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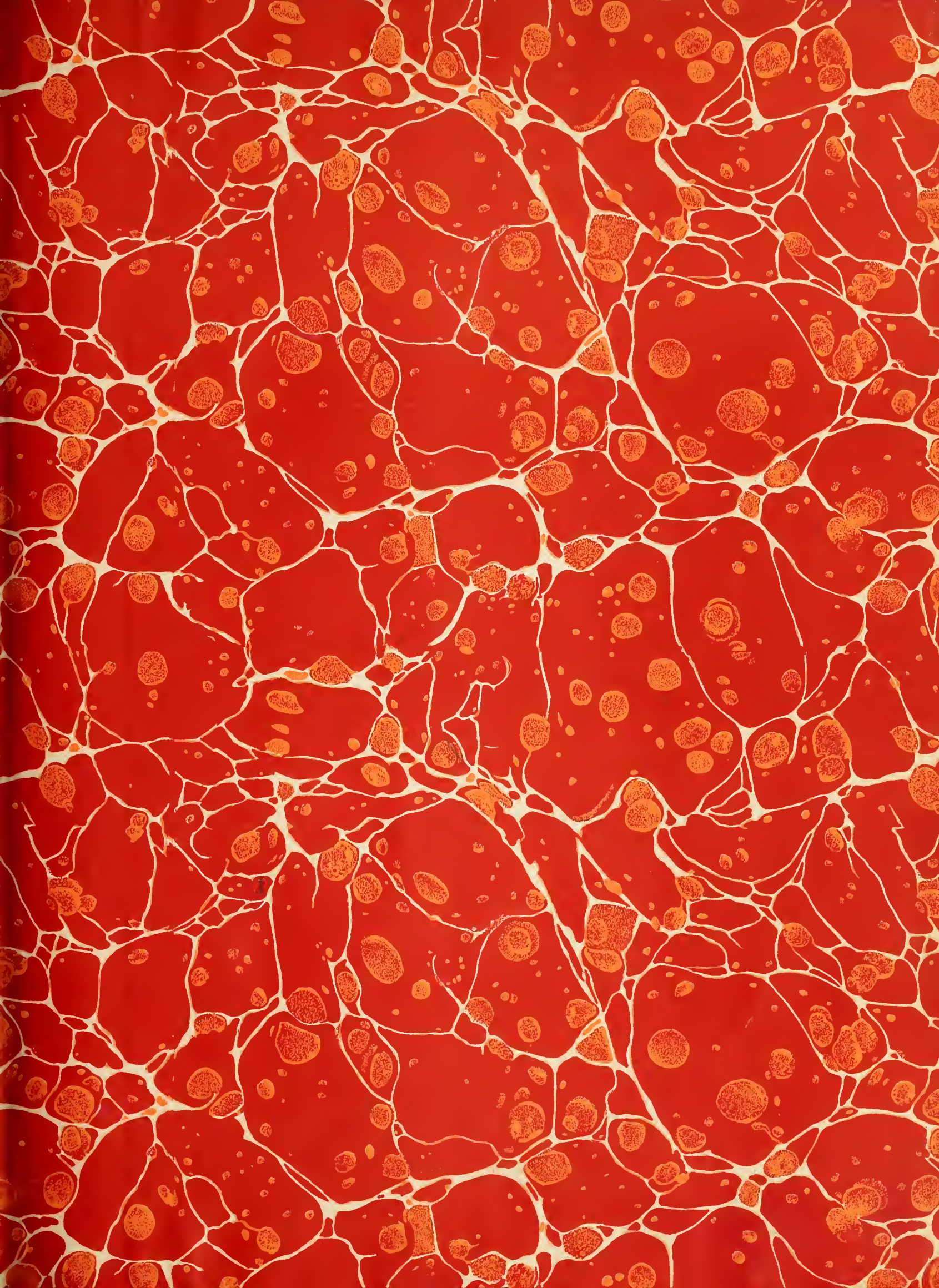
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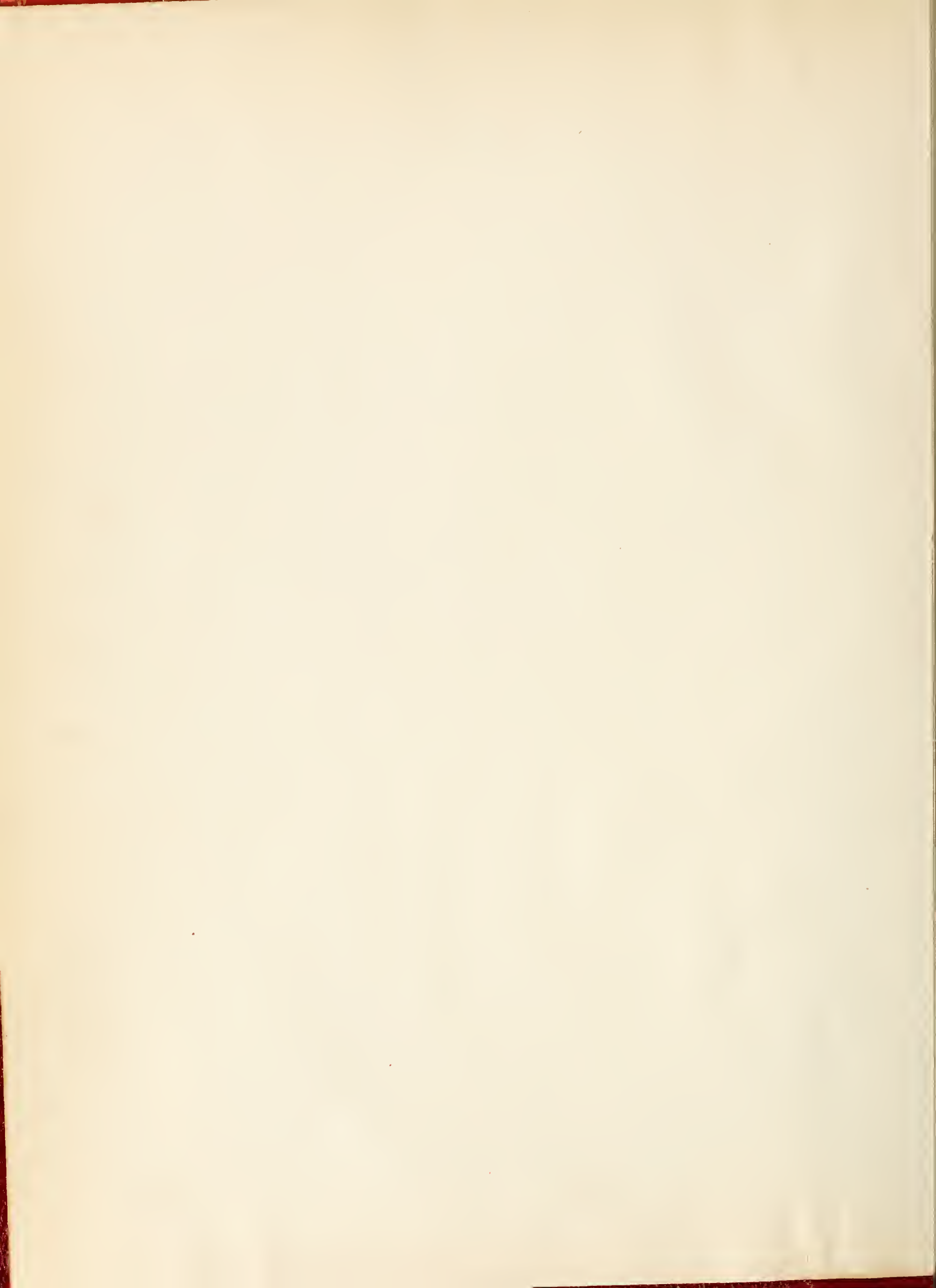
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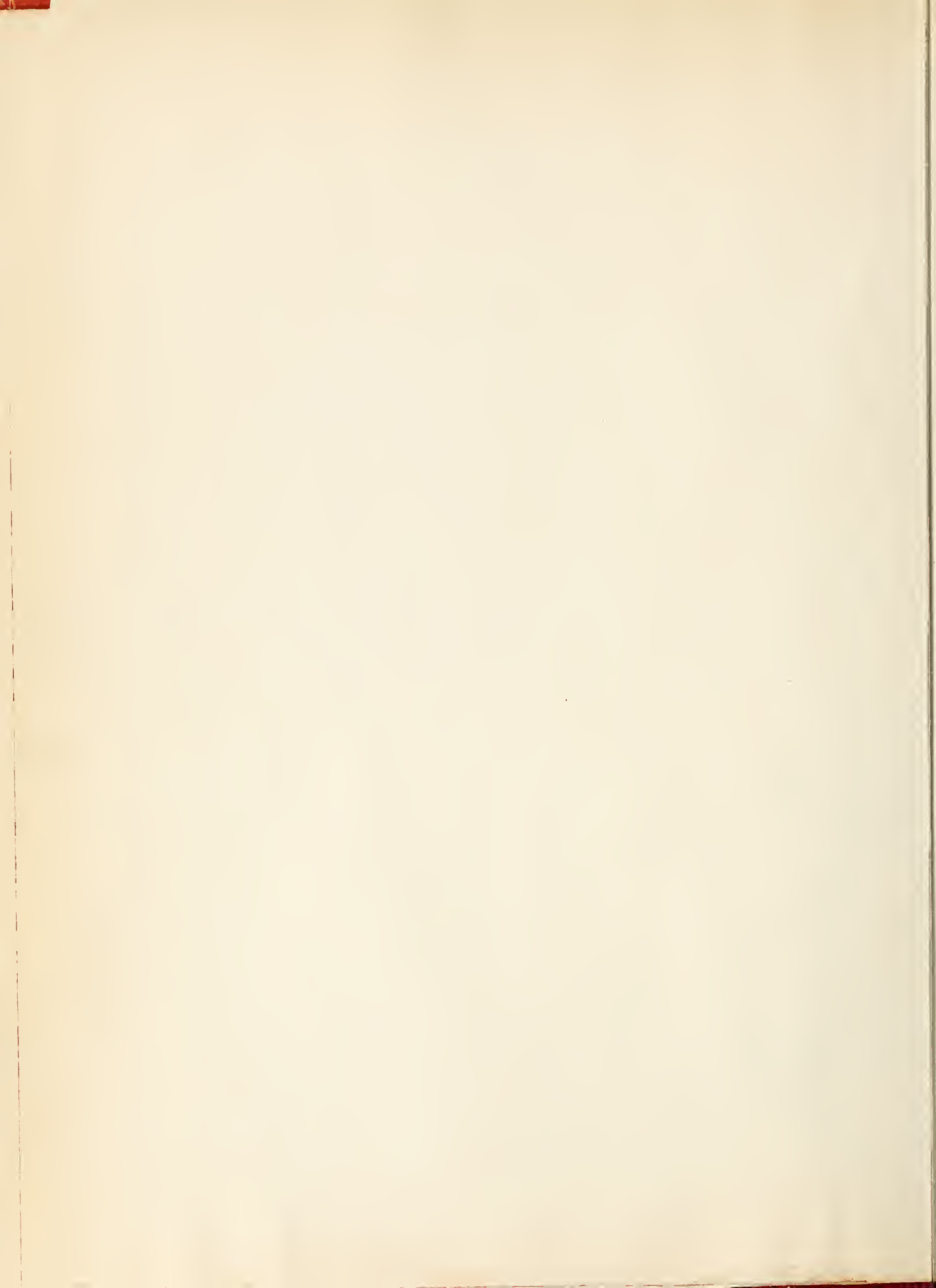
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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 40

BARTER AND SCRIP IN THE UNITED STATES

Selected References

Compiled by the Staff of the Library
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Under the Direction
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. BARTER AND SCRIP IN THE UNITED STATES
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This list of references is a revision of typewritten lists dated June 29, 1932, December 7, 1932, and January 16, 1933. It does not entirely supersede the list of January 16, as a few items chiefly references to international barter and barter in foreign countries have been omitted. It attempts mainly to list references on the present use of barter and scrip in the United States including its use by chambers of commerce, municipalities and self-help and emergency cooperative exchanges for the relief of unemployment. A few selected references on the history of barter and scrip have been included. Although there are a few references to fiat money no attempt has been made to cover the history of that and other paper money. A bibliography on Greenbacks and the Greenback Movement has been compiled by E. E. Edwards of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and may be borrowed for copying.

The Agricultural Index, the Industrial Arts Index, the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, and the Readers' Guide, 1931 to date, the bibliographies on Emergency Cooperative Exchanges for Unemployment Relief issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, and the files of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were checked for references. Much valuable material and assistance were received from Mr. Hector Lazo, assistant chief of the Marketing Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, and from the libraries of the Federal Reserve Board and the U. S. Department of Labor, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

HISTORY

1. Bruce, P. A. Economic history of Virginia in the seventeenth century. Vol. 2, 647 p. New York and London, Macmillan and co., 1896.
Chapter XIX on money discusses the use of tobacco as a medium of exchange.
2. De Knight, W. F. History of the currency of the country and of the loans of the United States from the earliest period to June 30, 1896. 238 p. Washington, 1897 (U. S. Treas. Dept. Doc. 1943. Office of the Register.)
A sketch of the use of bead or shell money, barter currency and early paper money in the colonies is given on p. 5-11.

3. Dewey, D. R. Financial history of the United States. Ed. 11, 581 p. New York, London, Toronto, Longmans, Green and co., 1931.

Chapter I, Colonial Finance, includes a short account of commodity money. Other chapters discuss the issue of irredeemable paper currency at various critical periods in United States history. Each chapter has a bibliography.

4. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ed. 14. London and New York.

Articles by R. Firth on primitive trade, v. 22, p. 345-346, and primitive currency, v. 6, p. 880-881, discuss the different types of barter exchange and commodities used as money.

5. Gardner, Hamilton. Cooperation among the Mormons. Quart. Jour. Econ. 31 (3): 461-499, May, 1917.

In an account of the cooperative stores the author says "Goods were sold at market price, but at first a not inconsiderable part of the business was the exchange of dry goods for farm produce. In such transactions some of the 'coops' issued their own paper script which was redeemable later in merchandise."

6. Gilbert, J. H. Trade and currency in early Oregon. A study of the commercial and monetary history of the Pacific Northwest. 126 p. New York, Columbia University press, 1907. (Columbia Univ. Studies Hist. Econ. and Pub. Law, v. 26, no. 1.)

The author traces "the development from the commodity currencies of the hunting and early agricultural periods to the solution of the legal tender problem at the close of the Civil War."

Includes discussion of the use of beaver skins, wheat, and territorial scrip as mediums of exchange.

- ✓ 7. Gras, N. S. B. Barter. Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences 2: 468-469. New York, Macmillan company, 1930.

Describes four stages in the development of barter. Contains bibliography.

8. Hepburn, A. B. History of coinage and currency in the United States and the perennial contest for sound money. 666 p. New York, Macmillan company, 1903.

Chapter IV contains an account of paper currency issued by the colonies and Continental Congress. In Chapter XVII, p. 374, the author describes the attempt to use temporary currency in the crucial period after the panic of 1893.

9. Hetrich, George, and Guttag, Julius. Civil war tokens and tradesmen's store cards; a tentative list of the Civil war tokens and store cards issued by the merchants of the United States, and used as money during the period from 1861 to 1864. 289 p. New York, Julius Guttag, 1924.

In the preface to this catalog, or collector's list, the compilers sketch the history of these little coins which represent a period in United States history when metallic currency had been withdrawn from

circulation and "tradesmen were thus forced to issue a medium that would supply the place of small coins." Issued first in Cincinnati "similar pieces became general throughout the Eastern and Middle Western States, until it was estimated that not less than 25,000,000 of these private tokens were in general circulation."

- ✓ 10. Jevons, W. S. Money and the mechanism of exchange. 342 p. New York and London, D. Appleton and company, 1920.

Chapter I describes the system and theory of barter. Chapter IV on the early history of money discusses the exchange of commodities as currency in different periods and countries. References on the use of token money are given on p. 73, 81-82, 190-191, 199. In a section on The early history of representative money, p. 192-193, there is a description of the use of small pieces of leather, "one of the very earliest mediums of exchange."

11. Kirkland, E. C. History of American economic life. 767 p. New York, F. S. Crofts and company, 1932.

Chapter III, The domain of colonial commerce, has a section on barter, currency and banking, p. 94-98. A short bibliography relating to this section is given on p. 719.

- ✓ 12. Knowles, L. C. A., and Knowles, C. M. Economic development of the British Overseas Empire. Vol. 2. Comparative view of Dominion problems, Canada. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1930.

Quotes from writers in first half of 19th century on effect of coin shortage and barter practice on agriculture, p. 157-160, 215-216, 245-246.

13. Laughlin, J. L. A new exposition of money, credit and prices. 2 v. Chicago, University of Chicago press, 1931.

In volume 1, devoted to the evolution of the standard, the chapter on origins and functions of money includes the difficulties of barter and the evolution of the money concept and money commodity. A history of coins from early times is contained in the chapter on metallic money. In volume 2, devoted to the economics of credit and prices, may be found historical data on paper money issued at various periods of world history.

14. McLeod, F. F. The history of fiat money and currency inflation in New England from 1620 to 1789. Annals Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. 12 (2): 229-249, Sept., 1898.

The author discusses the practice of using livestock and produce as currency and later the paper money issued by Massachusetts and other colonies to relieve currency shortage.

15. Mitchell, W. C. History of the Greenbacks with special reference to the economic consequences of their issue; 1862-65. 577 p. Chicago, University of Chicago press, 1903.

Part II, Chapter II, The Circulating Medium, includes a discussion of "Shinplasters" and fractional currency.

16. Reichard, L. E. What will you use for money? A great many substitutes have played "pinch-hitting" roles for cash in times of stress - here are just a few of them. The Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.) July 31, 1932, magazine section, p. 6.

Discusses kinds of substitute money used in different periods of American history and in primitive countries today. Contains two illustrations.

- ✓ 17. Scott, W. A. Money and banking. Ed. 5, rewritten, rearranged and enlarged. 406 p. New York, H. Holt and company, 1921.

In a chapter on the Nature and Functions of Money the author discusses the difficulties of the barter system.

18. Tyler, H. F. A brief history of the use of barter and scrip. 4 p., type-written. [Washington, D.C., U. S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Marketing Serv. Div., Feb., 1933]

19. United States. Department of labor. Bureau of labor statistics. History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1928. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bul. 499, 527 p. Washington, D. C. 1929.

Chapter 2, Money and Money Equivalent, describes the system of paying wages with produce and other colonial currency.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

20. Otto, Margaret. Unemployment relief in the United States and Canada. Bul. Russell Sage Found. Libr. no. 116, 12 p. New York, Dec. 1932.

This bibliography contains selected references of recent date, supplementary to material in Bulletin no. 109.

Section V, Self-Help. See this section for a few references on barter and scrip.

21. Princeton university. Industrial relations section. Bibliography: Emergency cooperative exchanges for unemployment relief. [3] p., mimeographed. Princeton, N. J., [1933]

There is also a supplemental 3-page bibliography dated February 1, 1933.

GENERAL

- ✓ 22. Back to barter. Jour. Com. [New York] Nov. 28, 1932, p. 4.

- ✓ 23. Back-to-barter idea. Lit. Digest. 107:45. Nov. 8, 1930.

24. Baker, Jacob. Making money. Survey (graphic no.) 22 (2): 106-108, 119. Feb., 1933.

The executive director of the newly organized Emergency Exchange Association in New York describes the current practice and the history of the use of scrip or token money.

25. Bankers oppose scrip for nation - while suitable for localities, its use nationally is seen as threat to dollars - interest in plan grows - many communities watch first trials - one project would release a billion. New York Times, Jan. 15, 1933.
Quoted as Exhibit B of remarks by Mr. Long in the Senate, Jan. 16, 1933 (Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d Sess.) 76 (32): 1955-1956).
26. Bankhead, J. H. [Remarks on stamp money] Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d Sess.) 76 (60): 4439-4447. Feb. 17, 1933.
Senator Bankhead states: "In collaboration with Congressman Pettengill, of Indiana, I have put in form and offered here as an amendment the plan sponsored by Prof. Irving Fisher for the issuance of stamped scrip money." The amendment which was proposed as a substitute to section 2 of the bill for Federal aid for unemployment relief (S. 5125) was withdrawn.
27. Barker, E. S. A plan economically sound, endorsed by Irving Fisher, of Yale University. Shall we use it? or wait for the harvest of the Shylocks to be completed? folder (5 p.) Chippewa Falls, Wis., [n.d.]
Barker "stamp money" plan.
28. Barter and trade. Calif. Cult. 80 (2): 13. Jan. 14, 1933.
Editorial stating that "here and there over the country farming communities are putting this old-fashioned idea [trading] into practice with most satisfactory results."
A specific example is given.
29. Barter groups plan national exchange. Country-wide clearing house to sell goods for services is proposed here. Idea spreading rapidly. State-wide system in force in California - Salt Lake City banks accept scrip. City's jobless register. 200 join Inwood (N.Y.) local offering varied work for merchandise - economist endorses scheme. New York Times, Dec. 28, 1932, p. 19, col. 8.
30. Barter injects new life into U. S. business. Thousands trading labor for goods. Chicago Tribune, Feb. 5, 1933, final edition, part 1, p. 1, 2.
31. Barter plan wins widening interest. Princeton group, sponsor of plan, reports more than 200 units active in nation. Movement gains daily. Graham proposal for "federation of industries" draws flood of requests for information. New York Times, Jan. 29, 1933, sect. 2, p. 1, col. 5; p. 3, col. 4.
32. Barter system gets help from New York group. Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 28, 1932.
33. Barter system "store" opened in New York. Scrip bought by merchants starts swap of goods for services. Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 24, 1932.
Project of the Emergency Exchange Association.

34. Barter system to aid unemployed - Emergency exchange association's plan for exchanging labor for scrip - functioning in New York - groups plan national exchange - State-wide system in force in California - Salt Lake City banks accept scrip. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135: 4497-4498, Dec. 31, 1932.

From New York Times, December 28, 1932.

35. Bird, Carol. Pigs and cows pay college fees. Campus life has materially changed in two years, according to surveys by student body federation and University association officials. Washington Post, Jan. 15, 1933, magazine section.

Discusses the systems of barter in use at various college - Illinois Wesleyan, at Bloomington, Illinois, Louisiana State University, Weber College at Ogden, Utah, and others.

- ✓ 36. Borsodi, Ralph. Why not stir up trade with barter; the successful traders of the past would do business today despite the breakdown in our money economy. Advertising and Selling 19 (13): 24, 52. Oct. 27, 1932.

"Ingenuity of a high order, it is true, is needed to solve the practical problems involved in barter upon a large scale. But a little knowledge of the economics of distribution, exchange, and money and a great deal of the inventiveness for which America was once noted is all that is needed..."

37. Brackett, J. R. Scrip and barter. New money substitutes at work. Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 22, 1933, part 1, p. 5.

This is the second of a series of articles on the development of scrip and barter in the United States. The third is entitled "Scrip and barter. Jobless organize their own exchanges and develop their own money; extension likely" and was published in the Evening Star, Jan. 23, 1933, p. A-6. The first was published in the Star for Jan. 21, p. 4, and is entitled, "Scrip and barter in trade. America's new money substitutes at work."

- ✓ 38. Business without money. Forbes 31 (3): 13-14. Feb. 1, 1933.

Discusses the barter systems in use in various cities. - Ventura, Calif., Minneapolis, Yellow Springs, Ohio, Salt Lake City, New York City, Omaha, Denver, Dayton, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Houston, etc.

"Irving Fisher of Yale leads a group of economists who advocate that a variation of the Hawarden type of scrip be issued by the United States government. It would be good for one year, and on each Wednesday the holder would be required to affix a two cent stamp, or enough additional stamps to bring it up to date. At the year end, the scrip, with \$1.04 in stamps on its back would be redeemed by the government for \$1.00 in currency. This plan, Fisher urges, would make each holder buy something in a hurry to avoid purchasing a stamp when Wednesday rolls around, thus he contends, demand would become active, prices would rise, 'reflation' would be accomplished without tampering with the standard currency."

39. Chase, Stuart. 500,000 turn to use of 'wooden money.' Communities in 29 states are buying goods and services with new medium. It supplants real barter. Movement started in Seattle where 50,000 people are using the system. Cash value proposed. Stamps affixed periodically would give scrip solid redemption basis. New York Times, Jan. 15, 1933, section 4, p. 3, col. 1-2.
Quoted as Exhibit A of remarks by Mr. Long in the Senate, Jan. 16, 1933 (Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d Sess.) 76 (32): 1954-1955.)
40. Chase, Stuart. World without money. Scribner's 93 (2): 74-79. Feb., 1933.
The author contrasts the real world where science and inventions stand ready to provide necessities and comforts "beyond computing" with the world of money which has brought terror because "the money system has jammed."
"Incidentally, some millions of Americans in 1933 are going to re-educate themselves by embarking upon the largest programme of organized barter and 'wooden money' exchanges, that America has ever seen. They do not propose to lie down and starve so long as some have commodities and others services to exchange among themselves."
41. Clarkin, Franklin. In many lands barter has been revived. During a modern-world upheaval, a system used by the ancients serves again. New York Times, Dec. 11, 1932, section 8, p. 2, col. 3-6.
42. Colcord, J. C., assisted by W. C. Koplowitz and R. H. Kurtz. Emergency work relief as carried out in twenty-six American communities, 1930-1931, with suggestions for setting up a program. 286 p. New York, Russell Sage foundation, 1932.
The word "scrip" does not appear in the index, but see p. 85-90 for the "Scrip System of Grand Rapids, Michigan," and p. 245-246 for a discussion of payment with scrip.
43. Colcord, J. C. People without money. New Outlook 161 (3): 31-36. Dec., 1932.
44. Colcord, J. C., and Kurtz, R. H., editors. Unemployment and community action [A department for emergency information and service] Survey 68 (16): 612-615. Nov. 15, 1932.
One section of this "department" is entitled Self-Help. It refers to an article by T. J. Parry in the Atlantic Monthly for October, 1932, and describes briefly the Unemployed Married Men's Council of Omaha and the Dayton (Ohio) Association of Production Units.
45. Commissary loses ground. Survey 68 (14): 514. Oct. 15, 1932.
The use of scrip in Grand Rapids and New Jersey has been found uneconomical and has had a bad effect on the morale of the men and their families.

46. Cresswill, J. C. Barter supplants money in battle of business for self-preservation. Mag. Wall Street 50 (6): 352-353, 384. July 9, 1932.
47. Dickinson, Roy. Towaco goat and the barter idea. The ancient system may work in isolated instances but it is not a cure for slow business. Printers Ink 153 (7): 36, 41. Nov. 13, 1930.
"At Towaco, N. J., there lived a man with an idea and a goat.
"Nearby him at Pompton Lakes, was the James Motor Car Company, with Plymouths and Chryslers to sell... Taylor, of Towaco, the man with the goat, agreed to buy a car if \$50 was taken in trade, in the form of his horned pet."
The deal was made and attracted a great deal of attention as being a form of barter.
The author is not favorable to the idea of barter on any large scale and says:
"The only value about the current discussion on barter for other businesses is that it is still another indication that we are near the end of the current cycle.
"All the way down from 1874, through 1907, and 1921 the last stages of a depression have brought barter ideas forward as one form of desperate selling. Usually while the discussion goes on and before many people have tried it, business is on its way out of the doldrums."
48. Emergency exchange association. Barter system started here to aid jobless; economists back plan for exchanging labor. New York Times, Dec. 24, 1932, p. 1, col. 4-5; p. 6, col. 2-3.
49. Emergency exchange association. The crisis in relief and the mutual exchange system. 6 p. New York (52 Vanderbilt Ave.)
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
50. Emergency exchange association. Development of mutual exchange demonstration. 13 p. New York (52 Vanderbilt Ave.)
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
51. Emergency exchange association. Mutual exchange system. 12 p. New York, (52 Vanderbilt Ave.)
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
52. Emergency exchange association. Summary of the plan of Emergency exchange association, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City. 3 p., mimeographed. New York [n.d.]
Title of the summary is Self-Help for the Unemployed.

53. [Emergency exchange association.] Tentative list of self-help organizations, proposed and in operation in the United States. 6 p., mimeographed. [New York (52 Vanderbilt Ave.) n.d.]
Arranged by States.

✓ 54. Fisher, Irving. The stamped money plan. In his Booms and Depressions, p. 226-230. New York, Adelphi company, 1932.

A scheme to stimulate buying in which he suggests that the "government print billions of special dollar bills, the reverse side to be divided into 12 spaces, each the size of a one-cent postage stamp and each space dated. The dates to represent the first day of 12 consecutive months. Let one hundred of these dollars be given to each citizen... Each dollar bill would be legal tender provided it had the required one-cent stamps on it up to that month in which it is tendered..."

"After all the 12 stamp spaces have been filled, the dollar could be redeemed either by another of the same kind or by an ordinary dollar, at the option of the government..."

In a footnote, Professor Fisher says, "Since the above was written, I have learned that essentially this plan was proposed by Silvio Gesell of Argentina in 1890. It was, in effect, actually used locally in Germany in 1931. See an article, 'Wara', by H. R. L. Cochrissen in The New Republic, Aug. 10, 1932."

55. Fisher, Irving. (New Haven, Conn., 460 Prospect St.) The stamped scrip plan; How to use unemployment relief scrip; Directions for issuing scrip; and other mimeographed material.

Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.

56. Fisher, Irving. Stamped scrip plan. New Repub. 73: 163-164, Dec. 21, 1932.

Believes that the stamped scrip plan is destined soon to command nation-wide attention, and, if properly applied, might bring us substantially out of the depression, in a few weeks.

"Substantially this form of emergency scrip was used, apparently with success first in Schwanenkirchen, Germany, in 1931. It is now being used, also with success according to all the reports, in Woergl, Austria. A slightly different form is now being used, also with success, in several towns in the United States, in the Middle West, beginning with Hawarden, Iowa."

57. Five college men plan barter with industry; ask payless jobs to open delayed careers. New York Times, Feb. 3, 1933, p. 19, col. 4-5.

✓ 58. [Gourrich, P. P.] Would put barter on national basis. P. P. Gourrich suggests plan to use due bill as medium for exchange of goods. Trade groups included. Economist proposes R.F.C. aid to start scheme - little effect on retail business seen. New York Times, Jan. 29, 1933, sect. 2, p. 15, col. 4.

59. Graham, F. D. The abolition of unemployment. [99] p. Princeton, Princeton university press, 1932.
Chapter II, in which the writer presents an outline of the Emergency Employment Corporation, is a reprint with modifications, of a pamphlet issued for private circulation in March, 1932. Chapters III-VII are entitled: Postulates of the Proposal; Scope of Operations; Objections and Rejoinders; Relationship to Other Roads to Recovery Argumentum ex Causes ad Hominum.
An appendix is entitled, Proposal for a Limited and Easy application of the Principle of Creation of Employment.
60. Growing barter-and-exchange movement. Literary Digest, Feb. 11, 1933, p. 19.
The use of barter by the Midwest Exchange and the Yellow Springs Exchange.
An article in the Digest for Jan. 21, 1933, p. 34-35, entitled, "What'll you Swap?" is descriptive mainly of the barter exchange at Nyack, N. Y.
61. Industrial stabilization planning council (Dr. Howard O. Eaton, Provisional Secretary, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.) Circulars. 1932.
Circular 1: The industrial stabilization planning council. 2 p., mimeographed. Oct. 19, 1932.
Circular 2. Preliminary summary of the reactions to the I.S.C. 4 p., mimeographed.
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
62. Laing, Alexander. Professor Fisher's stamped scrip. New Repub. 73 (948): 326. Feb. 1, 1933.
Discusses and disapproves of Professor Fisher's claim that scrip properly used would "pull us out of the depression in a few weeks."
63. Lankford, W.C. Dangerous quack remedies. Cong. Rec. (72d Cong. 2d Sess.) 76 (13): 746-748. Dec. 19, 1932.
The proposal to issue "prosperity certificates" redeemable in real currency when \$10 worth of stamps have been affixed is included in Mr. Lankford's list of quack remedies.
64. Lankford, W. C. Expansion of currency. Extension of remarks. (Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d Sess.) 76 (19): 1111-1112. Dec. 28, 1932.
Includes a letter from Mr. W. P. Henry of Flushing, Long Island, New York, proposing an amendment to the stamp money bill.
65. Lankford, W. C. Stamp money. Extension of remarks. Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d Sess.) 76 (41): 2759-2763. Jan. 26, 1933.
66. Lankford, W. C. Stamp money. Extension of remarks. Cong. Rec. (72d Cong., 2d Sess.) 76 (53): 3885-3886. Feb. 9, 1933.
Presents plan of H. A. Griffiths, Caldwell, Idaho, providing for an emergency currency redeemable in gold when "reconstruction stamps" attached to the gold note amount to 100 percent of its face value.

- 66a. Laza, Hector. See item 252.
67. Lester, R. A. Work is found... The jobless discover their own means of productive employment. North Amer. Rev. 235: 156-161. Feb., 1933.
On the cooperative barter-exchange movement.
68. Letter suggesting extended use [of barter] in U. S. New York Times, Oct. 7, 1931, 24: 5.
69. Meaning of the barter exchanges. Editorial, New Repub. 73 (944): 202-203. Jan. 4, 1933.
Discusses the barter exchanges in various parts of the country and the potentialities of the exchange movement as a whole. Murray King describes the Rocky Mountain variant elsewhere in the same issue.
70. Myers, James. New methods for old in unemployment relief. 4 p. New York, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, (105 E. 22nd St.)
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
71. National barter system proposed by economists. Practice now used widely in the West would be extended. Group, including Stuart Chase and J. W. Seligman would combine branches in cities. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Dec. 28, 1932.
System projected by the Emergency Exchange Association of New York.
72. Princeton university. Industrial relations section. Emergency cooperative exchanges for unemployment relief (tentative list). 3 p., mimeographed. Princeton, N. J. [1933?]
This list is arranged by States and subdivided by cities under the States.
73. [Princeton university. Industrial relations section] Emergency exchanges for the alleviation of unemployment. [5] p., mimeographed. [Princeton, 1933]
This is the memorandum signed by economists and relief workers which urges State and Federal consideration of the feasibility of emergency exchanges for the relief of unemployment.
Also published in the New York Times, Jan. 16, 1933, p. 17, column 8.
74. Purdy, F. A. The dynamic consumer plan. 4 p. New York (381 Fourth Ave.) Jan. 2, 1933.
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.

75. Richmond, Henry, jr. What will you use for money? The world turns to barter, internally and even internationally - what is the economic significance of this new development? - is the gold mechanism permanently out of alignment? Mag. Wall Street 51 (7): 375-409, 410. Jan. 21, 1933.
76. Rise of barter. Nation 136 (3526): 109-110. Feb. 1, 1933.
A short article on the present barter movements in the United States. Yellow Springs, Ohio, Salt Lake City, Utah, the Emergency Exchange Association of New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, and New Jersey are mentioned.
77. Robbins, L. H. Jobless thousands organize to barter labor and goods. The self-help movement, widespread in the West appears here - scrip is issued by work exchanges to serve as money. New York Times, Jan. 22, 1933, sect. 8, p. 2, col. 1-5.
78. Scrip. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (8): 50. Feb., 1933.
Editorial statement on the present use of scrip in America.
The last paragraph is as follows: "Students of similar proceedings in the early days of the United States, and in smaller communities in the difficult latter days of the Civil War, will look with skepticism toward the final outcome of these scattered attempts to reach the Utopia of easy-money; but every movement of this nature carried with it important lessons for the banker and the economist. The American Bankers Association Journal is making a study of the situation, the results of which it believes will be useful to its readers and will shortly be available to them."
79. Scrip news... Put idle commodities to work. The modern, scientific, simplified scrip plan of barter and trade. The tradesmen's salvation. 16 p. Chicago, Ill., The Scrip trade revival system, Sept. 15, 1932.
The address of this organization is 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Explains in detail the "scrip trade revival plan of business communities co-ordinating with their associations of commerce and kindred agencies to tremendously stimulate trade, help overcome depression, and unemployment without the necessity of enlisting additional capital or making any cash outlay to launch the plan."
80. Self-help among the unemployed: The return to barter. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Information Service, Jan. 28, 1933, p. 1-4.
Not seen.
81. Shortage of money beyond the Mississippi brings about revival of the barter system. Wall Street Jour. Nov. 4, 1932, n. 7, col. 3-4.
A short United Press account of the use of barter in Salt Lake City, Chippewa, Montana, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Texas, Minneapolis, Washington, Louisiana, and Athens, Tenn.

82. System of barter used in 29 states. J. D. Brown of Princeton tells statisticians in Cincinnati plan is boon to jobless. Use for surplus wheat. Farmers exchange their products and unemployed give labor to obtain necessities. New York Times, Dec. 31, 1932, p. 16, col. 1. Other items on barter are given on this same page.
83. Talley, Robert. Back to barter. Jobless succeed. Wooden money issued to make profit for town. San Francisco News, Jan. 19, 1933.
This, the fourth of a series of articles, is an account of the Grand Rapids system, now abandoned, and the systems used in Hawarden, Ia., Evanston, Ill., Tenino, Wash. and Darton, Ohio. The eighth and ninth articles were published in the January 24 and 25 issues of the News.
Another article, presumably the third, was published in the Jan. 18 issue and is on Southern California.
84. Talley, Robert. Barter is linked with virtual sales tax. Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune, Jan. 20, 1933.
Quoted by Senator Thomas in Cong. Rec. (72d Cong. 2d Sess.) 76 (38): 2375. Jan. 23, 1933.
85. Thomas, Elmer. [Remarks on Banking act (S.4412)] Cong. Rec. (72d Cong. 2d Sess.) 76 (30): 1782-1814. Jan. 13, 1933.
Senator Thomas included in his remarks quotations from the United Press, Associated Press, and magazine articles relating to the use of barter and scrip in various parts of the country (p.1793-1799), including Utah, Louisiana, Kansas City, Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma, Los Angeles, Nebraska, Texas, Washington (State), Minneapolis, The Dakotas, Kansas, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Atlanta, Tenino, Washington, Evanston, Illinois and St. Paul, Minnesota.
86. Turning bossy and a truck of spuds into an A.B. Lit. Digest 114: 34,36-37. Nov. 5, 1932.
"In these days when jobs are scarce, some American colleges [notably Louisiana State University and Illinois Wesleyan at Bloomington, Ill.] are permitting their students to pay entrance tuition, dormitory charges and even board bills in produce of the farm, almost anything from wheat, oats, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, beets, corn and rice to pigs, cows, chickens and horses."
Among the examples cited are those of Miss Elena Percy, a plantation owner's daughter who tendered Louisiana State University nine Hereford cows in payment of entrance fees, board and tuition for her freshman year; and John Dickinson of Abingdon, Illinois who delivered forty bushels of his father's potatoes to Illinois Wesleyan to pay for three hours' extra work each week.
87. Unemployed strike out for themselves. I. They speak up in Chicago, by Karl Borders. II. They organize in Seattle, by Eulet H. Wells. Survey 67 (12): 663-667. Mar. 15, 1932.
The second article describes the origin and development of the Unemployed Citizens' League of Seattle.

88. U. S. Congress, 72d, 2d session. The following bills relating to barter or scrip were introduced in this session of Congress:

S.5412. A bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to associations organized for the barter of goods and services. Introduced by Mr. Smoot, Jan. 10, 1933. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R.13814. A bill to provide emergency financial assistance and government direction and control necessary to adjust the unemployed to a system of commodity production and distribution needful to meet the effects of displacement of human labor through technical advances and other causes. Introduced by Mr. Howard, Dec. 20, 1932. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R.14203. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue scrip, and for other purposes. Introduced by Mr. Palmisano, Jan. 12, 1933. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

89. "What'll we use for money?" Business Week, Jan. 11, 1933, p. 10, 11.

A "partial list of places in which various forms of barter-exchange or local scrip have been or being used or where proposals are under consideration" is given.

90. Where the goose hangs high. Literary Digest, Jan. 14, 1933, p. 19-20.

An account of the barter-exchange movement. The exchanges in the Pacific Northwest, Dr. George Mecklenburg's work and the Emergency Exchange Association are discussed.

91. Why not go the whole way? World Tomorrow 15 (12): 462-463, Nov. 16, 1932.

Discusses the proposal of Professor Frank D. Graham of Princeton University to put the unemployed to work producing for each other, thus setting up an essentially barter economy alongside the price economy.

92. Wilson, C. M. Rebirth of barter. Commonweal 16: 306-308, July 20, 1932. Same condensed in Lit. Digest 114 (9): 36. Aug. 27, 1932.

"Rural America is getting back to barter. The pioneer's practice of trading farm produce directly for needed merchandise is returning to everyday usage in thousands of rural and semi-rural communities throughout the United States.

"The institution of barter presents a number of current and obvious advantages.

"It saves unnecessary transportation and storage of various agricultural commodities. It whittles down the middle-man's profits. It tends to reduce consumer's cost through the elimination of excessive advertising.. A crop-for-crop or crop-for-goods exchange tends to relieve the discrepancy between farm and commodity price, to serve as a tonic for the prevailing dilemma of farm products, and finally, to verify and to recheck estimates of relative value."

93. Wolfe, E. J. A plan for alleviating unemployment. A program for alleviating unemployment financed jointly by the workers and the government to which many persons in many communities have contributed. 13 p., mimeographed. [New York, Home study department, Columbia university, n.d.]
94. "Wooden money." Com. and Finance, 22 (4): 107. Jan. 25, 1933.
A short article on the use of scrip. A list of the States where the movement for commodity and labor exchange and scrip plan is under way in some form or other is given.
95. Wooden money. Editorial. Collier's 91 (6): 50, Feb. 11, 1933.
Mentions the wooden money used in Tenino, Wash. and the experiment in Evanston, Illinois in which city employees are paid in certificates issued by the Evanston Independent Retail Merchants Association. This paper, called "Eirma" from the initials of the association, is accepted by the merchants of the city at face value.
"Every time a scrip dollar changes hands the receiver sticks on it a 2-cent stamp bought from the association. When the back of the certificate holds fifty stamps it is redeemed in United States currency. Merchants are credited in tax anticipation warrants for the amount of stamps they have purchased.
"The net effect of the 'Eirma' scrip is to provide a loan to the city of Evanston. The merchants buy tax anticipation warrants."
According to this editorial scrip is now being used as a means to barter in 140 different communities in twenty-nine separate States.

EASTERN STATES

96. Arden [Delaware] talks barter; scrip to lead folks from economic morass. Wilmington Evening Journal & Every Evening, Jan. 24, 1933.
97. Back barter in Harlem. Business men recognize scrip for hours of labor. New York Times, Jan. 10, 1933, p. 17, col. 2.
98. Broadway's trading post. No money allowed. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Aug. 16, 1932.
99. Considers barter plan. Jersey City chamber to discuss use of scrip by merchants. New York Times, Jan. 29, 1933, sect. 2, p. 3, col. 4.
100. Emergency exchange association of Pennsylvania. [Outline of the purpose and plan of the organization] 2 p., mimeographed. Philadelphia, 1933.
Temporary headquarters, St. Barnabas Church, Third and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia.

101. 400 workers join barter exchange. City artisans and Bucks farmers to cooperate on basis of labor for food. Scrip used as currency. Philadelphia Public Ledger, Feb. 14, 1933.
The Kensington Mutual Exchange.
102. Idle college folk try barter plan. Two books buy a dress and a can of salmon is traded for neckties at 'sale'. Nearly all share cake. Girl who bought knife gets a chance to use it - \$4.91 proceeds to finance next effort. New York Times, Feb. 2, 1933, p.15, col. 3.
The first barter and auction meeting of the Association of Unemployed College Alumni and Professional Men was held on February 1.
103. In the driftway; plan by Society of Independent Artists to exchange art for goods or services. Nation 134 (3435): 469. Apr. 20, 1932.
Signed "The Drifter."
"The plan announced a month ago by the Society of Independent Artists to exchange-barter-art for goods or services has been put into effect at the show now being held at Grand Central Palace in New York. Each picture has been given a number; each person with service to barter for a picture has been indicated by a symbol - a blue circle for a doctor, a red heart for a suit of clothes, a silver star for an attorney, and so on. So far a number of exchanges have been made; one artist has traded a drawing for a suit; the tailor, by the way, has indicated half a dozen additional pictures for which he would offer clothing... John Sloan, president of the society, said of the plan: 'Artists are always on the bread line, but this year they are in even worse straits than usual... Dental services will be one of the most welcome media of exchange for works of art. Medical care and clothing will also be acceptable. Best of all, however, will be the offer of rent for six months or a year.'"
104. Labor gets scrip in bartered jobs. Paper good for merchandise or professional services paid out instead of money. Value is proved quickly. Part of \$30 earned by members of Inwood group cancels two debts without cash. New York Times, Jan. 15, 1933, sect. 1, p. 19, col. 1.
Inwood, (N.Y.) Mutual Exchange.
105. Mutual commercial corporation, Boston, Mass. Mutual commercial corporation... a system of work for the worker and supplies for the family operated by a business organization without profit to investors.
folder. Boston [1933?]
106. New York barter exchange. (1845 Broadway, New York, N. Y.) Bulletin no. 1. "Barter brokerage" 7 p.
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
107. Nyack barter day made a festival. 1,000 parade to market and burn "depressions" in effigy on lawn of Greycourt. Art traded for food. Dentist pledges treatment for office decoration - ton of coal trophy for fire chief. New York Times, Jan. 1, 1933, sect. 1, p. 13, col.2.

108. Part payment in scrip to be made in Atlantic City (N.J.) to city employees. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 936. Feb. 11, 1933.

From the New York Times.

"Part payment in scrip will be made to 1,500 city employees, to whom about \$800,000 in back pay is due, on Feb. 16, Mayor Bacharach announced to-day [Feb. 8]. Scrip notes not in excess of \$350,000 will be issued by the city. Eighty-five per cent of the total pay due to Jan. 1 will be paid in scrip, while the remaining 15 per cent will be in cash. Sums under \$10 or odd amounts, will be in cash. The notes will be in various denominations from \$1 to \$100 and can be used for the payment of all municipal obligations, such as taxes, licenses, building permits and Water Department bills. They will be issued against delinquent taxes and will bear 4% interest."

109. Philadelphia will issue scrip to its employees. Washington (D.C.) Post, Dec. 4, 1932.

110. Swappin' bee planned for East Aurora [N.Y.] Cash will be strictly taboo on barter day. Buffalo Times, Jan. 18, 1933.

111. Urges state scrip for use to replace money. Wilmington Evening Journal and Every Evening, Jan. 25, 1933.

Claude B. Prettyman before the Senate Finance Committee urged the use of the stamped scrip plan in Delaware.

112. Use of scrip gains in South Jersey. Ten Atlantic County school districts now issuing certificates to staffs. Many teachers unpaid. Woodbine, Jewish farm township, has paid out \$2,500 monthly in salary warrants. New York Times, Feb. 1, 1933, p. 18, col. 3.

113. Vermont bank opens exchanges for barter. Brattleboro trust company will be clearing house for trade in goods and services. Washington (D. C.) Times, Feb. 19, 1932, p. E6.

The Brattleboro Trust Company has opened a cooperative exchange through which surplus commodities may be bartered for other goods or services.

114. Well meaning but inadequate. World Tomorrow 16 (1): 5, Jan. 4, 1933.

A discussion of the self-help plan at Inwood, N. Y., which makes use of scrip and barter of services or goods.

115. Wildwood (N.J.) teachers get pay in scrip; Fort Lee to issue notes in lieu of salaries. New York Times, Oct. 22, 1932, p. 17, col. 4-5.

MIDDLE WEST, INCLUDING MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA
NORTH DAKOTA and WISCONSIN

116. Anberg, J. H. Scrip-wise and pound-foolish. The story of a community that surveyed its own relief situation. Survey 68 (16): 595-597. Nov. 15, 1932.

The story of Grand Rapids, Michigan's plan of handling unemployment relief.

117. Another barter idea goes over. North Dakota mill grinds wheat and farmers trade flour. Com. West 62 (26): 12. Dec. 24, 1932.
This is a short article which tells how the Farmers Mill and Elevator Association of Devils Lake, N. D. are using the barter idea in operating their flour and feed mill.
118. Ban of use of scrip favored. Welfare department [Cincinnati] subcommittee submits report. Recommendations made. Barter group should be named to advise. Cincinnati Times-Star, Feb. 2, 1933.
119. Barter and trade of long ago revived. Com. West 65 (6): 14. Feb. 4, 1933.
Barter and trade developments in Canton, Wis., Duluth and other towns of Minnesota, and in Utah.
120. Barter money replaces currency in relief plan. Journal of Commerce, [New York] Aug. 9, 1932, p. 3, col. 2.
An enterprise known as the Organized Unemployed has been started in Minneapolis by Dr. George Mecklenburg. Barter money is used as a medium of exchange.
121. Battle Creek (Mich.) pays bills with work. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135: 4498. Dec. 31, 1932.
122. Case, J. F. Ohio farmers turn to barter. Missouri Ruralist 74 (3): 6. Feb. 1, 1933.
A short discussion of the operations of the Midwest Exchange and the Yellow Springs Exchange in Ohio.
123. Cities turn to "local money" for economic relief. Mich. Manfr. and Financ. Rec. 51 (4): 3. Jan. 28, 1933.
An account of the plans for the use of trade certificates in Mount Clemens, Mich. and the use of stamp scrip in Grand Rapids, Mich. and Hawarden, Ia.
124. Doane, D. H. For barter and exchange. Missouri Ruralist 73 (20): 3, 6. Apr. 15, 1932.
An article condensed from a radio talk.
125. Douglas, W. A. S. Experiment in scrip at Antioch College (Yellow Springs, Ohio). Baltimore Sun, Jan. 29, 1933.
126. Easy with farmers. Illinois college to accept produce at premium for tuition. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Aug. 29, 1932.
127. Fond du Lac tries scrip. Wisconsin city's plan is to sell produce at prices 25% higher. New York Times, Jan. 27, 1933, p. 3.
The Emergency Finance Corporation has been organized by business and professional men of Fond du Lac.

128. Forshey, Guy. Old mills run again. Northwest. Miller 172 (2): 191,192, 195,196. Oct. 19, 1932.

"The old mill wheel is turning again in the Ozarks and, strange to say, it is the economic depression as well as tumbling water that is making it turn... In most localities they are as obsolete as spinning wheels and even in the Ozark hills where the old order changes slowly, water driven grist mills can scarcely hope to compete with modern machinery in normal times when farmers are able to pay cash for their flour.

"But now the farmers are no longer able to pay cash. The blight of hard times is upon the land and the hill people are returning to the barter system of their forefathers."

129. Grain and livestock taken by farm belt jobbers to close accounts. Natl. Petroleum News 24 (48): 16. Nov. 30, 1932.

"The practice of barter has been restored in several communities and seems to be working out to the satisfaction of oil jobbers who can't collect cash for the goods they supplied farmers, and also for the farmers who can raise cash only at a great sacrifice of crop values if at all."

Mentions the Tekamah Oil Co., Tekamah, Nebr., the Pearl Filling Station, Elkhorn, Nebr. and the Mapleton Oil Co., Mapleton, Iowa.

130. Grand Rapids public works progressing against depression. Welfare appropriations used to provide employment instead of charity. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, June 28, 1932.

131. How the "scrip" plan works in Iowa. Northwest. Banker, Jan. 1933, p. 9-10.

Not seen.

132. Iowa scrip works so well another issue is planned. Amer. Banker 98 (18): 8. Jan. 23, 1933.

Use of scrip in Hawarden, Ia.

133. Iowa town [Hawarden] tries novel experiment. Certificates known as "trade coupons" are now used in place of money. A depression measure. City council finds coupons help in unemployment relief and plans to print some more. New York Times, Jan. 17, 1933, p. 10, col. 2.

134. Iowa towns use barter and scrip. Exchange of products becomes common practice in many communities. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Dec. 9, 1932.

135. Iowa towns use scrip as pay on relief jobs. Barter is also tried widely with corn accepted for coal and wood for merchandise. New York Times, Dec. 10, 1932, p. 7, col. 2.

136. Is stamp scrip the answer to growing welfare burden? Merchants and wholesalers consider. Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, News Bulletin, Jan. 17, 1933.

137. Issue of scrip money is proposed in Iowa. Counties would pay workers with stamps under plan. United States Daily, Feb. 10, 1933, p. 2, col. 1-2.

Reprinted in Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 937-938, Feb. 11, 1933.

"Counties would be permitted to issue stamp money or scrip under provisions of a bill introduced in the Iowa Legislature by Representative C. J. Zylstra and Senator G. E. Roelofs. The county would issue stamp money to its workers in exchange for their services. The stamp money would circulate in trade, a 2 cent redemption stamp bought from the county being attached at each transaction. When 50 stamps were attached the scrip would be redeemed by the county with the money obtained from the sale of the stamps, each piece of scrip having the par value of \$1. Cities and towns in the county would also be able to avail themselves of the plan, which is expected by the authors of the bill to provide employment through use of the general social credit. It is intended particularly for use in connection with poor relief. Discounts to encourage banks and others to aid in keeping the scrip in circulation are provided. The scrip would be printed by the State to assure uniformity. The stamp method would replace tax funds, according to the plan. It could be inaugurated by the county board of supervisors on a petition of 10% of the voters."

138. Jobless help selves by exchange service. Starting without capital in December, store now has working fund of \$50. Washington Daily News, Feb. 14, 1933.

Clintonville, Wis., Unemployed Exchange organized in December.

139. Jobless will use scrip to exchange work for supplies. All necessities provided members except rent and taxes. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 17, 1933.

Waterloo, Iowa, Unemployment Relief Club.

140. "Labor currency." Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 933. Feb. 11, 1933.

"A recent issue of the 'Wall Street Journal' had the following to say in a Detroit dispatch:

"Issuance of 'labor currency' for controlled inflation was advocated here by Morton R. Hunter, President of the Hunter Machinery Co., Milwaukee, as the Milwaukee plan of taking the offensive against the depression. The proposal was presented to the resolutions committee of 36 National organizations meeting here as a part of the National Highway and Building Congress. It is proposed to issue the currency in payment of executed contracts for not more than 90% of the total cost of labor, materials and supplies used on any public works projects; 10% would be paid in the present currency."

141. McVicker, V. E. Barter growing in Ohio cities. Christian Century 50 (3): 126-127. Jan. 25, 1933.
A discussion of the system of barter in use in Dayton, Ohio and in Yellow Springs, Ohio, seat of Antioch College.
142. Manikowske, Cecile. Big business in time of depression. Jour. Home Econ. 24 (1): 26-28. Jan., 1932.
Various organizations in St. Louis County, Mo., sponsored a move to can all surplus fruits and vegetables to be used by the unemployed.
143. Many cities in U. S. report growth of use of "wooden money" medium. Retailing, Jan. 30, 1933, executive edition, p. 12.
The proposed and present use of scrip and "stamp money" in Hawarden, Ia., Oklahoma City, St. Paul, Terra Haute, Ind. and Utah.
144. Marriage licenses may be paid for with wheat in Goshen, Ind. New York Times, Sept. 20, 1931, II, 1: 2.
145. Merchants plan to use scrip to help Evanston. Suburb's council votes to try idea to boost warrant sales. Chicago Daily News, Dec. 28, 1932.
Other accounts of scrip to be issued by the Evanston Independent Retail Merchants Association, were published in the Chicago Merchant, Jan., 1933, Chicago Tribune, Dec. 28-30, 1932, and January 5 and 8, 1933.
146. Midwest exchange. An announcement of the program and policies of the Midwest exchange, inc. 8 p. Yellow Springs, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1932.
Not seen.
147. Modern scrip just repetition of emergency coin of the past. Mich. Investor 31 (28): 4, 9. Feb. 4, 1933.
An account of the use of scrip in earlier times, and in Mount Clemens, Belding, Shelby, Kalamazoo, Sumner, and other places in Michigan today.
148. Morgan, A. E. Antioch tackles the depression. New Repub. 72: 43. Aug. 24, 1932.
One of the many phases of the Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, program, which was initiated eleven years ago, "includes the development of a laboratory of socially motivated industry, and in partial fulfillment of our aim. Antioch has undertaken to attack

for each member of the firm must balance, and there results an approach to a planned and controlled economy within the group."

149. Municipal currency will be issued by suburb [Park Ridge] of Illinois. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Dec. 3, 1932, p. 1.
150. Nutting, Elizabeth. Organized swap and dicker. The Dayton production units substitute a producing-using for an earning-buying pattern. Survey 68 (17, i.e.18): 682-684. Dec. 15, 1932.
The Dayton, Ohio Association of cooperative production units.
151. Ohio area uses a scrip system - substitute currency provided by joint stock corporation - endorsement by Irving Fisher. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135: 4498. Dec. 31, 1932.
Use of scrip by the Yellow Springs Exchange.
152. Ohio barter plan began in college. Mid-West exchange idea was taken from the production system at Antioch. New York Times, Jan. 22, 1933.
153. Real estate dealer offers land for furs. [Coffeyville, Kans.] Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Aug. 13, 1932.
154. Rev. George Mecklenburg's plan of beating the bread line. Com. West 65 (6): 11-12. Feb. 4, 1933.
The story of the operation and organization of the Organized Unemployed, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., organized by Rev. George Mecklenburg. A facsimile of the scrip used is given.
155. Richmond, Ind. firm will sell piano for wheat. New York Times, July 18, 1931, 24: 3.
156. Ross, Malcolm. Ohio barter plan began in college. Midwest exchange idea was taken from the production system at Antioch. Organization an agent. Arranges wholesale trading of goods instead of owning plants of its own. Need to expand is seen. Chief handicap now is limited number of commodities available for exchange. New York Times, Jan. 22, 1933, section 4, p. 6, col. 1-4.
157. Rukeyser, M. S. Breakdown of credit system is seen in growth of barter. Hawarden, Iowa, experiment with script money is pointed to approvingly by Prof. Irving Fisher. Washington (D.C.) Herald, Jan. 31, 1933.
158. Saint Paul considers use of scrip money. Mayor recommends plan to city council after studying method in Iowa town [Hawarden] Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Dec. 14, 1932.

159. Savings accounts liquidated at discounts up to 75 per cent. Cleveland brokers make 10 per cent commission in barter of deposits and mortgages on property. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 31, 1933.
160. Scrip and barter movement adopted in eight Ohio cities. Municipalities with combined population of over 2,000,000 consider issuing paper to meet pay rolls and idle relief. Baltimore Sun, January 20, 1933. Cities mentioned are Yellow Springs, Toledo, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Dover.
161. Scrip as substitute for money appears in [Hills County] Iowa incident to farmers' "holiday." Com. & Financ. Chron. 135: 1417. Aug. 27, 1932.
162. Scrip dollars circulated in Evanston, Ill. Com. & Financ. Chron. 153: 4498. Dec. 31, 1932; New York Times, Dec. 29, 1932, p. 20, col. 2-3.
163. Scrip money idea grows fast in the Midwest. Com. West 65 (4): 11. Jan. 21, 1933.
Brief account of the use of scrip in Tenino, Wash., Hawarden, Iowa, Granite Falls, Minn., Fond du Lac, Wis., and Waterloo, Iowa. The proposed plan for St. Paul is also described.
164. "Self-liquidating currency." The latest scheme to end the depression. Merchants Journal, Dec. 3, 1932, p. 6.
On the stamped scrip plans of Hawarden, Ia., and Kansas City and the plan advocated by Irving Fisher.
An article in the Journal for Jan. 21, 1933, p. 6, entitled, "'Script' May Be Given the Status of State Money Under Proposed Law." The self-liquidating scrip is being used in Russell, Kans.
165. Smollett, William. Jobless in Minneapolis organized for self-aid. Through a corporation using scrip, they trade their labor for a chance to buy commodities. New York Times, Jan. 8, 1933, p. 6.
"Minneapolis is convinced after a five months' trial, that it has hit upon an effective system of self-aid for its jobless. Throughout this city is functioning the Organized Unemployed, Inc., with 18,000 families which perform services for their corporation in return for scrip with which they can buy food, shoes, and clothing at its store."
166. Stamped money called success in Iowa town [Hawarden] New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 15, 1933.
167. Survey shows communities using fiat money; Kansas City issues new 'currency' on projects. Kansas City Star, Dec. 13, 1932.
The use of "stamp money" in Hawarden, Ia., Kansas City, Philadelphia, Des Plaines and Park Ridge, Ill., Oklahoma and Yellow Springs, Chic.

168. "Swapping" helps thousands to live. Jobless over Middle West spur business with barter system. The Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 21, 1933.
Organized Unemployed, Inc. of Minneapolis, the exchange at Yellow Springs, Ohio and the Unemployed Married Men's Council, Omaha are mentioned.
169. Town prints own currency and it proves a success. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Dec. 5, 1932, p. 6.
"Stamp" scrip of Hawarden, Ia.
170. Trading music lessons for bread, vegetables and mending when cash is scarce. Etude 51: 80. Feb., 1933.
Reprinted from Woman's Home Companion.
This article is signed by Mrs. D. H. P., Iowa, and is an account of the goods and services which she received in exchange for music lessons. These included dental and doctor's services, mending, sewing, hair-cuts, groceries, fresh vegetables, coal, etc.
171. Veterans here are working out their own answer to economic problems caused by hard times. St. Louis Globe, Jan. 22, 1933.
This is a barter-exchange plan.
172. Welsh, G. W. Grand Rapids uses scrip to pay temporary unemployed workers. Amer. City 45: 114. Sept., 1931.
A brief account of the progress of the city's public works is given in the Washington Daily News, June 23, 1932, p. 2.
173. Wheat climbs on dollar as trade medium. Used cars, subscriptions and provisions among exchange items. Chicago Daily News, Jan. 3, 1933.
The use of wheat as a medium of exchange in North Dakota.
174. Wheat medium of exchange in North Dakota - barter returns to many commodities. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136 (3524): 35. Jan. 7, 1933.
175. Without benefit of cash. Survey 68 (14): 518. Oct. 15, 1932.
The use of barter is to be tried at Antioch College this fall.

PACIFIC COAST AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

176. Barter in the classified. Advertising and Selling, Jan. 19, 1935, p. 52.
The Oregonian of Portland, Oregon, inaugurated on Dec. 19, a free "Labor Exchange" column in its classified advertising section.
177. Barter organization helping unemployed plans wider scope. First convention of co-operative exchanges opens in Los Angeles; 75,000 idle aided. Washington Daily News, Jan. 10, 1933, p. 9.
California exchanges are based on the "Compton" plan.

178. Brannin, Carl. Northwest unemployed organize. Labor Age 21 (6): 4-6. June, 1932.
Not seen.
179. Brannin, Carl. Seattle, U. C. L. fights back. Labor Age 21 (11): 10. Nov., 1932.
Not seen.
180. Burgess, J. S. Living on a surplus. Idle labor exchanged for excess crops by California cooperatives. Survey 69 (1): 6-8. Jan., 1933.
The story of the Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association of Los Angeles County, Calif., and the Unemployed Council of Los Angeles.
181. Business men of Tenino, Wash. buy closed bank with wooden money - make a deal with officials to use deposits scrip. Com. & Finan. Chron. 136 (3524): 52. Jan. 7, 1933.
182. Bus* jobless who fill the market basket; exchanging labor for produce. Lit. Digest 114 (16): 36-39. Oct. 15, 1932.
This is a résumé of an article by Alice Koons in the Farm and Garden Magazine of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.
It describes the plan which was originated in Compton, Calif., in March 1932, by a World War veteran, Burdfield by name, who exchanged his labor with farmers for produce.
"To-day there are twenty-five or more units organized for the work in Los Angeles County and those in touch with the plan say that over 100,000 persons in the county are having their food needs met under the program."
183. California bank issues trust certificates to depositors in closed bank. Amer. Banker 97 (278): 8. Nov. 30, 1932.
Trust certificate plan worked out by the American National Bank of San Bernardino, Calif.
184. California's unemployed emergency exchanges. 3 p., mimeographed. Hollywood, Calif., Assistance league of Southern California, Dec. 5, 1932.
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
185. Colcord, J. C. The west is different. The coast and the Inland Empire tackle unemployment relief in new ways. Survey (graphic no.) 68 (5): 217-221. June 1, 1932.
The Anaheim, Calif., scrip plan is described in the last paragraph of this article.
186. "Comrades of the air," cooperative exchange. [Description of the organization] 1 p., mimeographed. Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. A. R. Gilchrist, manager.
Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.

187. County has new idea of what to use for money. Business Week, June 1, 1932, p. 21.

"Business men of Bellingham and Whatcom county, Washington, are organizing to underwrite \$100,000 in county trade certificates to be used as a medium of exchange..

"The issue is to be guaranteed by the individual notes of 2,000 responsible citizens."

188. Dodge, F. N. Board money; Tenino, lumbering town in Washington, adopts wooden currency. Amer. Forests 38 (7): 408. July, 1932.

189. Federal council of the churches of Christ in America. The jobless help each other. Its Information Service 11 (36): 1-2. Oct. 1, 1932.

An account of the self-help activities of the unemployed in Germany and Seattle, Wash., particularly. The work of the Unemployed Citizens League of Seattle is explained in some detail.

190. Grain pays admission. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Oct. 6, 1932.

"Redmond, Oreg.- Jefferson County farmers were admitted to the Jefferson County Rodeo here when they presented quantities of grain for admission."

191. Harris, J. P., and Hillman, Arthur. Unemployed support themselves in Seattle. Natl. Munic. Rev. 22 (1): 12-15, 23. Jan., 1933.

A description of the Organization and activities of the Unemployed Citizens' League of Seattle which has established a system of barter and which has become active politically.

192. Hill, R. C. Seattle's jobless enter politics. Nation 134 (3495): 718-720. June 29, 1932.

The story of what the Unemployed Citizens League, Seattle, Washington is doing. Labor and services are being exchanged for food and supplies.

193. Johnson, Erskine. Surplus crops, man power and bartering create jobless relief formula. Moneyless California families use formula to beat depression. San Francisco News, Jan. 6, 1933.

194. King, M. E. Back to barter. New Repub. 73 (944): 211-213. Jan. 4, 1933.

Tells how "the jobless of four Rocky Mountain States are at present attempting to solve the problem of living by instituting a moneyless system of direct exchange. Cooperative groups, bound together by this common purpose have sprung up during the past year in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona.

"By the middle of January, 1932, the exchange business had expanded to a point where it became necessary to incorporate the system and organize it into departments along modern lines. It was named the Natural Development Association. Growth after the organization was incorporated proceeded even more rapidly than before...

"The rapid expansion and increasing volume of business which the association was handling made a new development necessary. In July, 1932, scrip was introduced as the medium of exchange among members of the association... Scrip, it might be mentioned in passing, is not unknown to the West, and the leaders of the association doubtless based their idea on the system employed by the Mormon Church, which receives much of its tithing in produce and issues scrip good for any of the commodities handled by the tithing system. The Natural Development Association issued the scrip in the form of stamp books of various denominations, the scrip being good for anything the Association has for exchange. now

"... It is not in any sense money, as we understand the word under the capitalist system. The scrip of the N.D.A. is a non-transferable medium of exchange representing to the holder the exact value of the produce or service the holder may desire... When the holder has spent the scrip, it is regarded as having performed its function and is destroyed."

195. Load of vegetables swapped for furniture starts local barter groups along trail of business. San Francisco News, Feb. 11, 1933.

An account of the Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association of San Francisco. Another item on the same page tells of the Peninsula Exchange of Palo Alto.

Two articles in the News for Feb. 13, tell of the Natural Development Association, opened on Feb. 13, and the artists' barter market which opened in the Courvoisier Gallery. Another article on the artists' barter market was published in the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 6, 1933.

An article on the Unemployed Co-operative Relief Association was also published in the San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 7, 1933.

196. Los Angeles idle give work for food. Thirty-eight units in county spring from the scheme of one unemployed man. Farm products exchanged. System of barter provided living necessities for 360,000 adults and children during October. New York Times, Dec. 5, 1932, p. 12, col. 4-5.

197. McQuade, Edward. Money? It isn't necessary. Thousands join in barter system. San Francisco News, Jan. 7, 1933.

Other items from the News are: 225 members form local barter group (Jan. 19); Local plant lends aid to swap group [Willat Production Co.] (Feb. 8); Barter move is extended to peninsula (Feb. 7); Barter wins support of labor chiefs [San Francisco Labour Council], Chamber of Commerce also pledges aid to self-help movement (Feb. 4); Swap groups on peninsula to organize [Palo Alto and Daly City] (Feb. 9); 500 organize barter group in Daly City... Palo Alto follows suit (Feb. 10).

198. Many communities resort to ancient barter system. Thousands of unemployed find way to make a living by swapping services for goods. American Observer, Feb. 8, 1933, p. 3.
Discusses especially the Compton Exchange in Los Angeles County, Calif.
199. Miller, C. J. Seattle's unemployed citizens experiment in cooperation. Co-operation 13 (9): 168-170. Sept., 1932.
An account of the organization, objects and activities of the League.
A résumé of this article, with title, "Cooperative Organization of Unemployed at Seattle, Washington," was published in the Labour Gazette (Canada) 32 (10): 1039, Oct. 1932.
200. Northwest's unemployed have found they can help themselves, but the question of how much they will eventually help themselves to worries some of the taxpayers. Business Week, July 27, 1932, p. 12.
A discussion of the Unemployed Citizens League of Seattle.
201. Oregonians trade food surpluses. State encourages system of exchanging large quantities. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Sept. 13, 1932.
202. Parry, T. J. The republic of the penniless. Atlantic Monthly 150 (4): 449-457. Oct., 1932.
A discussion of the Seattle Unemployed Citizens' League which has instituted a system of barter among its members by which goods and services are exchanged. A system of barter between rural and urban communities has been established also.
203. Plan "sheepskin" scrip in Oregon. American Banker, Feb. 9, 1933, p. 1.
A \$10,000 issue of "sheepskin" money is being planned in Heppner, Oregon.
204. Preston, H. H. The wooden money of Tenino. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (2): 343-348. Feb., 1933.
This is a full account of the successful "wooden money" scheme of the Chamber of Commerce of Tenino, Washington, put into operation when the only bank of the town closed its doors. A description of the scrip issued, and details of the scheme and its operation are given. Profits, which it is estimated will be about \$4,500 net, will belong to the Chamber of Commerce.
205. "Raymond's oyster money" is the second emergency currency to be issued in the State of Washington. The Consolidated Bank of Raymond is closed and the currency, of cardboard with a picture of a big oyster, is a promise on the part of the Chamber of Commerce to pay when the first dividend is issued from the closed institution. Boston Globe, June 3, 1932.
Another account of this cardboard money was given in the Washington (D.C.) Post, June 3, 1932.

206. Rolph, James, jr. Barter system of relief in California. Use of surplus produce to feed needy. United States Daily, Dec. 1, 1932, p. 8, col. 3-5.
207. Schindler, P. G. Back to barter. Survey 68 (8): 329. July 14, 1932. Same condensed in Mo. Labor Rev. 35: 501-502. Sept., 1932. A short account of the Cooperative Exchange of Los Angeles, Calif.
208. Seattle relief plan starts with the printing of an issue of city notes. Business Week, Mar. 23, 1932, p. 15-16.
209. Stringham, B. B. Natural development association, inc. 20 p. Salt Lake City, 1932. Not seen. Noted in bibliography issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.
210. Tenino (Washington) Chamber of commerce. Tenino's wooden money. Cong. Rec. 75 (part 7): 7665-7666. Apr. 7, 1932. This statement was inserted in the Record by Mr. Dill.
211. Tenino's wooden money. Amer. Bee Jour. 72 (7): 285. July, 1932. A description and illustration of the wooden money issued by the Tenino Chamber of Commerce.
212. Tenth of pay roll is paid in scrip at Hoover dam. Payments made only as accommodations to workers between pay days, says Interior Department. United States Daily, Aug. 29, 1932, p. 3, col. 7.
213. Town's scrip money has merchants dazed. Business Week, Mar. 9, 1932, p. 17. Story of Anaheim, California's plan. See also p. 16 for a picture showing certificate issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Tenino, Wash.
214. Unemployed cooperative relief council of Los Angeles county, California Member units... January 20, 1933. 1 sheet.
215. Unemployed cooperative relief council of Los Angeles County, California. Requirement for membership. 1 p., typewritten. [n.d.] Attached to this is a 4-page mimeographed sheet entitled: California's Unemployed Feed Themselves. This publication describes the California cooperative self-help movement which originated in Compton, Calif.
216. Washington. State college. Agricultural extension service. Stress self-help in relief report. Teaching unemployed to be self sustaining, preserving surplus food, and barter, included in extension report. (Agr. Ext. Serv. News.) This is a press release, January 25, 1933, on a relief and unemployment report submitted to the State College by the Agricultural Extension Service.

217. Wooden money. Washington Post, Jan. 22, 1933.
Editorial from the Boston Transcript on the use of wooden money in Tenno (Tenino?) Washington.
218. Wooden money big success, town is back on gold basis. Chamber at Tenino, Wash. realizes huge profit, it costing only \$30 to redeem \$5,500 in currency; souvenir hunters get rest. Washington (D.C.) Post, Jan. 1, 1933.

SOUTHERN STATES

219. Alamo to have "barter day". First one to be held on Saturday, February 18th. Crockett County Sentinel Pilot (Bells, Tenn.) Feb. 9, 1933.
L. H. Halton, county farm agent, is advertising February 18 "as the opening of what he hopes to be a long series of Barter days" for the farmers and others.
220. Arkansas scrip dropped because illy supported. Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 28, 1932.
221. Atlanta, Ga., dept. store, Rich's, inc., offers to exchange merchandise for 5,000 bales at 1 cent a lb., above market. New York Times, Sept. 25, 1931, 20: 7.
222. Atlanta issues \$400,000 to meet November pay rolls. Backed by \$75,000,-000 tangible assets and bears 6 p.c. interest - accepted by stores but not by banks. Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 28, 1932.
223. Autos may be bought for cotton in Little Rock, Ark. New York Times, Sept. 20, 1931, II, 1: 2.
224. Barter in rural districts. Journal of Commerce [New York] Nov. 10, 1931, p. 4.
Editorial. Contains data from a report of the Bureau of the Census relative to business done between the farmer and the retail merchant on a barter basis in North Carolina.
225. Barter movement spreads in South. Trading, however, remains unorganized - correspondence used in swapping. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 25, 1933, p. A-6.
Use of barter in Richmond, Va., Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana.
226. [Barter] used in Gulfport, Miss. following closing of only bank. New York Times, Dec. 27, 1931, III, 5: 4.
227. Cambridge (Md.) scrip plan upheld. Baltimore Sun, Feb. 16, 1933, p. 16.
According to U.S. District Attorney, S. E. Sobeloff, the issuance of scrip by the town of Cambridge to raise money for unemployment relief is not a violation of any Federal law. The plan called for the issuance of "stamp" scrip.

228. Charleston, S.C. Office of port development. Scrip plan city of Charleston, S.C. 3 p., mimeographed. Charleston [1933]
229. City may adopt use of scrip for unemployed. Plan laid before commission for further study by local attorney. Mobile Register, Feb. 1, 1933.
Views of business men on use of scrip are given in Mobile Times, February 3, 1933. An editorial entitled, "In The Scrip Plan," was published in the Mobile Times, February 2.
230. "Cotton scrip" urged in Texas. Cotton Trade Jour. 13 (4): 1, col. 4. Jan. 28, 1933.
"J. R. Donnell... is having prepared for submission to the Legislature a plan to issue 'cotton script' for farmers to use in place of money in the payment of taxes and in barter and trade. Mr. Donnell proposes that the state issue commodity scrip, printed on cotton paper, to be exchanged for cotton warehouse receipts on the basis of 10 cents per pound. The State would accept these certificates in full payment of delinquent taxes and in one-third payment of current taxes. Merchants would be urged to accept the farmers' certificates at least in part payment for purchases. Certificates could be called in by the State treasurer after December 31, 1933, with settlement on the basis of the Houston spot market."
An account of this plan is also given in Tex. Coop. News 13 (2): 4, col. 4-5. Feb. 1, 1933.
231. Gasoline station operator in Dawson, Ga. trades gasoline for pig, then buys feed for pig with more gas. New York Times, Jan. 10, 1932, III, 6: 7.
232. Harris, Mrs. Evelyn. Farming without money [in Maryland]. Sat. Evening Post 204: 29, 32, 34, 38. June 13, 1932.
233. Hart County (Ky.) news exchanged for commodities instead of subscription money. New York Times, Dec. 15, 1931, 26: 5.
234. Issuance of scrip money in Knoxville, Tenn., and other Southern cities. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 938. Feb. 11, 1933.
Item is from the New York Times, and tells of the use of scrip in Knoxville; Atlanta; Selma, Roanoke, Dothan, Bessemer, Talladega, Alabama; Sparta, Ga.; Richmond, Va.; Louisiana; Cumberland County, N.C.; and Charleston, S. C.
235. Jobless group plans barter. Washington (D.C.) Herald, Jan. 31, 1933.
People's Unemployment League of Baltimore.
236. Kentucky liquidates country banks by barter with good results [So-called "Logan Plan"]. Bankers Mag. (N.Y.) 125 (3): 243. Sept., 1932.
This plan was used in the liquidation of the Woodburn, Ky. bank.

237. Linzee, E. H. Bartering grain for flour. Revival of grist mill activity in Oklahoma. United States Daily, Apr. 3, 1932, p. 8.
238. Louisville Courier Journal, Aug. 6, 1932.
"A plan of bartering has been proposed for liquidation of banks in Kentucky. The idea is this: -- Some of the notes held by a closed bank are good but not immediately collectible. A depositor, not pressed for cash, will accept such a note in satisfaction of his claim against the bank. The depositor then collects the note by accepting in payment a team of mules or some other property from the man who originally executed the note. In some instances, the bank will take over the property and turn it over to depositor. The plan was successfully followed in liquidating People's Bank, Woodburn, Ky." Louisville Courier Journal 8 - 6 C. File.
239. New "Young Plan" aids depositors of defunct banks in Arkansas. Amer. Banker 97 (264): 8. Nov. 12, 1932.
D. C. Young of Pine Bluff, Ark., has originated a "spending certificate" plan which is being used in Arkansas.
240. Nichols, G. A. Wrigley will trade gum for 100,000,000 pounds of cotton. The old custom of barter, with some up-to-date variations, is invoked to help South and Canada work out of depression. Printers Ink 155 (2): 25-26, 28. April 9, 1931.
"The company has formed what will be known as the Wrigley Cotton Investment Fund, which it will operate through an arrangement with five banks located in New Orleans, Savannah, Memphis, Mobile, and Charleston."
A similar arrangement in regard to wheat in Canada has been effected.
241. Pownter, M. P. Florida merchants learn to do without money. "Baby bonds" and scrip substituted for cash when liquid wealth froze; but tax delinquency increased. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Feb. 18, 1933.
This is the fourth and last of a series of articles.
242. Race, George. Scrip replaces money with jobless here. Lack of cash is overcome by paper. Memphis Press, Jan. 19, 1933.
Other articles on the Memphis Unemployed Citizens' League were published in the Evening Appeal, Jan. 13, 19, 20, and 21. Commercial Appeal, Jan. 18, and Memphis Press, Jan. 20.
243. Revival of barter in Oklahoma and Arkansas. New York Times, Nov. 1, 1931, v. 23: 2.
244. Scrip being used by state towns in lieu of cash. Alabamian's plan for medium of exchange spreads; cost of issuance defrayed. Mobile Press Register, Jan. 29, 1933.

245. Scrip for North Carolina. Will be legal tender for county debts and taxes. New York Times, Feb. 5, 1933, sect. 4, p. 7, col. 6.
"Fayetteville, N.C. Feb. 2. - Scrip has made its first appearance in the Carolinas. The Cumberland County Commissioners have decided to use an issue of \$5,000 to pay the county's small debts, such as fees to jurymen and witnesses. Merchants and others agreed to accept the scrip.
A bill was rushed through the State Legislature permitting county taxes to be paid with scrip. Denominations here are 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1 and \$5. A stamp costing 2 cents will be affixed to the reverse side of each piece of scrip every time it changes hands. When the stamps total the face value of the bill it will be redeemed."
Reprinted in Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 937. Feb. 11, 1933.
246. Scrip 'money' may soon be adopted in Alexandria [Virginia] Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Feb. 9, 1933.
The Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria has authorized a committee to study the advisability of using stamped money in Alexandria to stimulate spending and retail trade and relieve unemployment.
247. Scrip money used widely in South. Knoxville, Tenn., has out over \$1,000,000 circulating at par in city. Stamp system favored. Communities in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and other states deal in paper, lacking cash. New York Times, Feb. 6, 1933, p. 2, col. 3.
248. Self-help league issues new scrip. Birmingham News, Jan. 20, 1933, p. 4, col. 5.
Fairview Self-Help Employment League of Birmingham, Alabama. Another article was published in the January 3 issue of the News.
249. Southwest opens barter exchanges. Self-help group uses its own scrip in lieu of scarce currency. Evening Star (Washington, D.C.) Jan. 21, 1933.
An account of the use of scrip in Oklahoma City.
250. System of barter is established at Berkeley Springs [West Virginia] County agricultural agent and newspapers aid new market. Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.) Feb. 19, 1933, A 12.
"A list of articles which the owner wishes to trade for some other article is published. Trades are made directly. No money is involved... The newspaper publishes the list of articles free. The county agent assists in contacting those wishing to barter by spreading the information through publication and by telephone. He himself handles none of the articles. Those interested say the affair is working out slowly, but satisfactorily."
251. To honor city scrip. Atlanta Journal, Feb. 4, 1933.
Forty merchants of Americus, Ga. have agreed "to accept city bills at par in payment for merchandise and as payment on account."

252. Lazo, Hector. Scrip and barter; their use and their service. 9 p., mimeographed. [Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. Com. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Marketing Serv. Div., Feb. 20, 1933.]

This publication includes general information on barter and scrip in use, reported success of scrip, chief obstacles to large-scale use, and self-help organizations. Lists of municipalities using scrip, barter organizations and organizations interested in the movement are given.

Bound with this publication is the present list of references on barter and scrip in preliminary form and dated February 21.

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