

Generally, the total shown for a quarter relates to the quarter in which the number is issued. As a result of processing lags, however, a quarterly

total may contain some carryover from a previous quarter.

TABLE 5.—Social security numbers issued, by type of application used, 1962–66

[In thousands]

Application used and period	Age in year of issue ¹					
	Total	Under 14	14–19	20–49	50–64	65 and over
Number						
<i>Form SS-5</i>						
Summary data: 1962–66.	27,156	2,982	18,016	2,997	1,131	2,015
Annual data:						
1962	3,908	78	2,993	569	193	73
1963	5,778	802	3,700	630	349	296
1964	4,977	643	3,478	559	185	111
1965	6,027	690	3,833	591	183	725
1966	6,466	769	4,012	648	221	810
Quarterly data:						
1965:						
January–March	1,132	181	706	148	54	42
April–June	1,708	160	1,332	145	42	30
July–September	1,643	178	1,063	1,144	36	220
October–December	1,544	171	732	154	51	433
1966:						
January–March	1,525	196	792	165	72	297
April–June	2,347	200	1,482	177	63	422
July–September	1,518	205	1,052	161	43	57
October–December	1,076	169	685	144	43	34
<i>Form 3227</i>						
Summary data: 1962–66.	4,212	1,487	920	213	530	1,070
Annual data:						
1962	610	24	28	31	129	397
1963	2,839	1,092	650	145	352	598
1964	647	312	193	32	44	66
1965	77	38	27	4	3	5
1966	40	21	16	1	1	2
<i>Civil Service form</i>						
Annual data: 1965	27	1	1	1	2	21
Percent ²						
<i>Form SS-5</i>						
Summary data: 1962–66.	100.0	10.9	66.3	11.0	4.2	7.4
Annual data:						
1962	100.0	2.0	76.6	14.6	4.9	1.9
1963	100.0	13.9	64.1	10.9	6.0	5.1
1964	100.0	12.9	69.9	11.2	3.7	2.2
1965	100.0	11.5	63.6	9.8	3.0	12.0
1966	100.0	11.9	62.1	10.0	3.4	12.5
Quarterly data:						
1965:						
January–March	100.0	16.0	62.4	13.1	4.7	3.7
April–June	100.0	9.4	78.0	8.5	2.4	1.7
July–September	100.0	10.8	64.8	8.8	2.2	13.4
October–December	100.0	11.1	47.5	10.0	3.3	28.1
1966:						
January–March	100.0	12.9	52.0	10.9	4.7	19.5
April–June	100.0	8.5	63.2	7.5	2.7	18.0
July–September	100.0	13.5	69.3	10.6	2.8	3.7
October–December	100.0	15.7	63.7	13.4	4.0	3.2
<i>Form 3227</i>						
Summary data: 1962–66.	100.0	35.3	21.8	5.1	12.6	25.4
Annual data:						
1962	100.0	3.9	4.6	5.1	21.2	65.2
1963	100.0	38.5	22.9	5.1	12.4	21.1
1964	100.0	48.3	29.8	4.9	6.8	10.2
1965	100.0	49.4	35.1	5.2	3.9	6.5
1966	100.0	51.3	39.3	3.4	2.0	4.0
<i>Civil Service form</i>						
Annual data: 1965	100.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	7.7	80.8

Summary data.—The data in tables 1–4 are grouped in periods that reflect significantly different experience under OASDHI:

Years	Event
1937–39	Beginning of program.
1940–50	No major changes in program.
1951–54	Major extensions of coverage.
1955–61	Additional coverage extensions.
1962–64	Taxpayer registration program.
1965–66	Establishment of Medicare.

The large differences in the number of years in these intervals make any comparison of total issuances in the various periods difficult. The analysis by age of enrollee and type of issuance is more meaningful, however, when the data are grouped in this way.

Type of application.—The distribution in table 5 shows the effect of the special procedures and the issuing of numbers for other than social security purposes. Beginning with the third quarter of 1965, the breakdown between issuances on IRS Forms SS-5 and 3227 and, for the last half of 1965, issuances to Federal civil-service annuitants is based on a sample of approximately 1,000 cases per quarter.

Medical Care Price Changes in Medicare's First Year*

An article in the July 1967 BULLETIN detailed the rising cost of medical care services from the end of World War II through the first quarter of 1967.¹ With the availability of price data for the second quarter of 1967, it has become possible to evaluate the nature of price changes during the first full year of health insurance for the aged under the Social Security Act (Medicare). Changes in medical care prices during July 1966–

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¹ Dorothy P. Rice and Loucele A. Horowitz, "Trends in Medical Care Prices," *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1967.

¹ As shown by date of birth on account-number application.
² Based on number with age recorded.

TABLE 1.—Consumer price index and quarterly percentage change for medical care prices, by item, June 1966–June 1967

[1957–59=100, unless otherwise specified]

Item	Price index, end of quarter					Percentage change from preceding quarter			
	June 1966	Sept. 1966	Dec. 1966	March 1967	June 1967	Sept. 1966	Dec. 1966	March 1967	June 1967
CPI, all items.....	112.9	114.1	114.7	115.0	116.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.9
CPI, all services.....	122.0	123.5	125.2	126.3	127.4	1.2	1.4	.9	.9
Medical care, total.....	127.0	129.4	131.9	134.6	136.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.3
Medical care services.....	133.0	136.2	139.4	142.9	145.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.6
Professional services:									
Physicians' fees.....	128.0	130.8	132.9	135.5	137.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.3
Family doctor, office visits.....	128.1	131.1	133.3	136.4	138.5	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.5
Family doctor, house visits.....	133.3	135.9	138.3	140.7	142.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.1
Herniorrhaphy (adult) ¹	107.5	108.5	110.5	112.1	114.1	.9	1.8	1.4	1.8
Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy.....	127.3	129.8	130.8	132.2	132.8	2.0	.8	1.1	.5
Obstetrical cases.....	121.9	125.5	127.5	130.4	132.5	3.0	1.6	2.3	1.6
Pediatric care, office visits ¹	115.0	117.5	119.5	121.8	123.6	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.5
Psychiatrist, office visits ¹	108.9	110.2	112.6	113.0	113.5	1.2	2.2	.4	.4
Dentists' fees.....	120.9	122.8	124.3	125.8	126.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	.9
Other professional services:									
Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses.....	115.7	117.1	118.6	120.6	121.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	.9
Routine laboratory tests ¹	105.7	106.9	107.6	108.6	109.1	1.1	.7	.9	.5
Hospital service charges:									
Daily service charges.....	164.2	172.6	183.0	194.2	200.1	5.1	6.0	6.1	3.0
Operating-room charges ¹	112.6	115.4	119.0	124.3	128.6	2.5	3.1	4.5	3.5
X-ray, diagnostic series, upper G.I. ¹	104.5	107.6	110.0	111.0	111.9	3.0	2.2	.9	.8
Drugs and prescriptions.....	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.0	97.7	-1	-2	-3	-3
Prescriptions ²	90.5	90.5	90.3	89.6	88.8	0	-2	-8	-9
Over-the-counter items ¹	102.9	102.6	102.5	102.6	103.1	-3	-1	.1	.5

¹ Index base, December 1963.

² Index base, March 1960.

Source: *Consumer Price Index*, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June 1967 are examined here, with attention directed toward the behavior of the prices of five special medical procedures significant for the aged.

Prices for most of the medical care items slowed their pace in the second quarter of 1967, when they had the lowest quarterly percentage rise for the 4 quarters. The quarterly rate of increase in the CPI for all items fluctuated during the period July 1966–June 1967, accelerating during March–June 1967 (table 1). The all-services component of the CPI, however, maintained the same rate of increase (0.9 percent) for both quarters of 1967.

In the 12-month period ending June 1967, medical care prices continued to outpace general consumer prices. While the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index (CPI) for all items increased by 2.7 percent, the medical care component rose more than two and one-half times that rate (7.3 percent). More significant, perhaps, is a comparison of the rate of change for the medical care component with the rate for all services: The former rose 9.2 percent or more than twice the rate of increase for the latter (4.4 percent).

In general, rates of increase for the first half of 1967 were somewhat lower than those reported for the preceding 6-month period.

Hospital Charges

The earlier BULLETIN article and the *Report to the President on Medical Care Prices*, prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, emphasized the unprecedented increase in hospital daily service charges of 16.5 percent from January through December 1966. Nearly three-fourths of that increase occurred in the second half of the year. Though the rate of increase decelerated slightly during the first 6 months of 1967, the rise in hospital daily service charges for the 12 months ending June 1967 was exceedingly high—21.9 percent (table 2).

A review of the quarterly percentage changes in this component shows that the deceleration during 1967 occurred in the second quarter. After maintaining an average quarterly price increase of from 5 to 6 percent for 9 months, the rate of increase dropped sharply by about half in the second quarter of 1967.

Seasonal variations may account in part for the sharp drop in the rate of growth in hospital room rates during the second quarter of the year. In previous years—especially between 1962 and 1964—there was an appreciable slowing down in the rate of increase during the second quarter, compared with the first, as shown in the tabulation in the next column.

Year	Percentage change from preceding quarter			
	March	June	September	December
1960.....	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.2
1961.....	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.5
1962.....	2.6	.5	1.2	1.0
1963.....	3.0	1.2	1.2	.9
1964.....	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0
1965.....	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
1966.....	2.4	2.1	5.1	6.0
1967.....	6.1	3.0		

Operating-room charges also rose substantially during this period. For the quarter ending June 1967, surgical patients paid over 14 percent more for operating-room services, directly or through third-party payors, than they had in the corresponding period a year earlier. The highest quarterly increase for this item occurred in the first quarter of 1967.

The third component of hospital service charges—X-ray and diagnostic series, upper gastrointestinal—increased during the first year of Medicare at one-half the rate for operating-room services and one-third of that for daily service charges.

Doctors' Fees

Doctors' fees also rose substantially but at a considerably slower rate than that for hospital daily service charges. Consumers paid over 7 percent more for doctors' services in the quarter ending June 1967 than they paid during the corresponding period a year earlier. The annual increases in the seven types of physicians' services priced for the CPI ranged from about 4 percent for visits to a psychiatrist's office to nearly 9 percent for obstetrical care.

The index for physicians' fees followed the same quarterly trend as the other components of the medical care index: the second quarter of 1967 witnessed a deceleration in the rate of increase. The lowest rate of increase in a year was reported during this quarter for four of the seven procedures included in the overall physicians' index. The only service that increased at a higher rate during the second quarter of 1967 was adult herniorrhaphy.

Dentists' fees have not risen as rapidly as have other physicians' services. In the 12-month period ending June 1967, the index for this service

TABLE 2.—Semiannual and annual percentage change for medical care prices, by item, June 1966–June 1967

[1957–59=100, unless otherwise specified]

Item	6 months ending—		12 months ending June 1967
	Dec. 1966	June 1967	
CPI, all items.....	1.6	1.1	2.7
CPI, all services.....	2.6	1.8	4.4
Medical care, total.....	3.9	3.3	7.3
Medical care services.....	4.8	4.2	9.2
Professional services:			
Physicians' fees.....	3.8	3.3	7.3
Family doctor, office visits.....	4.1	3.9	8.1
Family doctor, house visits.....	3.8	2.8	6.7
Herniorrhaphy (adult) ¹	2.8	3.3	6.1
Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy.....	2.7	1.5	4.3
Obstetrical cases.....	4.6	3.9	8.7
Pediatric care, office visits ¹	3.9	3.4	7.5
Psychiatrist, office visits ¹	3.4	.8	4.2
Dentists' fees.....	2.8	2.1	5.0
Other professional services:			
Examination, prescription, and dispensing of eyeglasses.....	2.5	2.6	5.2
Routine laboratory tests ¹	1.8	1.4	3.2
Hospital service charges:			
Daily service charges.....	11.4	9.3	21.9
Operating-room charges ¹	5.7	8.1	14.2
X-ray, diagnostic series, upper G.I. ¹	5.3	1.7	7.1
Drugs and prescriptions.....	-.3	-.6	-.9
Prescriptions ²	-.2	-2.0	-2.0
Over-the-counter items ¹	-.4	.6	.2

¹ Index base, December 1963.

² Index base, March 1960.

Source: *Consumer Price Index*, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

rose 5 percent, and the increase was almost evenly divided between the first and second 6 months of the period. Here, too, a deceleration occurred in the second quarter of 1967.

Prices of drugs and prescriptions have not followed the upward trend of other medical care items. The drug index continued its downward trend, decreasing nearly 1 percent during the 12 months ending June 1967.

Physicians' Fees for Office and House Visits

The Social Security Administration obtains special reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the percentage of physicians reporting fee increases and the average percentage increase in fees for those reporting increases for two physicians' services—office and house visits—regularly priced in the CPI and for five types of in-hospital care important to, though not necessarily limited to older people.²

The increases reported in the index during Medicare's first year were 8.1 percent for office

² For a more complete description, see Dorothy P. Rice and Loucele A. Horowitz, *op. cit.*

TABLE 3.—Quarterly indexes and quarterly, semiannual, and annual percentage changes for physicians' fees and in-hospital procedures for the aged, by item, June 1966–June 1967

Item	Index, quarter ending—					Percentage change						
						3 months ending—				6 months ending—		12 months ending June 1967
	June 1966	Sept. 1966	Dec. 1966	March 1967	June 1967	Sept. 1966	Dec. 1966	March 1967	June 1967	Dec. 1966	June 1967	
Physicians' fees: ¹												
1957–59=100.....	128.0	130.8	132.9	135.5	137.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.8	3.3	7.3
Family doctor:												
Office visits.....	128.1	131.1	133.3	136.4	138.5	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.5	4.1	3.9	8.1
House visits.....	133.3	135.9	138.3	140.7	142.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.1	3.8	2.8	6.7
December 1965=100.....	103.8	106.1	107.8	109.9	111.4							
In-hospital care for the aged: ²												
Myocardial infarction.....	101.3	102.7	104.7	106.4	107.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	3.4	3.0	6.4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	101.2	102.5	104.1	106.0	107.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.8	3.1	6.0
Cholecystectomy.....	101.4	101.9	102.5	104.8	106.0	.5	.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.5
Prostatectomy.....	102.5	104.8	106.9	108.3	109.4	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.0	4.3	2.3	6.7
Fractured neck of femur.....	101.2	102.0	103.5	105.2	107.7	.8	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.3	4.1	6.4

¹ The index figures represent a combined index of all physicians' fees regularly reported in the CPI.

² December 1965=100. The index figures represent a special study of prices for 5 procedures important to, though not necessarily limited to,

older people, not incorporated in the regular sample of the CPI.

Source: Compiled by the Social Security Administration from unpublished data reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 4.—Percent of physicians reporting fee increases and average percentage increase in fees, by type of procedure, selected periods, 1966 and 1967

Procedure	3 months ending—					6 months ending—		12 months ending June 1967
	June 1966	Sept. 1966	Dec. 1966	March 1967	June 1967	Dec. 1966	June 1967	
	Percent of physicians reporting fee increases ¹							
Family doctor, office visits.....	8.2	10.6	8.3	9.0	6.1	18.8	14.1	32.4
Family doctor, house visits.....	10.9	10.0	7.5	7.5	4.9	18.2	12.6	27.2
In-hospital medical care.....	4.9	7.5	8.1	8.0	6.6	15.4	13.2	26.5
Myocardial infarction.....	5.0	7.7	8.6	8.2	6.7	16.1	13.4	27.0
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	4.8	7.3	7.6	7.7	6.5	14.9	13.1	26.0
In-hospital surgical procedures.....	8.9	8.8	9.7	11.5	9.3	18.5	20.7	35.8
Cholecystectomy.....	7.4	6.0	7.6	11.1	7.7	14.1	17.8	30.2
Prostatectomy.....	13.1	12.3	11.3	12.8	11.3	23.3	25.2	43.5
Fractured neck of femur.....	6.3	8.0	10.3	10.5	9.0	18.2	19.0	33.6
	Average percentage increase in fees							
Family doctor, office visits.....	14.0	20.1	14.4	22.7	12.6	21.7	19.1	23.3
Family doctor, house visits.....	16.8	18.0	19.7	16.8	9.7	23.1	16.4	20.7
In-hospital medical care.....	11.1	8.6	18.2	16.6	10.4	21.6	13.7	18.0
Myocardial infarction.....	11.2	8.8	18.6	16.2	10.3	22.0	13.5	17.8
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	10.9	8.3	17.4	17.1	10.6	21.2	13.9	18.2
In-hospital surgical procedures.....	7.1	8.1	7.9	9.5	8.5	10.8	13.9	16.6
Cholecystectomy.....	8.4	6.9	7.1	9.5	8.7	10.6	12.6	16.7
Prostatectomy.....	7.4	10.3	9.0	6.7	6.8	10.9	11.1	15.2
Fractured neck of femur.....	5.8	6.8	7.7	12.3	9.8	11.0	17.8	18.0

¹ Physicians raising fees more than once during the period are counted more than once.

Source: Compiled by the Social Security Administration from unpublished data reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

visits and 6.7 percent for house visits. The 12-month increase in the fee for office visits was about evenly divided between the two 6-month periods, but nearly 60 percent of the increase in the fees for house visits took place in the last half of 1966. Examination of the quarterly data for both indexes shows that the rate of increase decelerated in the second quarter of 1967, when it was lower than the rate of increase for

any other quarter in the year (table 3).

The detailed data show that about one-third of the physicians (32.4 percent) increased their fees for office visits some time during the first year of Medicare and the average increase amounted to 23.3 percent. The increases in fee quotations for house visits were slightly lower: 27.2 percent of the physicians increased their fees for this service by 20.7 percent (table 4).

Five Special Procedures

During the 12 months ending June 1967, the indexes of the five procedures of particular significance to the aged increased at a slightly slower rate than did the combined index of physicians' fees regularly reported in the CPI. For the five special procedures, the largest increase reported was for prostatectomy, which rose 6.7 percent compared with a 7.3-percent increase in the combined physicians' fee index. The smallest rise occurred in the index for gall-bladder removal (4.5 percent).

When the price movement of these five procedures is examined more closely on a semiannual and quarterly basis, some differences in the pattern appear. As for the various component indexes of the medical care CPI, there was a deceleration in the rate of increase of four of these special procedures in the second quarter of 1967. On the other hand, the quarterly percentage increase for the fifth procedure (fractured neck of femur) reached its peak during the second quarter of 1967, which recorded a rate of increase three times that of the corresponding period a year earlier.

Even greater variation in the behavior of the

indexes is apparent when they are viewed on a semiannual basis for the first and second 6 months of the Medicare program's operation. As with the combined physicians' fees index, the indexes for the two types of in-hospital medical care—heart and stroke—increased at about the same rate during these two 6-month periods. This was not the case with the three surgical procedures, where appreciable differences can be seen. The fee for gall-bladder removal increased three times faster during the first half of 1967 than during the previous 6-month period. In the first half of 1967, the fee for fractured neck of femur nearly doubled its previous rate of increase, while the increase in the price of prostatectomy was less than half as great as in the earlier period.

Changes in physicians' fees for these in-hospital procedures can be examined further by measuring the percentage of physicians who raised their fees and the average percentage increase in fees for those reporting increases. In the first year of Medicare, more than one-fourth of the physicians raised their fees for hospitalized heart and stroke patients, and these increases averaged about 18 percent. Relatively more general practitioners than internists raised their fees, and the average increases of the general practitioners were some-

TABLE 5.—Percent of physicians reporting fee increases and average percentage increase in fees, by type of procedure and specialty, 6 months ending December 1966 and June 1967

Procedure	General practitioner		Internist		General surgeon		Urologist		Orthopedic surgeon	
	Dec. 1966	June 1967	Dec. 1966	June 1967	Dec. 1966	June 1967	Dec. 1966	June 1967	Dec. 1966	June 1967
Percent of physicians reporting fee increases										
Office visits.....	20.5	15.7	17.1	12.5						
House visits.....	17.9	12.4	18.5	12.8						
In-hospital medical care:										
Myocardial infarction.....	17.0	14.2	15.2	12.5						
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	15.3	13.5	14.5	12.8						
Surgical procedures:										
Cholecystectomy.....					14.1	17.8				
Prostatectomy.....							23.3	25.2		
Fractured neck of femur.....									18.2	19.0
Average percentage increase in fees										
Office visits.....	24.7	21.7	18.9	16.6						
House visits.....	29.9	21.2	16.2	11.5						
In-hospital medical care:										
Myocardial infarction.....	31.1	19.1	12.9	7.9						
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	29.3	19.2	13.1	8.6						
Surgical procedures:										
Cholecystectomy.....					10.6	12.6				
Prostatectomy.....							10.9	11.2		
Fractured neck of femur.....									11.0	17.8

Source: Compiled by the Social Security Administration from unpublished data reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

what higher than those reported for internists. For the in-hospital surgical procedures, a higher proportion of physicians raised their fees, but the average increase was slightly lower than for the medical care provided to hospitalized heart and stroke patients. More physicians, usually urologists, reported fee increases for prostatectomy than for any other procedure. About 44 percent of the urologists who increased their fees did so by an average of 15 percent. A smaller percentage of general surgeons—slightly less than one-third—raised their fees, and the average increase was 17 percent. More than one-third of the orthopedic surgeons reporting price increases raised their charge for hip surgery by an average of 18 percent.

When the data are examined on a 6-month basis, it is interesting to note that relatively more general practitioners and internists raised their fees, and the average percentage increases were greater in the last half of 1966 than in the first half of this year. By contrast, more surgeons (who provide fees for cholecystectomy, prostatectomy, and fractured neck of femur) raised their fees and by relatively larger amounts in the first half of 1967 than in the first 6-month period of the program (table 5). As noted earlier, the charge for adult herniorrhaphy (regularly reported in the CPI) was the only medical care component of the CPI that continued to increase through the second quarter of 1967.

Recent Publications*

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. *Some Economic Effects of Seasonality in OASDHI Tax Payments*, by Joseph M. Bonin. (Research Report No. 20.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1967. 55 pp. 25 cents.

Examines the magnitude and source of seasonal variations in contribution payments and their effects on different segments of the economy.

GENERAL

CHAPMAN, JOHN M., and SHAY, ROBERT P., eds. *The Consumer Finance Industry: Its Costs and Regulations*. New

* Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

York: Columbia University Press, 1967. 183 pp. \$6.

Evaluates loan services, measures operating and non-operating costs, appraises effects of different laws, and suggests standards for regulation.

COLEMAN, JOHN R., ed. *The Changing American Economy*. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1967. 275 pp. \$5.95.

Collection of essays by twenty American economists.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. *Salaries and Related Personnel Practices of Voluntary Social and Health Agencies in New York City: September 1966*. New York: The Council, 1967. 56 pp. \$2.50.

Analyzes salaries in voluntary agencies and compares them with salary levels for similar positions in municipal agencies and business firms.

"Coordination Between Railroad Retirement and Social Security Systems." *The Monthly Review* (Railroad Retirement Board), vol. 28, Apr. 1967, pp. 2-3, 11.

How coordination of the two systems affects railroad employees, employers, and the social security trust funds.

DAVIS, CLIFFORD, and others. *The Iowa Law of Workmen's Compensation*. Iowa City, Iowa: The University of Iowa, 1967. 166 pp.

Reviews operational aspects of the State law with emphasis on the statutes and interpretive decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

KITNER, DOROTHY R. "Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans." *Unemployment Insurance Review* (U.S. Department of Labor), vol. 4, Aug. 1967, pp. 1-10.

Describes major features of unemployment benefits of pattern plans from five industries in which SUB plans are prevalent.

"Rates of Population Growth and Standards of Living." *Monthly Labor Review*, vol. 9, Sept. 1967, pp. 55-58. 75 cents.

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