Other characteristics set forth on Appendix Page 6-A which are interesting sidelights on the population of the city might be mentioned as follows:

The tables show 41,672 or 14% more men in the city than women.

That there are 31,000 or 28.6% more eligible males in the city than females.

That only 6,276, or less than 1% of the population, is illiterate, and that 9,694, or 89.1% of those who are illiterate, are foreign-born.

Owing to the commuters employed in the city, and suburban shoppers, the city's population is 76,000, or 10%, greater in the daytime than at night.

D. Labor and Employment.

1. General Labor Conditions.

San Francisco is rightly considered one of the strongholds of organized labor. Every effort is being made by the Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor to strengthen its unions and extend its membership. To this end, an intensive campaign of organization is being conducted. Serious attempts are under way at the present time to organize the "white collar" classes, particularly the retail clerks, office stenographers, and bank clerks.

There is considerable dissension among the various groups of organized labor, and clashes have taken place in the last several months between adherents of the American Federation of Labor and those organizations which are in sympathy with the plans of the Committee of Industrial Organization. These clashes in numerous cases have resulted in physical violence.

Strikes have been numerous and continuous, and as this is written, the principal hotels of the town are closed on account of differences over wages and hours, a number of the service unions being involved. Tenants in the larger office buildings were warned a few days ago that they might have to "walk up" owing to a threatened walk-out of the elevator operators. The janitors are also asking increased compensation and consideration of shorter hours. By far the most serious strikes which have occurred, however, from an economic standpoint, were those involving the marine unions, the most recent of which lasted from November, 1936 to March, 1937. Concurrently, there were strikes of the longshoremen, teamsters, and warehousemen. These strikes, which have occurred intermittently over the past several years, have hampered and curtailed the city's water-borne commerce and have affected