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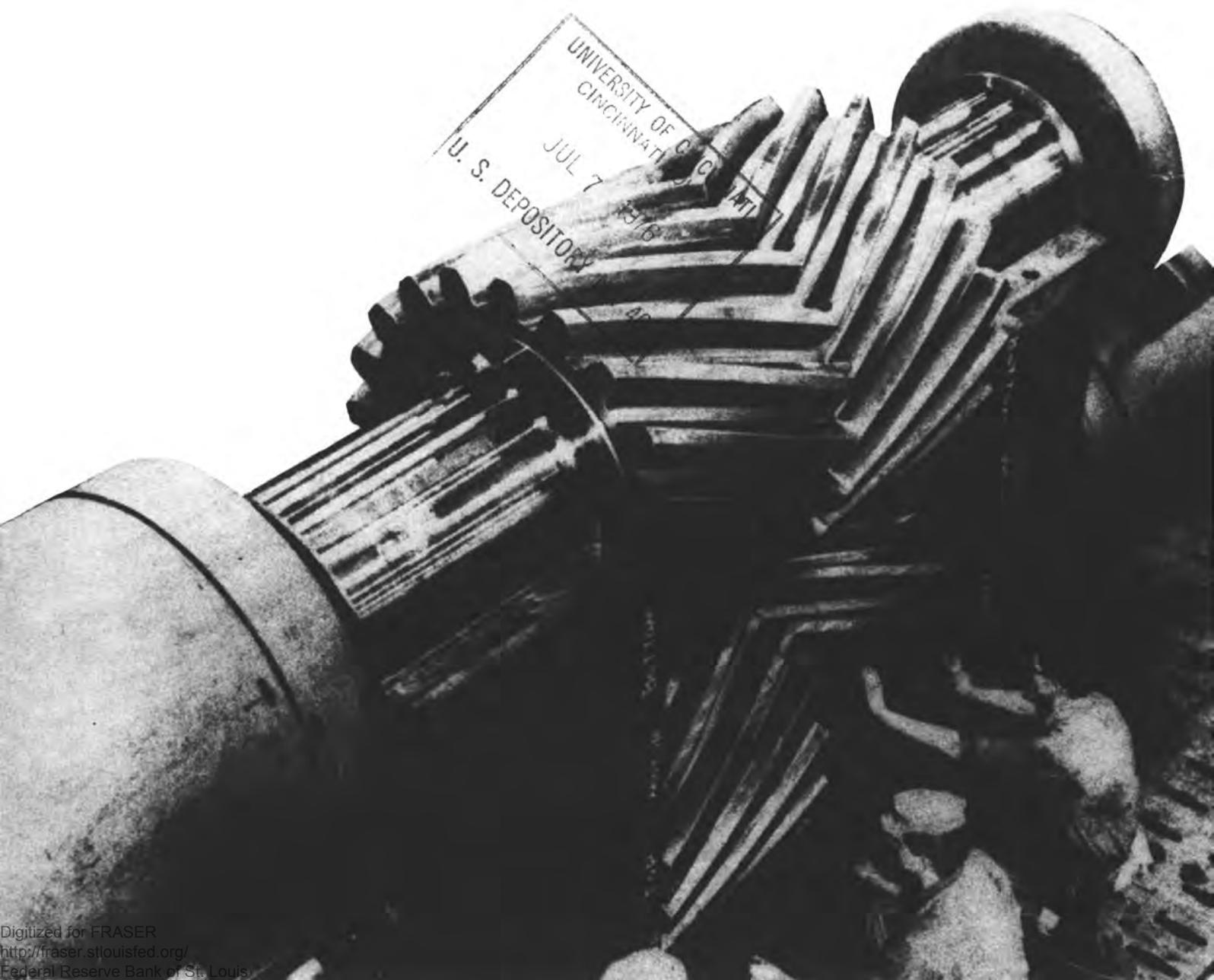
Jobs for Which Apprenticeships Are Available

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U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

1976



Jobs for Which Apprenticeships Are Available

Would you like to become an expert in a trade — to develop a skill that will command a good salary and a secure spot in the job world? One sure route is apprenticeship. Over 100,000 persons entered formal apprenticeship programs in 1974. It's not the only way, of course, but it has one big advantage: it is widely recognized by employers as an especially thorough training method. Besides this, completion of an apprenticeship program makes entry level jobs easier to obtain. It improves your chances for advancement, too.

Here is a list of occupations—selected from the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*—for which you can train through apprenticeship.

You will see that a high school diploma is necessary for some of these programs. For others, apprenticeships are open to applicants having less than a high school education. But remember that, given a choice, employers usually will select the applicant having the most education and training.

The summaries which follow give only highlights of job qualifications and employment trends described in the *Handbook*. Special talents, aptitudes, and personal characteristics not specifically mentioned here may be necessary for many occupations. Also, remember that the comments in the "Employment Opportunities. . ." column reflect conditions foreseen over the 1974 to 1985 period for the entire Nation. As a result, the comments do not necessarily reflect employment opportunities in any single year or in any specific locality.

The 1976-77 edition of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* contains the following information for more than 850 occupations:

- Nature of the work
- Places of employment
- Training, other qualifications and advancement
- Employment outlook
- Earnings and working conditions
- Sources of additional information

The *Handbook* is published every 2 years by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Copies may be purchased for \$7 from any regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See back cover for addresses.

A list of reprints about jobs for which apprenticeships are available appears at the end of this pamphlet. You may use the listing to order reprints. *The cost of each reprint is 35¢.*

Reprints of other occupations described in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* also are available separately at 35¢ except reprint number 154 which is 45¢. A complete set of the 155 reprints may be purchased for \$55. For a free list of all reprints, write to:

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Occupational Outlook Service
GAO Building
Washington, D.C. 20212



**Occupations
(Employment 1974)****Qualifications
and Training****Employment Opportunities
and Trends to 1985**

**Industrial Production
and Related Occupations*****Foundry Occupations***

Patternmakers
(20,500)

Most learn through 5-year apprenticeship. The high degree of skill and wide range of knowledge needed make learning the trade on the job difficult.

Little or no change in employment is expected, due to the increased use of metal patterns and other technical improvements in patternmaking. Most of the relatively small number of openings created by replacement needs will be for metal patternmakers instead of wood patternmakers.

Molders
(60,000)

A 4-year apprentice program is needed to become a journeyman molder. Molders' helpers and less skilled handmolders learn on the job. An 8th-grade education is minimum requirement for apprenticeship, but many employers require additional education.

Little or no change in employment is expected, due to the trend to more machine molding, such as the sand slinging process, and other labor-saving innovations. However, hundreds of openings annually will be created by replacement needs.

Coremakers
(24,500)

A 4-year apprentice program is recommended training for coremakers. Less skilled handcoremaking and most machine-coremaking jobs are learned on the job.

Little or no change in employment is expected, as more cores are made by machine instead of by hand. Nevertheless, several hundred openings annually will be created by replacement needs.

Machining Occupations

All-round Machinists
(335,000)

A 4-year apprenticeship is best way to learn trade, but many learn on the job.

Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, due to the expansion of metal-working activities and the rising demand for machined goods such as automobiles, appliances, and industrial products.

Instrument Makers
(Mechanical)
(5,500)

Most learn through 4-year apprenticeship; some advance from other machining jobs.

Employment is expected to increase at a slower rate than the average for all occupations, due to labor-saving technological innovations. Very few job opportunities.

Setup Workers
(Machine Tools)
(50,000)

Must be all-round machinist or skilled machine tool specialist (who has usually learned the trade through apprenticeship).

Despite growth in consumer and industrial demand for machined goods, the increasing use of numerically controlled machine tools will result in slower than average employment growth. Most opportunities will arise from replacement needs.

Tool and Die Makers
(170,000)

Either a 4-year apprenticeship or long-term training on the job.

Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as a result of expansion in metal-working industries.

**Occupations
(Employment 1974)****Qualifications
and Training****Employment Opportunities
and Trends to 1985**

Service Occupations**Food Service Occupations**

Cooks and Chefs
(955,000)

Skills usually learned on the job; cooking courses an advantage for hotel and restaurant work. Some train as apprentices.

Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations. Most starting jobs in small restaurants and other eating places having simple food preparation.

Meatcutters
(202,000)

Most acquire their skills through apprenticeship or on the job.

Although little or no change in employment is expected, thousands of openings annually will be created by replacement needs.

Personal Service Occupations

Barbers
(130,000)

Practically all States require a license for which applicants usually must be 16 (in some cases, 18), have completed 8th grade, have graduated from a State-approved barber school, and have served a 1-2 year apprenticeship.

Little or no employment change with most openings resulting from replacement needs. Better opportunities for hairstylists than for those offering conventional services.

Cosmetologists
(500,000)

License required. Usually applicant must be at least 16 and have completed at least 10th grade and a State-approved cosmetology course. Some States substitute apprenticeship for the cosmetology course.

Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, in response to the rise in demand for beauty shop services. Good opportunities for both newcomers and experienced cosmetologists, including those seeking part-time work.

Funeral Directors and
Embalmers
(45,000)

Twenty-one is generally the minimum age required by law. All States require embalmers to be licensed. Graduation from a mortuary science school and 1-2 year apprenticeship required.

Little change in employment is expected. Nevertheless, prospects are good for mortuary school graduates due to openings created by replacement needs.

Construction Occupations

Asbestos and
Insulation Workers
(30,000)

Usually applicant must be at least 18 years old. Most learn through 4-year apprenticeship. Examination required on completion of apprenticeship program.

Employment is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations, in response to increased construction activity and the need for energy-saving insulation. Best opportunities in metropolitan areas where most insulation contractors are located.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Bricklayers and Stonemasons (165,000)	Usually applicant must be at least 17 years old. Work can be learned on the job, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, in response to increased construction activity and the expanding use of brick for decorative work. Little or no change is expected in the employment of stonemasons, due to the cost of stone relative to other materials.
Carpenters (1,060,000)	Usually applicant must be at least 17. Some learn skills informally on the job, but 4-year apprenticeship recommended.	Plentiful job opportunities over the long run resulting from high replacement needs and average employment growth due to increased construction activity.
Cement Masons (Cement and Concrete Finishers) (90,000)	Usually applicant must be at least 18 years old. Work can be learned on the job, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended.	Favorable opportunities due to faster than average employment growth in response to increased construction activity and greater use of concrete.
Electricians (Construction) (245,000)	A 4-year apprenticeship recommended, but possible to learn trade through job experience. Usually must be 18 years old.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, as more electrical fixtures and wiring will be needed in homes, offices, and other buildings.
Floor Covering Installers (85,000)	Usually applicant must be at least 16. Many learn skills on the job, but apprenticeship recommended.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, due to the more widespread use of resilient floor coverings and carpeting. Best opportunities for those who can install both carpeting and resilient flooring.
Glaziers (9,000)	Many learn trade informally, but 4-year apprenticeship recommended. Usually must be 18 years old.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, as more glass is used in building design. Best opportunities in metropolitan areas where most glazing contractors are located.
Lathers (25,000)	Usually applicant must be at least 16 years old. A minimum 2-year apprenticeship recommended, though many learn trade informally.	Little or no change in employment is expected, as drywall materials are increasingly used in place of lath and plaster. Some openings annually due to replacement needs.
Marble Setters, Tile Setters, and Terrazzo Workers (40,000)	Many learn trade informally, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended.	Employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, due to the increasing use of competing materials such as carpeting, paving brick, and plastic coated wall board, which usually are installed by other skilled workers.

**Occupations
(Employment 1974)****Qualifications
and Training****Employment Opportunities
and Trends to 1985**

Printing Occupations

Bookbinders and
Related Workers
(35,000)

Usually a 4- or 5-year apprentice-
ship after high school.

Employment is expected to grow more
slowly than the average for all occu-
pations, because of the increasing
mechanization of bindery operations.

Composing Room
Occupations
(165,000)

Most compositors learn trade through
6-year apprenticeship. Some learn on
the job. Tape-perforating machine op-
erators usually learn typing in high
school or business school.

Employment is expected to decline
due to the use of high-speed photo-
typesetting and typesetting compu-
ters requiring fewer operators than
traditional methods. For the few thou-
sand openings annually resulting
from replacement needs, best pro-
spects for those who have completed
post-high school programs in printing
technology.

Electrotypers and
Stereotypers
(4,000)

Entry usually through a 5- or 6-year
apprenticeship.

Employment is expected to decline
as a result of offset printing and
other laborsaving developments. Op-
portunities will be very scarce in this
small occupation.

Lithographic
Occupations
(85,000)

Usually a 4- or 5-year apprentice-
ship after high school.

Employment is expected to grow
faster than the average for all occu-
pations, as offset presses are increas-
ingly used in place of letter presses.
Best prospects for those who have
completed post-high school pro-
grams in printing technology.

Photoengravers
(17,000)

Usually a 5-year apprenticeship.

Employment is expected to decline
as a result of the advent of offset
printing, which requires no photo-
engraving, and other technological
advances. Limited opportunities in
this occupation.

Printing Press
Operators and
Assistants
(140,000)

Usually a 2- to 5-year apprentice-
ship. Some learn the work from on-
the-job and technical school training.

Despite the increased use of faster,
more efficient presses, employment
is expected to increase about as
fast as the average for all occupa-
tions, because of growth in the volume
of printed materials. Particularly good
outlook for web-press operators.

**Other Industrial Production
and Related Occupations**

Automobile Painters
(25,000)

Most learn on the job. A few have
3-year apprenticeships.

Employment is expected to increase
about as fast as the average for all
occupations, due to the growing num-
ber of motor vehicles damaged in
traffic accidents. Best opportunities in
metropolitan areas.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Blacksmiths (9,000)	Most learn in shop; others through 3- or 4-year apprenticeships. Courses in metal-working, blueprint reading, helpful.	Employment is expected to decline, as blacksmiths are being replaced by machines in forge shops and by welders. Some openings due to replacement needs.
Boilermaking Occupations (45,000)	Boilermakers often learn trade through 4-year apprenticeship; layout workers and fitters usually acquire skills on the job.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, due to the construction of many new electric powerplants and the expansion of industries that use boilers such as chemicals, petroleum, steel, and shipbuilding.
Electroplaters (34,000)	Most learn skills on the job; some through 3- or 4-year apprenticeship.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, due to the expansion of metalworking industries and the increased use of electroplating on metals and plastics.
Forge Shop Occupations (65,000)	Most learn skills on the job; 4-year apprenticeships for skilled jobs such as diesinker, heat treater, hammer operator, hammersmith, and press operator. Courses in geometry, drafting, and shopwork helpful.	Despite the expansion on industries that use forgings, particularly automobile and energy-related industries, employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations because of improved forging techniques and equipment.
Millwrights (95,000)	Skills acquired through either apprenticeship (usually 4 years) or training on the job. Courses in science, mathematics, mechanical drawing, and machine shop practice useful.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations as a result of the construction of new plants, improvements in existing plant layouts, and the building and maintenance of increasingly complex machinery.
Motion Picture Projectionists (18,000)	Applicant must be at least 18. One to 2 years of apprenticeship required.	Employment is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, because of laborsaving innovations in equipment and theater design. Applicants are likely to face keen competition.
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians (22,000)	Training may be obtained on the job, through apprenticeship programs, or vocational schools. Some States require licenses.	Employment is expected to increase much faster than the average for all occupations, due to the rising demand for eyeglasses.
Stationary Engineers (193,000)	Many learn on the job, but 4-year apprenticeship recommended. A number of States and cities require licenses.	Little or no change in employment is expected because of the increased use of more powerful and more centralized equipment in factories, powerplants, and other buildings. However, several thousand openings will arise annually due to replacement needs.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Automobile Mechanics (735,000)	Most learn skills on the job, though a 3-4 year apprenticeship recommended.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as more automobiles will be equipped with pollution control devices, air-conditioning, and other features that increase maintenance requirements. Good opportunities because of this factor and high replacement needs.
Diesel Mechanics (95,000)	Most train on the job. Some learn the trade through apprenticeship (usually 4 years).	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, due to the expansion of industries which are major users of diesel engines and continued replacements of gasoline engines by diesel engines.
Electric Sign Repairers (9,000)	Employers prefer high school graduates with electrical and mechanical aptitudes. Most learn skills on the job, but some through electricians' apprenticeship programs.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, in response to a rapid increase in the number of signs.
Farm Equipment Mechanics (60,000)	Many learn skills on the job; a few learn through apprenticeship, usually 3-4 years.	Employment is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations, as the increase in the size and complexity of farm equipment will lead to more maintenance requirements.
Industrial Machinery Repairers (500,000)	Most acquire skills informally on the job; some, through apprenticeship.	Employment is expected to increase much faster than the average for all occupations, because of the growing amount of complex factory machinery requiring maintenance and repair.
Instrument Repairers (110,000)	Training may be obtained on the job; in apprenticeships (usually 4 years); in technical institutes and junior colleges; or at Armed Forces technical school. High school courses in math and science, including electronics, useful.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, because of the anticipated increased use of instruments for energy conservation and exploration, air and water pollution monitoring, medical diagnosis, and other areas.
Jewelers (18,000)	Usually learned through either 3-4 year apprenticeship or training on the job.	Little or no employment change. While the demand for jewelry is growing, improved production methods will limit the need for new workers. For openings created by replacement needs, priority will be given to applicants who have completed technical school courses in jewelry design, construction, and repair.
Maintenance Electricians (280,000)	Skills learned either on the job or through apprenticeship (usually 4 years). Courses in mathematics and basic science helpful.	Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, due to the increased use of electrical and electronic equipment by industry.

**Occupations
(Employment 1974)****Qualifications
and Training****Employment Opportunities
and Trends to 1985**

Shoe Repairers
(30,000)

Most workers learn on the job. A few complete apprenticeships. Some vocational schools offer training.

Employment is expected to decline, largely because the number of people entering the trade has been insufficient to meet replacement needs. Good opportunities for experienced repairers who wish to open their own shops.

Truck Mechanics and
Bus Mechanics
(135,000)

Most learn on the job, but 4-year apprenticeship recommended.

Employment of truck mechanics is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, due to significant increases in the transportation of freight by trucks. Employment of bus mechanics, however, is expected to grow more slowly than the average.

Watch Repairers
(17,000)

Usually no specific educational requirements. Training available in watch repair and vocational schools. Some learn skills on the job or through apprenticeship.

Employment is expected to grow at a slower rate than the average for all occupations, because many watches now made cost little more to replace than to repair. Nevertheless, good opportunities for graduates of watch repair schools.

Health Occupations***Dental Occupations***

Dental Laboratory
Technicians
(32,000)

Training may be obtained on the job, in vocational high school, or in junior college. Manual dexterity needed.

Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, in response to the increasing demand for artificial dentures. Very good opportunities for graduates of approved programs.

Other Health Occupations

Dispensing Opticians
(17,000)

Training may be obtained on the job; in apprenticeships; in vocational schools; or in junior college.

Employment is expected to increase much faster than the average for all occupations, in response to the growing demand for prescription lenses. Best opportunities for those with associate degrees in opticianry.

**Occupations
(Employment 1974)****Qualifications
and Training****Employment Opportunities
and Trends to 1985**

Operating Engineers
(Construction
Machinery Operators)
(400,000)

Many learn through informal training and experience, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended. Usually must be 18 years old.

Employment is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations, due to increased activity in construction, highway maintenance, and materials movement in factories and mines.

Painters and
Paperhangers
(470,000)

Usually applicant must be at least 16. Many acquire skills informally on the job, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended.

Although employment of painters is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations, many openings annually resulting from high replacement needs. Despite average employment growth for paperhangers, stimulated by the rising popularity of wallpaper and vinyl wall-covering, fewer job opportunities than for painters because of the small size of the occupation.

Plasterers
(26,000)

Usually applicant must be at least 17. A 3- or 4-year apprenticeship recommended.

Little change is expected in employment, as drywall materials are increasingly used in place of plaster. Several hundred openings annually due to replacement needs.

Plumbers and
Pipefitters
(375,000)

Usually applicant must be at least 16. A 5-year apprenticeship recommended, but many learn on the job. Trade or correspondence courses can be useful training aids.

Employment is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, due to increased construction activity and growth in areas which use extensive pipework such as chemical and petroleum refineries, coal gasification, and nuclear power plants. Also, the trend toward more air-conditioning, appliances, and disposal equipment will create additional demand for these workers.

Roofers
(90,000)

Applicant must be at least 18. Many learn informally on the job, but 3-year apprenticeship recommended.

Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, due to increases in construction activity, roof repairs, and waterproofing.

Sheet-Metal
Workers
(65,000)

A 4-year apprenticeship recommended, though many learn on the job. Trade or correspondence courses helpful.

Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, due to the need for air-conditioning and heating ducts, and other sheet-metal products in homes, stores, offices, and other buildings.

Occupations (Employment 1974)	Qualifications and Training	Employment Opportunities and Trends to 1985
Structural, Ornamental, and Reinforcing Iron Workers, Riggers, and machine movers (85,000)	Usually applicant must be at least 18. A 3-year apprenticeship recommended.	Employment in all ironworking occupations is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations. The growing use of structural steel, ornamental panels, metal framing, and prestressed concrete should create additional jobs for structural, ornamental, and reinforcing iron workers, while the need to handle the increasing amount of heavy construction machinery will result in additional jobs for riggers and machine movers.

Occupations in Transportation Activities

Air Transportation Occupations

Airplane Mechanics (130,000)	Most train in FAA-approved mechanics' schools. Large airlines train a few in 3-4 year apprenticeship programs. A license from the FAA is frequently required.	Although employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, opportunities in various areas of aviation will differ. Good opportunities in general aviation; keen competition for airline jobs; opportunities in the Federal Government dependent upon defense spending.
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Railroad Occupations

Shop Trades (75,000)	Apprenticeship lasting 3-4 years is recommended for shop trades. Many helpers and laborers are upgraded.	Employment is expected to decline as shop efficiency increases and as newer, more durable railroad cars replace older models.
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Scientific and Technical Occupations

Drafters (313,000)	Technical training usually required in a junior college, technical institute, or vocational school; also 3 or 4-year apprenticeships.	Employment is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations, as more drafters will be needed as supporting personnel for a growing number of scientists and engineers. Increasingly complex design problems also will require additional drafters. Best opportunities for holders of associate degrees in drafting.
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Mechanics and Repairers

Automobile Body Repairers (145,000)	Most learn skills on the job. A 3-4 year apprenticeship recommended.	Employment is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations, as a result of the rising number of motor vehicles damaged in traffic accidents.
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Employment Outlook for	Bulletin No.	How Many	Total Cost
Foundries Coremakers Molders Patternmakers	1875-2	_____	_____
Machining Occupations All-Round Machinists Instrument Makers (Mechanical) Machine Tool Operators Setup Workers (Machine Tools) Tool-and-Die Makers	1875-3	_____	_____
Printing and Publishing Bookbinders Composing Room Occupations Electrotypers and Stereotypers Lithographic Occupations Photoengravers Printing Press Operators and Assistants	1875-4	_____	_____
Factory Production Occupations Assemblers Electroplaters Inspectors Power Truck Operators Production Painters	1875-5	_____	_____
Blacksmiths	1875-6	_____	_____
Boilermaking Occupations	1875-8	_____	_____
Forge Shop Occupations	1875-9	_____	_____
Motion Picture Projectionists	1885-11	_____	_____
Stationary Engineers Boiler Tenders	1875-12	_____	_____
Bartenders, Cooks and Chefs, Waiters and Waitresses	1875-37	_____	_____
Meatcutters	1875-39	_____	_____
Barbers, Cosmetologists	1875-40	_____	_____
Funeral Directors and Embalmers	1875-41	_____	_____
Asbestos and Insulation Workers	1875-57	_____	_____
Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Marble Setters, Tile Setters, and Terrazzo Workers	1875-58	_____	_____
Carpenters, Painters and Paperhangers, Glaziers	1875-59	_____	_____
Cememt Masons, Lathers, Plasterers	1875-60	_____	_____
Electricians (Construction)	1875-63	_____	_____

Employment Outlook for	Bulletin No.	How Many	Total Cost
Elevator Constructors, Structural, Ornamental, and Reinforcing Iron Workers, Riggers, and Machine Movers	1876-64	_____	_____
Floor Covering Installers	1875-65	_____	_____
Operating Engineers	1875-66	_____	_____
Plumbers and Pipefitters	1875-67	_____	_____
Roofers, Sheet-Metal Workers	1875-68	_____	_____
Civil Aviation	1875-69	_____	_____
Air Traffic Controllers			
Airplane Mechanics			
Airplane Pilots			
Flight Attendants			
Reservation, Ticket and Passenger Agents			
Railroads	1875-71	_____	_____
Brake Operators			
Conductors			
Locomotive Engineers			
Shop Trades			
Signal Department Workers			
Station Agents			
Telegraphers, Telephoners, and Tower Operators			
Track Workers			
Other Scientific and Technical Occupations	1875-80	_____	_____
Drafters			
Engineering and Science Technicians			
Surveyors			
Automobile Service Occupations	1875-82	_____	_____
Automobile Body Repairers			
Automobile Mechanics			
Truck and Bus Mechanics			
Automobile Service Advisers			
Automobile Parts Counter Workers			
Gasoline Service Station Attendants			
Automobile Painters			
Diesel Mechanics	1875-88	_____	_____
Electric Sign Repairers	1875-89	_____	_____
Farm Equipment Mechanics	1875-90	_____	_____
Maintenance Electricians, Industrial Machinery Repairers	1875-91	_____	_____
Millwrights			
Instrument Repairers	1875-92	_____	_____

Employment Outlook for	Bulletin No.	How Many	Total Cost
Jewelers, Watch Repairers	1875-93	_____	_____
Shoe Repairers	1875-96	_____	_____
Dental Occupations Dentists Dental Assistants Dental Hygienists Dental Laboratory Technicians	1875-101	_____	_____
Dispensing Opticians, Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	1875-109	_____	_____

Orders for copies of this leaflet or for priced publications should be sent to any regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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