

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

A THESIS

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PREFACE

The purpose of this thesis is to set forth the results of an investigation made to find out whether Juvenile Employment is on the increase or decrease in the City of Atlanta, the State of Georgia, and the United States as a whole. The investigation was also to ascertain the exact status of the Juvenile Worker.

The public school attendance records and the United States Census reports for 1920 and 1930 show that Juvenile Employment is on the decrease. If this is so, what has become of the Juvenile Worker? Public school attendance records show that the school enrollment has increased. This indicates that the Juvenile Worker who cannot find employment is turning to the schools for more education with the idea of becoming better prepared for future positions that might open to him.

Employers are demanding better trained and better educated workers. This helps to keep boys and girls in school longer. A large number of people interviewed for this thesis are of the opinion that some legislation should be enacted in Georgia to keep unemployed Juveniles in school so that when the economic situation becomes normal again these Juveniles will not be dropping out of school to flood the industries with unskilled labor. Such a law would not only put an end to Juvenile Employment, but would also give

boys and girls a chance to educate themselves for worthwhile positions and worth while living. Such a law would benefit the individual, the employer and employee, and society as a whole.

PART ONE



BACKGROUND
OF THE SURVEY

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO THE N. R. A.

The present period of acute business insecurity and economic change has up to this time vitally affected the children of the nation. It has affected (1) their health, (2) their home environment, (3) their education, and (4) their employment. The Conference on Immediate Child Labor Problems held in Washington on December 10th, 1932 was greatly concerned with the decrease in child employment. Child employment has decreased in proportion to the decrease in employment in general. It moves up and down in accordance with the peaks and troughs in adult employment. Throughout the last ten year period there has been a steady downward trend in child labor. When adult employment picks up there will be a corresponding increase in juvenile employment unless legislative measures are taken to prevent it.

Decrease in child labor has not been uniform throughout all the lines of business in the country. The least desirable jobs for children have been the slowest to let the children go. For instance, children have been driven into street trades, industrial home work, domestic and personal service, and industrialized agriculture. These are the lines of work that are the least regulated. They are the most likely to abuse juvenile workers, exploit them, and work them long hours for low wages.

This situation in regard to child employment was apparent in the census taken in April, 1930. The last two years have aggravated the situation even more. Among other things brought out by the 1930 census was the fact that there has been a decline since 1920 of 38 per cent in the number of children from the age ten to the age 13 that are gainfully employed. There has been a 37 per cent decrease for children of 14 and 15, and a 14 per cent decrease for children of 16 and 17. There may be an explanation for the small decrease in the employment of the youngest group. It may be due to the fact that children of this age are employed mostly in agriculture, then in domestic and personal service, and then in street trades--all difficult to regulate, check, and determine, especially when families are suffering from acute poverty.

In April, 1930 more than 2,000,000 boys and girls under 18 years of age were employed. 667,000 were under 16. Of those under 16, nearly 200,000 were engaged in non-agricultural occupations. This last figure represented a 53 per cent decrease since 1920. Of course this striking decrease was not the same in all the states. The bulk of the decline in the number of 14 and 15 year old children in occupations outside of agriculture occurred in the northern and eastern states. These states were hardest hit by general unemployment. In the South, where unemployment was not so bad, a few states actually showed an increase in the number of 14 and 15 year old children at work: South Carolina showed an increase of 29 per cent;

Florida, an increase of 7 per cent; and Georgia, an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

During those ten years the number of children under 16 employed in manufacturing industries declined 63 per cent. Those employed in the iron, steel, other metal, rubber, paper box, woolen and worsted, clay, stone, and candy industries showed a decline of 80 per cent or more. Jobs along the line of transportation and communication decreased more than one half. But jobs in the trades decreased only one fifth, while jobs in domestic and personal service decreased only 15 per cent.

The number of boys and girls 16 and 17 years old employed in the above occupations declined less; nearly a million and a half being employed in 1930. 16 and 17 year olds employed in manufacturing and mechanical and clerical occupations decreased about one third, those in transportation and communication decreased one fourth, while those employed in trades had increased three per cent and those in domestic and personal service increased 45 per cent. In many cities there was a very large increase in juveniles employed as waiters and servants: for instance, juvenile waiters in New York increased 60 per cent in number; in Pittsburg, 99 per cent; in Chicago, 153 per cent; in Detroit and Cleveland, more than 175 per cent.

However, in the face of a general decline in juvenile employment in manufacturing and mechanical industries as a whole, there were a few significant increases

~~increases~~ in the employment of 16 and 17 year olds in the textile industries of the South, and the clothing industries of the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Here there has been a change from older to younger employees. In the clothing industry of Connecticut and Rhode Island the number of 16 year old workers has increased 123 per cent, 17 year old workers 283 per cent. In New Jersey the increase in 16 and 17 year old workers has been 81 per cent, in Pennsylvania, 62 per cent, and in Massachusetts 52 per cent.

The census indicates that the better grade jobs for all age groups are disappearing faster than the less desirable jobs. For boys and girls between 10 and 18 years of age there was a 46 per cent decrease in clerical jobs, a 63 per cent decrease in apprentice jobs, and a 22 per cent decrease in clerking jobs. During the three years since the census was taken there has been a wholesale decrease in juvenile employment in the better lines of business. In 40 large cities there was a 26 per cent drop between 1930 and 1930-1 in the number of certificates issued to 14 and 15 year olds. This showed a parallel decline in the number of children employed in ~~the~~ occupations requiring certificates. Reports from Junior Placement Bureaus, Employment Certificate offices indicate that most of the openings still available for children of 14 and 15 are in domestic service, in canvassing, and in types of manufacturing in which the breakdown in standards is great-

est. In Cleveland, for instance, from March to November, 1932, 4,244 boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age received permits for leaving school and working full-time. 379 children of 14 and 15 years of age received permits to work after school hours or during vacation. More of them than was expected, about a third, did not get jobs but were "parent helpers". These "parent helpers" were mostly 16 and 17 years of age, but 27 were still 14 or 15. In the whole group of 2,921 boys and girls finding employment in Cleveland, a fourth were housemaids. Fourteen per cent were labor^{er}s and 10 per cent were caddies. Nearly a fifth (532) were sales boys and girls, and of these 114 were selling newspapers and magazines.

Apprenticeship figures for Wisconsin--the only state in which a supervised system of apprenticeship is in effect--show only 73 new indentures in trades in 1931 as compared with 755 in 1929.

Another effect of the depression has been the lowering of child labor standards in general. Under the pressure of adverse business conditions, business places have either lessened or completely done away with legislative protection for young workers. The employer's need for profits however small together with the employee's need for work at any wage have lowered wages and have brought about a sweatshop condition in certain manufacturing industries.

In Scranton during the first 6 months of 1932 the median wage for a group of 14 and 15 year old children was

\$4.94 for boys and \$4.20 for girls; in Pittsburgh, \$5.43 for boys and \$5.14 for girls. In Philadelphia, where a higher wage level usually exists, the median for a somewhat older group--just under 16--was \$7.14 for boys and \$6.65 for girls. Wages for girls in domestic service are now as they were during the first 6 months of 1932. They are very low, almost nominal.

In certain lines of manufacturing there was a revival of the sweatshop. In many small towns it is easy to find the sweatshop conditions. Low wages, long hours, Sunday work, and the giving out of home work characterizes many establishments. It is from such firms that demands for child workers are still forthcoming. Complaints against sweatshops have been raised in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. In addition to the evils already cited the following are also very evident.

An investigation made by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission last spring disclosed that rates as low as 10 cents, and in one case 5 cents, an hour were being paid to girl workers in Fall River; and hundreds were earning less than \$5.00 a week. In 5 plants investigated, plants manufacturing men's clothing and furnishings, women's underwear, housedresses, and children's dresses, only five employees earned more than \$15.00 a week. Of 1,616 employees in 13 plants making women's apparel 71 per cent earned less than \$10.00 a week, and 97 per cent earned less than \$15.00 a week. In one of the worst-paid shops hourly

rates ranged from 10 cents to 16 cents an hour; the earnings of the workers employed for a full week of 48 hours, ranged from \$4.80 to \$7.68 a week. Practically all the shops paying these low wages started after the present depression began. Many concerns of similar character have been established in other Massachusetts cities during the period of depression. In New Bedford, for instance, it was found that wages paid were even lower than in Fall River, and check-ups at later dates revealed that wages were still on the downward scale. The Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries has denounced these wages for being far below any reasonable living wage scale and far below standards hitherto maintained by the industries of the state.

In New Jersey the Consumer's League reports \$2.50 to \$3.50 a week as the average wage for hundreds of workers in contract clothing shops. In Baltimore, in the fall of 1932, because of a strike of garment workers against some of the largest manufacturers in the city, an investigation was made of the men's clothing industry. It was made by Professor Jacob H. Hollander of John Hopkins at the request of the Mayor. Although the principal firms refused to appear at hearings or to cooperate with the investigators, much was discovered concerning low wages, bad working conditions, and long working hours. As was to be expected, the worst conditions were found in the smaller contract shops. Twenty-three per cent of a selected group of women employees were found to be under 20. Some of the girls at the hearings

had begun work before they were 16. The percentage of women and girls employed in the industry has been steadily rising until now 60 percent of the total number are women and girls. They receive lower wages than do the men. In recent years there has been a tendency for some employers to move their shops to small towns in Maryland, West Virginia, and other States where wages are lower and hours longer.

The breakdown in standards is not confined to the clothing industry. In Pennsylvania the head of the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Labor and Industry has found overtime hours for women and children to be its outstanding problem. Women work a 19-hour day and a 54-hour week, children, a 9-hour day and a 51-hour week. Ninety-six of the last 100 cases prosecuted by the labor department were for violations of the woman and child labor laws. In New York State the proportion of violations of the child labor laws increased 30 per cent in 1931 over 1930; in California violations of the laws governing the employment of women and children increased 15 per cent from 1930 to 1932.

School standards also have suffered during the depression. In the general retrenchment of public expenditures which this depression has necessitated, the appropriations for schools have been cut with little regard either for the question of ~~what~~ what functions of the school system should be sacrificed or for the more vital question of whether cuts represent real economy or not. About three out of every

four cities in the United States are attempting to operate on a smaller school budget this year than last. 1932 school budgets were about 5 per cent below 1931 budgets and 1933 will show additional cuts amounting to 6 per cent. A few cases may be cited: In Oklahoma the school year averages only three or four months in most of the districts; in Arkansas, many schools will operate on tuition basis; in Alabama, half the rural schools closed before Christmas, 1933. In many other States, owing to decreased funds, great uncertainty exists as to how the schools will finish the year. More than half of 1,285 cities reporting to the United States Office of Education have eliminated or curtailed education.

A survey conducted by the National Educational Association found that of the great number of school systems that are being curtailed, very few have curtailments that have any thing to do with real saving or real economy. While all real savings are essential at any time and particularly so at present, this investigation leads one to ask whether the American people are not needlessly crippling their school systems under the hysteria of a tax-reduction policy which is neither sound economics nor sound economy.

At the present time cuts in school appropriations are particularly serious because of the increased responsibilities that have been thrust upon the schools. School enrollments which were mounting during the years of prosperity, have been further increased by the depression. Enrollment in Federally-aided Vocational classes increased 18 per cent in 1931 over 1930 enrollments and the increase in enrollment from 1930 to 1

was 17 per cent over 1929. There was an increase of 4 per cent in 1929 over 1928. If the girls and boys between the ages of 14 and 18 that were working in 1920 and that are now out of employment were seeking employment, there would be more than a million added to the already overcrowded labor market. These are now in schools. Thus, the schools have helped to lessen the number of unemployed. Furthermore, in practically every community, hundreds or thousands of young men and women, unable to find work, are returning to school to continue their training and prepare for opportunities that will open up to them when more prosperous times return. Schools must be enabled to provide for the needs of this older group.

The most recent figures on the number of boys and girls in the United States that are gainfully employed are figures of April, 1930. They show 667,118 children of the ages 10 to 15 years gainfully employed in the United States. About 240,000 were under 14, the age generally recognized in State laws as the minimum age at which children should be permitted to go to work, and then under certain restrictions. This number is nearly one-tenth (9.2) of all the boys and girls of this age group in the United States. Statistics are given below:

Gainfully Employed				
Age	<u>Boys</u>	% of all these ages	<u>Girls</u>	% of all these ages
	Number		Number	
10 to 13	162,260	3.3	73,068	1.5
14 & 15	298,482	12.6	133,308	5.0
16 & 17	964,494	41.2	514,347	22.1

The 1930 figures represent a decrease in a ten-year period, , a decrease of 38 per cent in the number of employed children 10 to 13 years inclusive, 37 per cent 14 and 15 years old, and 14 per cent 16 and 17 years old. The 1930 Census, however, taken when the unemployment situation in many parts of the country was already acute, portrayed conditions that were far from normal. Figures for employment certificates issued to children of 14 and 15 indicate that if the Census had been taken in 1929 instead of 1930 it would have told anentirely different story.

Of the number of children 10 to 15 years of age inclusive, 70 per cent were engaged in agriculture, 10 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 14 per cent in trades and domestic and personal service.

Facts and figures received from the U. S. Census and the U. S. Department of Labor.

STATE of GEORGIA
COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS
January 1, 1930.

A. Day School

1. Age: from 8 to 14 years of age.
2. Exemptions
 - a. Completed the 7th grade.
 - b. Temporarily excused for good reasons.
(Local Board of Education to grant excuses)
 - c. Temporarily excused by Principal or Teacher in charge, because of bad weather, sickness, etc, or other reasonable cause.
3. Minimum attendance required-- six months.

B. Continuation School

1. No provision.

C. Evening School

1. No provision.

Taken from Chart No. 1, The State Compulsory School Attendance
Standards affecting The Employment of Minors, January 1, 1930.
Prepared by The Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

STATE of GEORGIA
CHILD LABOR STANDARDS
January 1, 1930.

A. Minimum age:

1. For Factories -- 14 years of age.
2. Stores-- No provision.

B. Hours of labor under 16

1. Cotton & Woolen Factories, Factories & Stores.
A "sunrise to sunset" provision for persons under 21.
2. Maximum hours
 - a. Daily -- No provision.
 - b. Weekly -- 60 hours.
 - c. Days per week -- No provision.

C. Night work prohibitions under 16

1. Hours between which work is prohibited, 7 P.M. to 6 A.M.
2. Factories -- same as above.
3. Stores -- No provision.

D. Requirements for regular employment certificates under 16.

1. Physician's certificate of physical fitness.
 - a. Employment certificate must show that the child is physically fit to follow the employment sought; State Department of Commerce and Labor holds that examination by a physician is compulsory.
2. Educational requirements
 - a. No grade specified; ability to read and write simple sentences in English are required.

E. Mines and Quarries -- must be 16 years of age.

Taken from Chart No. 2, State Child Labor Standards, January 1, 1930. Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

On June 13, 1933 the National Industrial Recovery Act was put into operation. It caused a marked change in all lines of employment. It was the President's idea for putting to work as many unemployed men as possible. This was to be accomplished by putting certain limitations upon the use of machinery and by substituting manual labor for machinery. A minimum wage scale was to be set up for different types of work, and a minimum working day was to be adopted. The N. I. R. A. was to deal only with the adult worker. After it was set up, the first industry to submit a code was the Cotton Textile Industry. The code was written up by the Industry's self-governing agency and was to function subject to the approval of the administration.

The Cotton Textile Industry Code submitted to the President dealt with (1) minimum wages to be paid, (2) working hours, (3) the abolishing of child labor (This concerned minors under 16 and was a voluntary proposal from the industry itself.) (4) the submitting of a periodical statistical report, (5) the mandatory statutory recitation of the rights of labor, (6) the mandatory statutory recitation of the President's right to cancel, modify, or amend the code, (7) the submitting to the consideration of the President all future amendments of the code at the instance of the in-

dustry.

Industries were very slow in responding to the N. I. R. A. The President was forced to start another program in order to get more and quicker action. He launched the President's Reemployment Program which enlisted the individual employer's agreement or pledge to the President to abide by certain regulations until his business or industry, as a whole, could submit a code meeting the requirements of the N. I. R. A. Upon signing the pledge the employer was given a certificate and a display card on which was a Blue Eagle and the slogan, "We do our part."

Following is a copy of the pledge taken by employers in the President's Reemployment Agreement:

PRESIDENT'S REEMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

I herewith present in part, a copy of the Employers
Pledge to The President of The United States in application
for the N. R. A. insignia, The Blue Eagle.

* During the period of the President's emergency reemploy-
ment 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.

Dated _____, 1933.

Sign here _____
Name

(Official position)

Firms name or Corp.

Industry or Trade

Town or City State No. employees at this
date.

* Source -- The Presidents Reemployment Program Bulletin No. 3,
on page 7 and 9.

As this thesis is on Juvenile Employment we are vitally interested in paragraph 1 of the foregoing pledge. It will be noticed that Juvenile Employment (having to do with minors unde 16) is to be abolished. There is one exception to this. Persons 14 to 16 may be employed in any jobs outside of the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and then only for three hours a day. These hours must not conflict with school hours. This shows us plainly that the pledge of code has done away with the desirable juvenile jobs and will throw the juvenile worker who must work into undesirable jobs such as agriculture, domestic service, and street trades. All of these are very hard to regulate and control.

In the New Deal there is one type of juvenile who seems to have been forgotten. He is the motor minded minor who can work only with his hands. It seems that the Educational forces were asleep on the job, or else they were not called on for recommendations. Educational forces would do well to organize and sponsor trade schools for this type of student. Trade schools would take care of the motor minded juvenile and would give him a longer learning period than he now has under the different codes.

As previously stated, when an employer signed the president's pledge, he followed it until his industry as a whole submitted its code. Then from that time on, he was to follow the standards set up by the code of his industry.

Parts of the Retail Trade code dealing with sections pertaining to Juveniles and Juvenile employment follow.

Juvenile Sections
of the
National Retail Trade Code

Article 4.

Section 2 - Child Labor

On and after the effective date of this code, no person under the age of sixteen (16) years shall be employed by any retailer, except that persons fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) years of age may be employed either,

(a) For a period not to exceed three (3) hours per day on six (6) days per week; or

(b) For one day per week, such day not to exceed eight (8) hours. In either case, all such hours of work shall be between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., and shall not conflict with the employee's hours of day school.

It is further provided, that where a state law prescribes a higher minimum age no person below the age specified by such state law shall be employed within such state.

Article 5.

Section 8. Conflict with State Laws.

When any state law prescribes for any class of employees shorter hours of labor than those prescribed in this article, no employee included within such class shall be employed within such state for a greater number of hours than such state law allows.

Article 6.

Section 2. Juniors and Apprentices.

Junior employees may be paid for the first six (6) months of their employment at the rate of \$2 less per week than the min-

imum wage otherwise applicable; apprentice employees may be paid at the rate of \$1 less than the minimum wage otherwise applicable; it is provided, however, that the number of employees classified as junior and apprentice employees combined, shall not exceed a ratio of one such employee to every five employees or fraction thereof up to twenty (20), and more than one such employee for every ten (10) employees above twenty (20).

Section 3. Part-time Employees.

Part-time employees shall be paid not less than at an hourly rate proportionate to the rate specified in Section 1 of this article for the basic employee work week upon which the establishment by which they are employed has elected to operate.

Section 4. Southern Wage Differential

In the south all minimum wages specified in the foregoing sections may be at the rate of \$1 less per week.

Section 6. Conflict with State Laws.

When any state law prescribes for any class of employees of either sex a higher minimum wage than that prescribed in this article, no employee of such class of either sex employed within that state shall be paid less than such state law requires.

Schedule "A"

Supplemental Provisions Applicable only
to the Retail Drug Trade and to certain
other Retailers in Specified Cases.

Sections 3. Wages

(2) Exception for establishments employing CURB boys
girls.

The minimum wages prescribed in Article 6 above and
paragraph (1) of this section shall not apply to curb boys
or girls employed by retail drug establishments or by any
other retail establishment when such employees are paid upon
a commission basis.

PART TWO



THE SURVEY

METHODS USED IN THIS INVESTIGATION

The first general idea of the lines of business in which boys and girls are likely to be employed was obtained by casual and intentional observation and by talking with people of all types and ages. General impressions showed the following lines of businesses and business places to be outstanding in the number of Juveniles employed.

Grocery Stores

- a. Home owned
- b. Chain

Drug Stores

Dry Cleaning Establishments

Laundries

Theaters

Filling Stations

Printing Offices

Garages

Meat Markets

Soda Fountains

Banks

Western Union Telegraph Comp any

Factories

Foundries

Stores of different types

The next step was to follow up these lines of business with a data sheet that gave definite scientific research. A business executive was interviewed and his data sheet filled out after the interview. This was because it was easier to get a person to talk freely when he wasn't being checked. The Data Sheet follows:

DATA SHEET
ON
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

Date

Firm-----

Address-----

Product or Business-----

----- Boys and Girls -----

1.No. employed at present-14 to 18

2.No. employed in normal times

3.Months of greatest employment

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

5.Training given in job

6.Training offered outside of plant

7.Training needed to become experts

8.Training to assist for advancement

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

School attended

Reasons for leaving

12.Additional remarks

THE GENERAL TREND OF PRESENT
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

There are indications that the employment of young boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 is on the decline. There is even a greater decline in the number that withdraw from school to enter upon full-time jobs. On the other hand, the employment of Juveniles for part-time jobs has increased in the last few years.

Part-time employment includes work after school hours and work on Saturdays and Sundays. These jobs were found to be along the line of newspaper and magazine selling, delivering, clerking in grocery stores and drug stores, and curb service work. Some of the part-time workers studied in the survey have jobs at filling stations, tire repair concerns, garages. Others are ushers in theatres. All of the people who filled these jobs worked every afternoon, Saturdays, and Sundays. The hours varied with the jobs. It was very noticeable that some of the above mentioned jobs were of the least desirable type and are of the unregulated kind, not subject to control.

Four years ago in the five manual arts shops of The O'Keefe Junior High School a survey was made to find out how much money the boys in the shops were actually making outside of school hours. The boys taken as a group

earned from \$900 to \$1000 a week.. During the entire school year of 36 weeks, about \$35,000 to \$40,000 was earned by these juvenile workers. This give one an idea of the large amounts earned by the part-time workers.

It was found that newspaper selling, magazine selling, chain store and grocery store and drug store clerking accounted for the largest percentage of juvenile part-time workers. The reasons for this were: these business do most of their work after school hours, adults will not be employed for such short hours, juveniles will work for lower wages. This accounts for the fact that juvenile in Atlanta is of the following types: street trades, newspaper work, delivery, curb service, clerking, and industrial.

STREET WORKERS

The State of Georgia has no law regulating the work of children in Street Trades. In 1927 an attempt was made at such legislation. An ordinance was passed which provided that no boy under 14 or girl under 13 be allowed to sell, expose, or offer for sale on the street or in public places newspapers or periodicals. It also forbade any juvenile to sell without a badge, or any juvenile under 14 to sell anything after 3:30 P. M. or before 3:30 A. M.

Any violation of the ordinance was punishable by revocation of the permit, by a fine of from \$1.00 to \$5.00, by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by a fine of from \$5.00 to \$25.00 or imprisonment of the "parent, guardian, person, or institution" responsible for the child's violation of any of the provisions of the ordinance.

The enforcement of the ordinance had been delegated by the Mayor to the juvenile court. One of the newspaper establishments had been up to that time issuing its own permits. Now its permits seemed to become just as legal as those issued by the juvenile court. Other newspaper establishments admitted either that they paid no attention to the ordinance in supplying boys with papers, or that they had remained unaware of the exact provisions of the ordinance.

The juvenile court considered its staff too small to enable it to enforce the regulation effectively. The court itself admitted that children under 12 were selling on the streets and that older children were selling without permits.

In 1926 the mayor delegated the enforcement of the street-trades ordinance to the attendance department of the public schools. This department issued permits and badges in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance. It considered that it was powerless to do much more than this. A staff of three attendance officers was too small to patrol the streets regularly. They occasionally picked up newsboys under age or without permits. The director of the attendance department sought the cooperation of the city police department and was promised assistance, but the city police were said to give little or no help. The enforcement was so unsuccessful that the director of the attendance department finally gave up issuing permits for a time. He said that it was unfair to make some boys pay for badges while others sold freely without license. Such procedure, he claimed, was creating hostility toward the department. In August 1927 the ordinance was repealed.

Information taken from: "Children in Street Work", Legal Regulation of Street Work of U. S. Dept. of Labor, Publication No. 183, p. 70-71.

STREET TRADERS NEWSPAPERS

A survey of the Atlanta Newspaper interest will show that all of Atlanta's three newspaper houses have a large number of policies in common. There is a gentleman's agreement among them. For instance, each paper has an agreed number of news boys at certain street corners, the number depending upon the traffic at that point. They also station an agreed number of boys at Hotels, theatres, etc.

It has also been agreed between the companies that afternoon papers cannot be sold until 11:30, at which time the first edition of both afternoon papers are due to come out. The Constitution's first edition is to go the streets at 2:00 o'clock. The afternoon papers each have six editions in the course of a day.

The street sellers belong to two groups: one that buys their papers outright and the other which settles up at the end of each day. All unsold papers are to be returned. The boys on the routes are divided into two groups, the independent, and the office collection groups. The independent group buys the paper outright at the rate of 12 cents a week for the dailies and Sunday papers. He assumes all responsibility for collecting. The office collection group is helped by the company. The boys of this group receive a percentage on each paper delivered

and collected for.

It was also found out that where the routes are not so large and the customers farther apart, the newspaper company allows the carrier a little larger commission on each subscriber. The average size of a route is about 90 papers. Generally smaller routes are handled by smaller boys, or by new boys. Larger routes are given for a reward or as a promotion.

It was found that during the depression, practically the same number of boys were selling and delivering papers as during normal times. At the present time each newspaper has more older boys and men and women selling and delivering than during normal times. This, of course, is due to the unemployment situation. It was also discovered that fewer parents object to their children selling and delivering papers now, than during normal times. The reason for this is that the money earned thus is badly needed in the home.

Besides the regular commission received for selling and delivering the newspapers, rewards are given in the way of prizes, cash money, or trips, etc. These are given for obtaining new subscriptions. Each newspaper company is always having a campaign on. So many points are given for new subscriptions, more points if the subscriptions are paid in advance for one year. Points are ^{also} given for good service.

As soon as one campaign is over, another is given consideration. During the World's Fair in Chicago, winning

newsboys were awarded trips to the World's Fair. One paper sent some winners to Washington on March 4, inauguration day. Another paper gave \$3000.00 in cash prizes in one campaign. The winner of first place received \$200.00 in cash plus a percentage of all yearly subscriptions funds paid in advance. Cash prizes brought better results because in most homes the money was more important than the trips.

Although parental consent is necessary for children under 14 years of age to sell papers on the streets, this survey showed that boys as young as twelve years were selling them. Children are not allowed to sell papers during school hours, but they are permitted to begin at two in the afternoon and continue to seven or eight in the evening. There were no restrictions in the number of hours that the older boys or men might sell papers. Some of the older boys and men sell afternoon papers and then continue after 9 o'clock, selling the morning paper. It was found that the Constitution, (Atlanta's only morning newspaper) employs older boys and men since the paper comes out at 9 o'clock at night and deliveries to the homes must be made between three and six in the morning. Most of these newsboys are high school boys or grown men.

It was found that about 350 boys deliver each of the afternoon papers, making between 600 and 700 boys employed between 4 and 6 in the afternoon and who must collect on Saturday. Each afternoon paper had about 200 people selling on the streets. The Morning Constitution had 100 sellers on the streets between 9 o'clock P. M. and 12 or 1 o'clock A. M.

WESTERN UNION
AND POSTAL TELEGRAPH

The Western Union is of a certainty one of the largest concerns in Atlanta that hires a large number of young men. At the present time it has 85 boys from the ages of 16 to 21 on its pay roll. No boy under 16 or over 25 is employed. In normal times, about 20 to 25 more boys are employed. Only white boys are hired. This policy was adopted on the first of May, 1933, when all colored boys were dismissed.

Around ^hCristmas, during the busiest season when additional help must be added, the boys work in shifts, or what is called split-rafts, so many hours on and so many hours off. A large number of the boys make valuable use of their time off by attending classes at the Atlanta Opportunity School and the Central Night School. They study reading, writing, English, Arithmetic, Spelling, Book-keeping, Short Hand, Typing and other general school subjects. All of these subjects are good general foundation builders which will lead to some kind of advancement. Besides this outside training, the company holds a class once a week for messenger boys, classes on Salesmanship, Courtesy, and general routine work. Instructors for these classes are Western Union Employees, graduates of The Georgia Evening School of Commerce. The company encourages the boys to study on the outside so as to prepare for advancement.

A boy may be promoted from messenger boy to office boy or delivery clerk. For further advancement with the company the boy must specialize in one particular line or another. Large numbers of the boys receive good jobs with other concerns through their contacts with different offices and business men. It was found that the General Manager of Western Union was once a messenger boy. This shows that a boy can advance within the company if he has it in him and tries and studies for it.

About the same general information was found to be true in reference to the Postal Telegraph Company. It was also found out that they have less boys on the pay roll, but the percentage employed is the same as it was in normal times. Relatively speaking, more Western Union boys attend the Atlanta Opportunity School.

CLERKING AND CURB SERVICE

During this economic depression when so many of the industrial plants are either closed or running only part-time, the Juvenile worker must look elsewhere for employment. The survey found that a large number have gone into clerking jobs with grocery, drug, or 5 and 10 cent stores. Grocery and drug stores employ the largest percentage.

In the chain stores the older boys work as clerks, waiting on the customers or unpacking and restocking goods. The younger boys, who are generally the part-time boys, deliver, run errands, help wait on customers at rush hours. When the younger boys wait on customers the manager or assistant-manager or regular clerk always handles the money. It was found that the boys who were full-time clerks had started out as part-time delivery boys.

It was also found that after some boys had worked full-time for a year or so they felt the need of more schooling. Some would go back to school and carry their old jobs on the part-time basis; others went to night school.

Advancement is based on experience, selling ability, character, and Education, all linked together. Practically all promotions were from clerk to assistant manager, then to manager of a store and then to district manager, etc.

In the home-owned grocery stores the juvenile worker

is always a delivery boy and then a clerk. Then, if he can get sufficient backing, he might become part-owner and then owner.

In the drug stores the younger boys always start out as delivery and curb service boys. Their line of promotion is the same as the grocery delivery boys'. That is, if he develops with age and experience he is promoted to soda jerker. Here his chances for advancement generally end. In a few cases soda jerkers become drug clerks and then druggists.

There are numerous other clerking jobs such as working in Woolworths, Besses, and other stores. It was found that department stores employ a higher type girl than the 5 and 10 cent stores, though there have been many girls working in department ^tores who started out in smaller stores.

KRESS AND WOOLWORTH

5 and 10¢ STORES

It is very interesting to note that in all the concerns and places of business visited Kress' and Woolworth's were the only ones that were not affected by the economical depression. In fact, their business was found to be better than it was four or five years ago. This is because the buying public has been forced to buy goods at cheaper prices and in smaller quantities. Due to this condition many manufacturers of standard brand goods have to cater to the cheaper stores in order to keep their factories running at all.

It has been said that this greatest of all economic depressions has caused difficulties and suffering to practically all. Due to greatly reduced incomes all classes and types of people have been forced to trade in the five and 10 cent stores. Store managers soon discovered that the old type of sales personnel and organization is inadequate to meet this new type of cheaper trade. It was necessary to replace old clerks with a higher type of sales clerk. This called for a supply of better educated girls. One manager proudly pointed out two college girls and many high school graduates on his clerking force. At the present time the

rule seems to be not to employ any one under 16 years of age and none but high high school graduates.

During the month of December stores must increase their sales forces from 200 to 300 per cent. As the data sheet indicates, 20 girls are regularly employed in one particular store, but at Christmas time at least sixty girls are called. In the past these have been mostly school girls, but in the last year or two they have been girls from the unemployed ranks.

It was found that all stores had classes in salesmanship. These were generally held before the stores opened in the mornings. There were any number of girls who attended night school and the opportunity school in addition. There were two or three in one store who attended school in the mornings and worked part-time. Additional educational advantages were urged and sponsored by banquets and "get-togethers," where prominent men and women were invited to talk to the sales force.

THE JUVENILE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

The report on employment in the Industrial field is very incomplete because very few juveniles were employed in this field at the time of the survey. So many of the concerns were either closed entirely or were employing a few workers at a time. It was found that those that were open all the time used older employees who had been with the concerns a long time. Seniority rights were observed.

The American Can Company was a good illustration of this. In good times its employees numbered about 300 men, women, boys, and girls. Of this amount about 100 to 150 had been boys and girls 21 years and under - the minimum being 16 years. But at the particular time of this survey there were only 12 men working and these were the older men. This same condition was found in the Atlantic Steel Mill. There the only department running was the mill making steel bands for cotton bales. It was found that these and most of the other concerns worked only when orders were in the office. Although this is the state of affairs in larger concerns, one might think that lesser concerns would employ juveniles; but the smaller concerns likewise used older family men. When younger men were employed they had to be high school grad-

uates. Nevertheless some employers said that they would employ any strong, bright, young man with a grammar school education. Since this economic depression the supply of young men and boys has been so plentiful that concerns can be and are being more careful in their choice of employees. They want high school graduates and young men with talent and ability. When such boys are found and employed, if they show interest and promise, they are sent to larger concerns for information and schooling. This was the case at Cleveland and Browning, an electrical repair concern. They sent one or more boys to the General Electric and Westinghouse plants for further training. They also encouraged these boys to attend night school.

There were a few managers or bosses who said it would be a fine thing if Atlanta had a trade school for young men where they could get training in electrical and radio work, automotive repair, printing, and even foundry work. Practically all places preferred to train their young men themselves but wanted them to study during outside hours. It was thought that persons so trained made the best workers. One or two of the older type of manager said they would rather take a boy right from high school and train him rather than employ a college man. College men were reported impatient and too anxious for promotion before they were ready for it. Several managers favored the "co-ops of The Georgia School of Technology, thinking it fine for a boy to get practical experience while getting an education. The time is coming when the majority of our

schools will be built around vocations and graduates will step right from the school doors into the industrial and professional and commercial life he is trained for.

THE CONDITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED

JUVENILE

This survey has shown a decrease in Juvenile Employment in Atlanta. If this is the case, what has become of the Juvenile? Now that he cannot find employment what is he doing? As usual, there are a large number on the streets loafing and getting into trouble. We will always have this type of juvenile. According to our newspapers and police records there is a large number of unemployed young folks involved in this crime wave. The young people who have been thrown out of choice jobs and are loafing and walking the streets are easy prey for the older criminal who is always looking for new talent. While, idle, these young people fall into bad company and go out for easy money. Soon, due to their inexperience in crime, they are in the toils of the law. As the old saying goes, "The idle brain is the devil's work shop."

By studying the public school attendance records for the past eight or ten years one will soon see that the majority of the youths who cannot find employment are in school. The figures indicate that the boys and girls who were in school and who would otherwise drop out and go to work are continuingⁱⁿ school, trying to train themselves for a future job .

In the schools we also find the older men who have lost their jobs and must begin over again. In some cases the older man is learning an entirely new trade; in others, he is studying the new methods and ideas and inventions, because he has seen a drastic change in his old trade. The following records of the Atlanta School System tell the story in detail.

PART THREE



ASSEMBLY OF STATISTICS

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AVERAGE WEEKLY ENROLLMENT
(Average number belonging)
1931-1932

WHITE

Schools	1930-31	1931-32
Elementary -----	22,972	22,814 -
Junior Highs -----	6,935	7,353 *
Senior Highs -----	4,437	4,860 *
Specials -----	1,044	1,228 *
Night -----	1,181	1,162 -
Total	36,569	37,417 *

COLORED

Elementary -----	11,952	12,287 *
Junior Highs -----	2,369	2,631 *
Senior High -----	954	1,092 *
Nights -----	2,692	2,714 *
Total	17,967	18,724 *
GRAND TOTAL -----	54,536	56,141 *

* Gain

- Loss

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CUMULATIVE MORTALITY

1924-1932

WHITE SCHOOLS

Grade	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
12		963	401	651	785	779	1033	1179
11		499	781	1100	1059	1260	1244	1440
10		1294	1519	1666	2039	2058	2261	2480
9		1459	1751	1892	2101	2037	2060	2200
8		1996	2303	2283	2549	2538	2568	2645
7		2494	2450	2708	2438	2686	2787	2822
6	2962	2853	3039	2945	2596	3025	2997	3130
5	3382	3250	3272	3200	3213	3268	3379	3746
4	3521	3362	3355	3381	3424	3558	3918	3662
3	3410	3242	3348	3473	3630	4012	3797	3667
2	3417	3397	3575	3737	4171	3992	3899	3835
1	3919	4143	4505	4880	4655	4474	4443	4315
Kdgs.	2242	3359	4059	3895	930	4071	3977	3603

Reading from left to right and moving up one block each time will enable one to follow a grade through an eight year period. Of 3382 white children enrolled in the 5th grade, 1924-25 only 1179 reached the 12th grade in 1931-32. While of 3919 in the 1st grade, 2645 reached the 8th in the same period. Lack of data makes it impossible to make the study more extensive. Note smaller enrollment in lower grades: in white schools K, 1, 2, 3, and 4 are lower than 1930-31, 1st grade lowest in seven years.

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CUMULATED MORTALITY

1924-1932

COLORED SCHOOLS

Grade	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32
12			160	120	134	227	255	263
11		211	161	187	235	311	332	357
10		229	228	282	295	406	413	515
9		278	407	419	495	572	625	733
8		519	588	650	611	761	898	885
7		798	786	822	933	1051	1070	1090
6	1196	1034	1089	1186	1294	1322	1404	1486
5	1506	1559	1604	1730	1684	1763	1805	1983
4	1982	2049	2140	2138	2172	2055	2200	2307
3	2323	2425	2381	2423	2226	2412	2416	2279
2	2669	2846	2725	2522	2680	2755	2539	2526
1	3550	3964	4052	3913	3788	3434	3458	3511

You will noticed the large drop out after the first grade. Also of the 1506 in the 5th grade in 1924-25 there were only 263 in the 12th grade in 1931-32.

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

REGISTRATION REPORT

Grand Totals

1931-32

Thru June 3, 1932.

Grade	SR. HIGH		JR. HIGH		SPECIALS		TOTAL
Sex	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
School							
Boys High	986						986
Com. High	315	1223					1538
Girls High		1188					1188
Tech High	1387				40		1427
Bass Jr. Hl.			764	796			1560
Brown J. H.			747	819			1566
Maddox J.H.			209	213	57	36	515
Murphy J.H.			471	520			991
O'Keefe J.H.			790	689			1479
H. Smith J.H.			826	823			1649
Total High	2688	2411	3807	3860	97	36	12,899
			Boys	Girls	Specials		
White Elementary			13056	12902	298	178	26,434
White Specials							
Opportunity					313	1427	1,740
Smith-Hughes					314	2405	2,719
Boys Special					36		36
Battle Hill					19	27	46
Thompson					96	34	130
Fulton Bag					59	37	96
Central Night	271	122	201	47	398	677	1,783
Elementary	53	14					

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Average Daily Attendance
1931-32

White High Schools	Average Attendance
Bass -----	1433.4
Brown -----	1423.5
Maddox -----	433.4
Murphy -----	909.9
O'Keefe -----	1315.8
Hoke Smith -----	1526.1
Boys High -----	904.6
Commerical High -----	1371.3
Girls High -----	1099.4
Tech High -----	1180.5

Total Senior Highs -----	4555.8
Total Junior Highs -----	7042.1

WHITE SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Opportunity -----	677.4
Battle Hill -----	45.1
Boys Special -----	36.4
Smith-Hughes -----	162.7
Thompson -----	104.2

Total	1025.8

WHITE NIGHT SCHOOLS

Central Night -----	785.6
Fulton Bag -----	59.9

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Percent Attendance
White

SENIOR HIGHS

SCHOOL	1930-31	1931-32
Girls High	94.12	95.25
Tech High	94.35	93.91
Boys High	94.47	93.72
Com. High	92.72	93.05
Total	93.91	93.98

JUNIOR HIGHS

SCHOOL	1930-31	1931-32
Bass Jr. High	93.97	97.55
O'Keefe	95.06	97.26
Brown	94.30	95.53
H. Smith	94.21	95.39
Murphy	95.40	94.97
Maddox	92.83	92.06
Total	94.29	95.46

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS	1930-31	1931-32
Opportunity	86.98	75.22
Smith Hughes	70.89	59.79
Central Night	73.83	73.37
Fulton Bag Night	75.14	74.05

WITHDRAWAL REPORT
ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
White High Schools
1931-1932

School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bass	6	8	1	1	2	1	0	8	2
Brown	21	7	0	4	0	19	2	1	3
Maddox	31	0	0	1	4	24	1	17	0
Murphy	20	0	3	2	0	12	1	7	1
O'Keefe	24	3	1	2	0	0	0	6	0
H. Smith	20	0	0	3	0	26	0	10	3
Boys Hi.	23	4	1	0	0	1	0	12	2
Com. Hi	57	7	6	0	5	20	9	86	13
Girls Hi	1	6	0	0	3	5	5	39	0
Tech Hi.	80	5	6	0	11	112	0	81	65
Totals	283	40	18	13	25	220	18	267	89
Elementary Schools	13	26	3	30		24		152	111

KEY

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Gone to work | 6. Indifference- over comp. age |
| 2. Entered private school | 7. Married |
| 3. Gone to night school | 8. Other reasons |
| 4. To Boy's Special | 9. Withdrew without any reason |
| 5. Suspended- did not return | |

Census & Attendance Dept.
Atlanta, Ga.

JUVENILE PLACEMENT

This survey of the juvenile employment situation in Atlanta includes, necessarily, a survey of Employment agencies. The Community Employment Service Bureau was studied. It is a branch of the Atlanta Community Chest and deals with the placement of unemployed men, women, boys, and girls. Its services are free.

It maintains a Junior Division, and it is from this division that the data on the following pages comes. It is interesting to note that this coincides with the other data collected in the survey.

In addition to being a branch of the Community Chest, the Community Employment bureau is connected with the Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Atlanta Public Schools. It cooperates with the schools by finding employment for students who withdraw. Withdrawal cards are sent by the schools to the Employment Agency. The Agency serves both adults and junior to the best advantage of all concerned, and brings employer and employee together in the best way.

Seventy-five per cent of the calls that come in to the bureau are for office and clerical help. Consequently there are more girls placed than boys. Fifty per cent of all boys placed are placed in offices. Their

work varies from just an office boy to a stenographer, filing clerk, bookkeeper, or shipping and stocking clerks. Some boys are placed in job printing offices, but never in newspaper positions, because the typographical union takes care of apprentices with newspapers. A great number of boys are placed as delivery or errand boys, waiters, truck drivers, parking lot attenders, Western Union or Postal Telegraph boys.

A large number of girls are placed in offices at clerical jobs, in sales jobs in the five and ten cent stores such as Kress', etc., in switch board operating jobs, typing, and desk information, waitress and restaurant cashier jobs, coffee shop, tea room, and cafeteria, and department store clerking jobs.

The Community Employment Service places very few of its applicants in factory jobs, and those are mostly girls. It seems that most factory jobs are filled by the grape vine method.

About one-fifth of all the placements are in temporary positions, from three to four months in length. At the present time at least 85 per cent of the placements are temporary. Of the 50 people placed in February, only 9 were placed permanently. A temporary position becomes permanent only when the holder studies on the outside.

The bureau uses a follow-up system with all its placements. (see following blank) These letters are

sent three or four months after the placement. In this way an accurate record is kept of placements and their success for future reference.

Information received Community Employment Service, 85
Poplar Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Community Employment Service

Cooperating with the
U. S. Employment Service

289 1/2 Peachtree Street
Telephone: WALnut 3142
Atlanta, Ga.

192

To

Attention of

In order to check up on placements we desire some information on:

recently placed with you.

Please fill in answers, sign and return to the

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

1. Is he qualified for his position?

2. Is he satisfactory as an employee?

3. What is his attitude toward his work?

4. Has he capacity for advancement in your organization?

IF NOT SATISFACTORY

5. Would you like for us to place him elsewhere?

6. What line of work would you suggest for him?

7. Please state why he is not making good.

Reported by

For (firm)

REMARKS:

COMPARISON of YEARLY
REPORTS of The
COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE *

JUNIOR DIVISION

	1930					
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Interviews	1770	2200	1890	1893	2688	2365
Registration	354	336	236	275	409	568
REQUESTS	146	118	170	186	179	132
Referred	214	180	226	241	210	174
Placed	146	127	170	185	178	131

1931

Registration	301	166	160	216	202	338
Requests	131	142	166	194	120	117
Referred	163	185	198	258	168	154
Placed	125	140	161	190	118	117

1932

Registration	272	150	237	178	182	225
Requests	106	104	130	159	126	92
Referred	142	161	225	252	205	141
Placed	105	102	130	158	126	92

1933

Registration	121	59	131
Requests	67	81	78
Referred	88	99	88
Placed	67	81	78

* 85 Poplar Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Con't.

COMPARISON of Yearly
REPORTS of The
COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

JUNIOR DIVISION

1930

	July	Aug.	Sept.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Jan. 1 to DEC. 31
Interviews	2012	1958	1783	2429	1891	1958	24,838
Registration	310	279	378	357	275	193	3,970
Requests	136	155	164	198	154	208	1,946
Referred	180	190	211	233	178	241	2,478
Placed	136	153	161	197	154	206	1,944

1931

Registration	262	235	263	310	175	153	2,831
Requests	140	118	98	134	147	163	1,670
Referred	171	163	148	218	192	229	2,247
Placed	155	116	96	133	145	163	1,659

1932

Registration	145	163	242	156	148	110	2,208
Requests	81	91	112	79	65	94	1,239
Referred	145	105	139	89	69	94	1,767
Placed	81	91	112	79	65	94	1,236

1932

	Placed Permanently	Placed Temporarily
Boys -----	159	408
Girls -----	233	705

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA
COMPARED WITH THOSE IN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE

How does the data for Atlanta compare with the data for Georgia and for the United States as a whole? The figures found in other states tell the same story. The figures of the 1920 and 1930 census show that juvenile employment is on the decline and that high school enrollments are increasing.

In the following tables Georgia is near the top of the list in employment of juvenile workers. But in comparing the 1920 census with the 1930 census reports it will be found that Georgia is making strides to cut down Juvenile employment. There is still plenty of room for improvement.

FACTS on CHILD LABOR
(Based on U. S. Census of 1930)

1. Number of child workers 10-15 years (inclusive) 667,118-- 4.7% or 1 in every 21 of the children of these ages in the U.S.
2. Number of child workers 10-13 years (inclusive) 235,328--2.4% or 1 in every 42 of the children of these ages in the U.S.
3. Number of child workers 14-15 years; 431,790--9.2% or 1 in every 11 of the children of these ages in the U.S.
4. Occupations of child workers 10-15 years (inclusive):
 - Agriculture.....469,497--70.4% of total
 - Manufacturing and Industries.. 68,266--10.2% of total
 - Chiefly: Labors and semiskilled operatives in:
 - Textiles.....20,625
 - Cotton mills.....10,631
 - Silk mills..... 3,596
 - Knitting mills.... 3,497
 - Clothing Industries.. 8,650
 - Building..... 7,380
 - Lumber & Furniture... 4,790
 - Food & allied Industries4,324
 - Iron and steel 3,236
 - Trade..... 49,615--7.4% of total
 - Domestic & Personal service... 46,145--7.0 pf total
 - Clerical occupations..... 18,803--2.5% of total
 - Transportation..... 8,717--1.3% of total
 - Extraction of minerals..... 1,184-- .2% of total
 - Other.....1..... 6,891--1.0% of Total
(includes public & Professional)

(Con't)

FACTS on CHILD LABOR

5. States which have most child workers 10-15 (inclusive)

In the whole United States 4.7% of the children 10-15 years of age, inclusive, are workers. The States having higher percentages of their children of these ages at work are:

Mississippi	24.9%	Tennessee	7.9%
S. Carolina	18.3%	Texas	7.8%
Alabama	17.5%	Florida	7.0
Georgia	14.7	Kentucky	5.5%
Arkansas	12.2%		
N. Carolina	11.2%		
Louisiana	10.1%		

States with the largest numbers of child workers of these ages:

Mississippi	68,000	New York	20,000
Alabama	63,000	Kentucky	18,000
Georgia	60,000	Virginia	15,000
Texas	52,000	Missouri	24,000
N. Carolina	51,000	Florida	12,000
S. Carolina	49,000	Illinois	12,000
Arkansas	31,000	New Jersey	11,000
Louisiana	27,000	Massachusetts	10,000
Tennessee	26,000	Oklahoma	10,000
Pennsylvania	24,000		

(Con't)
FACTS on CHILD LABOR

Limiting the figures to occupations other than agriculture 1.4% of all the children of these ages in the United States as a whole are found in such occupations. The States having higher percentages of their children of these ages at work are

S. Carolina	3.2%	N. Carolina	1.9%
Rhode Island	2.9%	Massachusetts	1.9%
Georgia	2.9%	Pennsylvania	1.8%
Connecticut	2.8%	Oregon	1.7%
Maryland	2.7%	Missouri	1.6%
Florida	2.5%	Dist. Columbia	1.6%
New Jersey	2.2%	Virginia	1.5%
Louisiana	2.1%		

FACTS on EMPLOYMENT of
Boys and Girls 16 and 17
(U. S. Census 1930)

1. Number of workers 16 & 17: 1,478,841 or 1 in every 3 of the boys and girls of these ages in the U S.

2. Occupations of boys and girls 16 and 17 years:

Agriculture.....	506,071--34.2% of total
Manufacturing & Industries.	397,985--26.9% of total
Labors & semiskilled operators.in:.....	82,617
Textile.....	82,617
Cotton mills.....	31,898
Knitting.....	16,381
Silk.....	15,999
Building.....	48,599
Clothing Industries.....	36,550
Iron & steel Industries..	35,016
Food & allied Industries.	25,131
Lumber & Furniture.....	22,164
Shoe Factories.....	14,453
Chemical Industries.....	9,373
Clay, Glass & Stone Ind.	8,619
Domestic & Personal Service...	163,159--11.0% of total
Servants & Waiters.....	126,581
Clerical Occupations.....	155,379--10.5% of total
Trade.....	138,348-- 9.4% of total
Clerks & Sales Persons...	89,302
Transportation.....	66,338-- 4.5% of total
Chauffeurs & Truck drivers	12,376

)Con't)
FACTS on EMPLOYMENT of
Boys and Girls 16 and 17

Extraction of Minerals.....	18,412-- 1.2% of total
Coal mine operatives.....	15,182
Other.....	33,149-- 2.2% of total
(includes Public & Professional)	

3. States which have most boys and girls 16 & 17 years at work
In the the whole United States 31.7% of the boys and girls
16 and 17 years of age are workers. The States having
higher percentages of their boys and girls of these ages
are:

Rhode Island	54.4	New York	36.6
S. Carolina	50.6	Pennsylvania	35.5
Mississippi	47.3	Delaware	34.4
Georgia	45.4	Mass.	34.3
New Jersey	44.2	New Hampshire	33.1
Connecticut	43.9	Missouri	32.7
Alabama	43.1	Tennessee	32.4
Maryland	41.1	Virginia	32.3
N. Carolina	41.0	Arkansas	32.2
Louisiana	36.8		

Limiting the figures to occupations other than agriculture
20.9% of the boys and girls 16 and 17 in the United States
as a whole are found in such occupations. The States having
higher percentages of their boys and girls of these ages
at work are:

(Con't)
FACTS on EMPLOYMENT of
Boys and Girls 16 and 17

Rhode Island	53.0	Pennsylvania	32.6
New Jersey	42.6	New Hampshire	29.5
Connecticut	41.5	Illinois	26.2
New York	34.6	Delaware	25.8
Maryland	33.8	Dist. Columbia	24.1
Massachusetts	32.8	Missouri	21.7

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

10 to 13 years

State	Children 10 to 13 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
United States.....	<u>378,063</u>	<u>235,328</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>2.4</u>
New England.....	2,999	1,297	0.6	0.2
Maine.....	333	91	0.6	0.2
New Hampshire.....	194	57	0.6	0.2
Vermont.....	207	80	0.6	0.2
Massachusetts.....	1,431	690	0.5	0.2
Rhode Island.....	186	88	0.4	0.2
Connecticut.....	648	291	0.7	0.2
Middle Atlantic.. .	8,896	3,555	0.5	0.2
New York.....	2,822	1,448	0.4	0.2
New Jersey.....	1,228	542	0.5	0.2
Pennsylvania.....	4,846	1,565	0.7	0.2
East North Central...	14,562	7,778	0.9	0.4
Ohio.....	3,621	2,458	0.9	0.5
Indiana.....	2,947	1,325	1.3	0.6
Illinois.....	3,634	1,758	0.8	0.3
Michigan.....	2,658	1,384	1.0	0.4
Wisconsin.....	1,702	853	0.8	0.4

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

10 to 13 years

State	Children 10 to 13 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
West North Central.....	12,859	7,711	1.3	0.7
Minnesota.....	1,767	1,095	0.9	0.5
Iowa.....	1,967	1,231	1.1	0.7
Missouri.....	4,323	2,898	1.6	1.1
North Dakota....	971	575	1.6	0.9
South Dakota....	651	398	1.2	0.7
Nebraska.....	1,272	623	1.2	0.6
Kansas.....	1,908	891	1.3	0.6
South Atlantic.....	123,547	73,258	9.4	5.2
Delaware.....	239	78	1.5	0.4
Maryland.....	1,768	559	1.6	0.4
District of Columbia	259	176	1.1	0.7
Virginia.....	88,604	4,020	4.0	1.9
West Virginia....	2,000	775	1.5	0.5
North Carolina....	28,675	19,361	11.2	6.3
South Carolina...1	32,528	20,114	18.3	11.3
Georgia.....	44,997	23,847	15.3	8.8
Florida.....	4,477	4,328	5.2	3.8
East South Central...	115,132	84,398	13.2	9.7

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

10 to 13 years

State	Children 10 to 13 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
East South Central	115,132	84,398	13.2	9.7
Kentucky.....	9,824	6,392	4.5	2.9
Tennessee.....	18,170	11,017	8.2	4.9
Alabama.....	47,596	31,565	19.7	13.0
Mississippi....	39,542	35,424	21.0	19.4
West South Central	91,113	50,949	9.2	4.9
Arkansas.....	26,339	14,817	14.8	8.7
Louisiana.....	13,086	11,272	7.4	6.2
Oklahoma.....	11,129	3,489	5.6	1.7
Texas.....	40,559	21,370	9.3	4.4
Mountain.....	5,006	3,279	1.8	1.1
Montana.....	343	306	0.8	0.7
Idaho.....	497	237	1.3	0.6
Wyoming.....	142	189	1.0	1.8
Colorda.....	1,161	980	1.6	1.2
New Mexico.....	821	672	2.5	1.8
Arizona.....	1,268	553	4.8	1.6
Utah.....	738	305	1.8	0.6
Nevada.....	34	37	0.7	0.6

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

10 to 13 years

State	Children 10 to 13 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per Cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Pacific.....	3,949	3,103	1.1	0.6
Washington.....	1,105	720	1.2	0.7
Oregon.....	674	675	1.2	1.0
California.....	2,170	1,708	1.0	0.5

--- COMPARISON ---

	1920	1930	1920	1930
Greatest number workers				
Alabama.....	47,596			
Mississippi.....		35,424		
Largest percent of workers				
Mississippi.....			21.0	19.4
Smallest Percent of workers				
New York & Rhode Island.....			0.4	
Georgia	44,997	23,847	15.3	8.8
Comparison.....	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
with other states				

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

10 to 15 years

Number and per cent of children of Specified Ages engaged in Gainful Occupations, by States, 1920 and 1930 United States Census.

State	Children 10 to 15 years of age inclusive, engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
United States.....	1,060,850	667,118	8.5	4.7
New England.....	59,239	29,287	7.7	2.2
Maine.....	2,585	1,032	3.1	1.2
New Hampshire...	1,526	640	3.3	1.3
Vermont.....	1,277	731	3.3	1.8
Massachusetts...	33,723	9,874	8.6	2.1
Rhode Island....	8,569	2,387	13.4	3.0
Connecticut.....	11,559	5,693	8.1	3.0
Middle Atlantic...	131,541	54,816	5.5	1.9
New York.....	49,846	20,464	4.7	1.6
New Jersey.....	26,024	10,534	7.6	2.3
Pennsylvania....	55,671	23,818	5.6	2.0
East North Central	100,801	37,186	4.4	1.3
Ohio.....	18,119	7,468	3.0	1.0
Indiana.....	16,911	4,547	5.2	1.3
Illinois.....	36,933	11,820	5.3	1.4

Child Labor
in the
United States

10 to 15 years

State	Children 10 to 15 years of age inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per Cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Cont. E. N. Central				
Michigan.....	13,154	6,575	3.4	1.2
Wisconsin.....	15,684	6,776	5.1	2.0
West North Central.	57,906	38,657	3.9	2.5
Minnesota.....	8,271	5,610	3.0	1.9
Iowa.....	9,121	6,741	3.4	2.4
Missouri.....	22,587	14,296	5.7	3.7
North Dakota.....	2,816	2,599	3.2	2.7
South Dakota.....	2,555	2,053	3.3	2.3
Nebraska.....	5,286	3,256	3.4	2.0
Kansas.....	7,250	4,102	3.4	1.0
South Atlantic.....	273,981	197,685	14.3	9.5
Delaware.....	1,406	533	5.9	2.0
Maryland.....	12,300	6,487	7.5	3.6
District of Columbia	1,871	623	5.3	1.6
Virginia.....	25,493	14,846	8.2	4.6
West Virginia....	7,431	4,038	3.9	1.8
North Carolina...	62,162	50,971	16.6	11.2
South Carolina...	63,520	48,539	24.4	18.3
Georgia.....	88,934	48,539	20.8	14.7
Florida.....	10,864	11,964	8.8	7.0

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

10 to 15 years

State	Children 10 to 15 years of age inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per Cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
East South Central..	221,342	175,623	17.5	13.5
Kentucky.....	26,754	18,249	8.4	5.5
Tennessee.....	39,837	26,286	12.3	7.9
Alabama.....	84,397	63,402	24.1	17.5
Mississippi.....	70,354	67,686	25.5	24.9
West South Central..	184,267	120,648	12.7	7.8
Arkansas.....	48,140	30,819	18.5	12.2
Louisiana.....	32,274	27,196	12.5	10.1
Oklahoma.....	22,981	10,411	7.9	3.4
Texas... ..	80,872	52,222	12.6	7.3
Mountain.....	15,612	11,587	4.0	2.6
Montana.....	1,402	1,322	2.3	2.0
Idaho.....	1,608	1,036	2.9	1.8
Wyoming.....	608	604	3.0	2.4
Colorado.....	4,558	3,691	4.3	3.1
New Mexico.....	2,195	1,916	4.6	3.5
Arizona.....	2,711	1,614	7.1	3.2
Utah.....	2,361	1,260	3.9	1.8
Nevada.....	169	144	2.5	1.7

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

10 to 15 years

State	Children 10 to 15 years of age inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per Cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Pacific.....	16,169	10,629	3.1	1.4
Washington.....	4,650	2,661	3.4	1.6
Oregon.....1..	2,462	2,329	3.0	2.3
California.....	9,057	5,639	3.0	1.1

COMPARISON

	Number		Per Cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Greatest number workers.....				
GEORGIA.....	88,934			
MISSISSIPPI.....		67,686		
Largest percent of workers.....				
MISSISSIPPI.....1...			25.5	
MISSISSIPPI.....				24.9
Smallest percent of workers..				
MONTANA.....			2.3	
OHIO				1.0
Largest drop in percent of workers				
Rhode Island.....	8,569	2,387	13.4	3.0
Smallest drop in percent of workers				
MISSISSIPPI.....	70,354	67,686	25.5	24.9
GEORGIA in comparison				
with other States	88,934 (1)	59,684 (3)	20.8 (4)	14.7 (4)

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

14 and 15 years

Number and per cent of children of specified ages engaged
in gainful occupations, 1920 and 1930 United States census.

State	Children 14 to 15 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
United States...1...	682,795	431,790	17.5	9.2
New England.....	56,240	18,990	23.5	6.4
Maine...1.....	2,252	941	8.6	3.3
New Hampshire....	1,332	583	9.4	3.6
Vermont.....	1,070	651	8.7	5.0
Massachusetts....	32,292	9,184	26.4	6.1
Rhode Island.....	8,383	2,229	41.8	9.1
Connecticut.....	10,911	5,402	24.8	8.8
Middle Atlantic.....	122,645	51,261	16.7	5.4
New York.....	47,024	19,016	14.4	4.5
New Jersey.....	24,796	9,992	23.8	6.8
Pennsylvania....	50,825	22,253	16.7	5.8
East North Central..	86,239	29,408	11.9	3.2
Ohio.....	14,498	5,010	7.8	2.1
Indiana.....	13,964	3,222	13.5	2.8
Illinois.....	33,299	10,062	15.3	2.8
Michigan.....	10,496	5,191	8.8	3.0
Wisconsin.....	13,982	5,923	14.1	5.2

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

14 and 15 years

State	Children 14 to 15 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
West North Central...	45,047	30,946	9.6	3.2
Minnesota.....	6,504	4,515	7.3	4.5
Iowa.....	7,154	5,510	8.2	5.9
Missouri.....	18,264	11,398	14.4	8.8
North Dakota.....	1,845	2,024	6.9	6.4
South Dakota.....	1,904	1,655	7.7	5.7
Nebraska.....	4,014	2,633	8.2	5.0
Kansas.....	5,362	3,211	8.0	4.6
South Atlantic.....	150,434	124,427	25.7	18.3
Delaware.....	1,167	455	15.7	5.4
Maryland.....	10,532	5,928	20.1	10.2
District Columbia.	1,612	447	14.1	3.5
Virginia.....	16,889	10,826	17.3	10.4
West Virginia.....	5,431	3,263	9.2	4.5
North Carolina....	33,487	31,610	28.3	21.2
South Carolina....	30,992	28,425	37.5	32.9
GEORGIA.....	43,937	35,837	32.8	26.7
Florida.....	6,387	7,636	16.9	13.7

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

14 and 15 years

Children 14 and 15 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations				
State	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
East South Central.	106,210	91,225	25.7	18.3
Kentucky.....	16,930	11,857	16.8	11.0
Tennessee.....	21,667	15,269	21.3	14.1
Alabama.....	36,801	31,837	34.2	26.5
Mississippi....	30,812	32,262	35.4	36.1
West South Central.	93,154	69,699	20.4	13.8
Arkansas.....	21,801	16,002	26.8	19.5
Louisiana.....	19,188	15,923	23.4	18.2
Oklahoma.....	11,852	6,922	13.2	7.0
Texas.....	40,313	30,852	19.7	13.0
Mountain.....	10,606	8,308	8.8	5.7
Montana.....	1,059	1,016	5.9	4.7
Idaho.....	1,111	799	6.6	4.2
Wyoming.....	466	415	7.6	5.1
Colorado.....	3,395	2,711	10.4	7.1
New Mexico.....	1,374	1,244	9.2	7.1
Arizona.....	1,443	1,061	12.3	6.6
Utah.....	1,623	955	8.6	4.3
Nevada.....	135	107	6.6	3.9

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

14 and 15 years

State	Children 14 and 15 years of age, inclusive engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Pacific.....	12,220	7,526	7.5	3.0
Washington.....	3,545	1,941	8.2	3.5
Oregon.....	1,788	1,654	7.0	5.0
California.....	6,887	3,931	7.4	2.4

-- COMPARISON --

Greatest No. Workers

Pennsylvania..... 50,825

Georgia..... 35,837

Largest % Workers

Rhode Island..... 41.8

Mississippi..... 36.1

Largest drop % Workers

Rhode Island..... 41.8 9.1

Smallest % Workers

Montana..... 5.9

Indiana..... 2.1

GEORGIA in comparison

with other States 43,937 35,837 32.8 26.7
(3) (1) (5) (3)

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

16 and 17 years

Number and per cent of children of specified ages in Gainful Occupations, by States, 1920 and 1930 United States Census.

----- Minors 16 and 17 years of age engaged in gainful occupations -----				
State	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
#-----				
United States.....	1,712,648	1,478,814	44.7	31.7
New England.....	125,633	106,927	57.0	36.0
Maine.....	10,217	7,109	39.4	25.5
New Hampshire...	7,481	5,212	52.2	33.1
Vermont.....	4,842	3,763	39.7	29.5
Massachusetts...	70,722	50,650	58.3	34.3
Rhode Island....	15,216	13,827	72.4	54.4
Connecticut.....	27,155	26,436	62.8	43.9
Middle Atlantic....	433,397	351,673	58.3	37.4
New York.....	198,609	153,895	60.2	36.6
New Jersey.....	64,864	65,245	62.5	44.2
Pennsylvania....	169,924	132,533	55.0	35.5
East North Central..	327,774	231,245	45.1	25.8
Ohio.....	78,593	50,629	42.2	21.9
Indiana.....	43,879	26,857	42.3	23.4
Illinois.....	109,944	83,960	49.9	30.8
Michigan.....	54,660	41,392	45.8	24.8
Wisconsin....	40,698	28,407	42.1	25.9

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

16 and 17 years

State	Minors 16 and 17 years of age engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
West North Central...	153,741	132,536	33.0	26.3
Minnesota.....	31,460	25,535	55.1	26.3
Iowa.....	26,475	21,495	30.2	23.7
Missouri.....	50,211	43,310	40.1	32.7
North Dakota.....	6,123	7,437	24.4	24.2
South Dakota.....	6,402	6,425	26.4	22.8
Nebraska.....	14,216	13,029	29.7	24.2
Kansas.....	18,854	15,305	28.5	21.5
South Atlantic.....	257,391	264,993	45.1	38.7
Delaware.....	3,600	2,947	47.5	34.4
Maryland.....	28,942	24,169	54.6	41.1
District Columbia.	6,166	3,232	49.6	24.2
Virginia.....	36,897	33,795	39.1	32.2
West Virginia. ...	20,112	16,669	34.6	23.1
North Carolina....	48,935	60,926	44.6	41.0
South Carolina....	39,006	43,908	52.8	50.6
Georgia.....	59,083	61,724	47.7	45.4
Florida.....	14,650	17,623	39.2	31.4

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

16 and 17 years

State	Minors 16 and 17 years of age engaged in gainful occupations			
	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
East South Central..	160,070	164,031	42.6	37.8
Kentucky.....	35,802	30,747	37.1	29.1
Tennessee.....	37,743	36,632	38.5	32.4
Alabama.....1..	49,691	53,265	49.0	43.1
Mississippi.....	36,834	43,387	46.3	47.3
West South Central..	156,212	153,665	36.1	29.1
Arkansas.....	29,932	26,499	39.6	32.2
Louisiana.....	32,250	32,259	42.3	36.8
Oklahoma.....	24,041	21,385	28.3	20.9
Texas.....	69,989	73,522	35.7	30.1
Mountain.....	32,722	31,359	28.6	22.0
Montana.....	4,372	4,351	25.4	21.3
Idaho.....	3,900	3,588	24.9	19.7
Wyoming.....	1,753	1,684	30.2	21.0
Colorado.....	10,467	9,624	32.8	25.1
New Mexico.....	3,661	4,004	26.9	23.0
Arizona.....	3,332	3,981	30.9	24.8
Utah.....	4,721	3,678	27.1	17.5
Nevada.....	516	449	26.5	16.7

CHILD LABOR
in the
UNITED STATES

16 and 17 years

----- Minors 16 and 17 years of age engaged in gainful occupations -----				
STATE	Number		Per cent	
	1920	1930	1920	1930
Pacific.....	55,708	42,342	34.4	16.6
Washington.....	13,976	9,585	33.0	17.4
Oregon.....	7,618	7,201	30.5	21.5
California.....	34,114	25,556	36.1	15.3

-- COMPARISON --

Greatest No. Workers

New York..... 198,609 153,895

Largest % Workers

Rhode Island..... 72.4 54.4

Largest drop% Workers

Massachusetts..... 58.3 34.3

Smallest % Workers

North Dakota..... 24.4

California..... 15.3

Georgia in comparison

with other States....59,083 61,724 47.7 45.4

Highest..... (8) (6) (12) (4)

STATUS OF THE ADOLESCENT GIRL
POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The study of the juvenile girl worker is an interesting one. The figures from the Industrial Division of the Children's Bureau of The United States' Department of Labor are more complete and interesting than those found here in Atlanta. The data sheets of the survey indicate that most of the girls in Atlanta work as clerks and a few work in factories and at odd jobs. The colored people do most of the domestic work in the south; consequently, there are very few if any white juvenile girls employed as domestic servants.

In reference to the adolescent girl problem there are a few questions which we need to have answered: How many of these girls are there? Where do they live? What do they do? What is the relative proportion of country and city girls employed. Is this proportion changing? How many girls are employed? Is the number in industry and business increasing or decreasing? Are more attending school than formerly? How many are neither employed or in school?

There were in 1930, according to the census, over 4,600,000 girls in the age group 14 to 17 inclusive. Of this number approximately 2,400,000 or 52 per cent, lived in urban communities, that is, cities and towns with a population of 2,500 and over. 872,625, or 19 per cent,

lived in smaller towns and villages; and 1,368,111, or 29 per cent, lived on farms. The corresponding percentages of the entire population living in urban areas was 56 per cent; in villages, 19 per cent; and on farms, 25 per cent. It will be seen that relatively more of these girls than of the entire population were living on farms. This was particularly true of those 14 and 15 years old. The proportion of girls of 16 and 17 years who lived in farm areas was smaller than of the younger group.

In the last decade there has been a widespread belief in the need of more education to meet the requirements of our new complex civilization. Naturally, we would expect that the girl population in schools would increase. It did increase from 1920 to 1930. There were 63 per cent in school in 1920 and 73 per cent in 1930. The proportion, as shown in the table, varies considerably in different parts of the country. In 1930 the Pacific Coast, the mountain states and the Northeast Central states ranked highest in school attendance, and the South Atlantic States ranked lowest. Generally, it was higher in urban than in rural communities.

In the country as a whole, over 3,400,00 girls, almost three-fourths of the entire age group, were attending school in 1930. Though we are not sure of all the types of schools attended, most of them were secondary schools. The reports from the U. S. office of Education, the only source of information on this point, show that for the school year 1929-30

about 2,690,000 girls enrolled in secondary schools. Some of them undoubtedly were less than 14 years of age and therefore not included in the group under discussion. 510,000 of these girls were in junior-senior high schools, 280,000 in senior high schools, and 1,382,000 in regular four year high schools.

To sum up; 730 out of every 1,000 of these girls were in schools of one sort or another; 140 out of every 1,000 were employed; thus, girls in school and girls employed cannot be set off against each other in two distinct groups, for those attending school also had jobs. It is therefore not known how many were neither in school nor at work. Owing to the acute employment situation, it is certain that at the present time the number who are without employment or school affiliation is unusually large.

Of the approximate 650,000 girls at work, only about a fifth were 14 and 15 years old, the age when law and custom both tend to keep the girl in school. Both the number and the proportion at work increase with each year of age; at 14 only 40 girls out of every 1000 were working; at 15, 76 were; at 16, 170; at 17, 275.

The working girls 14, 15, 16, and 17 years of age were engaged in many different occupations and industries. Chart 1 gives a picture of their distribution in the main occupational divisions in 1930. Manufacturing and mechanical industries claimed the largest proportion--200,000 or

nearly 1/3; one-fourth (160,000) were in domestic and personal service; one-fifth (130,000) were in agriculture; one-eighth (80,000) were in clerical occupations; 50,000 were in trades (including stores); 18,000 in transportation and communication (which includes telephone and telegraphic service); 9,000 in public and professional service. In manufacturing, a large proportion of the girls were in textile industries, cotton, silk, rayon, knitting, and hosiery mills; many more were employed in the clothing and food industries. The younger group of girls in trade were mainly messengers and cash girls and bundle wrappers. The older group, those over 16, includes many sales clerks.

Although the population of girls in the age group under consideration increases 20 per cent between 1920 and 1930, the total number employed in all occupations decreased by 23 per cent. The largest decreases took place in the clerical and transportation and communication groups; each dropped 40 per cent. Employment of girls in manufacturing fell off a third, and employment in trade more than a quarter. A comparatively slight reduction was shown in agriculture. The only one of the occupational groups which showed an increase was the domestic and personal service. These numbers increased one-third.

Part of the reduction in the numbers employed was due to the greater holding power of the schools with their more diversified programs and to the child labor laws. However,

the fact that the number of girls employed in domestic service and personal service and increased while the number employed otherwise has decreased proves that employment opportunities for young people, which are so scarce today, were already becoming scarce in 1930. Jobs as telephone operators, store clerks, and stenographers were becoming difficult to obtain. Personal and domestic jobs, the least desirable of all, in which the demand was always greater than the supply, have provided necessary openings during the depression.

Except for those employed in agriculture, about as many 14 and 15 year-olds as 16 and 17 year-olds, the large majority of the working girls in 1930 were in the older group; 19 per cent of the girls 16 and 17 worked in non-agricultural occupations and 3 per cent of the 14 and 15 year-old girls. In so far as the younger girls worked, they worked chiefly in factories and domestic service. While a majority of the older girls were also in these two occupational groups, 57 per cent being employed, they were better represented in clerical work, transportation and communication than were the younger girls.

It is obvious that employment opportunities has suffered least in the Southern States where the largest proportion of the girl population is employed. The num-

ber of girls in non-agricultureal employment- in which employment considerably more than half used to be engaged- had fallen by 1 per cent in a decade in the South Atlantic States, which stretch from Delaware to Florida. The number of girls in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits in these states actually increased 4 per cent while decreases elsewhere ranged from 53 per cent to 10 per cent.

Two decades, even one decade ago, the child labor problem was complicated by the presence in relatively large numbers of immigrant children and children of recent immigrants. In 1930, however, foreign-born white girls constituted only 4 per cent of the working girl population. In addition 1.4 per cent (9,000) were of Indian, Oriental, or Mexican origin. Most of the 25,000 foreign-born white girls were in the middle Atlantic, New England and East North Central States. The 9,000 girls of other races were found chiefly in the Southwest and in the Mountain and Pacific Coast States. A fifth of our girl workers (130,000) were negro, ninety per cent of them were found in the South. The number of negro girls employed decreased only 10 per cent in the decade as compared with the numerical decrease of 22 per cent among the native white girls at work.

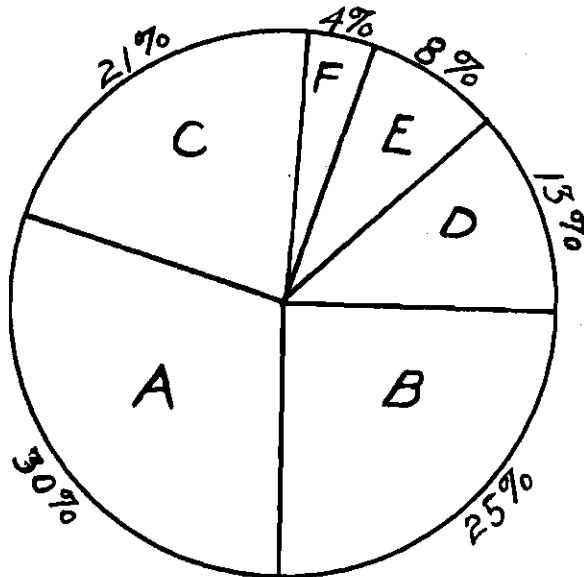
Even the most general survey of the census figures for these young people helps toward a realization of the distinct and diversified needs of this group of over four and a half million girls, with different racial and community back-

grounds. It is especially important, moreover, in this period of economic stress, that groups who are dealing with the problems of young girls and attempting to guide them wisely should be aware of the new employment and educational trends growing out of rapidly changing industrial conditions.

Figures from United States Bureau of Census, 1920 & 1930

CHART 1

Occupational Distribution of Gainfully Employed Girls 14-17
years of Age Inclusive, United States: 1930

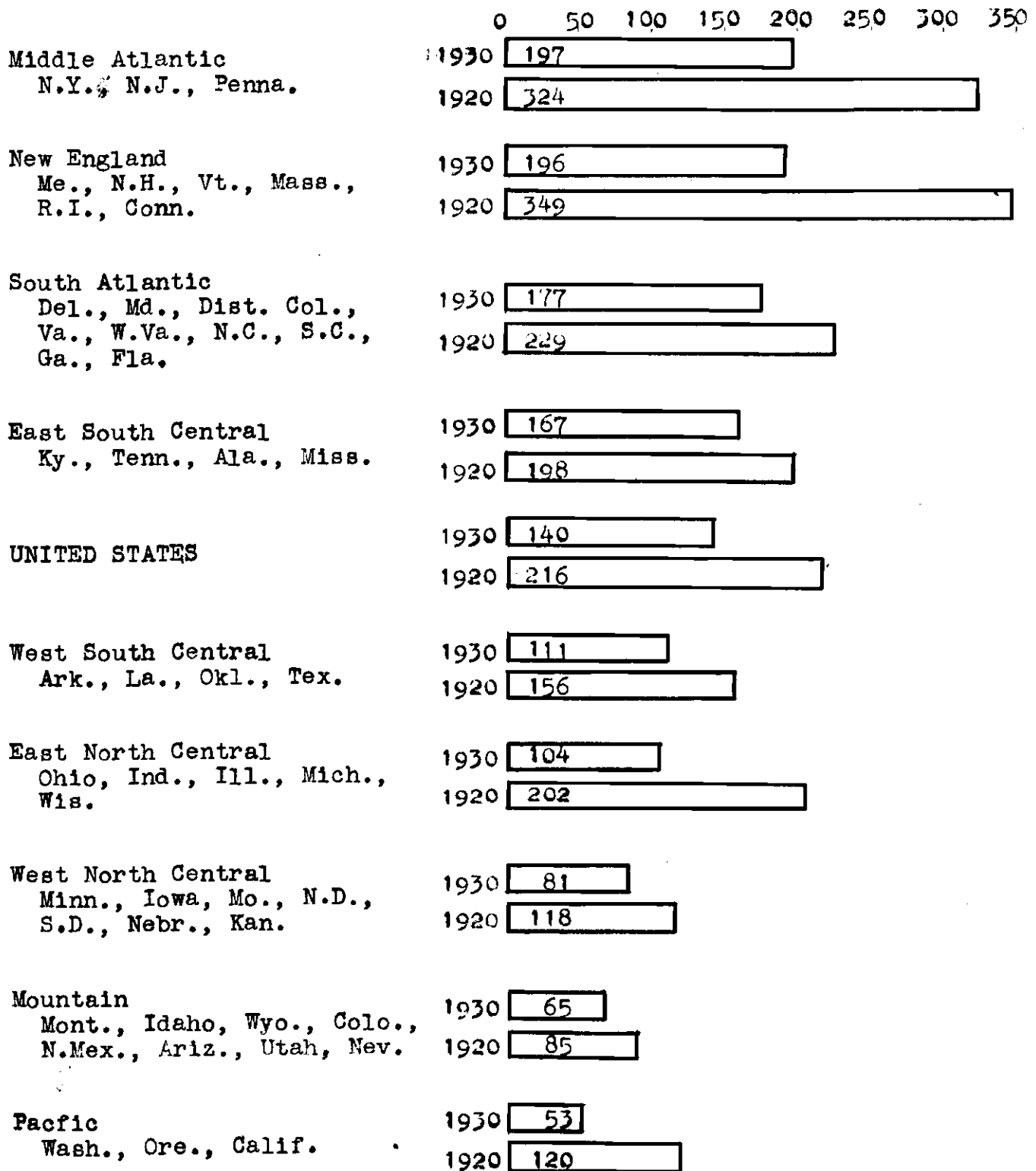


	Number	
All Occupations -----	647,655	100 %
A. Manufacturing & Mechanical -----	195,814	30 %
B. Domestic & Personal -----	160,248	25 %
C. Agriculture -----	133,520	21 %
D. Clerical -----	81,720	13 %
E. Trade -----	49,261	8 %
F. Other Occupations* -----	27,092	4 %
<hr/>		
* Transportation & Communication -----	17,788	
Public & Professional Service -----	9,185	
Forestry, Fishing, Extraction of Minerals-----	119	

Source: United States Bureau of Census

CHART 2

Number of Gainfully Employed Girls 14-17 of Age, Inclusive, per
1,000 Girls of this age group in The United States, 1920 & 1930



Source: United States Bureau of Census

FOUR and ONE-HALF MILLION GIRLS

14 to 17 Inclusive

ATTENDING SCHOOL

1920 & 1930 Census

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	1930		1920	
	Number	% of all Girls	Number	% of all Girls
UNITED STATES	3,404,188	73.	2,444,138	63.
New England	212,154	73.	141,157	59.
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.				
Middle Atlantic	674,702	72.	414,474	56.
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.				
East North Central ..	695,865	78.	453,494	63.
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.				
West North Central ..	378,799	76.	320,760	69.
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North & South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.				
South Atlantic	446,663	66.	364,250	62.
Delaware, Maryland, District Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, N. & S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida.				
East South Central ..	293,818	69.	252,003	65.
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.				

(Con't)

FOUR and ONE-HALF MILLION GIRLS

14 to 17 Inclusive

ATTENDING SCHOOL

1920 & 1930 Census

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	1930		1920	
	Number	% of all Girls	Number	% of all Girls
West South Central.. Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma.	364,561	72.	290,429	65.
Mountain Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada.	113,981	80	86,941	74.
Pacific Washington, Oregon, California.	223,645	89.	120,630	75.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

FOUR and ONE-HALF MILLION GIRLS

14 to 17 Inclusive

Gainfully Employed
1920 & 1930 Census

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	1930		1920	
	Number	% of all Girls	Number	% of all Girls
UNITED STATES	647,655	14.	835,998	22.
New England	57,192	20.	83,788	35.
New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.				
Middle Atlantic.....	185,692	20.	240,619	32.
New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania.				
East North Central..	93,654	10.	145,999	20.
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin				
West North Central..	40,210	8.	55,079	12.
Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.				
South Atlantic.....	120,814	18.	134,700	23.
Delaware, Maryland, District Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, N. & S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida.				
East South Central..	70,560	17.	76,707	20.
Kentucky, Tenn., Alabama, Miss.				
West South Central..	56,784	11	69,726	16.
Ark., Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.				

(Con't)

FOUR and ONE-HALF MILLION GIRLS

14 to 17 Inclusive

Gainfully Employed

1920 & 1930 Census

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	1930		1920	
	Number	% of all Girls	Number	% of all Girls
Mountain	9,248	7.	10,006	9.
Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada				
Pacific	13,501	5.	19,374	12.
Washington, Oregon, California.				

Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

PART FOUR

RECOMMENDATIONS

THE CHILD LABOR LAWS

Child labor in the United States has been regulated by the child labor laws of the various states. At the present time there is no federal child labor law. Two former federal child labor laws were once enacted with the object of bringing about a national minimum standard of protection of child labor legislation and its enforcement throughout the United States. They were declared unconstitutional.

A proposed amendment to the constitution is now before the states for ratification. It would permit congress to enact a child labor law. The following states have voted on and approved the amendment: Ohio, Oregon, Washington, North Dakota, California, Arizona, Wisconsin, Montana, Colorado, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, Iowa, West Virginia, Minnesota, Maine. It is expected that a large number of the other states will pass on it soon due to the N. R. A. Code and the Roosevelt administration which is making a vigorous attempt to abolish child labor.

Most every state now has some kind of child labor legislation, the laws varying greatly both as to adequacy of provisions and effectiveness of enforcement. Therefore it is necessary to have a uniform law.

A good child labor law should do the following: (1) Fix a minimum age for work high enough to give everychild adequate opportunity for physical development and educational training. (2) Set a physical standard that a child must attain before he enters upon employment. (3) Prohibit excessive hours and hazardous occupations for employed children.

The following are suggested minimum standards to be met by all children before they are permitted to leave school and go to work:

- (1) School attendance for at least 9 months a year until the age of 16.
- (2) A minimum age of 16 years for full-time employment.
- (3) A physician's certificate of physical fitness.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHILD
LABOR LEGISLATION

Recommended by the Washington Conference on December 10, 1932, as especially needed at this time because of the widespread unemployment among adults and the developing pressure upon established labor standards:

(1) Age and hour regulation.

(a) A basic 16-year minimum for all gainful employment, with certain exemptions of carefully selected occupations for the 14 and 15 year old group outside of school hours, and with some suitable provision for the group not able to profit by the ordinary school program up the age of 16. (In view of new types of child employment, the occupations covered by legislation need special consideration so as to make certain that all employed children are given protection.)

(b) Maximum hours of labor for minors under 18 shorter than the prevailing hours of adults and in no case more than 8 per day.

(2) Hazardous Occupations.

(a) Eighteen year minimum as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Employment of Minors in Hazardous Occupations.

(b) Provision for payment of double compensation in

PREVENTING CHILD LABOR
THROUGH SCHOOL ORGANIZATION

The desire of children to leave school is due in many cases to the failure of the schools to individualize the school program so that the needs of all types and grades of ability may be met. With the raising of the compulsory school age many children are kept in school who are not fitted by temperament or ability to profit by school courses of the traditional type. The result of their inability to adjust themselves to the type of instruction offered results in failure and retardation, and dissatisfaction with school. In some cases personality defects of a serious order are caused. Especially would this be true in the cases of children of low average or barely normal mentality. Most studies of young working children show that although a small proportion are above the average in intelligence, they are on the whole of some what lower intelligence than children who remain in school. To compel these children to remain in schools for which they are unfitted and in which many of them are condemned to hopeless failure is a serious matter, especially in the light of recent knowledge regarding the relation between failure and problems of personality and conduct. On the other hand, such children are often in greater need of supervision and protection during

the early years of adolescence than the better endowed mentally. They should be provided with the type of training which would mean real development for them. Unless such training is provided in the public schools children who are somewhat handicapped at the start will be denied equality of opportunity with other children.

Certain outstanding improvements should be made in the schools for the prevention of child labor.

(a) Individualization of public education. This would provide profitable training for all children up to the legal age for going to work. This must be accompanied by measurements of the intelligence and analysis of the personal characteristics of all school children in order to guide them into the kind of training for which they are best adapted.

(b) Vocational Guidance. The provision beginning early in the school course of an adequate program of educational and vocational guidance. Such a program would include the following:

(1) A sufficient number of well trained and experienced ⁿcounselors in the schools to make adjustments for every child; that will prevent discouragement and will prolong school life.

(2) Authentic occupational information given to all children to help them in their choice of occupation. Fitting the individual into the right occupation is basic to individual as well as national success and

happiness.

(3) Assistance in finding positions for all children leaving school for work and employment; and supervision of the early years of their working life.

(c) Provision of pre-vocational, vocational, and special training. This would include try-out courses, vocational courses, and special training for the physically and mentally handicapped. In spite of trained expert counselors, unless provision is made, there cannot be for the child the adjustment that will best develop his interests, powers and abilities.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

Plans for Child-Labor Legislation in State Legislatures

CALIFORNIA

Plans are being made for the introduction of an improved street trades law.

COLORADO

A bill will be introduced to amend the existing child labor law. It will provide for raising the school-leaving age to 16 and for the improvement of other standards.

CONNECTICUT

The Governor's message.-- The message of the Governor contains a section on the menace of the sweatshops, "which have come upon us," he says, "like a cloud of locusts in order to escape the more stringent labor laws of the neighboring States, migrating from place to place in order to evade such labor laws as we now have." Existing statutes have been found to be inadequate. He therefore recommends a 48-hour week for women and minors in all industrial and mercantile occupations and a minimum wage law for minors. (Women's Wear, New York, Jan. 5, 1933.)

The commissioner of labor has proposed a legislative program including these items and in addition adequate appropriations for the labor department; a law requiring registration of factories with the labor department.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Child Labor Committee, the League of Women Voters and other organizations are considering ratification

of the child labor amendment, and the introduction of bills to raise the school leaving age to 16.

KANSAS

A resolution to ratify the child labor amendment has been introduced. (House Concurrent Res. 5.)

MARYLAND

Groups are promoting a bill to protect migrating children working in the State, based upon measures adopted two years ago by Pennsylvania. (Vocational Magazine, Jan. 1933.)

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Child Council is cooperating with other groups in behalf of improved child labor legislation. A bill prohibiting the employment of minors in a long list of hazardous occupations has been introduced. The Massachusetts Women's Trade Union League is backing this bill and raising the school-leaving age to 16. (Boston Globe, Jan. 12, 1933.)

Labor Conference Called-- Governor Ely of Massachusetts has invited the governors of 12 States to send their labor Commissioners and such other members of their labor departments as they designate to a conference in Boston on Jan. 27, 28 to consider ways and means of effective cooperation in establishing uniform labor laws. The States represented will be Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. In his call Governor Ely suggested "that the main subjects for consideration be how Eastern States can effectively cooperate to achieve greater uniformity in laws

regarding the hours and time of employment of women and children more effective regulation of the wages paid to women, particularly in the so-called 'sweated industries', and improvement in the public employment office service of the individual States. (Boston Evening Globe, Jan. 9, 1933#)

The Massachusetts Special Commission on stabilization of employment recommended to the legislature that the compulsory school attendance age be raised to 16 in two one year steps beginning in 1933, and that the Federal child labor amendment be ratified by Massachusetts. (U. S. Daily, Dec. 16, 1932.)

MINNESOTA

The Minnesota League of Women Voters is sponsoring an amendment to the street trades law which would place the responsibility for violation of the law upon the employer instead of merely permitting the children to be adjudged delinquent by the court.

NEVADA

The State Federation of labor will sponsor advances in child labor legislation.

New Hampshire

Governor's Message-- Governor Winant in his inaugural address declared in favor of a 48-hour law for women and children in industry, and expressed hope for maintenance of a living wage scale. "If any measure of human progress", he said, "is justified as a result of the experience and misery of people during this cycle of national depression, it is the abolition of child labor". (Manchester, Union, Jan. 6, 1933).

NEW JERSEY

In New Jersey the following moves have been initiated by the consumers' League to improve legislation; Mandatory minimum wage; 8-hour day and 44-hour week for women (this would affect girls over 16); adequate enforcement of labor laws.

NEW YORK

Governor's Message-- Among the recommendations of the Governor of New York to the legislature are: The establishment of an advisory minimum wage board for women and children in private industry; a shorter work week; raising the minimum age for child labor; the laying down of a definite policy as to the standards of education the State is willing and able to maintain. "We dare not allow that standard to be too low," the Governor says, but it may be necessary to make a cut in the budget for education for the coming year. This cut "must not be too drastic." (New York Times, Jan. 5, 1933.)

The following program for New York was formulated;

1. Minimum age of 16 for all gainful employment (with school leaving age raised to same level), allowing limited exemptions for employment of 14 and 15 year old minors outside of school hours.
2. Regulation of the employment of minors between 16 and 18 by the issuance of employment certificates; reduction of hours of male minors.
3. Strengthening of the double compensation law.
4. Mandatory minimum wage legislation for minors.

Labor Standards Committee-- At a conference of representatives of more than 50 organizations held in New York on January 9, under the auspices of the Consumers League of New York, a New York Labor Standards Committee was created, which is drafting bills providing for a 44-hour week and a minimum wage for women and children. These steps were urged by the conference as essential for the rehabilitation of American Labor standards, in view of evidence of the beating down of wages to sweatshop levels in an effort to meet acute competition and the demand of consumers and chain stores for lower priced goods. Wage of 8 and 10 cents an hour to women and of 10 to 15 cents an hour for men were revealed in two studies made recently by the Consumer's League, it was reported by Mrs. Elmore M. Herrick, the league's executive secretary. "Despite appalling unemployment," Mrs. Herrick said, "those with jobs are being worked unprecedentedly long hours. Violations of the hours of labor law are constantly mounting. In Brooklyn, girls in factories earn \$3 a week where \$8 to \$12 was being paid before. Rates for domestics have been cut in half, so that even if they can get work to do they get so little for it that it is hardly worth while." (New York Times, Jan. 10, 1933.)

NORTH CAROLINA

The Legislative Council of North Carolina Women, made up of representatives of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, The League of Women Voters and other organizations, is sponsoring five measures aimed at the further protection of working child-

ren; (1) Completion of the sixth grade before going to work; (2) raising the school-leaving age to 16 unless children are regularly employed; (3) elimination of the poverty-exemption to the 8-hour day for children under 16; (4) prohibition of night work for minors under 18 and women; (5) establishment of a women's and children's bureau in the department of labor with adequate enforcing and investigatory powers. (Raleigh, N. C. News Observer, Dec. 18, 1932.)

NORTH DAKOTA

Plans are being made for ratification of the child labor amendment, and the raising of the school-leaving age. (Voc. Guidance Magazine, Jan. 1933.)

OKLAHOMA

The labor commission has recommended the following, improvements in child labor standards to the legislature: An 8th grade school attendance standard, a minimum wage law and ratification of the child labor amendment. (Bulletin 10a, Oklahoma Department of Labor.)

PENNSYLVANIA

Plans are under way for promoting child labor legislation in the present session of the legislature. Two and possibly three sectional child labor conferences will be held-- one in Philadelphia, one in Pittsburg, and possibly one in Scranton. Bills raising the school-leaving age to 16 and fixing an 8 hour day and 44-hour week for minors under 16 will be introduced.

The Philadelphia Women's Trade League is calling a child-labor conference for February 18 at Bryn Mawr College to consider the emergency program recommended by the national conference.

A resolution to ratify the child labor amendment has been introduced in the legislature. (H. J. Res. 213.)

RHODE ISLAND

The Governor's Conference on Employment and Relief recommended in its report that child labor should be discouraged because it "increases adult unemployment at all times and especially during periods of depression," that supervision of employed children under 18 should be established by extension of the employment certificate requirement, and that provision should be made for educational opportunities for unemployed children under 18. (Report of Conference.)

Governor's Message-- Among the recommendations contained in the message of the Governor of Rhode Island are the following; Reorganization of the State factory inspection department to provide for the employment of qualified inspectors, and for the creation of an industrial-hygiene bureau to study industrial accidents, occupational diseases, and conditions of work surrounding women and children in industry, and to plan and to conduct safety education programs.

TENNESSEE

The congress of Parents and Teachers is leading a movement for a street trades law. (Vocational Guidance Magazine, Jan. 1933.)

UTAH

A child labor bill raising the minimum age for employment and otherwise strengthening the child labor law is being supported by the State League of Women Voters, the Utah Federation of Labor, and other groups.

WASHINGTON

A recommendation to the legislature for ratification of the child labor amendment was included in the Governor's inaugural address. A committee composed of representatives of the American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Legislative Council, the Washington State Grange, and other organizations are planning to press ratification at this session.

WISCONSIN

A bil raising the school-leaving age to 16 will be introduced.

Collected from bulletins and clippings throughout the United States.

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Chart 1., State Compulsory School Attendance Standards Affecting the Employment of Minors, January 1, 1930.
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Records of the Junior Division of The Atlanta Community Employment Bureau, (Branch of U. S. Dept. of Labor) 85 Poplar Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Most of the information for this thesis was gained by

A Personal Survey of Typical Places of Juvenile Employment in North West Atlanta.

APPENDIX

COMPILED REPORT

of

SURVEY

1. Section surveyed -- North West Atlanta
 2. Number of places visited -- 100 typical business places
of Juvenile Employment.
 3. Number of boys and girls now employed (including Western
Union and Postal Telegraph but not street trades)
 - a. Full time--258
 - b. Part time-- 85
 4. Number of boys and girls normally employed (includes
same as above)
 - a. Full time--549
 - b. Part time-- 40
 5. Business Concerns
 - a. Months of greatest employment
 - 1' Steady Year around--49
 - 2' Summer-----29
 - 3' Winter-----12
 - 4' Christmas-----10

 - Total -----100
6. Number of concerns that gave training on the job --90
7. Training offered outside of plant--15
8. Training for advancement
 - a. Practical experience on job --78
 - b. Practical experience on job with more school --22

COMPILED REPORT (continued)

9. Average school attainment--8th grade
 - a. Lowest -- 5th grade -- curb service boy
 - b. Highest -- 2 years in college -- 5 & 10 cent store.
10. Additional Remarks
 - a. Two thirds of them dropped out to earn money for themselves. Large number paid board at home.
 - b. One third to help parents only.
 - c. Five working because of trouble in school.
11. See See "General Trend of Present Juvenile Employment Conditions", p. p. 24 for more detailed report of survey.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/17/31
Date

Firm Beck and Greg Hardware Company

Address Marietta Street

Product or Business Hardware

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 1

2. No. employed in normal times 2 and 3

3. Months of greatest employment The same the year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work on each job Office boy-
Warehouse and retail store

5. Training given in job Actual experience
Individual help

6. Training offered outside of plant Central night school

7. Training needed to become experts Typing- Math. Spell.
Actual experience in store

8. Training to assist for advancement Salesmanship

9. How shall this training be given Night school

10. By whom should the training be given By schools

11. School History--Grade attainment 8th Grade

School attended

Reasons for leaving Help parents

12. Additional remarks The Manager insisted that more Math. be
given students in school. He was thor-
oughly sold on Industrial Arts in schools

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/31

Date

Firm **Frick Company**

Address **238 Nelson Street**

Product or Business **Saw and Farm Machinery**

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 **one part time**

2. No. employed in normal times **Two**

3. Months of greatest employment **Early spring**

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job **General work**
Supply room

5. Training given in job **None**

6. Training offered outside of plant **None**

7. Training needed to become experts **Experience**

8. Training to assist for advancement **Night school**

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given **Manager**

11. School History--Grade attainment **9th Grade**

School attended **O'Keefe**

Reasons for leaving **Earn spending money**

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/27/31

Date

Firm Citizens Southern Bank

Address 10th Street Branch

Product or Business Banking

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

None under 18 years.
2- 19 and over

2. No. employed in normal times

Two

3. Months of greatest employment

Same year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

1- Runner
1- Statement clerk

5. Training given in job

Actual experience

6. Training offered outside of plant

Down town bank has classe
after 5. Am. Inter. Bank

7. Training needed to become experts

Experience and practice
with more schooling

8. Training to assist for advancement

Attend classes in bank-
ing, Economics & Finance

9. How shall this training be given

By Bank and Tech. Nite
School

10. By whom should the training be given

Experienced men in bank-
ing

11. School History--Grade attainment

Boys H. S.
One year in H. S.

School attended

Reasons for leaving

To earn a living

12. Additional remarks At present one boy is attending Tech. nite
school and one at Central Nite. The main down town Bank has
classes after 5 o'clock.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/14/31

Date

Firm **Farmers Market**

Address **Ponce de Leon at Sears**

Product or Business **Farm Products**

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present **14 to 18**

**six part time with
twelve on Saturdays**

2. No. employed in normal times

same

3. Months of greatest employment

same year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

clerks

5. Training given in job

none

6. Training offered outside of plant

none

7. Training needed to become experts

little experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

9th grade and down

School attended

O'Keefe, county schools

Reasons for leaving

**to help parents and
earn spending money**

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/14/31
Date

Firm Tenth Street Theatre

Address 10th & Peachtree Streets

Product or Business Moving Pictures

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

Four

2.No. employed in normal times

same

3.Months of greatest employment

same year around

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

one Ass't. Manager
three ushers and doorman

5.Training given in job

Explains what to do

6.Training offered outside of plant

none

7.Training needed to become experts

experience

8.Training to assist for advancement

experience

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

8 low- 10 low-11 high

School attended

O'Keefe and Boys High

Reasons for leaving

earn spending money

12.Additional remarks The job did not interfere with school hours
therefore all attended school. The Ass't. Manager started as
an usher while attending Junior High.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/6/32

Date

Firm Atlanta Athletic Club Parking Lot

Address 170 Carnegie Way, N.W.

Product or Business Parking cars

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 one part time
works mostly nights

2. No. employed in normal times same

3. Months of greatest employment same

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job park cars

5. Training given in job none

6. Training offered outside of plant none

7. Training needed to become experts must drive all makes
of cars

8. Training to assist for advancement

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 9th grade

School attended O'keefe

Reasons for leaving still in school

12. Additional remarks Father a fireman & Had to earn some money
to help pay for brothers operation.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/2/33

Date

Firm, Kresses 5 & 10 cent Store

Address, Tenth and Peachtree streets

Product or Business, 5 & 10 cent store

	Boys and Girls
1.No. employed at present 14 to 18	20 full time girls 5 half time girls 1 full time boy
2.No. employed in normal times	about same-- more now than in normal times
3.Months of greatest employment	Month of December, better than other 3 months put together--64 girls working
4.Names of jobs and No. at work on each job	clerks & Ass'ts. cashiers, head floor girl, stock taker, store room workers
5.Training given in job	making change-- Personal appearance-- Sales talks. approach
6.Training offered outside of plant	Teacher comes from Opportunity school certain mornings
7.Training needed to become experts	experience & study of goods--Salesmanship
8.Training to assist for advancement	experience-- more school study on outside
9.How shall this training be given	By schools & on the job by head officials.
10.By whom should the training be given	By experienced persons, by individuals dealing with sales experience
11.School History--Grade attainment	At present girls must be 17 & H. S. graduates
School attended	Have 2 or 3 college girls
Reasons for leaving	Make a living
12.Additional remarks	Since the depression a higher type of girl (over)

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/2/38
Date

Firm Marathon Dance

Address Peachtree Street

Product or Business Dancing

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 four in day time
five at night

2. No. employed in normal times

3. Months of greatest employment during dance

4. Names of jobs and No. at work sells candy and drinks
on each job

5. Training given in job none

6. Training offered outside of plant none

7. Training needed to become experts experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 7th grade
8th grade

School attended Tech high, Hoke Smith-
and Maddox Jr. Hi.

Reasons for leaving earn money, some to
help parents, others
spending money.

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/5/32

Date

Firm Shell Gas Company

Address Tenth and Pedimont

Product or Business Gasoline Filling Station

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

one part time

2. No. employed in normal times

one full time

3. Months of greatest employment

summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

puts gas in cars
water, oil and general
work around station.

5. Training given in job

none

6. Training offered outside of plant

none

7. Training needed to become experts

experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

experience and pull

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

9th grade

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

12. Additional remarks Since the job was only part time he went
back to school-- works after school, Saturdays and Sundays.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/15/32

Date

Firm Dash Feed and Grocery Store

Address 905 Marietta Street,

Product or Business Feed & Grocery

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 one full time

2. No. employed in normal times two

3. Months of greatest employment same

4. Names of jobs and No. at work wait on customers,
on each job deliver, and general
handy boy.

5. Training given in job just what he picks up.

6. Training offered outside of plant none

7. Training needed to become experts experience

8. Training to assist for advancement experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 9th grade

School attended O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving This boy expelled from
school.

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/15/32

Date

Firm F. J. Cooleage & Sons.

Address 979 Peachtree Street, (Tenth Street)

Product or Business Paints & Varnish

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

one

2.No. employed in normal times

one

3.Months of greatest employment

spring and summer

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

clerk, handy boy,
delivers short distance
helps on truck also.

5.Training given in job

none

6.Training offered outside of plant

sent to main plant
for experience sometime

7.Training needed to become experts

experience

8.Training to assist for advancement

experience, study
colors, paints, etc.

9.How shall this training be given

By study

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

10th grade

School attended

Tech high

Reasons for leaving

Neede money to help
support himself.

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/15/33

Date

Firm Woolworths 5 & 10 cent Store

Address Tenth Street Section

Product or Business 5 & 10 Merchandise.

	Boys and Girls
1.No. employed at present 14 to 18	three (in all have 12 to 15 girls)
2.No. employed in normal times	none under 16 years of age Five or 6-- The reason for less now is due to Kresses opening up.
3.Months of greatest employment	Month of Dec. Have about 30 girls then
4.Names of jobs and No. at work on each job	clerks cashier Stock taker Stock clerk boy to unpack
5.Training given in job	Making change, sales talks, how to make a sale.
6.Training offered outside of plant	none unless girl goes to night school
7.Training needed to become experts	experience and studying of merchandising
8.Training to assist for advancement	experience and study salesmanship, personality
9.How shall this training be given	By experienced persons
10.By whom should the training be given	Head officials and Opportunity school
11.School History--Grade attainment	different grades, and high schools.
School attended	Maddox, Joe Brown, Hoke Smith, Com. H.S. Girls H
Reasons for leaving	Earn money for a living.

12.Additional remarks Have a higher type girl now than in the past. Girls have chance to work up if they stay with the firm.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/3/31

Date

Firm Brooks Foundry & Machine Company

Address Marietta and Hennicuit Streets,

Product or Business Foundry and Machine shop.

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 one

2. No. employed in normal times two and three

3. Months of greatest employment same year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work apprentice molders and
on each job machinists, helper

5. Training given in job Shown how by experienced
men-- then practices.

6. Training offered outside of plant none

7. Training needed to become experts practice and experience

8. Training to assist for advancement experience and study.

9. How shall this training be given should have trade school

10. By whom should the training be given schools and trade men.

11. School History--Grade attainment 8th grade

School attended Maddox Jr. High

Reasons for leaving To earn money and
help parents.

12. Additional remarks Manager suggested it would be fine if
there was a trade school or nite classes that a young fellow
could attend.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/14/31

Date

Firm Firestone Service Station

Address Spring and Baber Streets,

Product or Business Service station

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 one part time, works full time in summer.

2. No. employed in normal times a new station

3. Months of greatest employment practically same the year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work on each job sells gas, oil, etc. repairs tires. In summer works with battery man, repairing batteries, generators.

5. Training given in job works as apprentice

6. Training offered outside of plant none, unless sent to the Main plant

7. Training needed to become experts experience and study

8. Training to assist for advancement experience, thorough knowledge of service station.

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given School if there was one here, and by older experienced men.

11. School History--Grade attainment 8th grade

School attended O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving still in school Earns spending money.

12. Additional remarks Father is manager around the station.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/31

Date

Firm Rapp and Company

Address 627 Hemphill ave.,

Product or Business Plumbing supplies

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

two part time

2.No. employed in normal times

one full time
one part time

3.Months of greatest employment

Nov. and Dec.
Make stock during summer

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

making plumbing fixtures
and parts
Run lathe and machines
Makes solder

5.Training given in job

young men works as
apprentice.

6.Training offered outside of plant

none

7.Training needed to become experts

practice- experience

8.Training to assist for advancement

experience

9.How shall this training be given

By experienced men

10.By whom should the training be given

Ought to have some form
of Trade School in Atlant

11.School History--Grade attainment

10th and 11 th grades

School attended

Tech high-Commerical
high

Reasons for leaving

Help parents- Earn
spending money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

Date

Firm Keeling Press

Address 153 Spring Street,

Product or Business Job Printing-- Christmas Cards.

Boys and Girls
1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 one part time
six delivery boys-P.T.

2. No. employed in normal times two full time boys
same for P. T. boys

3. Months of greatest employment Nov. and December

4. Names of jobs and No. at work one helper
on each job six delivery boys

5. Training given in job as apprentices

6. Training offered outside of plant none

7. Training needed to become experts all types of Printing

8. Training to assist for advancement practice, experience
with study on printing

9. How shall this training be given Need Printing school or
classes here, on job.

10. By whom should the training be given Experienced printing men

11. School History--Grade attainment 8th grade

School attended O'Keefe Jr. High

Reasons for leaving Buys own clothes, and
to earn spending money.

12. Additional remarks A trade school in Atlanta would help these
apprentice boys, either as a continuation or
Evening school

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

6/7/32

Date

Firm Cleveland Browning Elec. Company

Address Marietta Street,

Product or Business Repairs Elec. Motors and Construction work...

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

two full time

2.No. employed in normal times

three full time

3.Months of greatest employment

summer

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

General Elec. repair
work, Armature winding,
General Elec. con-
struction work.

5.Training given in job

as apprentice boys

6.Training offered outside of plant

At General Elec. Company
& Westinghouse Plants.

7.Training needed to become experts

Experience and schooling

8.Training to assist for advancement

Experience on Armature
winding, motor construct-
ion.

9.How shall this training be given

In plant and need some
type of school here

10.By whom should the training be given

By experienced men in
schools. Get experience
on the job.

11.School History--Grade attainment

Tech High & Boys High

School attended

Reasons for leaving

Make living

12.Additional remarks The Manager said that they needed some type
of a Trade school here in Atlanta, with good experienced under-
standing Instructors.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

6/8/32

Date

Firm **Hendrix Elec. Company.**

Address

Product or Business **Elec. Contracting**

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

Two & three

2. No. employed in normal times

six to eight

3. Months of greatest employment

steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Apprentices

5. Training given in job

practical experience

6. Training offered outside of plant

Elec. Trade Union classes
at Trades Bldg.

7. Training needed to become experts

three years experience
with some study

8. Training to assist for advancement

Elec. classes

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

by the Union & the
schools

11. School History--Grade attainment

10 th grade Tech high

School attended

Tech High

Reasons for leaving

To earn money

12. Additional remarks **These boys attended the Opportunity
School**

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/1/32

Date

Firm **Drennom & Zahn**

Address **Marietta Street**

Product or Business **Spring Making & Welding**

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

one full time

2. No. employed in normal times

same

3. Months of greatest employment

Fairly steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

stock boy

5. Training given in job

Training given in repair
of Autos, springs & welding

6. Training offered outside of plant

Welding Ga. Tech nite
school

7. Training needed to become experts

experience and practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

experience & study

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given n schools should give some

11. School History--Grade attainment

9th grade

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

Trouble in school

12. Additional remarks Boy a problem case in school-- reason he
was over sized, brokeleg and got behind in school.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/1/32

Date

Firm Radio Shop

Address Peachtree Street,

Product or Business Selling & Repairing Radios.

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

one part time

2. No. employed in normal times

same

3. Months of greatest employment

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Repair radios
assemble parts
delivers

5. Training given in job

experience

6. Training offered outside of plant

classes Tech high
nite school

7. Training needed to become experts

experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

experience & study

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

10th

School attended

Boys High

Reasons for leaving

still in school

12. Additional remarks This boy was working for experience and
what little money he could pick up.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

Date

Firm Key Lock Company

Address Palmer Bldg.

Product or Business Type Writer Ribbons & Carbon Paper

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

Two full time

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

about same

3. Months of greatest employment

Fairly steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Make ribbons,

Pack

Deliver

5. Training given in job

Taught how to make
type writer ribbons

6. Training offered outside of plant

none

7. Training needed to become experts

practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

7th Grade

9th "

School attended

O'Keefe & Maddox J. H.

Reasons for leaving

Father & Mother dead had
to go to work

12. Additional remarks

Father dead, brother out
of work

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/1/32

Date

Firm Storage Garage

Address Tenth Street & Peachtree

Product or Business Storage & repair

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present: 14 to 18

One Full Time

2. No. employed in normal times

one

3. Months of greatest employment

winter

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

check cars,
repair tires
general handy man

5. Training given in job

what he picks up

6. Training offered outside of plant

none

7. Training needed to become experts

practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

Schools can give valuable
training

11. School History--Grade attainment

11th grade

School attended

Tech High

Reasons for leaving

Tired of school

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/16/32

Date

Firm Hudgens Garage

Address Harris & Baker

Product or Business General Repair (Hudson)

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

One part time

2.No. employed in normal times

Two full time

3.Months of greatest employment

fall

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Parts boy
Simple motor work
grind valves, repair
tires.

5.Training given in job

Boss showed boy how
to do work

6.Training offered outside of plant

Tech High has course

7.Training needed to become experts

Practice & experience

8.Training to assist for advancement

Sent to main Plant

9.How shall this training be given

By experienced men

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

9th Grade

11 th Grade

School attended

O'Keefe & Tech High

Reasons for leaving

Earn money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

April 1932

Date

Firm American Can Company

Address Marietta Street,

Product or Business Can, etc.

- Boys and Girls
- 1.No. employed at present 14 to 18 Generally employes about 300, one half are boys and girls under 20.
- 2.No. employed in normal times The day of the interview only men were working.
- 3.Months of greatest employment Fall- Spring & during the canning season.
- 4.Names of jobs and No. at work on each job Put jackets on Jack cans (lard cans) Varnish cans Soldiering sides & bottoms Putting sides on. All machine work.
- 5.Training given in job Fore^{man} explains how to do each job.
- 6.Training offered outside of plant A couple years ago the City schools had classes in the plant.
- 7.Training needed to become experts practice
- 8.Training to assist for advancement experience and steady work
- 9.How shall this training be given In plant
- 10.By whom should the training be given By Foreman or experienced man
- 11.School History--Grade attainment

School attended

Reasons for leaving

- 12.Additional remarks No boys under 16 employed. In laying off help the boys were first to go. The older family men kept on as long as possible.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

April 1932

Date

Firm Atlanta Steel Mill

Address _____

Product or Business Steel & Iron Products

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

None

2. No. employed in normal times

About 10 -- None under 18
4 or 5 Co-Ops.

3. Months of greatest employment

Was steady until the
depression.

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

The Co-Ops were shifted
about from one job to
another.

Stock room & light jobs.
Office boy.

5. Training given in job

Experience & watched
others

6. Training offered outside of plant

None -- The Co-Ops went to
Georgia Tech.

7. Training needed to become experts

Experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience & steady
work

9. How shall this training be given

Like the Co-Op system

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History -- Grade attainment

School attended

Reasons for leaving

12. Additional remarks Only a few of the older men working on
cotton bale bands the day I visited.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

Date

Firm Atlanta Lock & Key Company

Address 987 Peachtree Street,

Product or Business Make keys, repair locks, sharpen mowers, etc.

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 one--Full time

2. No. employed in normal times one Full time
one Part time

3. Months of greatest employment same year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job make keys
repair locks
repair & sharpen mowers

5. Training given in job Manager demonstrated.

6. Training offered outside of plant none

7. Training needed to become experts practice

8. Training to assist for advancement experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 8th grade

School attended O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving Tired of school
Had to help parents

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/15/32

Date

Firm J. R. Garage Service

Address 128 Walton Street,

Product or Business Repair Cars & Batteries

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

Two Part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Two

3. Months of greatest employment

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Odd jobs
change tires
help repair batteries
simple repair jobs

5. Training given in job

Manager explains work

6. Training offered outside of plant

none

7. Training needed to become experts

practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

8th grade
10 th grade

School attended

O'Keefe
Tech high

Reasons for leaving

still in school
work to earn spending
money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/14/31

Date

Firm Atlanta Blue Print Company

Address Spring Street

Product or Business Blue prints- Drawing & Engineering supplies
Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 five full time

2. No. employed in normal times five

3. Months of greatest employment same the year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job messengers
help in plant

5. Training given in job Lectures
How to approach people
Simple business methods

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Best boys transferred
to the plant

9. How shall this training be given Lectures and actual
experience

10. By whom should the training be given Manager or owner

11. School History--Grade attainment O'Keefe-- Central Nite
Kirkwood

School attended The above

Reasons for leaving To help parents

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

19/31/32

Date

Firm **Sanitex Cleaners & Shoe Repairs**

Address **528 Tenth Street,**

Product or Business **Dry Cleaning & Shoe repairing**

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18 **One**

2.No. employed in normal times **Two**

3.Months of greatest employment **Steady**

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job **Delivers**
Repairs shoes

5.Training given in job **wathes experienced**
worker

6.Training offered outside of plant **None**

7.Training needed to become experts **Practice**

8.Training to assist for advancement **Experience**

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment **10 th grade**

School attended **Commerical High**

Reasons for leaving **Earn living**

12.Additional remarks **Suggested-- Be fine if schools would**
teach shoe repairing.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

10/31/32

Date

Firm Ansley Park Golf Club

Address Ansley Park

Product or Business

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

same

3. Months of greatest employment

Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Full time boy- repairs
clubs

Part time boy- sells
balls, clubs, drinks
candy & repaints balls.

5. Training given in job

6. Training offered outside of plant

7. Training needed to become experts

Experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

9th grade

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

still in school

12. Additional remarks Boy large for age- problem case- Parents
divorced- Had to earn money to stay in school.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/31

Date

Firm **Hancock Grocery Company**

Address **532 Tenth Street,**

Product or Business **Grocery Store**

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

Three part time

2. No. employed in normal times

same

3. Months of greatest employment

steady year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerks

Delivers

Messenger

5. Training given in job

Actual experience

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

Work steady

Polite & willing to work

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

Fulton High School

O'Keefe & Tech High

School attended

11 th Grade

Reasons for leaving

To earn money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/32
Date

Firm Lane Drug Company

Address 1687 Peachtree Road

Product or Business Drug Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One Part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Two

3. Months of greatest employment

Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Curb Service only

5. Training given in job

none

6. Training offered outside of plant

none

7. Training needed to become experts

Experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

Practice as a Soda
Dispenser

9. How shall this training be given

Practice

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

5th Grade

School attended

County School

Reasons for leaving

E. Rivers

12. Additional remarks Wanted to earn some spending money.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/31

Date

Firm The A. & P. Store

Address 1162 Peachtree Street,

Product or Business Grocery Store & Meat Market

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 Two full time
One part time

2. No. employed in normal times Same

3. Months of greatest employment Same year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Delivery boy
on each job Clerk

5. Training given in job Experience

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice & experience

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience in grocery
business

9. How shall this training be given In the store

10. By whom should the training be given Manager

11. School History--Grade attainment P. T. boy 9th grade
P. T. boys 12 th "

School attended O'Keefe
Tech high

Reasons for leaving To earn money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/31

Date

Firm Amca Market & Grocery Company

Address 783 State Street,

Product or Business Grocery & Meat market

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One P. T.

One F.T.

2. No. employed in normal times

Practically the same

3. Months of greatest employment

Same year around

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Check bills

Stack shelves

Delivery boy

Clerk

5. Training given in job

Boss explains how to
do the work

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience with steady
work

9. How shall this training be given

In the store

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

8th Grade

9th Grade

School attended

Maddox & O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

Earn money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/25/31

Date

Firm Rogers Grocery Company

Address 174 Pine Street,

Product or Business Grocery store

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

One Part time

2.No. employed in normal times

Two

3.Months of greatest employment

Steady

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Delivers

5.Training given in job

None

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

Know streets & numbers

8.Training to assist for advancement

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

8th Grade

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

Earn spending money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/31

Date

Firm Piggly Wiggly

Address 1005 Peachtree Street,

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One Full time

Two part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Same

3. Months of greatest employment

Fairly steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Un packs

stock shelves

Carries packages out

clerks

5. Training given in job

Manager explains and
talks to boys

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience and steady
work

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

8th grade

11th grade

School attended

Fulton High, O'Keefe

Commerical High

Reasons for leaving

Help parents and for
spending money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/24/31

Date

Firm Rogers Grocery Store

Address 1144 Piedmont Ave.,

Product or Business Grocery Store & Market

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Two or three

3. Months of greatest employment

Steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Delivers
Stack goods
Clerks

5. Training given in job

Follow instructions

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience & steady
work

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

8th

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

One half of money earned
goes to parents and the

12. Additional remarks

other for spending money.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/28/31

Date

Firm A. & P. Grocery Store & Market

Address 1146 Piedmont Ave.,

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Same

3. Months of greatest employment

Steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

Delivery boy

5. Training given in job

Manager explains work

6. Training offered outside of plant

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

7th grade P. T.

9th grade F. J.

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

P.T. boys to earn spending money

F. T. had to leave to help parents.

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/28/31

Date

Firm A. & P. Store & Market

Address 2295 Peachtree Rd.

Product or Business Grocery Store & Market

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

None at this time

2. No. employed in normal times

One P. T.

3. Months of greatest employment

Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clean up

Help clerks

5. Training given in job

Follows instructions

6. Training offered outside of plant

none

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

10th Grade

School attended

North Fulton

Reasons for leaving

Still in school

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/28/31

Date

Firm J. S. Broyles & Company

Address 2287 Peachtree Rd.

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One F. T. boy

2. No. employed in normal times

Same

3. Months of greatest employment

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerks

5. Training given in job

Practice

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

9th grade

School attended

Joe Bown JR. High

Reasons for leaving

To help parents &
earn spending money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/28/31

Date

Firm Peachtree Creek Pharmacy

Address 2275 Peachtree Rd.

Product or Business Drug Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One -- Boy full time

Have two drug stores,
the boy is transferred

2. No. employed in normal times

from one store to the
other

3. Months of greatest employment

Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Soda jerker & general
clerk

Delivers & curb service

5. Training given in job

Follows instructions

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience-- Could attend
Pharmacy school &

9. How shall this training be given

become a licenced
Druggist

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

11 th Grade

School attended

Tech High

Reasons for leaving

Had to help parents as
father lost job.

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

10/26/32

Date

Firm A. & P. Grocery Store

Address Corner Ponders Ave. & Mareatta Street.

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

One full time

3. Months of greatest employment

steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerks & delivers

5. Training given in job

None

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

9 th grade

School attended

Maddox Jr. High

Reasons for leaving

Still in school

12. Additional remarks Works before & after school and on Saturdays.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

18/1/32
Date

Firm Rogers Grocery Store

Address Pedimont Ave. at 12 th Street,

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

One part time

2.No. employed in normal times

One full time

3.Months of greatest employment

Fairly steady

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Deliver boy
General handy boy

5.Training given in job

None

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement

Experience with steady
work

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

11 th Grade

School attended

Boys High

Reasons for leaving

Earn spending money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/1/32

Date

Firm Rogers Grocery Store

Address 988 Hemphill Ave.,

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

One part time

Three to four extra on
Saturdays.

2.No. employed in normal times

Two full time

3.Months of greatest employment

Fairly steady

Busy at Christmas time

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

Delivery boy

Handy boy around the
store

5.Training given in job

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

5th grade

School attended

O'Keefe & Maddox Jr.

High School

Reasons for leaving

To help parents

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/1/32

Date

Firm B. & P. Grocery Store

Address 14 th Street at W. Peachtree Street.

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls
1.No. employed at present 14 to 18 One full time
Two part time

2.No. employed in normal times Same

3.Months of greatest employment Steady

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job Clerk
Delivery boy
Unpack & stack goods

5.Training given in job Follow instructions

6.Training offered outside of plant None

7.Training needed to become experts Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement Experience

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment F. T. boy 8th grade
P. T. boys 10th & 11 th
School attended O'Keefe
Boys Hi & Tech High
Reasons for leaving F. T. boy was a problem
case at O'Keefe.

12.Additional remarks This boy was very large for his age.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/1/32
Date

Firm Merlin Grocery Store

Address Venable & Merritts Ave.,

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18 One full time

2.No. employed in normal times

3.Months of greatest employment

During school year

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Delivery boy

Unpacks & stacks

5.Training given in job

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

8th grade

School attended

Maddox Jr. High

Reasons for leaving

To help parents

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/3/32

Date

Firm Morning Side A. & P. Grocery Store

Address Pedimont Ave., Blvd.

Product or Business Grocery Store & Market

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One Full time

2. No. employed in normal times

Same

3. Months of greatest employment

Steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

5. Training given in job

Started as a part
time boy

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

10th grade

School attended

Tech High

Reasons for leaving

To help parents

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/3/32

Date

Firm The A. & P. Grocery Store

Address 14th & Peachtree

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Same

3. Months of greatest employment

Steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

Unpack & stack goods

Wash windows

5. Training given in job

Follow instructions

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

10th grade

School attended

Boys High School

Reasons for leaving

Had to go to work

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/3/32

Date

Firm Rogers Grocery Store

Address 980 Hemphill Ave.,

Product or Business Grocery Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 Two part time

2. No. employed in normal times One F.T.
One P. T.

3. Months of greatest employment Fairly steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job Clerk
Delivery boy
Unpack and stack shelves

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 8th grade
9th grade

School attended O'Keefe & Maddox Jr. Hi.

Reasons for leaving Earn spending money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/3/32

Date

Firm The A. & P. Company

Address 1433 Pedimont & Westminister

Product or Business Grocery store & Market

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

Two part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Two F. T. in summer

3. Months of greatest employment

Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

Handy boy

5. Training given in job

None

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

10th grade

School attended

Tech high

Reasons for leaving

Tired of school

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/6/32

Date

Firm A. & P. Grocery Company

Address 469 Ponce de leon Ave.,

Product or Business Grocery Store & Market

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

Three Part time

2.No. employed in normal times

Same

3.Months of greatest employment

December

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

Delivery boy

5.Training given in job

None

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

6th grade

9th grade

11th grade

School attended

Smilie Grammer school
O'Keefe

Boys High School

Reasons for leaving

Earm money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/6/33

Date

Firm Rogers Store No 3

Address 532 W. Peachtree Street,

Product or Business Grocery store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One four days a week
One one day a week

2. No. employed in normal times Two full time

3. Months of greatest employment December

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Clerk
on each job Delivery boy

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 7th grade
8th grade
School attended O'Keefe
Reasons for leaving Earn money to pay for
clothes & spending
money

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/6/33

Date

Firm A. & P. Grocery Store

Address 427 Blvd. Ave.

Product or Business Grocery Store & Market

Boys and Girls
1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One full time Ass't Mgr.
Two part time

2. No. employed in normal times One or two part time
extras at busy times.

3. Months of greatest employment Christmas

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Clerk
on each job Delivery boy
Take care of stock

5. Training given in job Practice

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience with steady
work

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment Tech high
Boys high

School attended

Reasons for leaving To earn money

12. Additional remarks The full time boy goes to Central Nite School

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/6/32

Date

Firm Rogers Grocery Store

Address North Ave.,

Product or Business Groceries & Meat Market

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

One part time

2.No. employed in normal times

One full time

3.Months of greatest employment

Saturdays & Christmas

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

Deliver

Unpack & stack

5.Training given in job

None

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

9th grade

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

Earn spending money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/25/31

Date

Firm Brown Drug Company

Address 913 Marietta Street,

Product or Business Drug Store

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

Two part time

2.No. employed in normal times

Two full time

3.Months of greatest employment

Summer

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Del. boys
gurb service

5.Training given in job

None

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

Practice behind counter

8.Training to assist for advancement

Practice & experience
as soda jerker

9.How shall this training be given

In the store

10.By whom should the training be given

Manager

11.School History--Grade attainment

11th grade

9th grade

School attended

Boys high

O'Keefe Jr. High

Reasons for leaving

Earn spending money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/14/33

Date

Firm Lyons Drug Company

Address 713 Marietta Street,

Product or Business Drug Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

Two full time

2. No. employed in normal times

Same

3. Months of greatest employment

Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Delivery boy
Curb service

5. Training given in job

None

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

6th grade

School attended

State Street grammar scho

Reasons for leaving

To help parents

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/14/33

Date

Firm Davis Pharmacy

Address 907 Marietta Street,

Product or Business Drug Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One full time

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

Two full time

3. Months of greatest employment

Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Delivery boy

Curb service

Soda jerker

5. Training given in job

Practice behind soda
fountain

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

In store

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

8th grade

6th grade

School attended

O'keefe Jr. high

English Ave. Grammar School

Reasons for leaving

Parents dead-- earn money
for support.

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

3/14/32

Date

Firm Georgia Soda Company

Address Corner Harris & Spring

Product or Business Drug Store & Soda Fountain

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One part time

2. No. employed in normal times One full time
One part time

3. Months of greatest employment Day time & summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work on each job Del. boy
Soda jerker

5. Training given in job Practice behind fountain

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience

9. How shall this training be given In the store

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 9th grade

School attended O'Keefe Jr. High

Reasons for leaving Had to earn money for support.

12. Additional remarks Started as del. boy, now soda jerker-
Goes to nite school.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/3/32

Date

Firm Lane Drug Company

Address 17th Street & Peachtree

Product or Business Drug Store

Boys and Girls
1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One full time
One part time

2. No. employed in normal times Same

3. Months of greatest employment Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job Soda jerker.
Del. boy
Curb service

5. Training given in job None outside of what
the manager gave

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 7th grade
11th grade

School attended O'Keefe
Tech high

Reasons for leaving Did not like school
Earn living

12. Additional remarks Part time boy large for age and slow in
school - withdrew after 2 or 3 weeks in O'Keefe.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

1/3/32

Date

Firm Lane Drug Company

Address 10th & Peachtree

Product or Business Drug Store & Soda Fountain

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One full time
Four Part time

2. No. employed in normal times Same

3. Months of greatest employment Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work One soda jerker
on each job Four were Del. boys
& curb service boys.

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Soda jerker received
his experience behind
the fountain

8. Training to assist for advancement Study Pharmacy only way

9. How shall this training be given Pharmacy school

10. By whom should the training be given Experienced men

11. School History--Grade attainment 11th grade
Part time boys in O'Keefe
& Grammar schools.
School attended Help parents and earn
spending money.
Reasons for leaving Part time boys still in
school.

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/1/32

Date

Firm Willis Drug Store

Address Corner Forest Ave., & Courtenay

Product or Business Drug store & Soda Fountain

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One full time

2. No. employed in normal times Two

3. Months of greatest employment Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Curb service
on each job Del. boy

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement as
Experience & soda jerker

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 9th grade

School attended O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving Still in school-- works
after school & nites

12. Additional remarks Had to help parents-- Father out of work.

DATA SHEET
ON
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

10/26/32

Date

Firm Blvd. Park Pharmacy

Address 10th Street & Blvd. Ave.,

Product or Business Drug Store & Soda Fountain

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 Three part time

2. No. employed in normal times Same

3. Months of greatest employment Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work on each job Del. boys & Curb service

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 8th grade & 9th grade

School attended O'Keefe Jr. High

Reasons for leaving Still in school
Earn spending money

12. Additional remarks Boys worked after school & evenings.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

10/26/32

Date

Firm Mary Ann Del. & Resturant

Address 1142 Pedimont Ave.,

Product or Business Resturant & Bakery

Boys and Girls
1. No. employed at present 14 to 18
One full time
One part time

2. No. employed in normal times
Four

3. Months of greatest employment
Summer

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job
Curb service
Clerk
Deliver packages

5. Training given in job
None

6. Training offered outside of plant
None

7. Training needed to become experts
Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement
Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment
10th grade
11th grade

School attended
Tech high
Boys high

Reasons for leaving
To support self.
To help parents

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

10/26/32

Date

Firm Hallman's Cafe

Address Near Steel Plant

Product or Business Cafe

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18

One part time

2.No. employed in normal times

One

3.Months of greatest employment

Best when Steel Plant
is working

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Clerk

Goes thru Steel plant
selling to work men.

5.Training given in job

None

6.Training offered outside of plant

None

7.Training needed to become experts

8.Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment

7th grade

School attended

Maddox Jr. High

Reasons for leaving

To help parents.

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

10/26/32
Date

Firm Lunch Room

Address 10th Street at Hemphill

Product or Business Resturant

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18 One part time
(Sat. & Sun.)

2.No. employed in normal times One full time

3.Months of greatest employment Summer

4.Names of jobs and No. at work Wait on table
on each job Wash dishes

5.Training given in job None

6.Training offered outside of plant None

7.Training needed to become experts Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given

11.School History--Grade attainment 8th grade

School attended O'Keefe Jr. High

Reasons for leaving Still in school
To earn spending money

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

19/26/32

Date

Firm Owen Drug Co.

Address 231 Marietta Street.

Product or Business Drug Store

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One part time

2. No. employed in normal times Two

3. Months of greatest employment Spring & Fall

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Soda Jerker
on each job

5. Training given in job Picked up experience
behind the counter

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 9th grade

School attended O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving Still in school

12. Additional remarks In summer worked half a day. During school
worked three nites aweek.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/4/32

Date

Firm Pan-An Filling Station

Address Spring Street at 14th

Product or Business Gas & Oil

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

One part time

2. No. employed in normal times

One full time

3. Months of greatest employment

Same

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Fill cars,

Change oil, tires, etc.

5. Training given in job

None

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Practice

8. Training to assist for advancement

Experience

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

5th grade

School attended

O'Keefe

Reasons for leaving

Still in school

12. Additional remarks Boys father dead- worked to help parents-
Large for his age.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/14/32
Date

Firm Western Union Telegraph Company

Address Western Union Bldg.

Product or Business Telegraphs & Messenger service
Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present. ~~44~~ to ~~44~~
16 to 21 85 full time

2. No. employed in normal times 105 to 110

3. Months of greatest employment Christmas time

4. Names of jobs and No. at work on each job
Del. Telegrams
Messenger boys
Del. advertising material.

5. Training given in job
Instructor- Graduate of Ga. Tech Eve. School & an employee. Classes once a week on general routine. Salesman ship. Courtesy, etc.

6. Training offered outside of plant Atlanta Opportunity School

7. Training needed to become experts Experience with more schooling

8. Training to assist for advancement
Courtesy & politeness stressed. More schooling

9. How shall this training be given Both school and concern

10. By whom should the training be given By capable understanding instructors.

11. School History--Grade attainment
School attended Prefer those with at least Jr. high school Ed.
Reasons for leaving Schools all over city.
To earn money for living.

12. Additional remarks May 1, 1932 all colored boys dismissed.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/14/32
Date

Firm Postal Telegraph Company

Address 40 Broad Street, N.W.

Product or Business Telegrams, Messenger Service.

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present ~~16~~ to ~~16~~ About 50 in all
16 and up (Boys, older boys & colored boys)

2. No. employed in normal times About 75

3. Months of greatest employment December

4. Names of jobs and No. at work on each job

Del. Telegrams
Del. Messages.
Del. advertising material
Run errands, etc.

5. Training given in job

Talks & lectures on general routine, courtesy and approach of customers.

6. Training offered outside of plant

Nite school and Atlanta Opportunity School

7. Training needed to become experts

experience

8. Training to assist for advancement

More schooling - secure a good job thru contacts.

9. How shall this training be given

Schools and Business Officials.

10. By whom should the training be given

Classes

11. School History--Grade attainment

All grades

School attended

Reasons for leaving

To earn money.

12. Additional remarks Classes were held at the Opportunity school for those boys who wished to attend.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/14/32

Date

Firm The Constitution

Address Ala. Street,

Product or Business Newspaper (Mailing Room)

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 One F. T.
Six P. T.

2. No. employed in normal times Same

3. Months of greatest employment Same

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Mailing room
on each job Insert papers
Catch papers as they
come from the presses.

5. Training given in job Show'n how its done.
Watching others.

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Experience

8. Training to assist for advancement Print shop experience

9. How shall this training be given In school

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment 9th Grade
10 th Grade
School attended One O'Keefe
Two Boys High
Reasons for leaving Spending money and
help parents.

12. Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/4/32

Date

Firm Georgia Newspaper

Address Marietta Street,

Product or Business Only- Insurance Dep't.

Boys and Girls

1.No. employed at present 14 to 18 Three full time

2.No. employed in normal times Same

3.Months of greatest employment Same

4.Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job Type insurance leafs
Send out notices
General typing

5.Training given in job

6.Training offered outside of plant Typing at Nite school
and Opportunity School.

7.Training needed to become experts Practice

8.Training to assist for advancement Experience & more school

9.How shall this training be given

10.By whom should the training be given School

11.School History--Grade attainment 12th grade

School attended Commerical High School

Reasons for leaving Had chance to get this
job so quit school

12.Additional remarks

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/4/32

Date

Firm Atlanta Georgian & Sunday American

Address Marietta Street,

Product or Business Newspapers

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18

350 del. afternoon editions
200 sell " "

2. No. employed in normal times

same -- though now
there are more adults.

3. Months of greatest employment

Fairly steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work
on each job

Delivers -- sells
work on delivery trucks

5. Training given in job

None

6. Training offered outside of plant

None

7. Training needed to become experts

Expeience

8. Training to assist for advancement

Results count

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

School attended

Reasons for leaving

12. Additional remarks

See next page for more details.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/4/32

Date

Firm The Atlanta Journal

Address The Journal Bldg.

Product or Business Newspaper

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 350 deliver afternoons.
150 sell "

2. No. employed in normal times About same

3. Months of greatest employment Same

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Deliver on routes
on each job Sell on streets
Work on trucks & cir-
ulation

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Experience

8. Training to assist for advancement Results- Customers

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment All grades & High school

School attended

Reasons for leaving Most still in school

12. Additional remarks

See next page for details.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

11/4/32

Date

Firm The Constitution

Address Constitution Bldg.

Product or Business Newspapers

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 300 del. morning Papers
100 sell

2. No. employed in normal times Same

3. Months of greatest employment Same

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Del. morning papers
on each job Sell

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Experience

8. Training to assist for advancement Results- Customers

9. How shall this training be given

10. By whom should the training be given

11. School History--Grade attainment

School attended

Reasons for leaving

12. Additional remarks The constitution employe's mostly older
boys & young men due to the time the paper
comes out. See next page for details.

Additional Information
of
Atlanta Newspapers

General Policies:

- A. Standard hours for street sales
 - 1. Georgian & Journal no street sales before 11:30.
 - 2. Constitution no street sales before 9:00 in the evening.
- B. Main offices to control corners, streets, Hotel, etc stations.
- C. Street Sellers
 - 1. Those boys who buy their papers outright.
 - 2. Then the older more reliable boys who settle up at the close of each day.
 - 3. All unsold papers may be returned.
- D. Boys with routes
 - 1. Independent Group. (Where boys buy papers at a certain rate make all collections themselves)
 - 2. Office Collection Group. (Where boys work on a commission or percentage basis and office helps make collections)
- E. Promotion or Advancement
 - 1. New boy given smaller route first.
(These routes have fewer customers and are far apart)
 - 2. For promotion they are given larger or routes with more customers.
- F. Awards for good service and new customers secured.
 - 1. Georgian trips as to Florida, Washington, D. C., Chicago, South America, and different places in the country. The latest is for scholarships for a College Education.
 - 2. The Atlanta Journal General give rewards in cash as \$3000.00 or \$200.00 for first and then proportional down.
 - 3 The Constitution Cash rewards.
- G. General Information
 - 1. The Constitution hires mostly adults and older boys on account of the hours in which the papers come out.
 - 2. Practically same number now selling and delivering papers as before the depression.
 - 3. Less objection from parents of boys selling and delivering papers now than a few years ago due to the fact that the money is needed in the home for maintenance.
 - 4. No one under 12 supposed to sell papers on the street, though some do with the consent of parents.
 - 5. No children supposed to sell papers on the streets during school hours.
 - 6. Some parents take children with them when selling on the streets.

DATA SHEET
on
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT

12/14/31
Date

Firm Liberty Magazine

Address _____

Product or Business Liberty Magazine

Boys and Girls

1. No. employed at present 14 to 18 300 to 400 Small boys
from 10 years and up.

2. No. employed in normal times Same

3. Months of greatest employment Winter months - though
fairly steady

4. Names of jobs and No. at work Sell on streets
Some boys have routes
and del. each week to
regular customers.

5. Training given in job None

6. Training offered outside of plant None

7. Training needed to become experts Experience

8. Training to assist for advancement None

9. How shall this training be given Not Details
Boys receive .01 1/2 cent
per copy sold.

10. By whom should the training be given Prizes awarded for so
copies sold

11. School History--Grade attainment Third grade and up.

School attended All kinds

Reasons for leaving Still in school

12. Additional remarks Have noticed at different times at night
a man in cars with 4 or 5 boys going from house to house
selling magazines.