

THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

AN ANALYSIS AND AN APPRAISAL



This volume offers not only an exposition of the NRA but an objective analysis and appraisal of every major phase of its work. It deals with its administrative mechanism and procedure, its handling of industrial relations, its effects upon the wage structure of the nation, its control of hours of work, its regulation of trade practices, and its effect as a recovery measure.



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THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

An Analysis and an Appraisal

By Leverett S. Lyon, Paul T. Homan, George Terborgh, Lewis L. Lorwin, Charles Dearing and
Leon C. Marshall

This volume is the result of a study of the NRA which the authors have been making since its inauguration. The purpose of the study from its inception was to follow this great experiment objectively, to keep a record of its rapidly developing and swiftly changing form and activities, to appraise its significance as a governmental mechanism, and to analyze so far as possible its economic effects.

During the process of the study several members of the group have for considerable periods been a part of the NRA organization, thus having an opportunity to observe its operation at first hand.

This book explains the forces which lay behind the law out of which the NRA grew; it describes the organization and administrative procedure of the NRA; it details vividly the code making process; it presents the wages and hours regulations written into code law; it describes the factors introduced into industrial relations by the NRA and the effects of the NRA upon the development of craft and company unions. It analyzes and appraises the trade practice rules which have been put into effect; it presents a critical examination of the NRA as a recovery device. The book as a whole covers the National Recovery Administration with a scholarly analysis; a completeness and an objectivity that will make it the enduring standard study of the subject.

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BY

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DIRECTOR'S PREFACE

This is the fifth of a series of studies of the NRA undertaken by the Institute of Economics under the immediate direction of Leverett S. Lyon. Of the earlier studies in the series, one presented a general preliminary analysis of the Recovery Administration, another dealt with a specific controversial trade practice, and two others surveyed the regulatory action of the NRA in certain fields. The present volume is a general analysis and appraisal of the NRA as a whole.

The National Recovery Administration was given a central place in the President's recovery program. Now that the two-year period for which the National Industrial Recovery Act was enacted has almost run, Congress and the country are engaged in an appraisal of the work of the Recovery Administration and in an effort to decide whether it should be allowed to disappear with the expiration of the law upon which it is based or whether it should be continued in its present or in some modified form. To the consideration of this problem the present volume contributes a painstaking and objective analysis of the NRA. The study deals with its organization and operation as an administrative mechanism and with the substantive output in the form of code law as this relates to wages and hours and to trade practices. It analyzes the work of the NRA in industrial relations and appraises the effects of its work on recovery. The publication of this work at the moment when Congressional consideration of the NRA is active makes it particularly appropriate to the Institute's purpose of ascertaining and interpreting the facts concerning current economic problems.

Various members of the group directly concerned have acted as committees on the separate parts of the study. The responsibility of the several authors is indicated in the Acknowledgments. Harold G. Moulton has acted as a committee member in passing on the volume as a whole, as has Charles O. Hardy in connection with Part VI. We have also had the aid of an advisory committee of the Social Science Research Council.

EDWIN G. NOURSE
Director

Institute of Economics
April 1935

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The somewhat unusual conditions under which this book has been written make appropriate a brief statement in connection with acknowledgments. This study began almost with the inception of the Recovery Administration itself. It hardly needs to be said that there were no data, no record of activities, not even a basis for forecasting with certainty the direction which NRA developments would take. On the other hand, there began almost immediately explosive activity of kaleidoscopic type. In part this activity was directed to the formation and re-formation of the NRA itself. Its structure was recast and again recast almost before any form was sufficiently determined for observation and description. No less shifting and varied were its other activities. The initiation of the code-making process, the emotionalism of the Blue Eagle campaign, and early enforcement efforts, followed one another and were in turn succeeded by other dramatic actions with a feverish haste which offered a minimum of opportunity for careful scrutiny and appraisal.

Even when the early phases of NRA history were passed the problem of calm study was sufficiently difficult. The NRA expended its energies upon problems of organization, code making and enforcement, and in coping with the political pressures under which it operated. It at no time made available to the public any full record of its operations.

The prosecution of the study under these peculiar circumstances has led to a wider and more varied range of

personal obligations than is usually the case at the conclusion of even so extended an investigation. They are indeed too many and too varied to be given in detail. Issues involved in various aspects of the study have been the subject of discussions with many professional students of economics and government administration and with government officials generally. Of no less assistance have been conferences with members of code authorities, individual business men, and labor leaders, and the helpful co-operation of the members and staffs of the various national labor boards.

At the beginning of the study the Administrator granted access to NRA materials. While in practice this grant was not and perhaps could not be fully carried out, the NRA has made available, in addition to its official publications and releases, many other types of documents which have been of great value. Following its organization the National Industrial Recovery Board initiated a practice of making material available to research organizations. This practice greatly facilitated the securing of factual data. The Brookings Institution has in turn given certain material and made certain suggestions to the Recovery Board. The compilations of hours and wages used in Part III were planned by members of the Brookings staff, while in making the counts extensive assistance was given by the NRA staff. Similarly, members of the Brookings group collaborated with the Research and Planning Division of the NRA in making the general analysis which constituted the basis for the tables dealing with provisions relating to minimum prices and cost methods, machine- and plant-hour limitations, production quotas, productive capacity, and inventory control. These tables appear in Chapters XXIII and XXIV. The making of the count for these tables is,

however, entirely the work of the Research and Planning Division of the NRA. On other particular aspects of the work important assistance has been given by the members of the Recovery Administration staff; the Labor, Industrial, and Consumer Advisory Boards; and members of the Research and Planning and Legal Divisions.

The form and content of this study have been materially affected by the fact that certain members of the group have been, for various periods, integral parts of the NRA organization. Charles Dearing was for a period of nine months an assistant deputy administrator in charge of the preparation and administration of the trucking code. Paul T. Homan was for several weeks a member of the advisory committee to the office of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Code Administration and Classification Problems. Leverett S. Lyon was deputy assistant administrator for trade practices from the origin of that office in April 1934 until the organization of the National Industrial Recovery Board in September of the same year. It goes without saying that these contacts contributed to an understanding of the tremendous responsibilities with which the NRA was struggling and of the techniques created to deal with these responsibilities. They also contributed greatly by affording acquaintanceship with NRA personnel and the opportunity for discussion of all aspects of the NRA experiment with those most directly concerned and directly responsible.

Assistants to the major authors have made substantial contributions to the volume. Elva Marquard and Frank Coe in the study of wages and hours provisions, Arthur Wubnig in the work on industrial relations, Robert Beall and Hugo Bezdek in working with the statistics relevant

to recovery; Helen Wheeler and Victor Abramson in connection with the analysis and interpretation of trade practices, have all rendered aid of high quality.

The general relationship of responsibility as among the authors should also be specially noted. The study was conducted as a unified project to cover the various major aspects of the Recovery Administration. The work of each author has been so planned and handled as to avoid unnecessary overlapping and duplication. Moreover, as the various authors have been associated as a group, and as the subject matter of the book has been under more or less continuous discussion, it is impossible to allocate credit for every idea or item of evidence which appears. Each author is, however, directly responsible only for the particular part of the work for which credit is assigned to him below. There has been no effort to strive for unanimity on points of detail, and since each author was alone in possession of all of the data out of which his specific judgments arose, the primary interpretation is necessarily his.

Mr. Lyon and Mr. Homan are responsible for the writing of Part I. Mr. Dearing is responsible for Chapters IV and V, Mr. Homan for Chapters VI-IX, and Mr. Dearing and Mr. Homan jointly for Chapter X. Mr. Lorwin is responsible for Part IV, Mr. Lyon for Part V, and Mr. Terborgh for Part VI. The factual content of the analysis of wages and hour provisions of codes appearing in Part III is the work of Mr. Marshall, who before his appointment to the National Industrial Recovery Board was a member of the staff working on the study. Mr. Marshall, however, is not responsible for the expressions of judgment and appraisal which accompany the factual text.

LEVERETT S. LYON

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

TITLE I—INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

(Only Title I of the act is given, since it is the one with which this book is concerned.)

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. A national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate and foreign commerce, affects the public welfare, and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; and to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of co-operative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

SECTION 2. (a) To effectuate the policy of this title, the President is hereby authorized to establish such agencies, to accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, to appoint, without regard to the provi-

sions of the civil service laws, such officers and employees, and to utilize such federal officers and employees, and, with the consent of the state, such state and local officers and employees, as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed.

(b) The President may delegate any of his functions and powers under this title to such officers, agents, and employees as he may designate or appoint, and may establish an industrial planning and research agency to aid in carrying out his functions under this title.

(c) This title shall cease to be in effect and any agencies established hereunder shall cease to exist at the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this act, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by Section 1 has ended.

CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION

SECTION 3. (a) Upon the application to the President by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, the President may approve a code or codes of fair competition for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof, represented by the applicant or applicants, if the President finds (1) that such associations or groups impose no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership therein and are truly representative of such trades or industries or subdivisions thereof, and (2) that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them, and will tend to effectuate the policy of this title: *Provided*, That such code or codes shall not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices: *Provided further*, That where such code or

codes affect the services and welfare of persons engaged in other steps of the economic process, nothing in this section shall deprive such persons of the right to be heard prior to approval by the President of such code or codes. The President may, as a condition of his approval of any such code, impose such conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of accounts) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employees, and others, and in furtherance of the public interest, and may provide such exceptions to and exemptions from the provisions of such code, as the President in his discretion deems necessary to effectuate the policy herein declared.

(b) After the President shall have approved any such code, the provisions of such code shall be the standards of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof. Any violation of such standards in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be deemed an unfair method of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended; but nothing in this title shall be construed to impair the powers of the Federal Trade Commission under such act, as amended.

(c) The several district courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of any code of fair competition approved under this title; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

(d) Upon his own motion, or if complaint is made to the President that abuses inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy herein declared are prevalent in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof, and if no code of fair competition therefor has theretofore been

approved by the President, the President, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under subdivision (a) of this section.

(e) On his own motion, or if any labor organization, or any trade or industrial organization, association, or group, which has complied with the provisions of this title, shall make complaint to the President that any article or articles are being imported into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production of any competitive article or articles and on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement under this title, the President may cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this sub-section, and if, after such investigation and such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, the President shall find the existence of such facts, he shall, in order to effectuate the policy of this title, direct that the article or articles concerned shall be permitted entry into the United States only upon such terms and conditions and subject to the payment of such fees and to such limitations in the total quantity which may be imported (in the course of any specified period or periods) as he shall find it necessary to prescribe in order that the entry thereof shall not render or tend to render ineffective any code or agreement made under this title. In order to enforce any limitations imposed on the total quantity of imports, in any specified period or periods, of any article or articles under this sub-section, the President may forbid the importation of such article or articles unless the importer shall have first obtained from the Secretary of the Treas-

ury a license pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe. Upon information of any action by the President under this sub-section the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, permit entry of the article or articles specified only upon such terms and conditions and subject to such fees, to such limitations in the quantity which may be imported, and to such requirements of license, as the President shall have directed. The decision of the President as to facts shall be conclusive. Any condition or limitation of entry under this sub-section shall continue in effect until the President shall find and inform the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to the imposition of such condition or limitation upon entry no longer exist.

(f) When a code of fair competition has been approved or prescribed by the President under this title, any violation of any provision thereof in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof an offender shall be fined not more than \$500 for each offense, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

SECTION 4. (a) The President is authorized to enter into agreements with, and to approve voluntary agreements between and among, persons engaged in a trade or industry, labor organizations, and trade or industrial organizations, associations, or groups, relating to any trade or industry, if in his judgment such agreements will aid in effectuating the policy of this title with respect to transactions in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and will be consistent with the requirements of Clause (2) of sub-section (a) of Section 3 for a code of fair competition.

(b) Whenever the President shall find that destruc-

tive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of this title are being practiced in any trade or industry or any subdivision thereof, and, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, shall find it essential to license business enterprises in order to make effective a code of fair competition or an agreement under this title or otherwise to effectuate the policy of this title, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in such announcement, engage in or carry on any business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, specified in such announcement, unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the President shall prescribe. The President may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof. Any order of the President suspending or revoking any such license shall be final if in accordance with law. Any person who, without such a license or in violation of any condition thereof, carries on any such business for which a license is so required, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense. Notwithstanding the provision of Section 2 (c), this sub-section shall cease to be in effect at the expiration of one year after the date of enactment of this act or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by Section 1 has ended.

SECTION 5. While this title is in effect (or in the case of a license, while Section 4 (a) is in effect) and for sixty days thereafter, any code, agreement, or license approved, prescribed, or issued and in effect under this title, and any action complying with the provisions thereof taken during such period, shall be exempt from the provisions of the anti-trust laws of the United States.

Nothing in this act, and no regulation thereunder, shall prevent an individual from pursuing the vocation of manual labor and selling or trading the products thereof; nor shall anything in this act, or regulation thereunder, prevent anyone from marketing or trading the produce of his farm.

LIMITATIONS UPON APPLICATION OF TITLE

SECTION 6. (a) No trade or industrial association or group shall be eligible to receive the benefit of the provisions of this title until it files with the President a statement containing such information relating to the activities of the association or group as the President shall by regulation prescribe.

(b) The President is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations designed to insure that any organization availing itself of the benefits of this title shall be truly representative of the trade or industry or subdivision thereof represented by such organization. Any organization violating any such rule or regulation shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of this title.

(c) Upon the request of the President, the Federal Trade Commission shall make such investigations as may be necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of this title, and for such purposes the commission shall have all the powers vested in it with respect of investigations under the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended.

SECTION 7. (a) Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organiza-

tion or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President.

(b) The President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the conditions referred to in clauses (1) and (2) of sub-section (a) prevail, to establish, by mutual agreement, the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof to effectuate the policy of this title; and the standards established in such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under sub-section (a) of Section 3.

(c) Where no such mutual agreement has been approved by the President he may investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof; and upon the basis of such investigations, and after such hearings as the President finds advisable, he is authorized to prescribe a limited code of fair competition fixing such maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment in the trade or industry or subdivision thereof investigated as he finds to be necessary to effectuate the policy of this title, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under sub-section (a) of Sec-

tion 3. The President may differentiate according to experience and skill of the employees affected and according to the locality of employment; but no attempt shall be made to introduce any classification according to the nature of the work involved which might tend to set a maximum as well as a minimum wage.

(d) As used in this title, the term "person" includes any individual, partnership, association, trust, or corporation; and the terms "interstate and foreign commerce" and "interstate or foreign commerce" include, except where otherwise indicated, trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States and any state, territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States.

APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

SECTION 8. (a) This title shall not be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions of Title I of the act entitled "an act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes," approved May 12, 1933; and such Title I of said act approved May 12, 1933, may for all purposes be hereafter referred to as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act."

(b) The President may, in his discretion, in order to

avoid conflicts in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and this title, delegate any of his functions and powers under this title with respect to trades, industries, or subdivisions thereof which are engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or of any competing commodity or product thereof, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

OIL REGULATION

SECTION 9. (a) The President is further authorized to initiate before the Interstate Commerce Commission proceedings necessary to prescribe regulations to control the operations of oil pipe lines and to fix reasonable, compensatory rates for the transportation of petroleum and its products by pipe lines, and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall grant preference to the hearings and determination of such cases.

(b) The President is authorized to institute proceedings to divorce from any holding company any pipe-line company controlled by such holding company which pipe-line company by unfair practices or by exorbitant rates in the transportation of petroleum or its products tends to create a monopoly.

(c) The President is authorized to prohibit the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products thereof produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any state law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder, by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency of a state. Any violation of any order of the President issued under the provisions of this sub-section shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SECTION 10. (a) The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, and fees for licenses and for filing codes of fair competition and agreements, and any violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both.

(b) The President may from time to time cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation issued under this title; and each agreement, code of fair competition, or license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain an express provision to that effect.

Dated _____, 1933.

(Sign here) _____

(Name)

(Official position)

(Firm and corporation name)

(Industry or trade)

(Number of employees at the date of signing)

(Street)

(Town or city)

(State)

APPENDIX B

LABOR PROVISIONS IN THE PRESIDENT'S RE-EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

During the period of the President's emergency re-employment drive, that is to say, from August 1 to December 31, 1933, or to any earlier date of approval of a code of fair competition to which he is subject, the undersigned hereby agrees with the President as follows:

(1) After August 31, 1933, not to employ any person under 16 years of age, except that persons between 14 and 16 may be employed (but not in manufacturing or mechanical industries) for not to exceed 3 hours per day and those hours between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. in such work as will not interfere with hours of day school.

(2) Not to work any accounting, clerical, banking, office, service, or sales employees (except outside salesmen) in any store, office, department, establishment, or public utility, or on any automotive or horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery, or freight service, or in any other place or manner, for more than 40 hours in any one week and not to reduce the hours of any store or service operation to below 52 hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than 52 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.

(3) Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum week of 35 hours until December 31, 1933, *but with the right to work a maximum week of 40 hours for any 6 weeks within this period*; and not to employ any worker more than 8 hours in any one day. [By executive order the italicized words were omitted in any agreement signed on or after October 1, 1933.]

(4) The maximum hours fixed in the foregoing para-

graphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to employees in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population which towns are not part of a larger trade area; nor to registered pharmacists or other professional persons employed in their profession; nor to employees in a managerial or executive capacity, who now receive more than \$35 per week; nor to employees on emergency maintenance and repair work; nor to very special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on continuous processes would unavoidably reduce production but, in any such special case, at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum. Population for the purposes of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 federal census.

(5) Not to pay any of the classes of employees mentioned in paragraph (2) less than \$15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2,500 population to increase all wages by not less than 20 per cent, provided that this shall not require wages in excess of \$12 per week.

(6) Not to pay any employee of the classes mentioned in paragraph (3) less than 40 cents per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929, was less than 40 cents per hour, in which latter case not to pay less than the hourly rate on July 15, 1929, and in no event less than 30 cents per hour. It is agreed that this paragraph establishes a guaranteed minimum rate of pay regardless of whether the employee is compensated on the basis of a time rate or on a piece-work performance.

(7) Not to reduce the compensation for employment

now in excess of the minimum wages hereby agreed to (notwithstanding that the hours worked in such employment may be hereby reduced) and to increase the pay for such employment by an equitable readjustment of all pay schedules.

(8) Not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and to shorten hours and to raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis.

APPENDIX C
STATISTICAL METHODS REFERRED
TO IN PART VI

The following pages outline the statistical methods and sources for computations not described in the text proper of Part VI, or in footnotes thereto. For ease of reference the material has been grouped under the table or chart to which the information applies.

THE TABLE ON PAGE 778

Average weekly earnings. The figures for the following industries were computed from census data: manufacturing (wage earners); wholesale trade; retail trade; power laundries; cleaning and dyeing; and hotels (exclusive of seasonal and resort hotels). Since the census permits of the calculation of an annual average only, the average for the first six months of 1933 was computed on the assumption that the average weekly earnings for this period bore the same relation to the average for the year that they did in the case of the establishments reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from the same industries.

The figures for telephones and telegraphs, electric light and power, electric railways, crude petroleum producing, and non-metallic mining were derived from *The National Income, 1929-32* United States Department of Commerce. It was assumed that the average weekly earnings in the first half of 1933 bore the same relation to the average for 1932 shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics sample of reporting establishments in the same industries.

For anthracite coal, bituminous coal, and metalliferous

mining the figures were derived directly from data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The railroad figures were computed from the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Average hours per week. With the exception of the item for steam railroads, the figures are weighted averages (the averages for each of the six months weighted by employment in that month) derived from the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The railroad item is based on Interstate Commerce Commission data.

THE CHART ON PAGE 788

Average hourly earnings of all employees. When the NRA was inaugurated, about 35 per cent of all employees in the country were in industries exempted from its jurisdiction, such as agriculture, domestic service, government, steam railways, professional service, and non-profit institutions. Of the remaining 65 per cent who were subject to the NRA slightly over two-thirds were in industries and employments for which we have monthly data on hourly earnings. For the balance we were compelled to estimate.

The first step in computing the index of the average hourly earnings of all employees was to construct an index for industries subject to the NRA and for which current data are available. These are the industries reporting monthly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They include manufacturing and mining (wage earners only); public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and certain service industries, to wit, hotels, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing. The workers covered composed at the time the NRA was inaugurated about 45 per cent of all employees.

The index of the average hourly earnings of this group as a whole was constructed by weighting the average hourly earnings reported monthly by each component industry in accordance with current employment in the

same line.¹ These industry averages were adjusted for unpublished revisions by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and in one case for defective weighting.² The result is a composite of 14 separate averages, weighted by employment.

For the workers in industries subject to codes but not covered by current statistics on hourly earnings, a group composing roughly 20 per cent of all employees in the country, we have estimated by assuming that the relative increase in average hourly earnings under the NRA was one-third of the relative increase shown in the case of the workers covered in the index just described. This may seem at first glance an under-estimate, but an examination of the character of the employments in the two groups will, we believe, correct the impression. The index derived from the data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is dominated to the extent of nearly 90 per cent of the total weighting by wage earners in mining and manufacturing and workers in wholesale and retail trades. These appear to be the workers who have received the greatest relative increases in hourly earnings under the codes (see the chart on p. 792). The group for which we are estimating, on the other hand, consists of salaried workers in mining and manufacturing; and employees in banking, insurance, construction, real estate, amusements, barber and beauty shops, transportation (motor, air, water, and pipe-line), and a wide scattering of miscellaneous industries. These workers have been, on the average, far less affected by the codes than have

¹ The estimates of total employment for each industry and class of workers covered were based on the best available data (in the case of manufacturing and trade the census of 1933). Since they were used merely as weighting factors we need not describe them in detail here.

² The averages for retail trade published by the Bureau give too much weight to department stores. We have computed new averages for the period covered in which the influence of this type of store is reduced.

For each industry, the Bureau published during most of the period of the index two separate averages for each month, derived from non-identical samples of reporting establishments. We have averaged the two figures.

those covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. In our judgment the assumption that their average hourly earnings have risen under the NRA by one-third as much, relatively, as the earnings of the latter group is as good as can be made.

Having constructed an index of average hourly earnings for the 45 per cent of all employees included in the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and having thus derived an index by estimate for the 20 per cent subject to the NRA but not covered by these reports, it was a simple matter to derive a composite index for the total of all employees by weighting in with these two groups the 35 per cent who were in exempt industries. It was assumed that average hourly earnings in these industries were unaffected by the NRA.

Average cost of living of all employees. The index of the cost of living of industrial wage earners compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board was considered an unsatisfactory indicator for the average cost of living of all classes of employees during a period of such rapid change as occurred in the summer of 1933. We need not undertake any extended discussion of the reasons for this belief. Two points only will suffice. (1) the index is constructed on the assumption that everyone lives in a rented house. For that fraction of the employees of the country who live in owned or partly owned houses the index of rental rates is not a reliable indicator of the cost of housing. In so far as the cost exceeds taxes, interest on the mortgage (if any), and insurance, it consists of upkeep, repairs, and replacements. The cost of these rose rapidly under the NRA while rental levels were still declining. (2) The weighting given to the various components of the important "sundries" items (weight 30 per cent) is such as to overstress those elements with frozen and immobile prices.³

³ See *The Cost of Living in the United States, 1914-30*, National Industrial Conference Board, p. 54.

In constructing the cost of living index shown in the chart on page 788, the weighting of different elements was determined by their importance in the total national cost of living in 1929, as computed by Clark Warburton in an unpublished study made available to us for this purpose. Since Mr. Warburton's data do not go beyond 1929, we have used that year instead of 1932 or some year nearer to the period covered by the index. We have determined by various tests, however, that the result would not be materially different if 1932 weighting were used.

The total national cost of living was divided into commodity and non-commodity items. For the former we have retail price indexes covering food, clothing, house furnishings, and fuel and light.⁴ These classes of goods made up about 70 per cent of all commodities consumed. For the non-commodity items, such as direct taxes, interest on personal indebtedness, residential rents, education, recreation and amusement, health, miscellaneous services, and the like, we have few usable indexes.

For the non-commodity group as a whole, which made up in 1929 nearly a third of the total cost of living of the nation, we have made an extremely conservative assumption, namely, that there was no change under the NRA. For the commodities not covered by indexes we have made another conservative assumption, that the average increase in prices was one-half the increase shown for all commodities for which there are indexes. (The one-half was computed after certain adjustments in the indexes presently to be described.)

The index for all commodities covered by the several price indexes cited above was constructed as follows: The indexes for food and clothing were combined with suitable weighting. The combined index was then ad-

⁴ The following indexes were used: food, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Clothing and fuel and light, National Industrial Conference Board; house furnishings, Fairchild.

justed so as to eliminate the influence of that component of retail food and clothing prices which consists of payments to farmers for agricultural products (plus processing taxes).⁶ The adjusted index was then weighted in with the indexes for house furnishings and fuel and light to obtain an index for all four groups combined. This was in turn adjusted to eliminate the influence of that component of the retail prices of the included commodities which consisted of payments for imported goods.⁶

After this adjustment the index was combined with the estimated price index for commodities not included in the four series.⁷ Finally, the all commodity index was weighted in with the index for the non-commodity items

⁶ Since nearly all domestically consumed farm products appear in final form either as food or clothing, the adjustment was made to the index for these two groups alone.

The retail value of food and clothing sold in 1933 was estimated on the basis of census and other data. The amount paid farmers in that year for domestically consumed farm products, plus the amount paid by industry as processing taxes, was computed from data published by the Department of Agriculture. The ratio of the latter magnitude to the former was then computed, and this ratio was used as a weighting factor in the adjustment of the index of food and clothing prices. It turned out to be about 28 per cent.

The adjustment was accomplished as follows: The index of prices paid farmers (Department of Agriculture), after the addition of processing taxes (our addition) was compared with the index of retail food and clothing prices, unadjusted, both indexes being on a like base (average for 1933 = 100). Where the indexes diverged, the food and clothing index was moved in a direction opposite to the divergence by 28 per cent of the spread between the two indexes. The method is crude but sufficiently accurate for the purpose. The adjusted index reflects the movement of that component of the retail prices of food and clothing consisting of "value added" by fabrication, transportation, and distribution, as distinguished from the component which consists of the farm value of raw materials and of processing taxes.

⁷ A weighted index of import commodity prices was computed from data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; a suitable weighting factor was determined and an adjustment made similar to that described in the preceding footnote.

⁸ This index, as we have previously said, was estimated on the assumption that it advanced under the NRA one-half as much, relatively, as the adjusted index for the four groups.

in the cost of living, with the latter assumed to have remained unchanged.

The resulting index of the cost of living can hardly be deemed very satisfactory, but it seems to us about as good as the present inadequate data permit. The index, before adjustments for farm and import prices, rises somewhat more during the summer of 1933 than the indexes of the cost of living of wage earners compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board and Bureau of Labor Statistics, both of which we believe to understate the average increase in the living costs of the country's employees as a whole. We have attempted, where it was necessary to make estimates in the absence of actual data, to rely on assumptions which understate rather than overstate the probable increases involved.⁸

THE CHART ON PAGE 790

Average hourly earnings. The index is a weighted composite covering employees in mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and steam railroads. Estimates are included for the average hourly earnings of salaried workers in manufacturing and mining. (The actual data cover wage earners only.) For all industries with the exceptions of railroads, the data on hourly earnings are those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with unpublished

⁸ It is possible that the four retail commodity price indexes entering into our calculations have somewhat too great an upward movement in the summer of 1933, though there is, so far as we are aware, no conclusive proof of this. We have compared their movement with other retail price series covering the same classes of goods and have found rather surprising agreement. In any event, the extremely conservative assumptions underlying our estimates for components of the cost of living not covered by these four price indexes tend to confirm the conservatism of the final result.

Two regional indexes of the cost of living of wage earners, that of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, covering urban communities in Massachusetts, and that of the University of Minnesota, covering Minneapolis and St. Paul, show widely different rates of increase under the NRA. The latter index rose about 18 per cent between April 1933 and April 1934.

revisions incorporated. The railroad figures were computed from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In constructing the composite index of average hourly earnings, the various component industries were weighted in accordance with their then current employment. Because a part of the labor of railway employees is absorbed in passenger traffic and in the movement of goods from wholesale to retail markets, only two-thirds of railway employment was used in the weighting.

Wholesale prices, adjusted. The index is a composite of nine group indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (all of the commodity groups except farm products) weighted in accordance with the estimated 1932 value at wholesale of the finished commodities emerging from each group. These finished product values were estimated from published and unpublished data compiled by the National Bureau of Economic Research in the course of its study of capital formation (summarized in *Bulletin* 53, December 22, 1934).⁹

The composite index has been so adjusted as to eliminate the influence of those components of prices consisting of payments to farmers for raw materials (including processing taxes) and payments for imported goods. The method used was similar to that described on page 908.¹⁰ The adjusted index reflects the movement of that

⁹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a wholesale price index for "non-agricultural commodities" which covers the same nine group indexes used here. The weighting of the groups in the Bureau's composite, however, is intended to be in accordance with the importance of the component items *in wholesale trade*. Items gain in weighting by virtue of being sold and resold many times in the same or different form on their way through the channels of production and distribution. We have preferred for our purpose to base the weighting of the different groups not on market turnover but on the relative importance of the final products emerging from the raw and semi-processed commodities which compose most of the items quoted.

¹⁰ The wholesale value of finished commodities produced in 1933, exclusive of non-processed farm products, was estimated from published and unpublished data compiled by the National Bureau of Economic

component of wholesale prices which is due to "value added" by mining, manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale trade. The results were subjected to a very limited amount of smoothing to eliminate minor irregularities, the smoothing being done by reference to the movement of certain combinations of group price indexes uninfluenced by farm price movements.

THE CHART ON PAGE 792

Average hourly earnings. With the exception of the index for manufacturing wage earners, the indexes shown in the chart are composites of two or more separate indexes derived from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The composites are weighted in accordance with their current employment, as we have estimated it. Revised data on hourly earnings were used wherever available, and the retail trade data were re-weighted.¹¹

THE CHART ON PAGE 834

Employment. For manufacturing wage earners, and for workers in such non-manufacturing lines as wholesale and retail trade, hotels, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing, the data for 1933 are based on the census for that year. The 1934 data were derived by the use of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes of unemployment. For the mining and public utility industries, we used estimates based in part on figures published in *The National Income, 1929-32*, and in part on the indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Research in connection with its study of capital formation. The farm value of domestically consumed agricultural raw materials was estimated from reports of the Department of Agriculture. The weighting factor for the adjustment was obtained from these two quantities. Similar calculations were made for imported commodities.

The index for farm prices plus processing taxes and the index for import prices were the same that were used in the adjustments described on p. 908.

¹¹ See note 2, p. 905.

Average hours worked per week. The indexes in this case are weighted composites derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics data on average hours worked in each industry. The weighting factor is current employment in the several industries. Unpublished revisions in the Bureau's data on average hours have been incorporated.¹²

Man hours. Average hours worked per week in each industry were multiplied by employment to obtain total man hours for that industry. The indexes represent the total of man hours worked in the several industries covered.

THE CHART ON PAGE 847

Average hourly earnings. Average hourly earnings in the various industries included in the indexes were weighted by employment in the same lines to derive the combined averages which the indexes reflect. For further details see the notes on page 904.

Payrolls. The indexes were derived by multiplying total man hours and average hourly earnings in each industry and adding the products together to form the group composites underlying the indexes.¹³

Man hours. See notes to the chart on page 834.

THE CHART ON PAGE 849

The indexes of average hourly earnings and average

¹² For most of the period covered the Bureau published two figures for each month, based on non-identical samples of reporting establishments. The average of the two figures has been used.

The data on retail trade have been re-weighted to give less importance to department stores.

¹³ This method of deriving payrolls yields results differing slightly from those obtained by the use of the payroll indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau obtains reports on average hourly earnings and man hours from a smaller number of establishments than report payrolls. The present method was preferred because it made possible internal consistency among the complex computations on hourly earnings, average hours worked, weekly earnings, employment, and payrolls, with which we were confronted. This would not justify its use if the results differed materially from those obtainable from the larger sample, but tests have shown the differences in the present case to be negligible.

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hours per week have been described in the comments on the two preceding charts, p. 922. The indexes of average weekly earnings were derived by multiplying the weighted averages of hourly earnings and hours worked per week.¹⁴

THE CHART ON PAGE 850

The index for average hourly earnings has been described on page 904 in connection with the chart on page 788. The index for average hours per week was obtained by the same procedure and assumptions. That for average weekly earnings was derived by multiplying the first two.

THE CHART ON PAGE 865

Value produced. Derived by multiplying together, after conversion to a like base, the unadjusted index of industrial production of the Federal Reserve Board and the index of wholesale prices described on page 910 in the comments concerning the chart on page 790.

Physical production. The index of industrial production just cited.

Payrolls. The index covers employees in mining and manufacturing (including salaried workers); wholesale trade, and steam railroads. For salaried workers in mining and manufacturing the data are scanty and the estimates are subject to considerable error. Payroll data are derived from the 1933 census data, the indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The National Income, 1929-32*, and the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Only two-thirds of the railroad payrolls is included,

¹⁴ Here again results differ slightly from those derived by the use of the average weekly earnings data for the larger sample of establishments reporting employment and payrolls to the Bureau. For the reasons set forth in the preceding footnote, we have adhered to the data reported by the establishments returning wage and hour data. The outcome is not materially altered in the present instance.

this adjustment being a rough allowance for the absorption of railroad labor in passenger traffic and in the movement of goods after they leave the wholesale markets. In view of the fact that value produced is measured at the wholesale stage of distribution, this adjustment seems desirable.

FOOTNOTE 6, CHAPTER XXXII, PAGE 766

An estimate of the ratio of dividend income to labor income throughout the whole field of production would be easy except for the problem presented by the mixed labor and dividend income withdrawn by self-employing owners of unincorporated enterprises. This mixed income must be split into its two components before the national total of either type of income can be ascertained. We have assumed that dividends withdrawn by owners of unincorporated businesses amounted to one-half as much at the time the NRA was launched as those received by individual stockholders in corporations. This appears to be a very liberal estimate. On this basis the total of dividend income for the nation as a whole was at that time considerably less than one-tenth as large as the total of labor income. The calculations are based on data published by the Department of Commerce in a preliminary release entitled *The National Income, 1933* (January 14, 1935).

FOOTNOTE 8, CHAPTER XXXIV, PAGE 806

The index of deposit turnover in New York was derived from a comparison of (1) debits to individual account and (2) demand deposits in central reserve city members banks. The deposit figures exclude United States government deposits and bankers' balances. The banks covered by the data on deposits are not precisely the same group reporting debits, but the disparity is a minor matter. Annual data were used for the base period 1919-25 and quarterly data for 1933-34.

The index of turnover outside leading financial centers is based on (1) debits to individual accounts in 241 cities (seven leading financial centers excluded) compiled by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research; and (2) demand deposits of all banks in the United States exclusive of Chicago and New York central reserve city member banks. The deposit and debit figures are not coterminous in coverage, the former being the more comprehensive. The result is at best far from precise.

Demand deposits of all banks in the United States in the base period 1919-25 have been estimated by Winfield W. Riefler. Subtraction of Chicago and New York deposits was based on Federal Reserve member bank call reports. For the years 1933-34 the June 30 data of the Comptroller of the Currency were used as basing points for interpolations, these in turn resting on data for Federal Reserve member banks. The debit figures are available monthly.

APPENDIX D

APPROVED NATIONAL CODES AND SUPPLEMENTS, APRIL 1, 1935

The following list is alphabetically arranged within the industry groups set up by the National Recovery Administration. The number of the code or supplement is given in parentheses after the name.

BASIC MATERIALS DIVISION

Abrasive Grain (438)	Copper and Brass Mill Products (81)
Alloy Industry (515)	Crushed Stone, Sand and Gravel, and Slag (109)
Aluminum (470)	Dowel Pin Mfg. (440)
American Glassware (215)	Earthenware Mfg. (322)
Asbestos (80)	End-Grain Strip Wood Block (186)
Asphalt and Mastic Tile (150)	Excelsior and Excelsior Products (146)
Asphalt and Shingle Roofing (99)	Feldspar (206)
Ball Clay Production (207)	Fiber Wallboard (326)
Bituminous Coal (24)	Flat Glass Mfg. (541)
Bituminous Road Materials Distributing (530)	Flexible Insulation (409)
Cement (128)	Floor and Wall Clay Tile Mfg. (92)
China Clay Products (520)	Fuller's Earth Producers and Marketers (356)
Chinaware and Porcelain Mfg. (126)	Glass Containers (36)
Clay Drain Tile Mfg. (364)	Grinding Wheel (170)
Clay and Shale Roofing Tile (389)	Gypsum (420)
Coal Dock (337)	Industry engaged in the smelting and refining of secondary metals into Brass and Bronze Alloys in Ingot Form (173)
Coated Abrasives (189)	
Commercial Fixture (415)	
Concrete Masonry (133)	
Concrete Pipe Mfg. (185)	
Copper (401)	

APPROVED CODES AND SUPPLEMENTS 917

BASIC MATERIALS DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Insulation Board (353)	Distributing (375)
Iron and Steel (11)	Sand-Lime Brick (365)
Ladder Mfg. (107)	Sandstone (388)
Lead (442)	Secondary Aluminum (268)
Lime (31)	Shoe Last and Shoe Form Industries (405)
Limestone (113)	Slate (318)
Linoleum and Felt Base Mfg. (30)	Soft Lime Rock (419)
Lumber and Timber Products (9)	Stained and Leaded Glass (531)
Manganese (425)	Structural Clay Products (123)
Marble Quarrying and Finishing (421)	Talc and Soapstone (350)
Metal Hat Die and Wood Hat Block (221)	Terra Cotta (74)
Mica (306)	Venetian Blind (229)
Mop Stick (116)	Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipe Mfg. (136)
Natural Cleft Stone (519)	Wholesale Monumental Granite (449)
Nickel and Nickel Alloys (443)	Wholesale Monumental Marble (484)
Ornamental Moulding, Carving and Turning (260)	Window Glass Mfg. (533)
Petroleum (10)	Wood Heel (270)
Picture Moulding and Picture Frame (208)	Wood Plug (115)
Plumbago Crucible (63)	Wood Preserving (481)
Pottery Supplies and Backwall and Radiant Industries (284)	Wood Turning and Shaping Industries (383)
Preformed Plastic Products	Wood Insulator Pin and Bracket Mfg. (338)
Quicksilver (351)	Woven Wood Fabric Shade (473)
Refractories (168)	Zinc (555)
Rock and Slag Wool Mfg. (321)	Supplemental to Wood Turning and Shaping (383)
Roofing Granule Mfg. and	Dowel Mfg. (383-A)

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Adhesives and Ink (521)	Automotive Chemical Specialties Mfg. (522)
American Match (195)	Bleached Shellac Mfg. (403)
Animal Glue (504)	

CHEMICAL DIVISION (CONTINUED)

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| Buffing, Polishing Composition (97) | Natural Organic Products (545) |
| Bulk Drinking Straw, Wrapped Drinking Straw, Wrapped Toothpick and Wrapped Stick (331) | Newsprint (119) |
| Candle Mfg. Industry and the Beeswax and Bleachers Refiners (302) | Open Paper Drinking Cup and Round Nesting Paper Food Container (370) |
| Carbon Black Mfg. (269) | Oxy-Acetylene (155) |
| Chemical Mfg. (275) | Package Medicine (430) |
| Cloth Reel (289) | Paint; Varnish and Lacquer Mfg. (71) |
| Corrugated and Solid Fibre Shipping Container (245) | Paper Bag Mfg. (230) |
| Cylindrical Liquid-Tight Paper Container (252) | Paper Disc Milk Bottle Cap (246) |
| Dry Color (407) | Paper and Pulp (120) |
| Envelope (220) | Paper Stationery and Tablet Mfg. (190) |
| Expanding and Specialty Paper Products (369) | Paperboard (100) |
| Fertilizer (67) | Perfume, Cosmetic and other Toilet Preparations (361) |
| Fibre Can and Tube (305) | Pharmaceutical and Biological (529) |
| Fluted Cup, Pan Liner and Lace Paper (296) | Photographic Mount (290) |
| Folding Paper Box (193) | Printing Ink Mfg. (339) |
| Food Dish and Pulp and Paper Plate (247) | Pyrotechnic Mfg. (148) |
| Furniture and Floor Wax and Polish (224) | Reclaimed Rubber Mfg. (377) |
| Glazed and Fancy Paper (248) | Rubber Mfg. (156) |
| Gummed Label and Embossed Seal (294) | Rubber Tire Mfg. (174) |
| Gumming (293) | Salt Producing (20) |
| Hardwood Distillation (110) | Sample Card Mfg. (301) |
| Insecticide and Disinfectant Mfg. (391) | Sanitary Milk Bottle Closure |
| Loose Leaf and Blank Book Mfg. (412) | Sanitary Napkin and Cleansing Tissue (200) |
| Lye (300) | Set-up Paper Box Mfg. (167) |
| | Shoe and Leather Finish Polish and Cement Mfg. (184) |
| | Soap and Glycerine Mfg. (83) |
| | Stereotyped Dry Mat (492) |
| | Sulphonated Oil Mfg. (469) |

CHEMICAL DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Tag (249)	Agricultural Insecticide
Tanning Extract (374)	and Fungicide (275-
Tapioca Dry Products (328)	A)
Transparent Materials Con-	Carbon Dioxide (275-
vertors (382)	B)
Wall Paper Mfg. (19)	Industrial Alcohol (275-
Water-proofing, Damp-proof-	C)
ing Caulking Compounds	Supplemental to Soap and
and Concrete Floor Treat-	Glycerine (83)
ment Mfg. (140)	Pacific Coast Section
Water-proof Paper (295)	(83-A)
Waxed Paper (166)	Consolidated with Soap and
Witchhazel (251)	Glycerine (83)
Supplemental to Chemical	Cleanser Mfg. (83-C1)
Mfg. (275)	

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Construction (244)	Cork Insulation Con-
Cork (199)	tractors (244-U)
Corrugated Rolled Metal Pipe	Electrical Contracting
(511)	(244-F)
Ready-Mixed Concrete (311)	Elevator Mfg. (244-C)
Reinforcing Materials Fabri-	General Contractors
cating (127)	(244-A)
River and Harbor Improve-	Heating, Piping and Air
ment (434)	Conditioning Con-
Steel Joist (495)	tractors (244-P)
Steel Plate Fabricating (390)	Highway Contractors
Structural Steel and Iron Fab-	(244A-S1)
ricating (480)	Insulation Contractors
Wrecking and Salvage (318)	(244-L)
Supplemental to Construction	Kalamein (244-M)
(244)	Marble Contracting
Building Granite (244-	(244-Q)
R)	Mason Contractors Ind.
Cement Gun Contractors	Painting, Paperhanging
(244-D)	and Decorating (244-
Construction News Serv-	B)
ice (244-S)	Plastering and Lathing

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Contracting (244-N)	Terrazzo and Mosaic
Plumbing Contracting (244-I)	Contracting (244-O)
Resilient Flooring Contracting (244-J)	Tile Contracting (244-E)
Roofing and Sheet Metal Contracting (244-H)	Wood Flooring Contracting (244-K)
Stone Setting Contractors (244-T)	Consolidated with Iron and Steel (11)
	Wire Reinforcements (11-C1)

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

Advertising Display Installation Trade (240)	Laundry Trade (281)
Advertising Distributing Trade (297)	Liquefied Gas (104)
Barber Shop Trade (398)	Machined Waste Mfg. (149)
Bowling and Billiard Operating Trade (346)	Machine Tool and Equipment Distributing Trade (139)
Builders Supplies Trade (37)	Merchant Custom Tailoring (494)
Car Advertising Trade (532)	Motor Vehicle Storage and Parking Trade (147)
Cleaning and Dyeing Trade (101)	Optical Retail Trade (454)
Industry of Collective Mfg. for Door-to-Door Distribution (496)	Outdoor Advertising Trade (304)
Construction Machinery Distributing Trade (223)	Private Home Study School (447)
Funeral Service (384)	Real Estate Brokerage (392)
Hotel (121)	Retail Farm Equipment Trade (197)
Importing Trade (487)	Retail Jewelry Trade (142)
Industrial Supplies and Machinery Distributors Trade (61)	Retail Lumber, Lumber Products, Building Materials and Building Specialties (33)
Industry of Wholesaling Plumbing Products, Heating Products and/or Distributing Pipe, Fittings and Valves (508)	Retail Monument (366)
	Retail Solid Fuel (280)
	Retail Trade (60)
	Retail Rubber Tire and Battery Trade (410)
	Scrap Iron, Non-Ferrous

APPROVED CODES AND SUPPLEMENTS 921

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Scrap Metals and Waste Materials Trade (330)	Supplemental to Wholesale or Distributing Trade (201)
Secondary Steel Products Warehousing Trade (478)	Athletic Goods Distributing Trade (201-M)
Shoe Rebuilding Trade (372)	Beauty and Barber Equipment and Supplies Trade (201-D)
Surgical Distributing Trade (507)	Button Jobbers or Wholesalers Trade (201-O)
Used Machinery and Equipment Distributing Trade (542)	Charcoal and Package Fuel (201-S)
Used Textile Bag (267)	Commercial Stationer and Office Outfitting Trade (201-C)
Used Textile Machinery and Accessories Distributing Trade (380)	Copper, Brass, Bronze and Related Alloys Trade (201-U)
Wholesale Coal Industry (314)	Electrical Wholesale Trade (201-T)
Wholesaling or Distributing Trade (201)	Fur Wholesaling and Distributing Trade (201-K)
Wiping Cloth (298)	Furriers Supplies Trade (201-J)
Supplemental to Importing Trades (487)	Leather and Shoe Findings Trade (201-I)
Linen Importing Trade (487-B)	Paper Distributing Trade (176)
Oriental Rug Importing (487-A)	Radio Wholesaling Trade (201-G)
Supplemental to Retail Trade (60)	Schools Supplies and Equipment (201-L)
Booksellers Trade (60-A)	Sheet Metal Distributing Trade (201-P)
Retail Custom Fur Mfg. Trade (60-B)	Upholstery and Decorative Fabrics Trade (201-A)
Retail Custom Millinery Trade (60-C)	
Supplemental to Scrap Iron, Non-Ferrous Metals and Waste Materials Trade (330)	
Waste Paper Trade (330-A)	

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Wholesale Dry Goods	nish, Lacquer Allied
Trade (201-H)	Kindred Products
Wholesale Embroidery	(201-R)
Trade (201-W)	Wholesale Stationery
Wholesale Hardware	Trade (201-F)
Trade (201-Q)	Wholesale Wallpaper
Wholesale Jewelry	Trade (201-B)
Trade (201-V)	Woolens and Trimmings
Wholesale Millinery	Distributing Trade
Trade (201-E)	(201-N)
Wholesale Paint, Var-	

EQUIPMENT DIVISION

Aircraft Mfg.	Cast Iron Soil Pipe (18)
Air Valve (376)	Chilled Car Wheel (292)
Alloy Casting (237)	Chlorine Control (536)
Anti-Friction Bearing (138)	Clay Machinery (343)
Auto Rebuilding and Refin-	Cold Storage Door Mfg.
ishing (544)	(479)
Automatic Sprinkler (50)	Commercial Refrigerator
Automobile Mfg. (17)	(181)
Automotive Parts and Equip-	Commercial Vehicle Body
ment Mfg. (105)	(486)
Bank and Security Vault	Compressed Air (55)
(411)	Cooking and Heating Appli-
Bicycle Mfg. (437)	ance Mfg. (236)
Boatbuilding and Boat-repair-	Cotton Ginning Machinery
ing (406)	Mfg. (485)
Bobbin and Spool (414)	Counter Type Ice-Cream
Boiler Mfg. (38)	Freezer (418)
Bottling Machinery and	Cylinder Mould and Dandy
Equipment Mfg. (379)	Roll (358)
Canning and Packing Machin-	Die Casting Mfg. (323)
ery (75)	Drop Forging (423)
Card Clothing (222)	Electric Hoist and Monorail
Cast Iron Boiler and Cast Iron	(483)
Radiator (258)	Electric Storage and Wet Pri-
Cast Iron Pressure Pipe (192)	mary Battery (40)

EQUIPMENT DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Electrical Mfg. (4)	Motor Fire Apparatus Mfg. (108)
Fan and Blower (238)	Motor Vehicle Maintenance Trade (543)
Farm Equipment (39)	Motor Vehicle Retailing (46)
Fire Extinguishing Appliance Mfg. (98)	Motocycle Mfg. (340)
Foundry Equipment (264)	Newspaper Printing Press (319)
Foundry Supply (261)	Non-Ferrous Foundry (165)
Gas Appliances and Apparatus (134)	Non-Ferrous and Steel Convector Mfg. (Concealed Radiator) (271)
Gas Cock (70)	Oil Burner (25)
Gasoline Pump (26)	Packaging Machinery (72)
Gear Mfg. (117)	Paper Making Machine Builders (144)
Gray Iron Foundry (277)	Petroleum Equipment Industry and Trade (85)
Heat Exchange (56)	Pipe Nipple Mfg. (131)
Hide and Leather Working Machinery (320)	Plumbing Fixtures (204)
Industrial Furnace Mfg. (357)	Print Roller and Print Block Mfg. (368)
Industrial Oil Burning Equipment (493)	Printer's Rollers (106)
Industrial Safety Equipment Industry and Industrial Safety Equipment Trade (315)	Printing Equipment Industry and Trade (257)
Knitting, Braiding and Wire Covering Machine (32)	Pump Mfg. (57)
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Machinery Mfg. (34)	Railroad Special Track Equipment Mfg. (385)
Machine Tool and Forging Machine (103)	Railway Brass Car and Locomotive Journal Bearings and Castings Mfg. (233)
Machinery and Allied Products (347)	Railway Car Building (285)
Malleable Iron (132)	Railway Safety Appliance (198)
Marine Auxiliary Machinery (242)	Ring Traveller Mfg. (517)
Marine Equipment Mfg. (509)	Road Machinery Mfg. (68)
Mechanical Packing (428)	Rock Crusher Mfg. (76)
Metal Tank (154)	Scientific Apparatus (114)
	Sewing Machine (402)

EQUIPMENT DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing (2)	lied Equipment (347-G)
Shoe Machinery (387)	Caster and Floor Truck Mfg. (347-Z)
Shovel, Dragline and Crane (102)	Cereal Machinery (347-R1)
Shower Door (435)	Chemical Engineering Equipment (347-W)
Shuttle Mfg. (518)	Coal Cutting Machine Mfg. (347-T1)
Special Tool, Die and Machine Shop (122)	Coal Mine Loading Machine Mfg. (347-S1)
Spray Painting and Finishing Equipment Mfg. (397)	Concrete Mixer (347-K1)
Steam Heating Equipment (279)	Contractor's Pump (347-K)
Steel Casting (82)	Conveyor and Material Preparation Equipment (347-V)
Steel Tubular and Firebox Boiler (62)	Diamond Core Drill Mfg. (347-I)
Stone Finishing Machinery and Equipment (158)	Diesel Engine Mfg. (347-N1)
Textile Machinery Mfg. (35)	Envelope Machinery (347-E1)
Textile Print Roller Engraving (324)	Gas Powered Industrial Truck Mfg. (347-G1)
Trailer Mfg. (471)	Hoist Builders (347-T)
Unit Heater and/or Unit Ventilator Mfg. (272)	Hoisting Engine (347-S)
Valve and Fittings Mfg. (153)	Hydraulic Machinery (347-O1)
Warm Air Furnace Mfg. (137)	Jack Mfg. (347-L1)
Warm Air Register (472)	Kiln, Cooler and Dryer (347-U)
Wholesale Automotive Trade (163)	Locomotive Appliance (347-L)
Wire, Rod and Tube Die (250)	
Supplemental to Machinery and Allied Products (347)	
Air Filter (347-F1)	
Bakery Equipment (347-O1)	
Beater Jordan and Al-	

EQUIPMENT DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Locomotive Mfg. (347-C)	Sprocket Chain Mfg. (347-H1)
Mechanical Lubricator	Steam Engine Mfg. (347-P)
Mechanical Press Mfg. (347-A1)	Steel Tire Mfg. (347-A)
Mine Car Mfg. (347-U1)	Water Meter Mfg. (347-H)
Multiple V-Belt Drive (347-D1)	Water Softener and Filter (347-B1)
Oil Field Pumping Engine Equipment (347-I1)	Waterpower Equipment (347-M)
Power Transmitters (347-Y)	Wire Machinery (347-E)
Pulp and Paper Machinery (347-P1)	Wood Working Machinery (347-F)
Pulverizing Machinery and Equipment (347-O)	Supplemental to Automotive Parts and Equipment Mfg. (105)
Railway Appliance (347-M1)	Automobile Hot Water (105-A)
Railway and Industrial Spring (347-B)	Automotive Gasket Mfg. Group (105-I)
Reduction Machinery (347-R)	Automotive Shop Equipment (150-G)
Refrigerating Machinery (347-J1)	Carburetor Product Group (105-E)
Rock and Ore Crusher (347-Q)	Leaf Spring Mfg. (105-C)
Roller and Silent Chain (347-X)	Oil Filter Product Group (105-F)
Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment (347-N)	Powdered Metal Bearing Product Group (105-H)
Saw Mill Machinery (347-Q1)	Radiator Mfg. (105-J)
Small Locomotive Mfg. (347-D)	Wheel and Rim Product Group (105-D)
	Supplemental to Automobile Mfg. (17)

EQUIPMENT DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Funeral Vehicle and Ambulance Mfg. (17-A)	Lift Truck and Portable Elevator Mfg. (84-J1)
Supplemental to Electrical Mfg. (4)	Liquid Fuel Appliance (84-A2)
Portable Electric Lamp and Shade Supplies (4-B)	Non-Ferrous Hot Water Tank Mfg. (84-N)
Refrigeration (4-A)	Power and Gang Lawn Mower Mfg. (84-L)
Wiring Devices (4-C)	Railway Car Appliances (84-E)
Supplemental to Packaging Machinery (72)	Refrigerating Valves and Fittings Mfg. (84-Y1)
Can Labeling and Can Casing Machinery (72-A)	Tackle Block Mfg. (84-K)
Paper Box Machinery (72-B)	Warm Air Furnace Pipe and Fittings Mfg. (84-E1)
Supplemental to Fabricated Metal Products (84)	Consolidated with Steel Castings (82)
Brass Forging (84-P1)	Manganese Steel Products (82/C1)
Cutting Die (84-11)	
Electric Industrial Truck Mfg. (84-D)	
Hand Chain Hoist Mfg. (84-B)	

FOOD DIVISION

Baking (445)	Dog Food (450)
Bottled Soft Drink (459)	Dried Fruit (Pacific Coast) (546)
Candy Mfg (463)	Fishery (308)
Canning (446)	Flavoring Products (516)
Canned Salmon (429)	Ice (43)
Chewing Gum (241)	Ice-Cream Cone (456)
Cigar Mfg. (467)	Imported Date Packing (490)
Cigarettes, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco Mfg. (549)	Imported Green Olives (491)
Cocoa and Chocolate (464)	Licorice (453)
Coffee (265)	Macaroni (234)
Cotton Pickery (433)	Malt Products (468)
	Mayonnaise (349)

APPROVED CODES AND SUPPLEMENTS 927

FOOD DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Oyster Shell Crushers (452)	Trade (196)
Packaged, Pasteurized, Blended, and Processed Cheese (548)	Wholesale Tobacco Trade (462)
Peanut Butter (378)	Yeast Mfg. (475)
Pecan Shellers (528)	Supplemental to Fishery (308)
Pickle Packing (524)	Atlantic Mackerel (308- D)
Preserve, Maraschino Cherry and Glacé Fruit (460)	Blue Crab (308-E)
Pretzel Mfg. (503)	California Sardine Proc- essing (308-C)
Processed or Refined Fish Oil (500)	Fresh Oyster (308-A)
Raw Peanut Milling (203)	Middle Atlantic Fisheries (Miscellaneous Proc- essing 308-J)
Refrigerated Warehouse Trade (499)	Midwest Preparing and Wholesaling (308-I)
Restaurant (282)	New England Fisheries (Processing and Wholesaling) (308- G)
Retail Food and Grocery Trade (182)	New England Sardine Canning (308-H)
Retail Meat Dealers (540)	Trout Farming (308-F)
Retail Tobacco Trade	Wholesale Lobster (308- B)
Seed Trade (547)	
Spice Grinding (424)	
Wholesale Confectioners (458)	
Wholesale Food and Grocery	

JOINT AAA-NRA CODES

Alcoholic Beverage Importers (LP-20)	Hatchery (LP-6)
Alcoholic Beverage Wholesale (LP-15)	Country Grain Elevator (LP- 14)
Anti-Hog Cholera Serum and Hog Cholera Virus (LP-7)	Distilled Spirits (LP-9)
Auction and Loose Leaf To- bacco Warehousing (LP- 19)	Distilled Spirits Rectifying
Beet Sugar (LP-1)	Feed Mfg. (LP-16)
Brewing (LP-10)	Grain Exchanges and Mem- bers Thereof (LP-8)
Commercial and Breeder	Linseed Oil Mfg. (LP-11)
	Live Poultry Industry of the Metropolitan Area In and About the City of New

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JOINT AAA-NRA CODES (CONTINUED)

York (LP-12)	Wheat Flour Milling (LP-17)
Malt (LP-22)	
Southern Rice Milling (LP-5)	Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributed (LP-18)
Terminal Grain Elevators (LP-8/C1)	Wine (LP-21)

GRAPHIC ARTS DIVISION

Book Publishing (523)	Electrotyping and Stereotyping (179)
Daily Newspaper Publishing Business (288)	Graphic Arts (287)
	Photo-Engraving (180)

MANUFACTURING DIVISION

Advertising Specialty Mfg. (65)	Equipment and Filing Supply (88)
All-Metal Insect Screen (112)	Can Manufacturers (152)
Artificial Limb Mfg. (514)	Cap and Closure (58)
Assembled Watch (510)	Cigar Container (135)
Athletic Goods (254)	Clock Mfg. (551)
Band Instrument Mfg. (273)	Coin Operated Machine Mfg. (228)
Beauty and Barber Shop Mechanical Equipment Mfg. (286)	Collapsible Tube Mfg. (345)
Bedding Mfg. (219)	Corn Cob Pipe (498)
Beverage Dispensing Equipment Mfg. (334)	Crown Mfg. (77)
Blackboard and Blackboard Erasers (505)	Dental Goods and Equipment Industry and Trade (482)
Blueprint and Photo Print (537)	Dental Laboratory (217)
Bowling and Billiard Equipment (557)	Dry and Polishing Mop Mfg. (159)
Broom Mfg. (465)	Electric and Neon Signs (506)
Brush Mfg. (30)	Fabricated Metal Products Mfg. and Metal Finishing and Coating (84)
Buff and Polishing Wheel (96)	Fishing Tackle (13)
Business Furniture, Storage	Floor Machine Mfg. (526)
	Funeral Supply Mfg. (90)
	Furniture Mfg. (145)

APPROVED CODES AND SUPPLEMENTS 929

MANUFACTURING DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Horseshoe and Allied Products (325)	Silverware Mfg. (177)
Household Ice Refrigerator (183)	Slide Fastener (243)
Lightning Rod Mfg.	Small Arms and Ammunition (354)
Machine Applied Staple (327)	Smoking Pipe Mfg. (225)
Machine Knife and Allied Steel Products Mfg. (263)	Specialty Accounting Supply Mfg. (432)
Manufacturing and Wholesale Surgical Industry (501)	Steel Wool (313)
Marking Devices (59)	Toy and Playthings (86)
Medium and Low Priced Jewelry Mfg. (175)	Umbrella Frames and Umbrella Hardware Mfg. (386)
Metal Etching (455)	Upholstery Spring and Accessories Mfg. (329)
Metal Hospital Furniture Mfg. (527)	Upward Acting Door (502)
Metal Lath Mfg. (344)	Vacuum Cleaner Mfg. (317)
Metal Treating (367)	Washing and Ironing Machine Mfg. (93)
Metal Window (205)	Watch Case Mfg. (178)
Musical Merchandise (209)	Wet Mop Mfg. (227)
Office Equipment Mfg. (89)	Wood Cased Lead Pencil Mfg. (291)
Optical Mfg. (49)	Supplemental to Business Furniture, Storage Equipment and Filing Supply (88)
Optical Wholesale Ind. and Trade (448)	Filing Supply (88-B)
Photographic Mfg. (12)	Fire Resistive Safe (88-A)
Photographic and Photo Finishing (362)	Supplemental to Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing (84)
Piano Mfg. (91)	Advertising Metal Sign and Display Mfg. (84-Q)
Pipe Organ (210)	Architectural, Ornamental and Miscellaneous Iron, Bronze Wire and Metal Specialties (84-C2)
Porcelain Breakfast Furniture Assembling (239)	Artistic Lighting Equip-
Precious Jewelry Producing (130)	
Public Seating (477)	
Punch Board Mfg. (316)	
Rolling Steel Door (171)	
Safety Razor and Blade Mfg. (489)	
Saw and Steel Products Mfg. (274)	

MANUFACTURING DIVISION (CONTINUED)

ment (84-K1)	Machine Screw Nut
Bright Wire Goods Mfg. (84-U)	Mfg. (84-T)
Cap Screw Mfg. (84-S)	Metallic Wall Structure (84-A)
Chain Mfg. (84-C)	Milk and Ice-Cream Can Mfg. (84-D1)
Complete Wire and Iron Fence (84-L1)	Open Steel Flooring (84-O1)
Cut Tack, Wire Tack and Small Staple (84- N1)	Perforating Mfg. (84- V1)
Cutlery, Manicure Im- plement, Painters and Paperhangers Tool Manufacturing and Assembling (84-J)	Pipe Tool (84-U1)
Drapery and Carpet Hardware Mfg. (84- V)	Porcelain Enameling Mfg. (84-M)
Electroplating, Metal Polishing and Finish- ing (84-Tr)	Prison Equipment (84- M1)
File Mfg. (84-B2)	Pulp and Paper Mill Wire Cloth (84-R1)
Flexible Metal Hose and Tubing Mfg. (84- G1)	Screw Machine Products Mfg. (84-R)
Forged Tool Mfg. (84- I)	Shoe Shank Mfg. (84- F)
Galvanized Ware Mfg. (84-A1)	Snap Fastener Mfg. (84- P)
Hack Saw Blade Mfg. (84-H)	Socket Screw Products Mfg. (84-W1)
Handbag Frame Mfg. (84-S1)	Standard Steel Barrel and Drum Mfg. (84-Z)
Hog Ring and Ringer (84-F1)	Steel Package Mfg. (84- Y)
Job Galvanizing Metal Coating (84-B1)	Tool and Implement (84-G)
Machine Screw Mfg. (84-W)	Tubular Split and Out- side Pronged Rivet Mfg. (84-Z1)
	Vise Mfg. (84-X1)
	Vitreous Enameled Ware (84-Q1)
	Washing Machine Parts Mfg. (84-C1)

APPROVED CODES AND SUPPLEMENTS 931

MANUFACTURING DIVISION (CONTINUED)

Wire Rope and Strand Mfg. (84-H1)	Wood Screw Mfg. (84- X) Wrench Mfg. (84-O)
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PUBLIC AGENCIES DIVISION

Baking in Puerto Rico (539)	Restaurant Trade in Hawaii (553)
Graphic Arts in Hawaii (554)	Retail Trades in the Territory of Hawaii (525)
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