

## Inside the Monthly Labor Review: 107 Years of Historical Data – Transcript of audio

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Good afternoon. Welcome. We will be getting started in about 10 minutes.

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Good afternoon, welcome to today's webinar inside the monthly labor review. 107 years of historical data. We will be getting started in about five minutes.

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A good afternoon and welcome to inside the monthly labor review, 107 years of historical data. Today with us that we have Marie Concannon, head of the that archives at the -- Columbia. Memory created the website. We have two words from --. The pricing wages website provides government documents in the digital trust libraries. Also, Jona Whipple. Senior librarian for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. She specializes in special developments and outreach for Fraser. The federal research digital library of U.S. economic financial and banking history. Particularly the history of Federal Reserve. Ladies, take it away.

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Thank you so much. Welcome, everyone. Thank you for being here. And thank you for hosting this presentation today. It is much appreciated. I will go ahead and get started. Here is a quick overview of what we will be looking at today. We will discuss the the beginning of BLS and the start of the monthly labor review itself. Then we will take a look at the publication broken up into spans of decades and discuss the major themes and developments of those time periods. We will also look at some of those things and how they may have changed, or not, through the decades. We will also take a quick look at some of the impressive people who have contributed to the collection. Finally a walk-through through the facial website. First to understand the need of the monthly labor review we need to get an overview of what the landscape is like for labor and the study of labor in the late 1800s. Following the Civil War there weren't many campaigns by reformers and labor organizations for a Central Bureau of labor. Groups such as the Knights of table and the American Federation of labor or the Federation of organized trades and labor union which we now know as -- founded in 1886 and actually broke away. These groups advocated for things like shorter work day, abolition of child and convict labor, and a wages for women. These groups would carry support for national Borough of labor to the Senate. Unfortunately those early attempts failed and responsibility of collecting and managing labor statistics multistate on the first to establish a state Borough of statistics was Massachusetts. They did so in 1869. This agency had a rough beginning. A lot of controversy surrounding its leadership which was almost entirely made up of labor reformers. As you can see in the first annual report which was released in 1870 they were looking at the wages and hours and consistence under which people in the state were working. Labor unions during the late 18 you hundreds suffered close to their image. There were several strokes to the image. Cause labor laws and what you see him up there. On the right you see the Haymarket riots and the strike of 1886. While the labor unions were instrumental in the call for national Bureau of labor, image at the time somewhat tarnished the idea what that would be like. In its early years the Massachusetts borough was somehow held back by that perception of mismanagement. Due to this and changing idea of labor reform general right to use the right here he was a senator and installed as chief of the Bureau . Within 10 years of his leadership other states established Bureau and he would remain in this post for five years. In 1883 the Senate finally had the beginning of a relationship between labor and capital and labor unions were invited to testify. It really helped that he appeared as an expert witness and show the success of the Massachusetts Bureau and described as a scientific office, not as a Bureau of agitation or propaganda. The establishment of a Bureau of labor was approved and signed into law on June 27th,

1884 with a clearly defined mission you see here. Collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. Wright was actually named the Commissioner of the bill and he served concurrently as Commissioner for the national Bureau and is chief of the Massachusetts Bureau for a few years. In 1886 the Bureau released its first annual report of the Commissioner. The first three reports cover the topics of convict labor, industrial, strikes and walkout. This report was the first of its kind. This feature data collected by women who are paid the same wages as female agents at the Bureau and the report itself is full of concerns for the plight of women workers who generally at the time were earning no more than about \$33 per week. This report presented their wages, working conditions, and even their home surroundings. All of this data was collected by keeping it confidential. So that employers who pay lower wages and poor conditions didn't expose those positions. These studies presented data and in addition saw the background of industrial unrest and proposed remedies to the situations. This was something new. These were not just statistical publications. In 1895 the bureau began to issue a series of bulletins and these range from reports of safety, labor statistics, to reports on employment, to people in a variety of industries. And all of this work was the leadoff to a monthly journal the first issue of which what debuted in the general July of. This is bee. He was the third Commissioner and under his direction the Bureau of Labor Statistics again the publisher journal with the focus stated in the first issue to publish the results of original investigations to be for bulletin purposes, notices of labor legislation by the states or by Congress, and federal court decisions affecting labor, which from their importance should be given attention before they could ordinarily appear in the bulletins devoted to the subject. The review had a specific audience right from the beginning. Members of Congress, official trade unions, employers, teachers. It was used heavily by those involved with economic policy, statistical measures, and business decisions of's all sorts. Sometimes even individual actions depended on the dissemination of information about the state of labor in the United States. Was unfortunately suspended in 1912 so this bridge the gap to by providing the information. Through the beginning but Internet allow their own budget for printing. They had to compete with that women's bureau and the children's bureau as well as all publications. The women's bureau and children's bureau published templates. Titles like F and carrot like you see here, they were exceedingly popular. This was first published in 1914. Very short, easy to reprint, and highly requested by many organizations to disseminate them. It was difficult to compete with shorter cost effective material, especially when that material was about babies. The already had a regular publication of its own which were those bulletins. From 1915 to 1920 a cost about \$4500 a month to produce the review. That made it the greatest single item of printing expense. For this reason a lot of BLS data went on published or was published in a more abbreviated form. Congressional committees relied on this data. [ Indiscernible ] Federal Trade Commission and the joint committee on article children name a few. The BLS quickly became inundated with the cost for the data. They often spent more on the clerical work that these requests spotted and then it would be to print and disseminate them. During the World War I years of 1917 to 1919 the U.S. needed to conserve materials, that included paper. Those were undergoing a shortage of the time. This is an image of a Red Cross nurse during World War I. She is actually repurpose an old newspaper to be used as surgical dressings. The GPO prioritized printing to just say record and what they would print and a federal review. Normally the review was one of those publications. Because it didn't have the funds to publish everything the BLS began to use the review as a median to disseminate information it wanted to get out quickly such as summaries of upcoming studies and major studies they would publish incrementally. There were more challenges and not just in the economy. Anti-labor historians swept the nation. It was fueled by unpopular request. It was flamed by a large amount of strikes of the time. [ Indiscernible ] but the monthly labor review included commentary and articles that explained and provided analysis for those statistics as long as reviews of books on national and foreign labor that didn't discriminate as far as topics or subject matter. That was a

particular problem with the printing. The VCU overview you see here led to a series of [ Indiscernible ]. Between 1918 and 1920 the joint committee on planning eliminated 111 pub federal publications and were looking for additional candidates. The monthly labor review was high on their rest and a 1921 appropriations bill restricted the size to 40 pages. That would have hindered it from reporting on any program that could be political. Luckily the bill was vetoed and extended. The review is surprised. You can see from the table below us started to go after 1924. Now we move into the first era of the review. 1915 to 1950. I mentioned previously the printing budget for the bureau of labor statistics, but there is a bit more to it. You can see this chart from 1934 that the Immigration and Naturalization Service was also under the Department of Labor. The bureau of integration was transferred to the Department of Labor along with the BLS in 1913. For this reason and a few others one of the major focuses of the early review with immigration. This images shows a naturalization class being held in public school. This was a program created by the bureau of labor. The implications the department translated information about what was being done to secure jobs for immigrants, federal employment work of the Department of Labor was born. The bureau thought it was important for Americans to know that immigrants were coming to the United States and that the government was keeping track of how many had come and how they were employed. Another important topic during this time period was that of conciliation. This is a picture that began to appear monthly in 1915 and included the listing listing by the Department of Labor. It also described the situation of strikeouts and walkouts occurring. Including the number of [ Indiscernible ] affected. Whether remediation was expected and what the final results were. The earliest issues of the magazine includes a series of articles of types of diseases encountered by workers in particular industry. Diseases such as tuberculosis, anthrax, and industries, everything from printing to the manufacture of for and faux hats. They were also many featured pieces with instructions on how to prevent industrial accidents, but get better compensation rates for workers, and focus on the problems with factory infection at the time. Starting on an industrial scale on the sheer range of weapons that were used during the first world war led to unprecedented numbers of wounded and a number of ways in which soldiers were affected. A lot of images are ghastly so we will look at the. We have images of the Red Cross dogs who search for wounded men on the battlefield. America entered World War I in April of 1917. Six months later in a. Provision for disabled soldiers. This was a series published at the time to focus on rehabilitation and vocational education for many American men who were returning to the country with these various injuries and issues. Those who would need assistance in returning. Other topics included food, clothes, changes to family budgets during the war. The effect of the war on certain histories and the impact on women and children. Another topic of concern during the early issue of the publication was child labor. We see discussions of child labor at the state level and how it was being dealt with legislatively. Things like deep dive reports on the labor commission of children in major cities, these articles include descriptions of the kind of work children were doing. Everything from factories to farms. They detail the injuries and handicaps they received from their work. Another focus on child labor was why children were leaving school to join the labor force. One major impetus was World War I which drove many children to contribute to their families cost of living and respond to the wartime needs of the country. It is something that also drove women into the labor force. As one of its early issues the review featured a regular section called women in the industry. This brought together the problems and concerns of women's workplaces, wages, and living conditions. It it also documented the shift in women's work that took place during World War I. Specifically there were more opportunities for them to work. This is when we start seeing articles [ Indiscernible ] and wartime employment of women. Employment of women [ Indiscernible ]. First we know that the 1930s on really bleak times. During the depression the United States saw suffering upscale is the time of the Civil War. The difference was that local labral labor Bureau . Displacement, industry changes. Other articles focused on the new deal and how federal funds are being used to help and whether they were added to it. Particularly the passage of the Social Security act of 1935 set off a flurry of articles analyzing cost-of-living, expenditures, cost of

goods, and comparisons of the cost of living and earnings between black families and white families. Finally, many articles on [ Indiscernible ] appeared. Drought refugee and labor migration to California, June to December 1935. World War II brought about many new issues of discussion. At first the war was confined to Europe so most of the discussions focused on how labor less effective. After after Pearl Harbor focus shifted to the U.S. and the labor supply demand and the productivity required to meet wartime needs. Focuses of articles featured pieces that analyzed what the economy would look like in the postwar period. During that. I want to the 1950s unemployment in the nation was really low and incidence of collective bargaining during those years. Union membership was the highest then. The review added a section entitled developments in industrial relations to categorize many topics during those years. The 1960s began to see many historic changes, not least of all was the situation of black people in the American economy you in 1964 the review published property in America which looked at the systemic issues causing poverty and a 12 point strategy against us. In 1967 the review published four articles on race and discrimination which included employment dissemination, racial policies and industries, poverty and living conditions in Los Angeles community. Even discriminatory commercial systems in workplaces. In 1968 the review released a special issue, labor in the South. This included a variety of articles looking income, levels of living, discrimination, integration, and many differentials. There were other major changes to the publication during this decade. The labor Bureaus develop a table of statistic for all statistics reported could be found in one spot. This feature was included from --. It wasn't until 1940 that the reporting of unemployment with active job search emerged. So the first results on the national voluntary survey of the unemployed, it was first published in the labor review of 1941. This on the left, this is the first unemployment estimate that was published that uses the measurement we use today. The 1970s ended on an economically sound no. It's upward what had been tracked by labor statistics out the decking. Price changes were the focus as inflation. Prices on food and energy began to increase. Labor review attracted not only prices, but wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, and the purchasing power of the average worker. The anatomy of price change feature was an important addition in the 1970s. The articles were presenting the inflation experienced at the 1979. The nation continue to struggle with inflation and recession into the early 1980s so it should be no surprise that coverage of these topics continued into the 80s. However, the 1980s also saw an increase in articles focusing on --. Documented changes in the labor source. Some investigations look that patterns of inflation and smaller family sizes is a reason more women were joining the labor spores at the time. Articles job growth in the 1990s found the long economic expansion and how employment was affected by major events including a major recession. [ Indiscernible ]. In 1979 the BLS began the annual employment benefits survey. Throughout the 80s they use that data to report on topics such as income protection against short-term disabilities, sickly benefits, accident insurance, and long-term disability insurance. Data on flexible work arrangements begin to be included as did articles related to the [ Indiscernible ] in 1993. In 2000 BLS introduce the national compensation survey. In this survey it can't find the performance cost index and occupational compensation survey and provided data regarding retirement benefits and everything from orthodontic plans to the cost of prescription drug coverage at the time. On talk a little bit more about how employment benefits ramped up in terms of research published in the Journal from 1980 to now. Workplace insurance was a topic not really covered by the review earlier. In fact, taking a look at this publication will show you that the evolution of health insurance as an employer-provided benefit grew over the century. Article 1994 tracks the development and growth of employer-provided health insurance. The article wrote that health insurance developed in the early 20th century as a response to growing industrialization. At some point it just me the best sense in terms of cost because the employer could build an economic protection against unforeseeable loss, and this can be tracked through a century of this publication. Tangential to the topic of health insurance is that of the cost of healthcare over time. This is another interesting topic that can be reviewed across the century. What consumers are spending on items relating to health and personal care and what was

driving changes to these costs over time. Other things that changed over the decade it may be change for the better include issues covered in earlier interviews that would be shocking to us today. They issued a number of articles regarding the case of the women who were poisoned by radium while employed in painting watch styles with luminous paint. The women testified for years that they've been told to put the paintbrushes in their mouth to get a better tip on the brush and paint those numbers more actively. Five of the women in New Jersey challenge their employer in the case of workers who -- this was a landmark case because I was at the time a two-year statute of limitations. But industrial diseases such as this would remain latent and undetectable for years and the bodies of those affected. It took these women nearly 20 years to when damages and many of them did not live long enough to see the case and. But the story of the case is told Foley in the book "the radium girls" which cite some of the work in the review. This is one example of this kind of work of employees and employers working with harmful chemicals. Another common part of experience lasted control during wartime. The review provided articles on this topic to both world wars. Here's an example for the World Wide Web. The name of the war as you can see it focus on how other nations where controlling food supply. And then you start to see a regular article guarding control in the U.S. Another law that restricted child labor was the fair labor standard act. Early issues can be shocking to us because you see articles about child labor. Not articles necessarily talking about putting a stop to child labor, but about doing what could be done to regulate it. There are 200 articles in the review with the subject child labor between the years 1915 and 1950. On the right here, this February 1924 article is titled eugenics as viewed by a socialist sociologist, it remarks the lowly interest in [ Indiscernible ]. He went on to write several studies as a component of the theory and practice of eugenics. Switching gears I would like to talk about some of the interesting people who've worked on the review. Most of the writers were a communist and researchers. However there were many contributors to the review who contributed in other ways. First we have Alice Hamilton. She was the first women on the faculty hired in 1919. She was a public health pioneer. She laid the foundation for health and safety protection. She had a drive to protect vulnerable people. Her early review articles are about safety measures for workers. They may have faith warns Williams a PhD in economics and one of the primary people in charge of the cost-of-living index which would later become the United States price index. On the right we have Dr. and Donna, a China sociologist and a pioneer of China's modern [ Indiscernible ]. Bottom left we have Annie Hughes an American a communist. She worked on national and international committees concerning minimum wage. She was considered a pioneer in introducing minimum wage. We have Dr. Clark, an American psychologist active in the civil rights movement. In the first black president of the American psychological Association. And then we have church, a minority groups consultant from 1953. Was mostly interested in older handicapped person in the office of occasionally validation and she was the first woman elected to the Republican state executive committee. Then we have this gentleman. In 1947 the review underwent a redesign that's what its first change in format in 32 years. Change motivated by a desire for greater clarity and readability and to facilitate a presentation of graphic materials. The man for the jobs was Charles. He was an American abstract freshness painter. No I will toss it to Marie.

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Okay, hello, everybody. Can you hear me all right? Somebody type yes in the chair if you can hear me. Great. Now that Jonah showed us about the historical context of the monthly labor review I want to talk a bit about the source from my perspective as a librarian and as a researcher who uses it a lot. The reason why I use it so much as a here at the University of Missouri I have a website called prices and wages by decade. Because of that project I have been on a quest to find sources that show what people earned and what their money could buy from the 1700s all the way up to the present day. Not just the U.S., but worldwide. As you can imagine, that is a lot of searching. How I first discovered the monthly labor review, I really like to tell the story, once I have in this reference question and it was something to do with the 1910s or 20th. I remember it was basically a basic question that the answer should be

available. But I had tried everything I could think of to look at it. I looked at the statistical abstract. I tried some searches in fulltext digital libraries but still came up empty-handed. After I had gone to the list of things in my mind like, what could I check. I thought, you know, I wish I could just time travel back in my own library 100 years and see what they had on the reference shelf because I thought, certainly the librarians back then when they got this question had to have a way to get to it. If I could just see the reference shelf. That made me think about the reader's guide to periodical literature. On the fluke I decided to try it just in case. Sure enough it gave me the lead, the big picture I needed to discover the monthly labor review. It was like striking gold. Up until this point I had been struggling to find prices and wages and when I found the monthly labor review I was like, oh my God, this is amazing. This will keep me busy for years. So I really was an important title in libraries. This is a very partial list of what was included in the monthly labor review. Excuse me, in the reader's guide. The only had about 100 titles. It would be popular magazines and journals that they chose to index for the reader's guide. The monthly labor review was one. One of only about five government titles that were even in there. The others were farmers bulletins. They also index the bulletins of the BLS and the Department of Agriculture, education, and since pony and reports. That was it. They considered it important. It wasn't just the readers guide editors that thought it was important. The review was also index them a lot of periodical indexes from the early 1900s and learning industrial arts index, agricultural index, engineering index, that would be something not quite expected. Accountants index, PAIS indexes. Indexed magazines. Those would be more inspected. But even the index to current medical literature which you what it necessarily think about the monthly labor review being a source for a medical literature. Think about it, they really did have a lot of health insurance topics in there. And this was just a handful I found. When Jonah talked earlier in this presentation about how Congress was considering canceling the monthly labor review right around this time I just thought to myself, that had to have caused shockwave inns in the library community because they already recognized as this being truly helpful. Why was it so help full? Why did they all want to index this. I believe it is because this was such a quality source. Not only was the topic important. Important to anybody who is a laborer. Important to leaders of business, for sure. It would be important to students who are studying. It is a topic of wide interest. But it is something beyond that. They also did a really good job of presenting the information. When you look at the review what you feel like you can understand it. I feel like I can understand it. I never had a class in economics, but I feel like I can understand and I like the tables and that the articles are good-sized, not too long, they are short, they give the most important information. I am really sold on it. Let me show you an example of a table. Here is just a random sample table in the monthly labor review. The shows why elective source so much. The title of the table is clear and descriptive. Average retail prices of the principal article for food and 51 cities in three particular days. That is really specific. And the rows and the columns are very clearly labeled. And the numeric constant themselves, they remind you at the beginning of each column that this is in sense. Let me get my point trap. You see that going all the way across. It is really clear, you don't have to study this table for very long before you understand. This average retail price in June of 1927. It's great. Another example of a table that helped make the monthly labor review a quality source. They have a lot of data on foreign countries. How much people earned in foreign countries and how much things cost. Those are things I was looking at so that is the example I will show you. But whenever they have one of these tables they always give you the rate of exchange right at the table so you don't have to come looking at some other source to translate those numbers. Although this table is giving me rupees thesis how much they paid in Bombay. Can also translate into science if you want. That is pretty neat. I found that they are really consistent about doing that. You might think to yourself, these things that Marie is talking about seems like basic things anyone would want in a table. Clear rows, columns, good labels, good title. Don't they all have that. Let me tell you, I really do see a lot of variation in quality over the years. I look at data from throughout the 1800s and 1900s and if you go back to the 1800s you can see that this was an art that was not yet completely perfected. The slide I am showing you now has

an table from the finance committee in 1893. They put a wonderful four following report on wholesale prices, retail prices, and wages. They tried to do a very detailed survey of this thing. Here is one table I found on the first I thought, this is amazing. This is supposed to be a table showing expenditures for families for different categories of things. I thought, well, for 1893 showing how much families spend on intoxicating liquors is a topic that could be of interest other kinds of researchers nowadays. To say how much should people spend on their income of liquor or how much of the spend on taxes. That is another great interest, as well. At first I was very excited. And then I started looking a little further and I thought, wait a second, there is no day on this table. When did they collect this. That would be pretty important. I couldn't find the date mentioned in any article around it in the set. Another thing that concerned me was the covered 232 families. Where were these families. Were they trying to be families from across the United States or did they all live clustered together. Were they all in one sitting. With these families who all work for one company that says what you the lot. There would get someone to work for this one company. I cannot find anything for either. Can tell they're trying to get a representative sample or not and then finally show Pro families. But you don't see. My initial excitement about it deflated. I don't even know if I could use this. I don't know if I would feel comfortable showing this table to a student because it could so easily be misconstrued if we don't know the methodology. And that was something the labor review did so well. They would always explain as far as I knew, let's say most of the time, 99% of the time to explain the methodology very clearly and they have excellent tables. Still, you always have to read with a critical eye even in the monthly labor review. The reason why is some of the articles that you will find maybe 100 years old so the people who ruled it 100 years ago may have had assumptions in the head. They might even been considering those in 2022 reading the article. Here we are doing it. Here is an example of one way you and be careful. This is a screenshot from the April review. Kudos to them for hunting down that information. They have a lot of announcements of what the teachers made in different years, different places around the colonists. Here's one example, they say the first effort in the town of Woburn Massachusetts was made in 1685 when a teacher at some point a five pounds per annum to teach all the children who applied. That is great, but the author labor review wrote this author wanted to help the reader. What they did was they put that amount of five pounds and translated into dollars and put in parentheses, this would be the same as \$16.70. You have to step back and think for a second. 1685? That was a long time before dollars even existed. 107 years before dollars existed. That is a bit of a head scratch her right there. If you would ask me right now, what is the exchange rate between British pounds and American dollars right now in 2022 if I said, well, I don't have that, but will how about I give it to you from 107 years ago. He might say I don't think so. I really need it for 2022. That is one issue. If you think maybe the monthly labor review wanted to give that a know in 19 \$29 because this was written in April 1929. That is actually even a bigger leap because there only are they trying to translate between two different currencies, but now trying to cross between 444 years. That is a long time. You have to come with some serious up atomic theory about how I would break equivalent values between two different time periods that are 244 years apart with different currencies. That is rough. The bottom line is read critically, tell your patrons if you recommend the source, tell them to be aware of this kind of thing and to realize there are other sources out there on the Internet and there are ways to attempt to translate amounts over time. There is also the BLS inflation cochlear liquors from 1913 to the present. Are different tools out there. I'll just say read carefully and keep your critical eye. Now I want to switch gears a little bit and share my screen and show you the monthly labor review on Frazier. Let me do my screen share here. Okay. At this point you should see my screen. If you don't you will need to use your microphone because now I no longer see my pain with the chat. Here is the main page for Fraser. We want to go to monthly labor review. All we have to do is start typing the title and it shows up. I will make this a little bit bigger. In the monthly labor review you open up the page to a drill down so if you need to do a known item search this is absolutely fantastic. It is so easy to pick a decade and find your issue and then you just click on the view

button and you have the issue loading. The other cool thing about this interface which is unique, I have not seen this in other free digital libraries, they have the table of contents on the side so if you wanted to point to an exact article. I like this, earnings of hospital employees. You will see the article title on the top and you will also see what it is from. That is great. In some digital libraries dachshund digital libraries are still evolving that some of them that are out there will show you the page, but they don't make it clear what exact issue you are in. I find this very useful. There are other ways to search besides just drilling down to a known item. You can use the search within this title field and look for some word anywhere in the entire monthly labor review and then they have facets on the left so you can pick a decade in an exact year if you wanted to. I still got about 100 here. So I can scroll down to the subject and I could include some time of some duct like insurance and see what comes up. Now I am just down to 20. Put together insurance prices in the 1960s. That is pretty neat. Yet there is still one more way to search this. Two more ways to search it. Will back up just a bit here. Okay. There is a tab here called articles. This is a key work in article title box. It is so cool to see all of your article title shop at once. I will type in the word Ireland. All articles that have Ireland in the title some or all in one list. You go right into the article when you click on it. This is so fast. It all depends on what your topic is. It could be are looking for more like a needle in a haystack thing and the terms you have may not show up in the article title. That happens a lot. Suppose she wanted to get miniatures on alcohol, although it is definitely covered, it might not be in the title. So there is one more way to search and I think this might be one of my very favorite ways even though it is toward the bottom. You go down to where says related items and pick on subject index of volumes. This is when it is printed in paper and then you have accumulated vision. So if you get this one of course you will have all to a cumulative index. It would take a while to load and I preloaded it. This is what it will look like. If you wanted to look up housing. Look at the detail it provides. All of these rents, conditions of housing, building materials. You price indexes, construction, cooperative housing, cost. This goes on for a few pages. I have to say this is a wonderful way to find things worse of the things in the monthly review. That is what I wanted to tell you about the interface. I also wanted to mention that there are other places out there on the Internet that have a monthly labor review and you do have choices. But Fraser excels in a few ways I think are important. Some of you may find the app on Jay's story. It has good engine optimization so people googling will find it. Directly without having to go through your library's databases. Even if they use your library databases of they will cite the monthly labor review and publication are paper I would suggest having them site to be Fraser version because it is free. And it has such a good amp information showing what issue an article is in. The BLS itself also has a labor review on site but only back to 1991. And then there articles are all in HTML or PDF for Marriott and they don't have the ample of information. I am partial to Fraser the way they do that. Fraser also has persistent page level links . Sometimes you want to give somebody a link to an exact change and not have to land them on the first page of an article. So there are pros and cons with that one. But there is one other place you can get the review that also has its definite pros and cons. That is Google books advanced search. If you can find it through Google search things that might be difficult to find it through any other way because Google books has that proximity searching built in. Sony put in different keywords that will look for the pages that have those keywords close together. That is a real benefit. I have definitely found things using Google books that I was unable to find in any other way. However, the way Google books displays the pages, and she will have seen it, they just show you the page and any information. It is very confusing to know what you are even with enough. So although they are great at booking for finding articles, not good for displaying them or if you want to so provide some real selling to article I would definitely say Fraser is good for that. I think that covers what I wanted to tell you about those. I will stop my screen share and ask if any questions. Ashley, if you would be so kind, or Kathy, which of you will read our checkbox for us? I think I will go ahead and give this to Kathy. I think she said she would read the chat box for us.

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No questions have come in yet.

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Okay. You guys have an opportunity now to type them in.

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Someone is asking for the URL for Fraser.

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I'll tell you what I do all the time, I go to Google and type in Fraser Fed. FRASER bad. Those two it comes right up. Thank you. Someone else has put in there.

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Yes, Heather. You can share this with anyone that you would like to share it with. You should be getting a link and a day or two with the recording and the slides. Semi-Kathy, I believe Mark has a question.

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That one slipped by me.

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The images of documents you see in the presentation, most of those aren't in Fraser. The images, the black-and-white images of people like on this question same here, those are all freely used images from the Library of Congress.

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I believe Gwen had a question. Are there other publications in Fraser? She is in Federal Reserve bulletins and things like that.

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Yes. Thank you. Quite a few. I couldn't even begin to list. Let me see if I can get a couple.

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I think that Fraser is a great source for the BLS bulletins because there are thousands of them.

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While Joan is looking for that does J store have any features of related titles?

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I am not a big user of J store. Let me share my screen again. Kathy, I'll guess you'll have to give me the presenter so that I can share my screen.

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Okay. It is yours.

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Okay. Back here on the J store screen I am on a campus that subscribes so my screen will look different than some who is . part of the IPS subscriber range. When I look at the way they do it I see the list of articles and I am not necessarily seeing what they do over at Fraser where at the bottom of the ascot to get to the right spot. On the monthly labor review page in Fraser and on the bottom you have related items. These are wonderful. Like I mentioned, the cumulative subject indexes are here. But I don't think that J store does something quite like that. They may have their own way. Somebody who is a power user of J store might know more than me. But that is all I can say about it.

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If you want to advance a slideshow up that we actually have a slide. Yes. This is related content on Fraser related to the monthly labor review. Some of these we mentioned today and they are all really great resources.

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You just pulled that slide right out of your head. [ Laughter ]

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just so happens we have a perfect side to answer that question. Were there any other questions?

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Not yet. And we are coming to the end of our allotted time. Ashley, would you share the survey please? We would appreciate it if you complete this very short survey and we share the survey with our presenter so they may get some good information from your answers, as well. All right. It doesn't look like there are any more questions coming in. We will close this out for today. Thank you to Jonah and Mary for this excellent presentation. And thank you to everyone who attended. Have a great day.

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Thank you all.

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Thank you.

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[ Event concluded ] [Event Concluded]