621. Birds of Northwestern States.
- 755. Birds of Southeastern States.
- 912. Birds of East-central States.
- 750. Roses for the Home.
- 1242. Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens.
- 879. Home Storage of Vegetables.
- 984. Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables.
- 1001. Fruit Growing for Home Use.
- 1026. Strawberry Culture, Southeast.
- 1027. Strawberry Culture, West. 1028. Strawberry Culture, East.
- 1043. Strawberry Varieties.
- 1087. Beautifying the Farmstead. 1132. Planning the Farmstead.
- 1044. City Home Garden.

- 1370. Dahlias for the Home.
- 1390. Seeds for the Home and Market Garden.

1371. Vegetable Diseases and Insects. 1374. Care of Food in the Home.

1398, Currants and Gooseberries.

1171. Annual Flowering Plants.

1318. Greenhouse Construction.

1381. Herbaceous Perennials.

1190. Growing an Acre of Potatoes.

1306. Enemies of Chrysanthemums. 1311. Chrysanthemums for the Home.

- 1399. Blackberry Growing.

- 181. Pruning.

- 1453. Growing Coniferous Trees.
- 1208. Trees for Town and City Streets.
- 1591. Transplanting Trees and Shrubs. 1117. Forestry and Farm Income.
- 1169. Deciduous Shade Tree Insects.
- 1492. Arbor Day.

712. School Lunches.

1481. Planting the Roadside.

1173. Community Buildings.

1279. Plain Concrete for Farm Use.

- 1313. Good Proportion in Diet.
 - 1452. Painting on the Farm.
 - 1480. Small Concrete Construction.
 - 1553. Planning Family Expenditures.
 - 1582. Protection of Log Cabins, Rastic Work from Insects.
 - 30. 1 Cutting the Farm Woods.
 - 36. 1 Gourds for Bird Houses and Other Purposes.

¹ Farmers' Bulletin Leaflet.

- 1274. Uses of Community Buildings. 1325. Social Aspects of Rural Plan-
- 1388. Social Aspects of Recreation Places.

1622. Rural Buildings for Social Uses.

ning.

717. Food for Young Children.

- 1441. Rural Planning-The Village.

1178. Tree Surgery. CIVIC

- 1406. Garden Irises.
 - 1471. Canning Fruits and Vegetables.
 - 1239. Community Bird Refuges.

 - 660. Weed Control. 901. Everbearing Strawberries.
 - 887. Raspberry Culture.
- TREE PLANTING
 - - 1482. Trees for Roadside Planting.
 - 1567. Propagation of Trees and Shrubs.
 - 1177. Improvement of Farm Woods.
 - 1209. Planting and Care of Street
 - Trees.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON

SUGGESTIONS FOR POSSIBLE REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HOUSE AND ITS EQUIPMENT

PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON : 1931

PREFACE

These suggestions have been prepared as a convenience to home owners in keeping their homes in good repair and in improving them. They are based on a handbook entitled "Care and Repair of the Home," prepared by V. B. Phelan, of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. The handbook gives detailed instructions for home repairs, and in an appendix it lists numerous other publications giving details of modern home-building practice, including both Government bulletins and those of private firms, with prices listed for those not free of charge.

The handbook entitled "Care and Repair of the Home" is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 20 cents a copy.

Attention is called to the check list on page 5 of this pamphlet.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR POSSIBLE REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HOUSE AND ITS EQUIPMENT

Prepared in the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Dtandards, Division of Building and Housing

EXTERIOR

Foundation and Side Walls.

1. Masonry walls with large cracks or broken portions requiring filling.

2. Mortar joints or minor cracks requiring pointing.

3. Porous or leaky walls requiring damp proofing.

4. Leakage around eaves or tops of walls requiring repairs or coping.

5. Efflorescence or scum on walls requiring acid cleaning or special treatment.

6. Cracks, discoloration, or fallen-out portions of stucco walls requiring pointing, cleaning, or restuccoing.

7. Loose or decayed boards or open joints in frame siding requiring repairs or replacement.

8. Blistering, cracking, or peeling of painted surfaces requiring repainting.

9. Replacing wall surfaces with newer or more attractive materials. 10. Grading around foundation.

The second soundation.

Windows and Door Frames and Sash.

1. Window caps requiring new flashing or repairing over existing joints.

2. Holes or cracks around window frames requiring caulking or repairing.

3. Broken glass panes requiring replacing.

4. Defects in putty around panes requiring reputtying or patching.

5. Windows needing washing.

6. Overhauling screens in readiness for next spring.

Need for storm doors and windows or painting and repairing existing ones.
 Repairs to blinds and shutters.

9. Need for awnings or repairs to existing ones.

10. Loose or shabby balconies and railings requiring repairs or painting. 11. Advisability of additional windows.

Roof, Flashing, Gutters, and Down Spouts.

1. Broken, loose or missing shingles, slate, tile, or other material requiring replacement or repairs.

2. Metal or roll roofing with cracks, open joints, or worn off coatings requiring application of water-proofing materials, painting, or replacing.

3. Rusted or defective flashing requiring painting, repairs or replacement.

4. Leaky gutters or conductor pipes requiring repainting or replacing.

5. Leakage around skylights requiring repainting of the frames, glazing, flashing, or repairing.

6. Leakage around scuttles, trapdoors, or other roof openings requiring flashing, painting, or repairs.

7. Defects in chimney requiring pointing or replacement of brick.

8. Need for chimney cap or chimney pots.

9. Ineffective draft may require lengthening the chimney or applying metal hoods.

10. Adjustments or repairs to radio antenna, lightning arrestors, or weather vane.

11. Providing splash blocks at outlet end of down spouts, or connecting down spouts to drainage system.

Porches and Steps.

- 1. Decayed column bases requiring repairing or renewal.
- 2. Broken, loose, or missing balusters requiring repairs or replacements.
- 3. Broken or loose railings needing repairs or strengthening.
- 4. Decayed, broken, or loose floor boards requiring repairs.
- 5. Decayed or inefficient floor supports needing replacements of strengthening. 6. Broken, loose, or worn steps requiring repairs.
- Advisability of installing lattice work to hide open spaces under porch.
 Advisability of inclosing porches with glass or screening.
- 9. Need for floor paint or general repainting.
- 10. Open joints or cracks in masonry requiring pointing.
- 11. Broken or loose floor tile or other masonry material requiring repairs.

Garage.

- 1. Advisability of applying insulating material.
- 2. Repairs to roof, doors, and windows.
- 3. Advisability of laying concrete floors.
- 4. Advisability of installing pit for servicing of car.
- 5. Advisability of installing heating equipment.
- 6. Necessary painting.

Grounds.

- Walks and driveways; new, additional, and repair.
 Fences, trellises, and lattice work requiring repairing or painting.
- 3. Weeds, brush, and tree stumps requiring removal.
- 4. General cleaning up of premises.
- 5. Advisability of additional landscaping.

INTERIOR

The Basement.

- 1. Large cracks or broken places in foundation walls requiring filling.
- 2. Smaller cracks or mortar joints in walls requiring pointing.
- 3. Dark walls and ceiling needing white coatings to brighten the basement.

4. Leaks through the walls or floor requiring waterproofing applications or provisions for drainage.

5. Cracks between wood sills and walls requiring caulking.

6. Spaces between floor joists as the sills and holes around pipes requiring fire stopping.

7. Floor joists sagging or warped, requiring additional support or bridging.

8. Basement floor badly cracked or disintegrated, requiring repairing or new topping.

9. Need for partitions to provide special space.

10. Desirability of ceiling and wall coverings to obtain finished rooms.

- 11. Floor painting or treatments to improve appearance.
- 12. Shelves, closets, cupboards, bins, etc. for stoppage purposes.
- 13. Clean basement and put things in order.

14. Advisability of constructing basement garage.

Heating and Ventilation.

- 1. Clogged smoke pipes or flues requiring cleaning.
- 2. Boiler coils or baffles requiring cleaning.
- 3. Grates warped and broken requiring replacement.
- 4. Cracked fire box requiring repairs.
- 5. Boilers with cracks or leakages requiring repairs or new parts.
- 6. Cracks in chimney masonry requiring pointing.
- 7. Woodwork adjoining pipes and heating system requiring fire protection.
- 8. Coating on boilers requiring patching or recovering.
- 9. Heating pipes requiring covering or repairs to existing covering.

10. Advisability of installing automatic stokers, ash conveyors, or similar labor-saving devices.

- 11. Leaky radiator valves requiring repacking.
- 12. Installation of additional radiators if needed.
- 13. Proper painting of radiators to increase efficiency.
- 14. Need for radiator covers and radiator tops.
- 15. Installing thermostatic heat control system.
- 16. Providing humidifiers for air conditioning.

17. Advisability of building a fireplace.

18. Putting in ash dump for fireplace.

19. Installation of additional room heating device in existing fireplace.

20. Repairing or replacing of fireplace screens, andirons, and similar equipment.

21. Installation of gas or electric log or similar heating apparatus.

22. Repairs to hearth, fireback, dampers, etc. in fireplace.23. Remodeling of mantle or fireplace front.

24. Installation of ventilating devices in kitchen.

25. Providing insulating material to walls or ceilings where possible.

Plumbing.

1. Clogged drains needing attention.

2. Leaky faucets requiring washers, tightening, or new parts.

3. Defective flush valves in water-closet requiring repairs or replacement.

4. Covering for water pipes or other precautions to prevent freezing.

5. Installing refrigerator drainpipe and trap to replace pan.

6. Installing additional shut-off cocks or valves.

7. Installing water-heating equipment, water softeners, etc.

8. Replacing worn-out piping with more modern type.

9. Replacing old or worn-out fixtures with newer types.

10. Providing additional bathroom, or lavatory and toilet for convenience. 11. Providing toilet and shower in basement.

Lighting and Power.

1. Rewiring with modern system to reduce fire hazard.

- 2. Exposed wires requiring insulating.
- 3. Renewal of appliance cords.
- 4. Installation of additional convenience outlets, such as floor and base plugs.
- 5. Additional fuse plugs for fuse box.
- 6. Repairs to doorbells or buzzers.
- 7. Installing transformers for bells in place of batteries.

8. Additional bells for convenience.

Doors and Windows.

- 1. Sticking doors or windows requiring refitting or repairs.
- 2. Doors out of plumb requiring refitting or new hardware.
- 3. Advisability of replacing wood panels with glass in doors.
- 4. Defective locks, chains, or bolts, requiring repair or replacement.
- 5. Purchasing extra keys for various locks.
- 6. Broken or defective window cords and pulleys needing replacement.
- 7. Replacing broken window latches or other window devices.
- 8. Cracks around window sash and doors requiring weather stripping.

Walls and Ceilings.

1. Cracks or holes in plaster requiring patching or replastering.

2. Installation of partitions, either temporary or permanent, to provide additional rooms or closets.

3. Removal of partitions to afford additional space.

4. Replacing narrow doorways with plastered arches or similar larger openings.

5. Refinishing or redecorating-painting, papering, calcimining, etc.

Floors.

1. Creaking floors requiring renailing, additional supports, or bridging to stiffen joists.

2. Cleaning and refinishing.

3. Applying new flooring over old.

4. Repairing or replacing floor coverings.

5. Adjusting or replacing baseboard and molding moved out of position by shrinking or settling.

6. Replacing or repairing broken tile.

Stairs and Stairways.

1. Creaking stairs requiring attention.

Replacing worn-out treads on stairs.

3. Providing rubber or composition treads for slippery steps.

4. Rickety cellar stairs requiring additional supports or repairs.

 Installing railing on cellar stairs to prevent accidents.
 Transforming closed stairways into open stairways by removing one or more walls.

7. Replacing old posts and railings with modern types.

8. Installing disappearing stairs to attic.

The Attic.

- 1. Need for insulation materials applied to walls, floor, or underside of roof.
- 2. Installation of louvres or additional windows to provide ventilation.
- Mortar joints in chimney requiring pointing.
 Cracks between chimney and side walls requiring filling or covering.
- 5. Fire stopping between studs at floor line.
- Application of wall and ceiling coverings to provide finished room.
 Installation of partitions.

8. Applying flooring.

9. Clean attic and put things in order.

Miscellaneous.

1. Need for additional closets, and lining existing ones.

2. Need for shelves, bookcases, and cupboards.

3. Advisability of providing clothes chute, telephone cabinet, and other builtin conveniences.

CHECK LIST

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

_____ Street

	City	Date	
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1. I will employ help for the purposes checked below.

Please furnish me _____ men (women). ____.

OR

Name		
Phone Address		
HOUSE, EXTERIOR Repairing and pointing masonry walls. Repairing frame walls. Painting. Weatherproofing doors and windows. Replacing window panes. Washing windows. Repairing or adding screens, blinds, and storm windows. Repairing roofing and flashing. Repairing gutters and down spouts. Chimney repairs. Repairing porches and steps. Inclosing porches. Garage repairs and improvements. Repairs to walks and driveways. Repairs to fences and trellises. Cleaning up grounds.	HOUSE, INTERIOR	

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Directions for Ordering "Care and Repair of the House"

Copies of this publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by sending with the order a remittance in the form of post-office money order, express money order, or New York draft; currency at sender's risk. It is important to follow these directions explicitly to avoid delay and confusion. The price in the United States is 20 cents.

For foreign countries (other than Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, and Republic of Panama), add one-third.

PURCHASE BLANK

[Please typewrite or print your entry]

UPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.
Please send me copies of BH15, Care and Repair of the House, for
which I inclose \$
ligned :
No. and street, or R. F. D.:
lity or town:
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON

MODERNIZING THE HOME

SUGGESTIONS

FOR

REMODELING AND MODERNIZATION OF HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON : 1931

MODERNIZING THE HOME

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Suggestions for Remodeling and Modernization of Houses and Apartments

New standards in the modern home are being set year by year. Unless a home has received recent alterations, the chances are that its comfort, convenience, and appearance can be improved greatly. Besides, wise improvement often increases sale or rental value by more than the amount invested, when the condition of the structure and the neighborhood in which it is located are favorable.

There is no better time than during a business depression to bring the home up with the times through repairs and modern improvements. Materials are at bargain prices. Plenty of good workmen are available. Often favorable terms can be arranged for financing.

Under these conditions, many houses and apartments, old and new, call for immediate attention. The householder who has work done at such a time not only will better his property values and living conditions but also will have the satisfaction of helping during a national emergency by utilizing labor and materials.

Those who are able to take advantage of this double opportunity may find, in the following list, suggestions for a practical program of immediate improvement. Those who are renting their homes may be able to interest the property owner in improvements. While the standards suggested are high in their entirety, some of these things are within the reach of almost every householder or apartment dweller.

Local employment committees, modernizing bureaus, contractors, architects, dealers, etc., can assist in giving advice, and cost estimates. The check list at the back of this pamphlet may help householders to indicate their needs.

This pamphlet is based on an outline prepared by V. B. Phelan of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, who has written a similar pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for Possible Repairs and Improvements in the House and its Equipment." Copies of each pamphlet are available through the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Care and Repair of the House, a new handbook which is being issued by the Department of Commerce, gives detailed instructions for home repairs. In an appendix, this handbook lists numerous other publications giving details of modern home-building practice, including both Government bulletins and those of private firms, with prices listed for those not free of charge. The handbook is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 20 cents per copy.

A careful survey of the basement, interior, and exterior of the house, and the grounds will immediately suggest many opportunities for improvement. The following suggestions for remodeling and modernizing the home should be helpful:

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BASEN	IENT
Excavate cellar. Build foundation footings and walls. Provide drain tile around outside of footings. Apply waterproofing to walls. Apply fire stopping around sills. Increase window space. Paint walls to brighten basement. Lay basement floor. Provide drainage facilities. Apply special floor treatments.	Provide outside entrance and stairs. Inclose inside stairway. Provide railing for cellar stairs. Apply bridging between floor joists. Cover basement ceiling. Install partitions for storage bins, etc. Install fruit closet, shelves, etc. Install workbench and equipment. Build game room or children's play room. Build basement garage.
INTERIOR OF HO	USE (GENERAL)
 Lay new floor over old. Install partitions to provide additional rooms or closets. Remove partitions to afford additional space. Build dining alcove or breakfast nook. Remove walls to provide open stairway. Replace worn-out treads on stairs. Replace old stair posts and railings with modern types. Provide rubber or composition stair tread coverings. 	 Provide wall or ceiling insulation. Panel walls or ceiling. Install baseboards, picture molding, etc. Build linen closet. Build clothes chute. Provide built-in book cases or cabinets. Provide built-in mail box. Install telephone cabinet. Provide built-in cabinet for fire extinguisher.
DOORS AND	WINDOWS
 Replace narrow doorways with plastered arches or similar large openings. Install new openings between rooms. Provide additional window space. Replace ordinary doors with French doors, mirror doors, etc. Replace wood panels with glass in doors. Replace worn-out window pulleys and cords with newer types. Replace hardware. Install safety catches on doors and windows. 	Install window adjusters. Install door checks and guards. Provide window ventilators. Install window seats. Provide window and porch boxes. Install shutters or replace old shutters with newer type. Caulk around outside of frames. Apply weatherstripping. Make new screens or install special type such as roll screens, etc. Provide storm windows and doors. Provide awnings.
KITC	HEN
Lay floor coverings such as linoleum, rubber tile, etc. Install wall tile. Build kitchen cabinets and shelves. Provide built-in ironing board. Provide built-in broom closet.	 Provide ventilating fans and equipment. Provide milk and package receiver. Install sanitary garbage disposal equipment. Install safety rear door
BATH	ROOM
Build and equip bathroom where none exists. Replace tub, lavatory, and water-closet with modern types. Provide improved toilet seat. Install shower stall. Lay floor coverings such as linoleum, rubber tile, etc.	Install wall and floor tile. Provide medicine cabinet, mirrors, etc. Provide towel racks, shelving, built-in conveniences, etc. Install built-in wardrobe.
BEDR	
 Provide additional windows for cross ventilation. Build cedar closets or boxes. Line closets with cedar plaster. Install clothes hangers, shoe racks, etc., in closets. 	Provide built-in wardrobes. Install space-saving roller or folding beds. Install small wall safes or mothproof steel vaults.

ATTIC

A	TTIC
Provide disappearing stairway. Apply firestopping between studs at	
floor line. Lay finished flooring.	Provide insulating materials under
Partition off rooms.	roor, on side walls, or floor struc-
Apply finishing material to walls and ceiling.	ture.
and the second se	AND POWER
Install modern lighting system in place	
of obsolete type.	and garage.
Rewire with modern system to reduce fire hazard.	Provide new appliance cords.
Insulate exposed wires where re-	Install transformer in place of battery bell system.
quired.	Install additional bells for conveni-
Replace old fixtures with modern	ence.
types. Install wall brackets.	Improve radio aerial and connections.
Provide additional convenience outlets.	
	MBING
Install efficient water system in place	
of open well, hand pump, etc.	Provide laundry tubs.
Replace obsolete piping with modern, durable type.	Provide water-heating equipment
Replace obsolete fixtures with newer	Provide water-softening systems. Install extra toilet on first floor or
types.	basement.
Install additional shut-off cocks or valves.	Install extra shower in basement.
	Install refrigerator drain.
	TING
Replace obsolete heating equipment with modern types.	Provide humidifiers, air conditioners,
Increase amount of radiation.	etc. Build fireplace.
Install automatic stokers, ash convey-	Provide fireplace ash dump and ac-
ors, etc.	cessories.
Provide thermostat controls. Insulate heating equipment and pipes	Install throat and damper devices in
in basement.	open fireplace. Install ready-built fireplace equipment
Apply fireproofing around heating	units.
equipment.	Install radiant heaters, logs, etc.
Paint radiators to increase efficiency. Provide radiator covers or cabinets.	Provide fireplace hardware.
Install concealed radiators.	Install special mantels. Provide heat in garage.
Provide register shields.	aronae neat in garage.
EXTERIOR AN	
Replace wall surfaces with newer or	Enclose porches with screening or
more attractive materials. Remove obsolete ornamental trim-	glass.
mings from house and porches.	Build new porch foundation. Lay new porch floor.
Lay new roofing materials over old	Replace old porch steps.
roof.	Replace porch columns and railings
Apply snow guards to pitched roof surfaces.	with more modern types.
Install lightning arrestors.	Inclose open spaces under porches and house with latticework.
Provide chimney pots.	Provide porch awnings, blinds, etc.
Replace worn-out gutters and down-	Grade around foundation.
spouts with durable material. Connect downspouts to drainage sys-	Lay new sidewalks.
tem.	Build new driveway and curbings. Plant shrubbery and trees.
Provide splash blocks below down	Build pergola, trellises, etc.
spouts. Build additional perchan	Provide boot scrapers.
Build additional porches. Replace porches with formal en-	Build or remodel garage.
trances.	Lay concrete floor in garage. Build pit for servicing car.
Build sun parlor or sleeping porch.	pro tor servicing cut,

Build additional porches. Replace porches with formal en-trances. Build sun parlor or sleeping porch.

REPORTS PREPARED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY COM-MITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT

The following reports have been issued by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. As their titles indicate, these pamphlets are designed to stimulate activities at once on all projects that are susceptible of immediate attention.

Copies of these reports are available, without cost, on application to the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, Department of Commerce.

(1) Organization to Promote Employment in the State of Ohio, 1929 and 1930.

- (2) A Survey of Unemployment Relief in Industry.
 (3) Outline of Industrial Policies and Practices in Time of Reduced Operation and Employment.
- (4) Suggestions for Possible Repairs and Improvements in the House and Its Equipment.
- (5) Selected Bibliography-Industrial Plans for the Regularization of Employment.
- (6) Unemployment-Industry Seeks a Solution.
- (7) Spruce up Your Garden.
- (8) Emergency and Permanent Policies of Spreading Work in Industrial Employment.
- (9) Home Gardens for Employment and Food.

CHECK LIST-MODERNIZING THE HOME

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

	Street		
Ci	ty Date		
1. I will employ help for the purpose	s checked below.		
Please furnish me men (v	women)		
	DR .		
2. I need work performed of the ty would like to be informed of the pr quired Name Phone	pes checked below, and as a first step obable cost of the work and time re		
Name			
	Phone Address		
HOUSE, EXTERIOR	HOUSE, INTERIOR		
Masonry walls.	Waterproofing basement.		
Repairing or erecting walls.	Remodeling basement.		
Repairing or erecting walls.	Overhauling heating system.		
Weatherproofing.	Insulating boiler and pipes.		
Weatherproofing. Replacing window panes. Screens, blinds, and storm win-	Building a fireplace.		
Screens, blinds, and storm win-	Insulating outside walls.		
dows.	Roof insulation.		
Roofing and flashing.	Installing new plumbing facilities		
Gutters and down spouts.	Overhauling electrical circuits.		
Chimney repairs.	Installing additional outlets.		
Porches and steps.	Doors and windows.		
Inclosing porches.	Plastering.		
Garage repairs and improve-	Installing partitions.		
ments.	Refinishing walls, woodwork, and		
Walks and driveways.	floors.		
Garage repairs and improve- ments. Walks and driveways. Repairs to fences and trellises. New foundations.	Stairs and railings.		
New foundations.	Remodeling the attic.		
APART	MENTS		
Built-in booke	ases and cabinets		
Radiator cover			

----Window boxes.

0

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATION ELIOT WADSWORTH, CHAIRMAN R. H. AISHTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. MARTIN H. CARMODY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. JAMES A. DRAIN, SPOKANE, WASH. DR. JOHN W. DAVIS, INSTITUTE, W. VA. JOHN E. BEGERTON, LEBANON, TENN. DR. LILLIAN GILBRETH, MONTCLAIR, N. J. WILLIAM GREEN, WASHINGTON, D. C. C. E. GRUNSKY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. A. JOHNSTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. ALVAN MACAULEY, DETROIT, MICH. DR. JOHN R. MOTT, NEW YORK, N. Y. JOHN BARTON PAYNE, WASHINGTON, D. C. RABBIA A. SILVER, CLEVELAND, OHIO MRS. JOHN F. SIPPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C. GEORGE SLOAN, NEW YORK, N. Y. SILAS H. STRAWN, CHICAGO, ILL, MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER, NEW YORK, N. Y. L. J. TABER, COLUMBUS, OHIO GEORGE E. VINCENT, GREENWICH, CONN. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, EMPORIA, KANS. COL, ARTHUR WOODS, NEW YORK, N. Y. OFFICE OF COMMITTEE 1734 New York Ave., NW. WASHINGTON, D. C. TELEPHONE DIST. 2900, EXT. 928

September 26,1931.

Rabbi A. H.Silver, E. 105th St., & Ansel Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

11.

I find we have in our files a letter written to Mr. Gifford on August 25th by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, New York City, N. Y. offer ing the assistance of his organization.

I am wondering if the letter which I addressed yesterday to Rabbi L. Silver, President of Orthodox Rabbis covered this field, or shall I address a similar letter to Rabbi Goldstein. Will you kindly put me straight regarding this?

Cordially yours,

Assistant to Mr. Wadsworth

Sept. 28th, 1931

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wadsworth:-

I received a letter under date of Sept. 26th from a member of your staff who signs himself 'Assistant to Mr. Wadsworth' but whose name I can not decipher. Please bring the following information which he requests to his attention.

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein is President of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations and Rabbi L. Silver is President of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis. It might not be amiss to write to Rabbi Goldstein informing him of the communication which you sent to Rabbi L. Silver. They might wish to confer.

Very cordially yours.

AHS/IR

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON MOBILIZATION OF RELIEF RESOURCES OWEN D. YOUNG, CHAIRMAN JAMES F. BELL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. CHARLES DEB, CLAIEDRE, NEW ORLEANS, LA. PIERRE DUPONT, WILMINGTON, DEL. FRED FISHER, DETROIT, MICH.

CARL GRAY, OMAHA, NEBR. H. C. KNIGHT, NEW HAVEN, CONN. H. G. LLOYD, PHILADELPHIA, PA. H. G. LLOYD, PHILADELPHIA, PA. J. F. LUCEY, DALLAS, TEX. CONRAD MANN, KANSAS CITY SAMUEL MATHER, CLEVELAND, OHIO WILLIAM COOPER PROCTER, CINCINNATI, OHIO HENRY M. ROBINSON, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. EDWARD L. RYERSON, JR., CHICAGO, ILL. MYRON C. TAYLOR, NEW YORK, N. Y. WALTER TEAGLE, NEW YORK, N. Y. OSCAD, WELLS, DIRNINGHAM, ALLA OSCAR WELLS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, EMPORIA, KANS. MATTHEW WOLL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 29, 1931.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, N. Y., ROOM 2560

120 BROADWAY

Rabbi A. H. Silver, The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

Mr. Young has learned from Mr. A. T. Burns, Executive Director of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, that he has asked you to hold yourself available for a speaking engagement in your vicinity during the campaign period for local drives which comes between October 19th and November 25th. It is indeed fortunate that the Association has undertaken the necessary task of meeting the many requests for aid in getting outstanding speakers to open up local drives.

We wanted you to know that Mr. Burns' request comes with all the support which this Committee can give it and we hope you may see your way clear to render this valuable service.

Yours very truly,

Superlur

SMC.S

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS

ELIOT WADSWORTH. CHAIRMAN R. H. AISHTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. MARTIN H. CARMODY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. JAMES A. DRAIN, SPOKANE, WASH. DR. JOHN W. DAVIS, INSTITUTE, W. VA. JOHN E. EDGERTON, LEBANON, TENN. DR. LILLIAN GILBRETH, MONTCLAIR, N. J. WILLIAM GREEN, WASHINGTON, D. C. C. E. GRUNSKY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. A. JOHNSTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. ALVAN MACAULEY, DETROIT, MICH. DR. JOHN R. MOTT, NEW YORK, N. Y. JOHN BARTON PAYNE, WASHINGTON, D. C. RABBI A. H. SILVER, CLEVELAND, OHO MRS. JOHN F. SIPPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C. GEORGE SLOAN, NEW YORK, N. Y. MATTHEW SLOAN, NEW YORK, N. Y. SILAS H. STRAWN, CHICAGO, ILL, MAS. ROBERT E. SPEER, NEW YORK, N. Y. L. J. TABER, COLUMBUS, OHO GEORGE E. VINCENT, GREENWICH, CONN. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, EMPORIA, KANS. COL, ARTHUR WOODS, NEW YORK, N. Y. OFFICE OF COMMITTEE 1734 New York Ave., NW. WASHINGTON, D. C. TELEPHONE DIST. 2900, EXT. 928

September 29th, 1931

Memorandum to Rabbi A. H.Silver:

I am enclosing herewith, a letter which we ago wrote several days/to Rabbi L.Silver, President, Union of Orthodox Rabbis, Cincinnati, Ohio. It has been returned to us with the notation " adressee unknown "

Will you be kind enough to see that Rabbi Silver gets this and advise us to the effect that you have forwarded same?

J. Obert

L.Streett, Secretary to Mr.Wadsworth



1346 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. September 30

1931

PUBLISHED TWICE MONTHLY 1ST AND 3RD WEDNESDAYS

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Committee for Unemployed Kelief, The Temple, E. 105th St.at Ansel Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am attaching a copy of an editorial which appears on Page 1 of the October issue of the RETAIL LEDGER to which I would like particularly to call your attention, since the subject discussed is one of vital moment - not only to the business interests of the country but to the public as well.

The favor of your frank reaction to this editorial would, I can assure you, be sincerely appreciated.

Very cordially yours Silli au Alba Toff

W.N.Taft W.

Editor

Oct. 19--Nov. 25

FOR more than five weeks, from October 19 to November 25, the entire United States is to be treated to a bath of sobs, sighs and sympathy-arousing publicity of every conceivable nature, designed to stimulate the public to a realization of the gravity of the unemployment situation and the necessity for contributing heavily to local, State and national funds for the relief of the unemployed.

For more than five full weeks, from October 19 to November 25, every known advertising device—including full pages in all the newspapers of the country, more than two hundred radio stations, direct-mail, telephone calls and personal visits —will be employed in an effort to produce record-breaking donations to Welfare Funds, Community Chests and other charitable organizations faced by the prospect of a winter in which more calls will be made upon them than ever before in history.

For more than five full weeks, from October 19 to November 25, just as business generally is beginning to show some signs of responding to the seasonal urge of Fall, a barrage of gloom, pessimism and despondency, of fear for the future and lack of confidence in the present, is to be launched in the name of charity and the cause of unemployment relief.

A Vital Need, but-

No one will for a moment deny that there is pressing and immediate need for the collection of large sums for the purposes indicated nor that, during the coming winter, hundreds of thousands of persons will be faced by the necessity for securing outside relief. At the same time, however, there is another and equally vital fact to be taken into consideration —that the business interests of the Nation, upon which the very life of the country depends, have a right to be protected from a further and mainly artificial spread of the fear and anxiety which have been the principal causes of the depression.

When in every newspaper he reads, in every radio broadcast to which he tunes in, in every batch of mail which he receives, a wage or salary earner is reminded for more than five full weeks of the plight of his less fortunate neighbors, can there be any logical expectation that he and others of his kind—representing at least 90 per cent of the population of the country—will do anything but hoard resources against that day of emergency which appears to be right around the corner?

And can there be any question of the fact that a return to even approximate prosperity is impossible as long as the buying public refrains from spending its money for anything but the barest necessities of life?

This is not a question in which the retail world alone is interest. It is not a matter connected solely with "business," even when that term is translated as including every factor in the distributive field. It is a subject which affects every man or woman, wage-earner or capitalist, since it is so vitally connected with their own individual welfare as well as that of the country as a whole.

The Method to Be Employed

O^{BVIOUSLY, President Hoover's Committee on Unemployment Relief is faced by a gigantic task, one which calls for the mustering of every available resource, if suffering and privation are not to be widespread during the winter of 1931-32. Equally obviously, the seriousness of the situation should be brought home to the people of the United States in a way that will secure the desired result. But the method employed should not be the one of emphasis upon fear, for appeals of this nature can result only in a further spread of apprehension, doubt and distrust.}

Instead, every appeal should contain reference to the truth about improving business conditions, to the increasingly encouraging outlook for the immediate future, as well as to the unquestioned necessity for assisting those who are less fortunate at the moment. Unless it is handled in this way, the Nation-wide drive for unemployment relief, scheduled for October 19-November 25, can only defeat its own purpose by creating further unemployment and necessitating additional relief.

Concluding, as it does, on the day before Thanksgiving, this revival of the Liberty Bond slogan, "Give until it hurts!" possesses untold possibilities for both good and evil—and it is the duty of the business interests of the Nation (those to whom the unemployed look for their real and lasting relief) to make certain that the appeal is properly handled and that it is not permitted, through the zeal of overenthusiastic promoters, to strike so deeply into the vital resources of the country that eventual recovery from the ills at which it is aimed will be seriously retarded.

• • •

Sept. 30th, 1931

Mr. L. Streett, Secretary to Mr. Wadsworth, President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Streett :-

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Sept. 29th.

Rabbi L. Silver's address is Springfield, Massachusetts and I forwarded your letter to him.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS/IR

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

WALTER S. GIFFORD, DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS

ELIOT WADSWORTH. CHAIRMAN R. H. AISHTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. MARTIN H. CARMODY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. JAMES A. ORAIN, SPOKANE, WASH. DR. JOHN W. DAVIS, INSTITUTE, W. VA. JOHN E. EDGERTON, LEBANON, TENN. DR. LILLIAN GILBRETH, MONTCLAIR, N. J. WILLIAM GREEN, WASHINGTON, D. C. C. E. GRUNSKY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. A. JOHNSTON, WASHINGTON, D. C. ALVAN MACAULEY, DETROIT, MICH. DR. JOHN R. MOTT, NEW YORK, N. Y. JOHN BARTON PAYNE, WASHINGTON, D. C. RABUA A. H. SILVER, CLEVELAND, OHIO MRS. JOHN F. SIPPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C. GEORGE SLOAN, NEW YORK, N. Y. SILAS H. STRAWN, CHICAGO, ILI, MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER, NEW YORK, N. Y. J. J. TABER, COLUMBUS, OHIO GEORGE E. VINCENT, GREENWICH, CONN, WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, EMPORIA, KANS, COL. ARTHUR WOODS, NEW YORK, N. Y. OFFICE OF COMMITTEE 1734 New York Ave., NW. WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 30,1931.

Rabbi A. H. Silver, E. 105th St., at Ansel Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr.Silver:

Replying to your letter of September 28th I have today written to Rabbi Goldstein outlining what we have done and informing him of the communication which has been sent to Rabbi L.Silver.

Cordially yours,

Carl H. White, Assistant to Mr.Wadsworth

FOR USE EVENING PAPERS --- SEPT. 30, 1931.

The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, 1734 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fred C. Croxton, Assistant Director.

REPORTS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

Washington, D. C., Sept. --- Reports from 31 localities on conditions affecting business and employment were made public today by Fred C. Croxton, Assistant Director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. The reports, which came through district offices of the Department of Commerce, follow:

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

An increase in employment and payroll earnings is reported in manufacturing industries for August, compared with July, according to returns from 1,070 representative establishments. The number of wage earners increased 2.2 per cent, while aggregate weekly earnings increased 2.3 per cent, and average weekly earnings increased 0.1 per cent. Reports from 86 boot and shoe manufacturers showed an increase of 7.5 per cent in the number of wage earners, an increase of 16.3 per cent in aggregate weekly earnings, and an increase of 01.52 in average weekly earnings. Increases were reported in all important shoe cities except Brockton.

Reports for 52 woolen and worsted goods manufacturers show an increase of 2.7 per cent in the number of wage carners and an increase of 4.9 per cent in aggregate weekly earnings. Fifty-one cotton mills showed an increase of 3.7 per cent in the number of wage earners and an increase of 4.2 per cent in aggregate weekly earnings. Confectionery manufacturing showed an increase of 41.5 per cent in the number of wage earners and a slightly greater increase in payrolls, due largely to seasonal conditions. Textile dyeing and finishing plants report a 13 per cent increase in wage earners and hosiery and knit goods manufacturers an increase of 11.4 per cent, with a slightly higher increase in payrolls. In electrical machinery apparatus and supplies, a decrease of 6.3 per cent in the number employed was reported but the decrease in payrolls was not as great.

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries reports a slight decrease in the number of employed in 4,967 wholesale and retail establishments in August, compared with July. The total decrease was 1,236 employees, or 1.5 per cent with a payroll decrease of 338,971, or 1.9 per cent. Increased employment of 1.8 percent is reported by department and drygoods stores, and an increase of 4.6 per cent by hardware, paints, and wall-paper stores; all other groups show losses with the greatest decreases in lumber and building materials, and wearing apparel and accessories stores. An increase of employment by public utility companies is reported for August, compared with July, with 136 companies reporting increases amounting to .3 per cent and the same rate of increase in weekly payrolls. A decrease in employment and payroll was registered by the street and electric railways, and the gas and electric companies, with an increase registered by steam railroad and passenger bus companies.

A decrease in value represented by building permits granted took place in August, as compared with July. This is based on reports from 55 municipalities throughout Massachusetts. The aggregate value of building permits in these municipalities for August, 1931, was 48,123,224 compared with the July, 1931, figure of \$9,768,407, a decrease of 16.8 per cent. The decrease from August, 1930, amounts to 6.8 per cent. New residential building accounts for 32.1 per cent of the August, 1931, activity, new non-residential building for 47.3 per cent and additions, alterations, and repairs, for the remainder. 39 cities out of the 55 municipalities show a decrease of 15.5 per cent from July, 1931, and 16 towns show a decrease of 25.1 per cent.

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NE YORK, N. Y.

The National Employment Exchange reports for the week ending September 23, applications for employment increased 11.54 per cent, requests for employees increased 41.33 per cent and the number of placements effected increased 18.96 per cent. The ratio of applicants for every 100 jobs opening for the week was 2,437 compared with 3,003 during the prévious week. The employment service of the Salvation Army reports for the same week, 361 new applications, 53 permanent placements, and 248 temporary placements.

Building permits filed at the Bureau of Buildings in the various boroughs, excluding Richmond, covered new construction and repair work estimated to cost approximately \$3,119,000.

Plans for new construction and alterations filed in the Bronz, Queens and Manhattan during the week ended September 12, numbered 130 covering work estimated to cost \$1,718,000.

BUFFALO, NE. YORK.

It is estimated that Buffalo will receive between \$800,000 and \$900,000 from the State during the current fiscal year as compensation for the great increase in the sum expended by the city for welfare work due to unemployment. This estimate is based upon the terms of the bill adopted recently by the State Legislature, and approved by the Governor, providing for the return of 40 per cent of relief furnished by the city between the months of November and next June The estimate is based upon the expenditure of about \$125,000 a month.

It is believed that approximately forty thousand carloads of flour and mill products would be loaded at Buffalo in the last quarter of 1931, a gain of 1 per cent for the same period in 1930. If this estimate is borne out it means operation of Buffalo flour mills at close to 90 per cent of their capacity for the balance of the year. The city, county, and social welfare leaders are rallying the aid of the "canned surplus" committee appointed by Alfred A. Schoellkopf, chairman of the Mayor's stabilization unemployment committee. The purpose of this movement is to afford food relief to the army of needy and unemployed of Western New York during the coming winter.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Sentiment among business men in Philadelphia and the surpounding territory is better than for several months. Manufacturers of consumers' goods in the Philadelphia area report a definite increase in output in excess of the usual seasonal gain. The carpets and rugs, silk, cotton, leather, shoe, and hosiery industries show increases, with paint and varnish somewhat better. Retail trade is slightly improved while wholesale trade is holding about even; jewelry and shoes particularly show up a sharp increase. No improvement is recorded in the metals and construction trades.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

Employment and business conditions in Pittsburgh have remained practically unchanged during the past week, with steel production showing a slight decline. Merchandising lines were adversely affected by the continued hot weather.

ILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

According to the Mayor's Relief Committee, employment conditions have not materially changed since last report. Governor Buck of Delaware is having the heads of all State Departments survey the potential work of a non-competitive nature that might be carried forth in the winter relief program with funds provided by appropriations. Consideration is to be given later to the necessity of reporting facts to a special session of the State Legislature and having the Legislature appropriate additional funds from the existing surplus in the State Treasury. Every effort is to be expended in a State program to afford employment to citizens desirous thereof. Nayors throughout the State will ascertain the

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facts in their various localities so that necessary relief programs may be inaugurated. Retail business in the "ilmington district is slightly improved. VARIOUS VIRGINIA CITIES.

Building permits in the City of Richmond for repairs and new work for the month of August totaled \$460,847, which is \$181,546 more than in July, 1931. The August, 1931, permits amounted to about one half of August, 1930, permits. The Public Employment Eureau of the City of Richmond states that their August registrations were 5,618 as against 6,072 for July, 1931.

Roanoke reports an increase of 55 employees and \$1,500 in payrolls in a survey covering 24 organizations. There was no change in working hours. Building permits for that city in the past week amounted to \$12,000. For the City of Norfolk there were 60,000 worth of building permits issued, and a Norfolk contractor obtained the award for a \$30,000 job at Langley Field.

CHARLOTTE AND OTHER NORTH CAROLINA CITIES.

Special sales conducted by local merchants have had a tendency to stimulate buying in the Charlotte trade area. Merchants report an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the same period of last year.

In Western North Carolina, the majority of the cotton mills are resuming night schedules, particularly at Selma, "orth Wilkesboro, and Enka, North Carolina. The American Enka Corporation, near Asheville, is operating on full-time schedule, its mills giving employment at the present time to approximately 2,000 people. The Southern Silk Mills of Greensboro are holding to a full-time schedule at their plant, as well as the branch plant at Kernersville. The present rate of output will be maintained for an indefinite period.

The Clyde Mills at Newton, North Carolina, have announced having been purchased by the Clyde Fabrics, Inc. The mill is to be reorganized and operated on a more extensive scale.

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In the cotton-growing sections there is much talk of the contemplated plans of a number of companies to utilize vacant buildings for the purpose of storing surplus cotton, and during the past week arrangements have been made and contracts let for the revamping and reconstruction by one company of several of these vacant buildings, with the idea of storing approximately 15,000 bales of cotton.

Charles A. Sheffield, Assistant Director of Extension of North Carolina State College, has presented to Governor Gardner a compilation of reports of 66 State agents which indicates that 8,625 families will need aid this winter, due to lack of a cash surplus. This report is now being studied by a committee appointed by the Governor, and tentative plans to alleviate this situation will be announced shortly.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Two Charleston oil companies report their business holding above seasonal levels. The Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company is running full time. The General Asbestos and Rubber Company, one of the largest local industries, is operating about 75 per cent of normal on a four-day week basis. The fertilizer industry is experiencing the usual seasonal inactivity.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Retail trade has been retarded by the prolonged warm weather, which has held back the sale of fall merchandise. Business in general is quiet, but a number of new enterprises have recently been started at Atlanta which indicates improvement and expansion in certain lines of business and trade. Construction work is fairly active.

The Community Employment Service reports that conditions remain about the same at Atlanta. Several concerns are reported as planning to open here soon, but no definite check can be made at this time as to the number of persons they will employ. Mr. Otto F. Bading, Federal Director of Employment at Atlanta,

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states that his office is actively engaged in finding employment for disabled war veterans of Georgia. Mr. Bading is cooperating with the heads of the various D.A.V. chapters in the State in locating employment for these men. The "Penny Club" whose organization was reported upon last week is continuing its efforts in behalf of the unemployed, and is meeting with considerable success in endeavoring to get all employed persons to contribute for the relief of those out of work.

Bids were opened and contracts awarded on September 22, by the State Highway Board for road and bridge construction amounting to approximately \$750,000, officials announced on September 21.

Reports received from the Chambers of Commerce in the various cities of the State are as follows:

VARIOUS GEORGIA CITIES.

<u>Columbus</u> - Most of the industrial plants have resumed work at full-time schedules. The employment situation is more encouraging than it has been in 18 months. Construction work is absorbing 500 workers. The outlook is much brighter.

<u>Griffin.--</u> Plants running from 40 to 55 hours per week. No plants idle. Cotton mills working part time. Most of farm labor is employed.

Reports received from Savannah, Rome, Valdosta, and Albany stated that no new developments have taken place since their last report was submitted.

JACKSONVILLE AND OTHER FLORIDA CITIES.

No important change is evident in the number of unemployed in Florida. Governor Carlton is quoted as about to appoint a state committee to coordinate unemployment relief activities in accord with the recommendations of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, but no definite plan or program has yet been evolved. The Jacksonville unemployment relief fund is to be included in the Community Chest budget.

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A Jacksonville engineering firm was authorized by city officials to prepare plans for a new approach to the St. Johns River bridge with an estimated construction cost of §450,000. An election to be held November 29 will determine whether the approach is to be erected.

The Mayor of Orlando proposes the immediate establishment of a city employment bureau to supervise the collection of \$12,000 during November for distribution to the needy by the Salvation Army and Associated Charities.

The Palmetto Chamber of Commerce reports less than 800 unemployed in Manatee County.

Tampa unemployed were registered at the public schools on September 26, as an initial step in the relief program. All civic organizations and the ministers association have pledged \$20,000 monthly for winter relief work.

R. G. Grassfield, Manager of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, just completed a tour of Florida and reported that local organizations throughout the state are adequately meeting the unemployment situation. A normal tourist season is anticipated.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Seasonal transitions are now developing as some industries approach the end of their most active period and others prepare for better prospects after summer restrictions. The outlook for finished steel is brighter with new tonnage above the August weekly average. The Nashville Bridge Company received an order for 3,000 tons of structural steel for a bridge at Krotz Springs, Louisiana, two-thirds to be fabricated at Bessemer and the remainder at Nashville. The wire-products business for the 4th quarter is expected to be ahead of the 3rd quarter. The intense heat wave of September has retarded the demand for coal, though production of both coal and coke is expected to advance sharply with cold weather.

Reports submitted at the quarterly meeting of the Southeast Shippers Advisory Board on September 11, indicated that the expected volume of business for

- 8 -

the 4th quarter will, in the aggregate, approximate that of the same quarter in 1930. Weekly loadings of revenue freight on southern railroads have varied but Little since early July. Pig Iron requirements are expected to remain on the present basis for the immediate future. The pressure pipe demand is irregular with plant operations approximately 40 per cent of capacity. Cement shipments registered a further decline for August, reflecting a recession in road building and public work, though shipments for the first 8 months were 167,000 barrels ahead of the same period last year. The contract for building the post office at Sylacauga has been let to a Birmingham contractor at a cost of approximately $\varphi 57,000$.

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

The unemployment survey now being taken in Mobile showed registration totaling 2,641 through September 24. A committee of five appointed by the Mayor at last week's unemployment conference has drawn up recommendations for relief measures to present at the second meeting tomorrow. The number of calls for assistance received by the relief agencies was practically the same as the past few weeks.

Work has started on a new union bus terminal to cost about \$17,000, employing approximately 40 men. The City Commissioners yesterday voted \$25,000 for the immediate extension of sewer lines to Bonair which was recently annexed to the city. Demand for agricultural labor is light. Pensacola reports many calls from transients on the local social service association for assistance. The work of bulkheading the principal docks and on the naval air station and landing field is giving some employment. A substantial number of small dwellings is under construction in that city.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Business conditions in the New Orleans area remains unchanged with the general level of employment as reported by major industries about the same. No im-

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portant construction project was launched during the week, but preparations for completing bids on the Mississippi River bridge are well underway and construction is expected to begin within 90 days.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

No material change in this section has occurred in the past week in either business conditions or the employment situation, although future prospects are somewhat better. The Employment Bureaus here report no improvement in employment. The Veterans Bureau of the Department of Labor, says they received 43 applications during the week with only five placements. Farm labor is very well employed, although the prices for picking cotton, are below those paid in this section in any immediate previous years. In other years, cotton picking put into circulation in the aggregate large sums of ready cash, which was spent principally with the country merchants. C. P. Simmons, Manager of the local office of R. G. Dun Company, in remarking on this, says that the country merchants in this section are feeling keenly the loss of this class of purchases on account of the lower wages paid cotton pickers.

T. J. O'Neill, Assistant Manager of the local Ford plant, states they are employing 750 men but only on a two-days per week basis; however, he says their sales are good and that if they continue so for a few weeks, the surplus stock will be exhausted and it will be necessary for them to go on a 4 or 5 days per week basis.

Oil crushing, which was delayed on account of the late maturing of cotton, has now begun on a possible one-fourth capacity, according to Mr. Rogers of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mills. He said the seeds have just begun to arrive at the mills in quantities sufficient to justify them to operate, but by next week they expect to be operating at full capacity, which is true of all the oil mills, and will mean the seasonal employment of several thousands in that industry.

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Work on the \$2,000,000 water plant is progressing and new employees are being taken on each week as the work justifies. This is also true of the \$350,000 Summer Avenue viaduct project, where, each week, new employees are being added. No private contracts of moment are under way in Memphis at the present. Minor projects in Memphis include the remodeling of a commercial building, \$20,000; and a \$20,000 filling station. The \$270,000 street improvement bond issue passed its second reading last week, and the contract for the construction of the new school building in the suburbs of Memphis costing \$94,000 was awarded this week.

VARIOUS TENNESSEE CITIES.

Outside of Memphis, Lester Forl, Manager of the "Mississippi Valley Contractor", reports for Nashville, that the State Funding Board of Tennessee closed bids on September 18, for \$500,000 for estern State Hospital bonds; also, bids are to close on September 29, for the construction of a woman's building and agricultural building for the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial Normal School cost not stated. From other sources, Johnson City, Tennessee, reports bids are to close October 6 for the construction of a two-story hospital addition and barracks for the Veterans Hospital, to cost about 650,000. At Fayetteville, Tenn., authorities are ready for bids to construct a new negro school costing about \$20,000; at Camden, Tenn., work has started on a new garage to cost \$15,000.

R. B. Beal, Manager of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, reports as follows: "Industrial employment August 15 increased seven tenths of one per cent over July. Employment off seven per cent compared with 1930. No change in general business".

The Knoxville, Tennessee, Chamber of Conmerce reports as follows: "We are unable to note any change in employment situation in Knoxville. Industrial operations holding to steady level with some plants working on short-time schedules and other on full-time schedules. No new building projects of importance have been started."

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Little Rock, Arkansas, reports through M. H. Thompson of the Chamber of Commerce as follows: "Persistence of summer weather retarding movement of fall goods; retailing slow. Market Week held September 7 to 12 by wholesalers fair. Federal Employment Director reports common and skilled labor situation better than during August. Million-dollar Postoffice starting today will give further relief."

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

According to data of the Builders' Exchange of Louisville, proposed construction work for public and private purposes in Louisville and Kentucky total \$6,740,000, and awards for the past two weeks amounted to \$479,648.

According to ... B. Kennedy & Son, leaf-tobacco dealers of Paducah, Kentucky, weather conditions have been beneficial to the crop. The report goes on to say that "The crop contains more good dark brown and light grades of leaf than any we have ever seen. If the remainder of the crop goes into the house under as favorable conditions as we have had we still think we will have one of the best and cleanest crops we have ever seen. 'e still estimate the yield for the 'estern District at 50-million pounds or more."

As reported by the Louisville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, debits to individual accounts for the week ending September 19 amounted to \$33,293,171, as compared with \$28,314,308 of the previous week, and \$50,886,960 of the same week a year ago.

On Wednesday of last week, 100 Louisville stores put on a dollar day sale. Crowds from nearby Kentucky and Indiana cities augmented the number of local shoppers who combined a day of pleasure at the State Fair with profitable autumn purchasing. Not only were prices reduced on women's apparel but on all household needs.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Very little change in the general situation was recorded during the past week,

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according to the Indiana Bureau of Business Research. The increased public-relief expenditures expected in August failed to materialize, and from present indications September expenditures probably will be the lowest for the year, following a slow decline since May.

The State Highway Department reports more than 400 miles of county roads recently added to the State highway system and as a result more than \$750,000 will be spent on these roads during the coming winter. Over 100 men were given work in this connection last week, and it is expected others will be added soon. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The State Board of Agriculture has authorized a building and rehabilitation program at the Michigan State College to cost (400,000. The Delta Chemical & Iron Company plant of Wells will resume operations October 1 with a pay roll of 175 men. The Michigan Highway Department is asking for bids on four bridges, all to be completed in the summer of 1932. Contract awarded for approach to bridge in Alpena County to cost \$22,227. Bids were opened on Munising and Lake Gogebic road construction jobs to total \$184,000. The Detroit Edison announces it will expend \$1,070,000 in construction in Detroit area this fall.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Free E-ployment Bureau in Chicago reports for the week ended September 19 that jobs filled total 790. This compares with 830 for the previous week and 946 for the same period in 1930. Total registrations for work with the Bureau for the week ended September 19, were 2,485, as against 2,444 for the previous week and 2,557 for the same week in 1930. Of the total placed in employment for the week ended September 19, 240 were men and 550 women. The Illinois Department of Labor recently issued a report on employment in this State during the period from July to August 15, stating that a contra-seasonal decrease in employment indicated a new low for any month since employment records were begun in 1922. Manufacturing employment index during the period mentioned Trac 70 1

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According to the Chicago Association of Commerce, activity in the local dress manufacturing industry was the bright spot during the past week. Orders, while numerous, were in comparatively small lots and buyers are demanding speedy delivery. Wholesale merchandise firms were fairly busy, with the demand for winter wearing apparel increasing daily. Manufacturers in some instances are having difficulty in obtaining woolen yarns, mills declining to carry large stocks and manufacturing mostly on order. Elsewhere in the manufacturing field there were no new developments. Steel operations in this district are holding steady at recent levels.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

There has been no great change in the local unemployment and economic situation since the last report. Cooler weather has stimulated wholesale and retail trade, although manufacturers report no improvement. Furchasing power has been greatly curtailed in this district owing to the unfavorable crop returns and low prices of agricultural commodities.

C. M. Babcock, Commissioner of Highways of the State of Minnesota, recently stated that plans are now being formulated for road construction during 1932. The program tentatively calls for 428 miles of 20 foot concrete highways and this list of proposed paving jobs is about 40 miles more than the highway department had on its program when the bond issue bill was being advocated last winter. The increase is made possible by lower prices on contracts and materials and lower interest on bonds than expected. The State is purchasing cement (requiring about 1,729,000 bbls.) now for use next spring in order that mills may operate during the winter months, thereby assisting in relieving the unemployment situation.

Geo. F. Womrath, business superintendent of the Minneapolis schools, recently announced that the work on the \$735,000 first unit of the new Girls' Vocational High Schools will probably get under way about November 1.

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F. W. Dodge Corporation reports new construction contracts this past August totaled \$7,522,200 as compared with \$7,023,600 for the same period last year for this Central Northwest Territory, which is comprised of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Northern peninsula of Michigan, and Northwest Wisconsin.

Officials of the Black Hill Sugar Plant at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, state that operations will be resumed about October 1, employing between 200 and 300 men to produce sugar from a harvest of about 9,000 acres of beets.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Relief needs for the six agencies associated with the Citizens' Committee on relief and employment in August showed the largest increase over a year ago of any month this year. Families aided during the month numbered 6,307 against 2,591 in the same month last year. The Chairman of the Committee states as follows: "This year there has been little letdown in the summer, and relief for August actually amounted to more than for January. With an increase already in September, it would be folly not to plan ahead for needs even greater than we have seen." The same committee reports 1,011 applications for employment so far this month, with 104 permanent and 197 temporary placements.

Revenue freight cars loaded by the four St. Louis roads for the past week were 71,680, an increase of 7,742 over the previous week and a decrease of 20,724 from the same week of last year. According to a special analysis of the Research Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, freight carloadings in the first eight months of this year decreased 18.2 per cent in the entire United States while decreasing 14.5 in the southwestern states, a smaller decline than for any other district.

The Illinois Highway Department announced contract awards totaling \$668,604, and St. Louis County awarded highway contracts totaling \$107,645. Trecking and excavating work has started on the new \$225,000 religious school in St. Louis.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

The Kansas City Employment Committee during the week ending September 21 received 75 applications and made 124 placements, of which 46 were permanent. The National Air Transport recently opened a new \$125,000 office building and hangar, and the Municipal River Rail Terminal, with a total floor space of 25,500 feet, is in process of construction. The F. W. Dodge Corporation reports indicate that this section is the only part of the country where residential contracts last month were higher than in August of last year. A midseason Market Week is to be held by the retail merchants council to stimulate fall buying.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

The State Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that Texas employment conditions are 15 to 20 per cent better than the average for the entire country. Signs point to a healthy improvement in the employment situation over the state due to seasonal movements in cotton and work in the East Texas oil fields, since the lifting of the shutdown order. A sharp rise in road, residence, and business construction is anticipated. The United States Employment Bureau reports the percentage of permanent placements increased but the city situation as otherwise unchanged. Approximately 150 cotton pickers are shipped each day with more calls than can be supplied. Press reports from numerous counties indicate shortages of cotton pickers up to 1000 in each county.

Contracts let this week by the State Highway Department total more than \$3,000,000. Construction was begun in Kingsville on a \$100,000 plant for the preparation of carrots for syrup, jelly, and breakfast foods. The output of mineral water concentrate at Mineral Vells, Texas, is placed at \$500,000 for the past year. Seven plants are now operating with one additional plant under construction.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Smaller cities and towns from Houston to and including the Rio Grande Valley

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are not greatly concerned with the employment problem during the coming winter. The consensus of opinion is that, if not burdened with drifters, towns will be able to take care of their own workers satisfactorily. Somewhat more concern is apparent in Corpus Christi, Brownsville, Laredo, and San Antonio, all of which are making plans for winter relief. At present there is a shortage of cotton pickers in most of this territory. The grapefruit crop is in excellent condition, and production this season is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 carloads, or double that of last season.

Houston led all other Texas cities in new building permits last week with a total of \$223,400. Highway construction costing approximately \$4,000,000 was placed under contract at a meeting of the Texas Highway Commission in the week ended September 26, according to T. B. Warden, Highway Department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. A plan is underway, headed by the mayor to have city employees contribute voluntarily 1 per cent of their monthly earnings to charity. Large industries and other firms will be urged to follow this example. The entire gate receipts of a baseball game on September 25, sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, will be used for relief of Houston unemployed.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Very little change is apparent in the employment situation, and the decline in retail business which started in July continues. September grain movements to the 24th of the month were 1,500,000 bushels, bringing the total for the season to 10,300,000 bushels, with a heavier movement expected for October. Although cotton exports continue light, arrivals increased greatly during the week ending Sept. 19. Five vessels arrived over the same week-end to take coastwise cargoes of sulphur. The stevedoring rate contract ends September 30, and negotiations for a new contract for the next 12 months are under way. Reduced grain shipments and the late cotton season have produced some idleness among the waterfront employees.

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DENVER, COLORADO.

Officials of the Denver Rio Grande Railroad have announced that the I. C. C. has granted permission to build the Dotsero cutoff which will cost \$3,000,000. It is expected that Colorado labor will be used exclusively for this work which will put Denver on the through trans-continental route. A local newspaper survey indicates that more than \$60,000,000 will be paid by Denver corporations and business institutions to investors and depositors during September. The National Park Service indicates that 199,009 visitors came to the Rocky Mountain National Park this season as compared to 162,833 in 1930. Mesa Verde attracted 14,998 visitors this year against 13,353 last year.

According to an analysis made by the local office of the Department of Agriculture, 1930 census figures, compared with the 1920 figures, indicate that the value of Colorado farm property, including lands and buildings, decreased approximately \$300,000,000. Members of the Colorado State Tax Commission estimate that valuations placed on taxable property in Colorado will be \$48,000,000 less this year than in 1930.

Jesse F. Welborn, Chairman of the Denver Mayor's Committee on E-ployment, states that organization for the relief of the unemployed in Denver is progressing well and the associated organizations expect to take care of all needy. Their chief function is addressed to finding jobs for unemployed. Denver firemen and policemen will donate one-day's pay for five consecutive months beginning next month to a special charity fund. Local churches are organizing to cooperate with the Mayor's Employment Committee in providing jobs and relief for the unemployed.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Moderate improvement in employment conditions is reported by the local Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor and other agencies. Construction of a veterans' hospital is now in full swing, employing 130 men. Construction of the new Federal Building is proceeding with 25 men engaged, but it is expected that this number will be augmented within 10 days. The City Commission officially approved on September 23, a bond election tentatively arranged for October 24, to vote on a \$500,000 bond issue. The Salt Lake County Commission announced that it will not call a bond election but will provide approximately \$342,000 from other sources for relief work. The County also agreed to participate in a \$225,000 construction program with the State Road Commission in addition to the road work on the state system now under way in the county amounting to \$220,000. The Mormon Church authorities expect to formulate a comprehensive program for church unemployment relief at the semi-annual conference meeting during the week of September 27.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

The Mayors Commission and the Chamber of Commerce have created a planning board to stimulate employment by private industry with the county also beginning cooperative activities. The city council proposes an immediate bond issue of \$500,000. I. F. Dix, Manager of the local telephone company, who heads the community fund and the Mayor's Commission has also been elected President of the Chamber of Commerce and appointed on the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. Preliminary cooperative work is advancing rapidly and most effectively.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The California Department of Industrial Relations in the September Labor report showed that employees increased almost 4 per cent and earnings about 0.5 per cent for all industries in San Francisco County for the month of August over the previous month. Increased building permits last month created an increased demand for building tradesmen. Building activity at the University of California is employing well over 200.

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The State Association of County Supervisors is meeting on September 30, to consider a proposed \$20,000,000 bond issue for unemployed relief. The Community Chest has asked for \$2,500,000 for a relief fund during the coming year. The veterans organization has established a kitchen and are now feeding around 400 unemployed men. The Berkeley Real Estate Board has organized a campaign for moler_ization and repair of homes and business houses as a means of relieving unemployment. This campaign is based on the Emergency Committee outline for the modernization of the home.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Portland Committee reports 10,129 unemployed now registered, of which more than 6,000 are classified as laborers. Despite these figures, C. K. Warne, Pacific States representative of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, has said Portland is in the best position of any Pacific Coast city for handling the situation with a well-balanced relief program. A complete survey of unemployment in Oregon is being carried on at the suggestion of the Governor. The State Highway Commission proposes the employment of idle men through converting timber on county lands into fuel for use of needy families. Five-hundred acres of wooded tracts owned by Portland were turned over to the Civic Emergency Committee to be cleared by single unemployed men this winter, in exchange for shelter and food. Fuel dealers have agreed to take all of the estimated cut of 7,000 cords, except that which is distributed free through welfare agencies to those in distress.

Apple exporters anticipate improved conditions later in the season and record orders for local celery are in sight. Lumber orders continue in excess of production. Local real estate dealers report a pick-up in sales and Vancouver, ashington, reports an increased demand and higher prices for residential tracts. The Oregon Steel Tank and Pipe Company received enough orders to operate for the next five months with an additional force of approximately 100 skilled mechanics.

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This company is adopting a 6-hour day plan. The Oregon Building Congress, assisted by the National Lumbermen's Association, launched a drive for home construction.

