Monthly Labor Review

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This Issue in Brief...

MEASUREMENT OF WORK-LIFE EXPECTANCY (p. 193) initiates a series of five articles dealing with the Tables of Working Life for Men. In it the Tables are described and some of the facts they disclose are summarized. Development of these data make possible, for the first time, a comparison of work-life and life expectancy. Such a comparison measures the gap between retirement (voluntary or compulsory) from the labor force and normal life expectancy. Generally, the Tables indicate that the 20-year-old worker in 1940 could expect a retirement period twice as long as he could have anticipated in 1900. Present trends, if continued, will result in tripling the average length of retirement between 1900 and 1975. Lengthened retirement combined with the increased porportion of older workers in the labor force make an early application of the Tables to a study of retirement systems particularly pertinent.

Severity of the fluctuations in employment through depression, recession, war, and postwar years is measured and analyzed in EMPLOYMENT TRENDS DURING THE PAST TWO DECADES (p. 196). Following the decline during the depression of the early 1930's employment climbed gradually, receded in the latter 30's, and rose again until 1940. Only then did it regain its 1929 level. Wartime peaks in employment, followed by a postwar high of approximately 62 million employed workers, marked the 1940's. That decade represents the longest sustained approach to full employment recorded during the twentieth century. Predictions of an extended downturn in employment failed to materialize in 1949. The mild recession in that year was arrested, and early 1950 reports show that it has been followed by a gradual but continuing rise in employment.

A contributing factor to sustained high employment in recent years has been the American export trade. Its importance is estimated in EMPLOYMENT ATTRIBUTABLE TO U. S. EXPORTS (p. 202). In 1949, for example, more than a million and a half American workers were directly or indirectly engaged in the production of nonagricultural goods and services for export.

Effective provisions of State labor relations statutes are analyzed in TERMS OF STATE LABOR RELATIONS ACTS (p. 214). Generally, these acts affirm the employee's right to union membership for collective bargaining, establish enforcement agencies, and prescribe methods for selecting bargaining representatives. Pioneer State legislation on this subject was patterned after the Federal "Wagner" Act. Four States retain their "little Wagner" acts, but Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have added union restrictions similar to those in the Taft-Hartley Act. In all, 13 States and Territories specifically acknowledge the rights of employees (1) to organize, and (2) to bargain collectively; but their statutes vary as to what are unfair labor practices. They were more uniform in defining and prohibiting employers' unfair practices than employees'.

A labor organization which differs radically from those in the United States and Western Europe is described in HISTADRUT: LABOR FEDERATION OF ISRAEL (p. 230). While the article focuses attention on Histadrut's labor activities some of its social and political goals and accomplishments are also described. Membership in Histadrut is individual and direct. A member must join a local union in his occupational field. About 40 percent of the total estimated Jewish population of Israel are affiliated with Histadrut. The organization is novel in another way—nonworkers may be members. Histadrut's ranks are comprised of (1) employed or self-employed men and women, (2) nonworking wives of members, and (3) employed boys and girls under age 18.

More effective means of reducing accidents were considered by nearly 1,000 delegates representing labor, management, insurance carriers, and State agencies in Washington during June. Their progress meeting is reported in PRESIDENT'S INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE, 1950 (p. 207). Referring to the 7-percent reduction in the number of accidents during 1949, the President of the United States described progress as "good" but "not good enough." Conference committees specifically recommended the use of standard methods of compiling industrial-injury rates and accident causes.

The Labor Month in Review

SUDDEN MILITARY ACTION in Korea posed new problems and recalled those of World War II. A wave of buying in anticipation of price increases or shortages continued throughout the month. The result was sharp increases in prices of many commodities and artificial shortages of some things which shortly before had been plentiful.

The inflationary situation which the country faced following our involvement in the Korean war was imposed on an economy already utilizing many of its resources at very high levels. Such important basic industries as steel, automobile, and construction had been operating near capacity for many months and others which had been lagging started to expand before the fighting began on June 25. Production of goods and services during the second quarter of the year was at an annual rate of $268 billion—the highest in history. Employment reached a near-record level for the season, and unemployment was decreasing. Consumer incomes and expenditures were also at record levels, and prices of many important commodities were beginning to rise.

Price Spurt

Prices on the organized commodity markets, which are extremely sensitive and frequently involve large speculative elements, reacted immediately after the Korean war started. By the end of July prices of spot commodities on the organized exchanges had risen an average of 15 percent. Imported commodities especially showed large price increases.

Commodity prices in the primary markets, both industrial and agricultural, which had likewise started upward in the spring of 1950, rose more steeply after the outbreak of war in Korea. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices was 5 percent above the pre-Korea level on August 1. The increase in livestock and meat at wholesale was more than 9 percent during the month.

Retail prices had also started upward after April and by June 15 the consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics had increased nearly 2 percent. The increases in May and June wiped out about half the previous decline from the post-war peak. The increase was largely due to higher food prices, particularly meats. Retail food prices advanced an estimated 2.7 percent from June 15 to July 31.

While rents have been continuing their slow but steady upward climb, other items in the cost of living have not yet changed to any significant extent. Most retailers had not increased the prices of merchandise in stock and many of the usual summer clearance sales of apparel and housefurnishings have been held (although with mark-downs and bargains less than those of last year). Prices of, these commodities will be affected, it is expected, as the higher costs of raw materials are passed on, in the manufacturing and distributive process.

Economic Controls

It was apparent as soon as our Armed Forces were committed to the Korean fighting that increased expenditures for national defense would have a serious impact on the economy. The psychological impact which led to panic buying was already evident in July, long before new war orders could curtail production of commodities for civilian use.

President Truman, in a special message to Congress on July 19, asked for about $10 billion to increase and equip the Armed Forces. In addition, the President requested certain powers "to establish priorities and allocate materials as necessary to promote the national security; to limit the use of materials for nonessential purposes; to prevent inventory hoarding; and to requisition supplies and materials needed for the national defense, particularly excessive and unnecessary inventories."

Should prices continue to rise, the President indicated that he would "not hesitate to recommend the more drastic measures of price control and rationing." The continuing price increases throughout the month produced strong sentiment throughout the country and in Congress for such measures. In early August, the House of Representatives passed a measure giving the President discretionary power to impose wage, price, and rationing controls.

To reduce the inflationary effect of defense spending, President Truman asked Congress to raise $5 billion in new taxes, on an annual basis, on individuals and corporations. The President also took administrative steps to reduce the volume of construction by reducing housing credit and public building.

Labor and Defense

A plan for labor participation in defense policy and planning was agreed to during July by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Mine Workers, the International Association of Machinists, and W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board. The labor representatives had indicated that labor desired to play an integral part in planning and policy making for defense. Subsequently, Mr. Symington appointed a top advisory committee to the NSRB consisting of representatives of labor, management, and agriculture. Two representatives of organized labor were appointed to serve as assistants to the chairman of the NSRB.

Labor Unity

Meeting for the first time on July 25, the new unity committees of the AFL and CIO agreed to organize as a permanent "AFL–CIO Unity Committee" and to work together in the field of legislation and political action. Meetings have been arranged to consider specific proposals for organic unity in the American labor movement and to establish machinery to handle problems of jurisdictional disputes and raiding affecting unions of the two organizations. The two groups also decided to continue working together in the field of international relations through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. These actions appear to offer the best hopes of labor unity since the major schism in the labor movement.

The willingness of unions to work together was evidenced in the meat-packing industry where a mutual-aid pact was concluded by the Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (AFL). These two unions agreed to work together in collective-bargaining negotiations "against common employers for contract improvements on an industry-wide or Nation-wide basis."

Other Labor Bargaining Developments

At the request of President Truman, the strike of the Switchmen's Union (AFL) against five western railroads was halted on July 6. The union contended that the recommendations of the President's fact-finding board on July 15 did not apply, since separate hearings were not held on their case. The strike against the Rock Island Railroad was continued, however, until the road was seized by the Army and a temporary injunction was issued against the union. President Truman issued the order for seizure on the basis of the present emergency situation.

Threat of a strike by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors on July 15 was lifted when the unions agreed to use the services of the National Mediation Board to reach a settlement with the railroads. Strike orders had previously been issued in protest of the emergency board's recommendations. These would reduce hours of work from 48 to 40 per week, and allow an 18-cent an hour increase in wages for yard-service employees but would deny any general wage increase to road-service employees. The unions contended that a 31-cent increase was necessary to maintain take-home pay at its former level. The Railroad Yardmasters (AFL), who had also threatened a strike on July 15 for similar reasons, likewise agreed to the services of the Mediation Board in an effort to settle their dispute.

Additional war bonuses to crew members sailing in the Far East were negotiated by the Seafarers International Union (AFL) and the National Maritime Union (CIO), reflecting the disturbed international situation. A 3-year "no-strike" agreement was signed by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) and the Sperry Gyroscope Co.

Among other agreements was the settlement of a 10-week strike against the Weyerhauser Timber Co., the largest lumber operators in the world. Additional pay and company-financed health and welfare benefits were negotiated by the union, the International Woodworkers of America (CIO), affecting about 8,500 timber workers in Washington and Oregon.

Measurement of Work-Life Expectancy

Development of Tables of Working Life for Men: Total Males, Urban and Rural Residents, White and Nonwhite Groups

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Tables of Working Life for the first time afford a basis for comparing work-life and life expectancy of men in the United States. In this issue, the first in a series of five articles is presented, describing the Tables and summarizing some of the facts on working life that they disclose. Future articles in this series will expand and supplement this general discussion of the work expectancy of men and the significance of the technique of measuring work-life expectancy. They will elaborate on the pattern of working life in 1940; the expected trend between 1900 and 1975; the application of such Tables; and the statistical methods employed in the preparation of this basic information.*

TABLES of WORKING LIFE have been developed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, utilizing statistics on labor-force participation available for each age group in the population, together with the relevant information on life expectancy.[1] Currently available, these Tables represent one of the major applications of actuarial techniques to the problems of the American wage earner, since the life tables were introduced. The Tables of Working Life have application to a host of problems, ranging from calculations of labor-force growth to the money value of a working man.

For the first time, these Tables permit measurement of the gap between the life and the working-life span. They show, for example, that between 1900 and 1940 the average retirement period which a 20-year-old white male worker could expect had doubled—from 2.8 to 5.7 years.

The length of working life for men is systematically presented and analyzed, using the same general concepts as those employed in the standard life table—the yardstick of the insurance companies as well as others interested in the social, medical, and economic implications of changes in the expectation of life.

One of the most far-reaching changes which has occurred so far in the twentieth century is the extraordinary increase in the expectation of life of the American man and woman. The average white baby boy born in 1900 could look forward to about 48 years of life; his counterpart in 1947 could look forward to about 65 years of life. Thus, in the past half-century the average life expectancy of a white man has increased by about 17 years. If this trend continues—and there seems to be nothing in the offing to change it—the increase since 1900 will have reached a full 20 years by 1960.

Next to the life span, the factor of greatest importance to the American wage earner or self-employed man is the use he makes of the added years. How is his length of working life affected—and the ages at which he begins and ends his work career? Here, too, major changes have occurred during the past 50 years. Increased life expectancy in itself has served to add many years of working life.

On the other hand, many social and economic factors influencing those at both ends of the age scale have tended to reduce the length of working life. Legal restrictions on employment of young people in many industrial occupations and the trend toward a longer period of education have

caused youth to delay their first full-time entry into the job market. At the same time, the establishment of a public social-security system, the extensive development of private pension plans, and the decline in job opportunities for older people, especially in self-employment, all have reduced the age at which workers leave the labor force.

Forthcoming articles in the Monthly Labor Review will analyze many of the facts and trends shown by the Tables, and will explain their organization and construction. In brief, it may be pointed out that the standard life table begins with an initial group of 100,000 persons at birth. This group is then reduced in successive ages on the basis of prevailing mortality until the last individual has been accounted for.

Similarly, the Tables of Working Life begin with an initial group of 100,000 at birth. In addition to showing the reduction in this group because of mortality, the Tables show the number and proportion of persons who may be expected to work or seek work over their life span and the extent to which they leave the labor force, again until the last worker is accounted for. Thus, just as the standard life table yields the significant function called the "average life expectancy," so does a table of working life show the "average work-life expectancy."

Application to Old-Age Dependency Problem

Analysis of the differences between these two measures—life expectancy and work-life expectancy—yields some of the most significant facts concerning the current problem of old-age dependency, and exemplifies one major application of the Tables of Working Life. As has already been indicated, the average life expectancy of the American wage earner has advanced impressively, with gains in medical science, public health services, and generally higher living standards. But the process of industrialization and related social and economic trends have limited the chance for gainful employment for older workers. Thus, the gap has grown between working-life and total life expectancy for the average worker.

Under 1940 conditions, the Tables indicate that a white man beginning his work career on his 20th birthday could expect to live for an additional 47½ years, or to age 67½. Before being separated from the labor force, however, he could expect to continue working for 42 years, or to age 62. He could expect, therefore, to spend about 5½ years in retirement, willingly or unwillingly.[2] This was about double the number of years his counterpart in 1900 could have expected to live outside the labor force. If this trend continues, the gap between total life expectancy and work-life expectancy will have tripled between 1900 and 1975. Here in a few figures is the nub of the problem of old-age dependency.

Application to Occupational Outlook

The Tables of Working Life have their applications to the young as well. Thus, an examination of date on labor-force entries and exits shows that as many as 2 out of every 3 of the 11 million young men who started their work careers during the past decade (1940–50) were replacing older men dropping out because of death and retirement. This emphasizes the importance, for vocational guidance purposes, of determining the prospective replacement needs in various fields of employment as one major factor affecting job prospects.

Even without direct statistical evidence, it is apparent that replacement needs are significantly different among various occupations. Thus, the work-life span of professional athletes is comparatively short: A baseball player in his thirties is considered old. In other fields the work-life span is comparatively long: The physician in good health tends to taper off his patient load rather than to retire. Individual work-life tables for specific occupations, industries, or socio-economic groups must await information on differential mortality and the differential importance of occupational transfers, as well as data on differences in retirement patterns. In the absence of this information, however, the application of the Tables of Working Life developed thus far yields a number of significant clues as to where replacement demand will be important in the total job picture.

Given the age-specific rates of labor-force separation provided by the Tables, and an age distribution of men by occupation (from the Census or any other source) it is possible to estimate the probable number of men who will leave these occupations due to death or retirement over

a period of years. For example, one article in this series will show that separation rates from the labor force were as high as 30 percent during the past 10 years among tailors and furriers—occupations in which there were high proportions of older men in 1940. Much lower rates are shown for occupations with a predominantly young labor force (e. g., welder, mechanic, or chemist).

Application to Population Groups

So far, Tables of Working Life have been developed for urban and rural men and for white and nonwhite men workers, in addition to total male workers. The urban-rural comparisons give a good deal of insight into differences in the length and pattern of working life between farm and city workers. Similarly, the comparisons between whites and nonwhites (mostly Negroes) are related to differences in occupational and industrial distribution, income level, and other social and economic factors.

It is clearly indicated that, on the average, men in rural areas begin their working lives at a much earlier age than do those in urban areas. In 1940, almost 10 percent of the 14-year-old rural youth were already in the labor force, as compared with only 2 percent of the urban youth. At the same time, men in rural areas retire at an older age than do urban men. All this adds up to a longer working life among men residing in rural areas, especially those on farms. Under 1940 conditions, the average work-life expectancy of the rural worker at age 20 was almost 3 years greater than of the urban worker.

Nonwhite youth also typically begin working at an earlier age than do whites. At age 14, almost 15 percent of the nonwhite males were already in the labor force in 1940, as compared with 5 percent for whites. However, nonwhites leave the labor force at much younger ages. Under 1940 conditions, the median age at separation from the labor force was a little under 58 years for nonwhites according to the Tables—almost 6 years below that of white men. This was largely due to the much higher mortality of nonwhites during working age. At age 30, for example, the death rate among nonwhite men was about three times as high as among whites.

Changes in Working-Life Patterns

The length and pattern of working life is constantly changing. Trends in mortality and long-term social and economic factors are well recognized forces in these changes. At the same time, experience has shown that marked changes also occur in a period of transition from peace to war or when employment levels are particularly high, as in the postwar period.

Some striking shifts are shown by an abridged Table of Working Life for men covering 1947, which permits comparisons with 1940 patterns. The pronounced increase in the labor-force potential of the male population between these two dates will be discussed in a future article in this series. However, a significant fact is that both the total longevity and the work-life span of the American male worker increased materially between 1940 and 1947. In 1947, a 20-year-old worker could expect to live another 48 years—a gain of 1.2 years over 1940. He could even look forward to an additional 42.8 years of working life—a gain of 1.5 years over 1940.

Further Development of Tables

Tables of Working Life are now available for men only. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is developing similar tables for women workers. Construction of work-life tables for women is, of course, complicated by the fact that a woman's working life is affected by changes in her marital status and the presence of children in the household. Upon completion of the tables for women, however, there will be available a statistical and analytical tool for studying the many problems involved in the changing length and pattern of working life of American workers, both men and women.

—Seymour L. Wolfbein
Chief, Division of Manpower and Productivity, BLS

[1] A detailed description of these Tables and an analysis of the pattern of working life derived from them is presented in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1001, Tables of Working Life: Length of Working Life for Men.

[2] It should be noted that these figures are averages. Some 20-year-olds die before attaining age 21; others survive into advanced age. Similarly, one 20-year-old may be separated from the labor force because of disability before attaining age 21; another will reach the conventional retirement age. For those who do survive to retirement, the number of years spent outside the labor force is much higher than the average.

Employment Trends During the Past Two Decades

EMPLOYMENT, one of the most sensitive business barometers, fluctuated violently during 1929–49. It is doubtful that the severity of the decline—approximately 9,000,000 or 20 percent—between 1929 and 1933 had ever before been equaled. Moreover, employment of 38,800,000 in 1933 was several millions lower than at the close of World War I, despite the substantial growth in population and labor force in the interim. It was not until 1940, when the economy was partially bolstered by military needs, that employment regained the 1929 level of 47,600,000.

Contrasted with the severe depression of the 1930's, the succeeding 10-year interval was one of unparalleled expansion. Between 1940 and 1949 civilian employment increased by 11,000,000 workers.

The magnitude and rapidity of the movements as well as the contrast in total change during the 20-year period attest to the resiliency of the American economy. Employment at one time in the second half of the period approximated 62,000,000, a goal considered impractical only a few years earlier. The entire period of the 1940's was probably the longest sustained approach to full employment since the turn of the century.

In comparison with preceding decades, the growth is even more impressive. Between both 1920 and 1930, and 1930 and 1940, the employment increase totaled only about 2,000,000. In the 1940's, as well as in previous intervals, the net upward movement was primarily in commercial and industrial employment. Agricultural employment, a relatively small fraction, either held steady or actually declined.

Unemployment, which had been a major problem in the 1930's, then declined to frictional levels during World War II. One in every four persons was unemployed in the depth of the depression, and the total number never dropped below 7½ million until 1941. From 1942 through 1949, however, on an annual basis, the number of jobless barely exceeded 1 in 20, and was considerably lower during most of the time.

Upward employment trends in early 1950 appear to indicate that the previous 20 years do not constitute a complete economic cycle. The brief recession in the first half of 1949 never gathered enough momentum to constitute an extended downturn. Instead, the previous uptrend in employment was resumed and a substantial portion of the employment loss was regained. In the light of the Korean situation, the employment trend is most likely to move consistently upward.

Trends in the working population and in the number of unemployed between 1929 and 1949 illustrate the dynamic nature of the labor force. Many persons can be attracted into the labor market when job openings expand, and many are likely to drop out when conditions become less favorable. During the war, for example, patriotic motives, economic necessity, ready job opportunities, and natural growth brought 10,000,000 civilian workers into the labor force. After VJ-day, the incentives of continued employment at high wages and favorable working conditions induced a large number of war workers to continue in gainful employment, but other millions of emergency workers withdrew. Every year a net addition takes place of hundreds of thousands of new workers for whom job opportunities should ideally become available. Thus, the production and employment goals of the Nation must be continually raised to accommodate this natural growth.

The national economy has expanded employment opportunities to unprecedented levels and at the same time raised total and per capita output, earnings, and real wages, and lowered working time. For example, in 1932–33, when employment was at its lowest ebb, goods and services produced declined to a low of approximately $56 billion or half of the 1929 level. By 1949, with employment at 58.7 million, gross national product had risen to $257 billion. These figures indicate an annual average of $4,400 of goods and services for every employed person in the labor force in 1949, compared with $1,500 in 1933. Part of this expansion

includes a substantial increase in prices, but much of it is reflected in a marked improvement in the standard of living. Moreover, the great majority of workers in the labor force today are sharing the achievement.

Postwar Period

Employment trends in the postwar period are important in themselves and also because the unsatisfied demands of that period are still influencing current needs. The paramount question after the cessation of hostilities was the ability of the Nation's economy to bridge the transition between war and peace and to provide full employment and adequate living standards for millions of additional job seekers. Experience proved the economy's ability to absorb virtually all the returning veterans, most of the war workers who decided to stay on the job, as well as the cumulative annual increment of millions of new workers entering the labor force for the first time.

Reconversion. The sharp dip in employment anticipated by many economists during reconversion failed to materialize. Nonfarm employment totaled 40.7 million on VE-day, but 4 months later (immediately after VJ-day) it dropped to 38.4 million, a decline of 2.3 million or 6 percent. However, unemployment increased by only 1.1 million in the same period, revealing the retirement of many war workers from the labor market.[1]

At no time did unemployment reach serious proportions in the reconversion period. Among the factors responsible for the smootb transition and the rapid expansion in the number of jobs were the following. Many plants were allowed to reconvert in the 4-month interval between VE-day and VJ-day, forming a powerful nucleus for immediate postwar expansion. Also, many industries produced the same products or performed identical services in peace as in war—for example, steel mills, tire factories, and railroads. Competitive pressures and the desire to capture postwar markets provided the incentive to other plants to convert as quickly as possible. Another favorable factor was that in industries most seriously affected by cancellation of contracts many employees were women who took their lay-off notices as the occasion to retire from the labor market.

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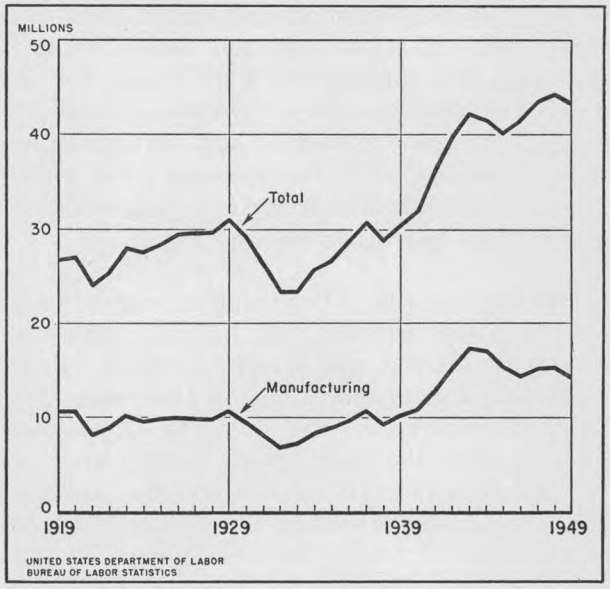
Reconversion affected manufacturing industries more than others. Although employment had begun to taper off as early as 1944, the decline was accelerated after hostilities in Europe had ended. In 6 months, over 3.2 million were temporarily displaced, chiefly in aircraft, shipbuilding, explosives, and bag and shell loading facilities. Other metalworking ordnance plants were able to convert quickly to peacetime production.

Government employment had declined by a half million to 5.5 million by mid-1946. The continued high employment level was due to caretaking functions of the huge wartime military establishment, and expansion of postwar regulatory agencies and State and municipal governments.

All other industries with the exception of mining increased their employment in varying degrees immediately after the war.

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments



Postwar Boom. Pent-up demand for goods and services culminated in record employment in 1948 of 44.2 million nonfarm workers—some 4.1 million more workers than in 1945 and 2.2 million more than at the crest of the war effort.

Employment in transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, and service reached all-time highs. Construction employment equaled the previous record. However, manufacturing declined by almost 4.0 million at one point in the

1945–48 interval and then regained most of the loss. Government employment dropped by 6 percent from its inordinately high wartime level.

Industry gains were impressive. The greatest relative increase was for construction, in which employment almost doubled. Other increases ranged from 23 percent each in trade, finance, and service to 19 percent in mining and 7 percent in transportation and public utilities in this period.

Many industries made successive adjustments to a rapidly increasing volume of goods and services. At one time or another during 1947, in the midst of generally high economic levels of activity, various industry segments sharply reduced production and employment because of market gluts.

Among the first industries affected by declining demand were those dealing in luxury items, such as entertainment, furs, jewelry, and liquor. In several consumer goods industries, prewar seasonal patterns in production and employment also reappeared. Textiles, apparel, shoes, radios, furniture, and rubber tires were among the industries in this category. Necessary readjustments were made piecemeal and never attained serious proportions in the economy as a whole. They undoubtedly discouraged speculative excesses which might have characterized 1948.

Recent Developments. Beginning in late 1948 and extending through the first half of 1949, the employment trend was sharply reversed. From an all-time high of 45.3 million in December 1948, nonfarm employment had fallen to 42.6 million by July 1949, the lowest point in 2½ years.

The first half of 1949 was a period of adjustment characterized by inventory liquidation in wholesale and retail trade. In less than a year, as manufacturers' backlogs of goods accumulated, factory employment dropped by 1.9 million to 13.8 million. This development was dominant in the over-all trend. The decline in manufacturing comprised four-fifths of the total reduction in nonagricultural employment over the period. Most of the decline occurred in the hard-goods industries although nondurable goods also had a substantial drop.

In general, the 1949 downward adjustment had ended by mid-year. Nonfarm employment then started upward and reached 43.5 million in September. Virtually all manufacturing industries showed a rise; it was most conspicuous in textiles, apparel, and electrical machinery.

The last quarter of the year was one of considerable labor-management strife, particularly in the coal and steel industries. Despite the return to their jobs of some half million strikers by mid-November, an estimated 400,000 workers were still unemployed due to the primary and secondary effects of the work stoppages. All the gains achieved after July were largely dissipated and employment once again approximated the year's low. Although December employment reached 43.7 million, the year's high, total nonfarm employment, nevertheless, was 1.6 million lower than in December 1948.

Nonmanufacturing industries contributed very heavily to the relatively favorable year-end record for nonfarm employment as a whole. Construction showed considerable late-season strength and was a major factor in maintaining economic activity at its high level. Trade also maintained an unusually good pace, supported by a near record-breaking national income. Government employment in 1949 was about 200,000 higher than in 1948.

Developments in the first 6 months of 1950 reflected a continuation of the underlying strength which had first appeared in mid-1949. Beginning with February 1950, an uninterrupted climb in nonfarm employment added 2.2 million workers to the Nation's payrolls. In part, this upturn was obscured by major coal and automobile industry strikes, but the upward movement was unmistakable. The June employment figure of 43.9 million was more than a million over that in June 1949. June was also the second month in 1950 in which employment was higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Construction and manufacturing increased employment by 478,000 and 665,000, respectively, between January and June 1950. The record-breaking pace in residential construction was creating enormous secondary demand in furniture, household appliance, television, building material, and many other related industries. In fact, almost the entire gain in manufacturing was attributed to the spurt in the durable-goods industries which had expanded steadily following the steel strike settlement in November 1949. Employment in the nondurable-goods industries had declined after the start of the year, but the June

1950 level was still 192,000 above that of a year earlier.

Unusually significant was the accompanying sharp increase in the length of the workweek in manufacturing establishments. Between June 1949 and June 1950, the average number of hours worked per week in the hard-goods industries rose by more than 2 hours, and in soft-goods industries by nearly 1 hour. The lengthened working time indicates that much of the increased production was achieved by means of overtime rather than by hiring additional workers. If the workweek in June 1950 had been the same as in June 1949, the employment of approximately 400,000 additional workers in manufacturing alone would have been necessary to sustain the existing rate of production.

Industry Trends

The two decades—the 1930's and 1940's—were periods of extraordinary short-term changes, during which the population of working age was called upon to make a series of economic shifts and adjustments of unequaled magnitude and rapidity.

In addition, certain long-term trends were at work which basically affect the industrial structure of the country. Government employment, which made the largest gains over the 20-year period, is unlikely to decline, in view of the present trend. The service industries should continue to make rapid strides. While the long-term downtrend for the mining industries will probably continue, the international situation may cause a temporary trend reversal. Recent activity in construction employment has again confirmed the fact that this industry is extremely sensitive to the economic cycle (tables 1 and 2).

Upward movements in industrial employment, particularly in the last 10 years, obscure the decline in numerous segments of the broad divisions. Some of these industries or portions of them are chronically depressed and the problems created by their decline are frequently out of proportion to their size. Industries like textiles, bituminous coal, and metal mining are concentrated in a few regions of the country and others like cigar and hat manufacturing in a small number of areas. Therefore, employment declines that affect a single group are likely to disturb the local balance unduly.

Chief among the industrial maladjustments are those resulting from technological change, mineral exhaustion, change in consumer habits and preferences, and inefficient plant and equipment. As such, the plight of industries so affected must be differentiated from that in other industries, such as shipbuilding and ordnance, in which expansion and contraction are geared to war- and peacetime needs.

TABLE 1.—*Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, 1919–49* [1]

[In thousands]

Year	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Trade [2]	Finance	Service [2]	Government
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,287	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,705	1,382	3,228	3,987
1940	32,031	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	7,055	1,419	3,362	4,192
1941	36,164	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,567	1,462	3,554	4,622
1942	39,697	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,481	1,440	3,708	5,431
1943	42,042	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,322	1,401	3,786	6,049
1944	41,480	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,399	1,374	3,795	6,026
1945	40,069	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,685	1,394	3,891	5,967
1946	41,412	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,815	1,586	4,408	5,607
1947	43,371	943	1,982	15,247	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948	44,201	981	2,165	15,286	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949	43,006	932	2,156	14,146	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,781	5,813

[1] Annual averages only are available for the years 1919–38. Monthly data beginning with January 1939 may be obtained upon request.

[2] Data for the trade and service divisions, beginning with January 1947, are not comparable with data shown for earlier years because of the shift of the automotive repair service industry from the trade to the service division. In January 1947, this industry amounted to approximately 230,000 employees.

Construction. The construction boom of the early 1920's began to ebb a year in advance of the general downtrend in nonagricultural employment. The collapse of numerous speculative ventures, overfinancing, and the general decline in consumer income caused a precipitous drop of a fifth in employment between 1931 and 1932 and

another of the same relative magnitude by 1933. Thereafter the rise was slow, and by 1940 construction employment was still substantially below the previous high recorded in 1927.

The extensive building program required to provide additional plant capacity, military installations, and homes for war workers furnished the impetus to a sharp rise in construction employment which reached a peak in 1942—nearly twice the 1939 level. Government restrictions were then imposed on building activities for the remaining war period, because manpower and materials were more urgently needed for direct war production. Employment consequently declined and through 1944 and 1945 remained relatively low. In 1948, an acute housing shortage and an active period of industrial expansion again raised employment to almost the 1942 peak. Despite somewhat heavier expenditures in 1949, greater productivity kept construction employment slightly below the 1948 level.

Mining. The only industry division in which employment actually dropped between 1929 and 1949 is mining. Employment in this industry never regained its pre-1929 level even under the unparalleled demands of wartime. Moreover, the decline is spread through most segments of the industry. Depletion and technological advances in methods are the chief long-term factors in declining employment.

At the wartime crest in 1942, such employment approached a million, but the mines were unable to attract and to hold an adequate labor supply because of relatively low wage rates, unpleasant working conditions, and general inaccessibility. Employment decreased through 1944 and 1945, although the need for miners remained critical. The situation was eased somewhat in the next 2 years as veterans and displaced war workers returned to the mines. Intense industrial demand further buoyed employment in the postwar period, again bringing the total number of workers in 1948 almost to the million mark.

Government. By far the most phenomenal and consistent gains were reported in governmental activities. The depression of the 1930's had caused Government employment to expand. Enormous public works programs were undertaken and the Government administrative machinery itself expanded to oversee and enforce the many new social and economic reforms. After a steady increase, employment in 1939 was a third higher than in 1929.

Expanding Government activity, particularly in arsenals and navy yards, in construction, and in transportation and public-utility fields resulted in further large employment increases until 1943. Steady declines then followed owing to liquidation of defense establishments which substantially reduced the number on Government payrolls. However, starting in 1947, State and local governments began to take up the slack as thousands of school employees were added to public payrolls.

Manufacturing. Employment in manufacturing industries has proved to be one of the most volatile in the nonagricultural group (table 2). The relative decline between 1929 and 1932 was equal to that in construction and numerically greater than in any other division. Similarly, in the recovery between the depth of the depression and 1939, and between 1939 and the peak of the war effort, manufacturing employment rose more quickly than in other industries, except construction in the early war years. At its peak, in 1943, manufacturing employed 17,400,000 workers, about two and a half times as many as in 1932. Thereafter, employment declined steadily to the then postwar

TABLE 2.—*Employment, by industry division, selected years, 1929–49*

Industry division	Indexes						Percentage distribution					
	1929	1932	1939	1943	1947	1949	1929	1932	1939	1943	1947	1949
Nonagricultural total	100	75	98	135	140	139	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manufacturing	100	65	96	165	145	134	33.9	29.1	33.3	41.4	35.1	32.9
Mining	100	67	78	85	87	86	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Contract construction	100	65	77	105	132	144	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.6	5.0
Transportation and public utilities	100	72	75	93	106	102	12.6	12.0	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.2
Trade	100	77	105	114	144	147	20.6	21.0	22.1	17.4	21.2	22.0
Finance and service	100	87	101	114	141	144	14.7	16.9	15.2	12.3	14.8	15.2
Government	100	105	130	197	178	190	9.9	13.8	13.2	14.4	12.6	13.5

low in early 1946. With reconversion completed, manufacturing production and employment began a general rise which continued until the last quarter of 1948.

In many industries, production after the war was geared to a market in which there were accumulated shortages as well as continuing, normal demand. In the last half of 1948, with more normal supply-demand relationships, production adjustments were required in some industries, especially those producing nondurable goods. Thus, employment at 14.1 million in 1949 was 1.1 million under the previous year.

Trade. Next to manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade provide the greatest number of job opportunities. Approximately 9,400,000 were employed in these activities in 1949, half again as many as were employed 20 years earlier. Although employment in trade generally responds to the level of economic activity, employment in this group of industries fluctuated less than in some others.

Rising business activity during the years immediately preceding the war was reflected in increasing employment in trade establishments through 1941. As the labor supply dwindled and workers shifted into more critical activities, trade employment dropped to a wartime low of 7,300,000 in 1943, which was still well above the 1939 level. Through the use of older workers and school youth (many of them on a part-time basis), these industries increased their employment somewhat during the remaining war years. The record volume of postwar expenditures resulted in 2,800,000 more jobs in 1948 than in 1939.

Transportation and Public Utilities. Employment in transportation, particularly on steam railroads, dropped considerably in the 1930's and by 1939 was still 1,000,000 lower than in 1929. However, the war increased employment in order to handle the heavier traffic carried by steam railroads. With the cessation of hostilities, this type of transportation employment again declined but the slack was more than taken up by the telephone and public-utility industries. Employment since 1946 has been about 4,000,000, slightly above the peak levels of the 1920's.

Finance and Service. Employment in finance showed the least variation of all the industry divisions between 1929 and 1949. Current employment averages 1,800,000, only 23 percent above the pre-depression level.

Service, in contrast, increased nearly 50 percent in the same period. This gain was closely comparable with the relative advances reported by other nonagricultural divisions.

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[1] According to the Bureau of the Census, unemployed persons are those who at a given time are not at work and who are looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Employment Attributable to U. S. Exports, 1949

NEARLY 1.7 million persons in 1949 were directly and indirectly employed in nonagricultural industries in the production of goods and services destined for foreign markets, according to findings of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This total includes the employment opportunities furnished to workers in industries selling products directly to foreign countries or to other industries producing, transporting, and distributing raw materials, components, and services purchased for incorporation in exported goods.

Nonagricultural job opportunities provided by exports declined by more than 600,000 between the first half of 1947 and the year 1949, reflecting a drop of more than a quarter in the exports of nonagricultural products. Individual industries were unevenly affected, depending on changes in the export pattern and on differential movements in productivity and working hours.

Relative declines were greatest in the transportation equipment, lumber and furniture, and textile, apparel, and leather groups. The largest absolute reduction occurred in the metals and metalworking industries. For this segment (the first four groups in the accompanying table), employment opportunities dropped 230,000. Next in absolute importance was the decline of 125,000 job opportunities for the textile, leather, and apparel group.

The estimates cited properly refer to job opportunities rather than to employment levels. For example, a decline in export demand which would tend to reduce job opportunities might be offset completely by increases in domestic demand for the same industry's products. Nevertheless, for many industries export demand is important in determining production and employment levels.

Nonagricultural employment attributable directly and indirectly to exports from Continental United States, January-June 1947 and annual 1949

Industry group [1]	Index of 1949 volume of exports [2] (Jan.–June 1947=100)	Employees in nonagricultural establishments dependent upon exports [3]		
		Jan.–June 1947	Annual 1949	Index in 1949 (Jan.–June 1947=100)
		In thousands		
All industry groups	71	2,360	1,695	72
Primary metal industries [4]	68	220	155	71
Fabricated metal products	86	85	70	79
Machinery (including electrical)	84	350	290	82
Transportation equipment	52	195	95	49
Stone, clay, and glass products [5]	69	45	35	72
Fuel and power [6]	57	150	125	85
Chemicals	113	85	85	98
Lumber and furniture	56	75	40	51
Wood, pulp, paper, printing and publishing	67	65	40	60
Textiles, apparel, and leather	53	260	135	52
All other manufacturing [7]	66	160	100	61
Transportation [8]		265	225	85
Trade and services [9]		405	305	76

[1] With minor exceptions, the industry classifications shown correspond with those used by the Division of Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Annual rate indexes based on data furnished by Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, and deflated by Bureau of Labor Statistics to 1939 dollar values. Shipments from continental United States to noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Midway, and the Virgin Islands) are classified as exports.

The total given for exports excludes agricultural products. Agricultural exports increased 60 percent during the period considered, and the index for total exports including agricultural products would be 77.

[3] Employment rounded to nearest 5 thousand; index based upon unrounded figures. Totals may not add due to rounding.

[4] Includes metal mining.

[5] Includes nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.

[6] Includes coal mining; crude-petroleum production and refining; coke and manufactured solid fuel; natural and manufactured gas production and distribution; and electric power.

[7] Includes food processing and kindred products; rubber; and the miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[8] Includes steam railroads; water transportation; local and interurban transportation; and the miscellaneous transportation industries.

[9] Includes wholesale and retail trade; communication; and business and personal services.

Agriculture was omitted from the estimates because short-run changes in demand may affect farm income more immediately than farm employment. In nonagricultural industries a closer relationship is likely to exist between job and production levels. However, the estimates include the nonagricultural commodities and services (hence the employment) required to produce, distribute, and transport the farm products exported. Between the first half of 1947 and the year 1949, exports of agricultural products increased by 60 percent in contrast with the 29-percent decline for nonagricultural commodities. The decline in total exports, including farm products, was 23 percent over this period.

Technical Note

The relationship between exports of goods from the United States and domestic levels is complex and difficult to place in a quantitative framework. The approach used herein is to determine the changes in domestic production levels which would occur if all exports were terminated, if all deliveries to domestic purchasers were unchanged, and if adjustments were made in production schedules throughout the economy so that inventories remained unaltered. The derived changes in production levels are expressed in terms of job opportunities by assuming that output per worker would remain the same. Further readjustments in domestic production and purchasing patterns or in imports which might follow changes in exports are not taken into account.

The mechanism for carrying through the analysis presented here is provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics study of interindustry relations, which makes it possible to account for the production of raw materials and intermediate products required to maintain the exports of finished goods. A more detailed analysis for 1939 and for the first 6 months of 1947, including additional methodological notes, was published in the Monthly Labor Review for December 1947 (p. 675).

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Injury Rates in Manufacturing: First Quarter, 1950

WORK-INJURY RATES in manufacturing industries increased slightly in the first quarter of 1950, compared with the fourth quarter of 1949, but continued well below the rates for the first quarter of 1949.

The average injury-frequency rate [1] for all establishments reporting for the first quarter of 1950 was about 2 percent higher than for the fourth quarter of 1949. A moderate upswing in injury rates from the lows recorded in the last quarter of the year to the first quarter of the following year is not unusual, having been noted in 3 of the previous 6 years for which comparable data are available. In spite of this seasonal rise, rates for the first quarter of 1950 were about 11 percent under those for the corresponding period of 1949, indicating a continuing favorable trend in safety work.

An estimated 80,000 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for 1 or more days because of work injuries experienced during the first quarter of 1950. This was an increase of 2,000 over the fourth-quarter estimate, but a decrease of 13,000 from the first-quarter estimate, for 1949. Fatalities in the first quarter of 1950 numbered about 300—a drop of 100 from the 1949 fourth-quarter estimate. Permanent impairments also showed a decrease during this period, from 4,700 to 4,300. Some of those injuries classified as temporary disabilities at the time of the report may later become more serious, requiring a slight increase in these estimates.

Working time lost during the quarter by these injured persons was estimated at about 1,600,000 man-days. At current wage levels, this represents an estimated value of about $16 million. It is, however, only a portion of the total cost which will accrue, since no allowance is made for the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to treatment of these injuries.

Industrial injury frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1950, with cumulative rates for 1949

Industry	First quarter, 1950					1949: Annual frequency rate (preliminary)
	Number of establishments	Frequency rate for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	
Apparel:						
Clothing, men's and boys'	346	6.6	8.2	6.5	7.1	6.1
Clothing, women's and children's	296	3.0	4.7	3.3	3.6	4.9
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	43	[2]	[2]	[2]	5.4	7.0
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	92	10.0	4.8	6.3	7.1	11.0
Chemicals:						
Compressed and liquefied gases	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	72	8.1	7.9	10.6	8.9	9.7
Explosives	36	2.5	5.9	2.3	3.5	1.6
Fertilizers	73	[2]	[2]	[2]	23.4	24.4
Industrial chemicals	210	7.6	8.6	7.3	7.8	7.6
Paints, varnishes, and colors	77	8.0	6.1	9.9	8.1	7.2
Plastics materials, except rubber	27	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.2
Soap and glycerin	38	4.1	6.3	4.3	4.9	5.8
Synthetic rubber	14	[2]	[2]	[2]	2.5	2.3
Synthetic textile fibers	17	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.8
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	62	9.3	6.9	10.6	9.0	9.4
Electrical equipment:						
Automotive electrical equipment	29	4.0	7.1	7.2	6.0	13.4
Batteries	25	15.5	16.5	14.6	15.5	17.8
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	24	4.9	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.2
Electrical appliances	33	10.1	6.0	13.0	9.9	10.2
Electrical equipment for industrial use	258	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
Electric lamps (bulbs)	19	4.8	2.6	4.0	3.8	3.3
Insulated wire and cable	29	12.7	10.6	10.6	11.3	10.4
Radios and phonographs	103	4.6	4.4	6.0	5.0	4.3
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	17	[2]	[2]	[2]	7.4	6.7
Food:						
Baking	81	10.8	11.1	11.7	11.2	12.8
Bottling, soft drinks [4]	92	21.0	13.8	23.9	[4] 19.8	[4]
Breweries	35	25.0	26.1	22.1	24.3	25.4
Canning and preserving	79	9.9	8.1	9.2	9.1	13.9
Confectionery	32	9.7	11.7	9.8	10.4	10.2
Dairy products	132	18.0	14.7	23.6	18.9	20.4
Distilleries	53	6.7	6.4	3.6	5.5	7.5
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	125	10.8	11.1	10.3	10.7	11.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	322	15.6	13.0	14.4	14.5	16.2
Sugar, beet [5]	12	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2] [5]	[5]
Sugar, cane [5]	10	13.4	17.3	26.7	[5] 19.4	[5]
Wineries [4]	7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2] [4]	[4]
Food products, not elsewhere classified	71	10.0	11.0	9.7	10.3	11.3
Furniture and lumber products:						
Furniture, metal	32	20.3	23.2	22.8	22.1	16.2
Furniture, wood	115	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.4	21.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	104	14.9	17.5	8.9	13.6	16.7
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	51	[2]	[2]	[2]	17.9	19.5
Wooden containers	195	27.7	29.8	32.9	30.2	34.4
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	134	18.5	21.0	20.7	20.1	22.9
Iron and steel:						
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	49	10.7	15.4	13.9	13.3	14.5
Cold-finished steel	34	16.9	18.7	19.6	18.5	16.1
Cutlery and edge tools	28	10.7	19.0	14.3	14.7	11.6
Fabricated structural steel	202	15.7	17.1	19.6	17.5	18.1
Forgings, iron and steel	116	13.8	15.2	15.1	14.7	15.5
Foundries, iron	345	27.9	27.7	25.5	26.9	28.6
Foundries, steel	108	16.8	16.2	17.6	17.0	22.4
Hardware	54	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.3	12.5
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	80	16.9	17.4	18.9	17.8	19.6
Iron and steel	150	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	6.1
Metal coating and engraving	65	28.6	16.3	21.6	22.3	20.3
Ornamental metal work	46	6.5	16.2	16.2	12.9	21.0
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	117	19.8	17.8	15.8	17.7	21.2
Plumbers' supplies	48	13.8	15.4	14.0	14.4	14.8
Screw-machine products	96	14.6	17.1	14.3	15.3	13.9
Sheet-metal work	78	9.6	10.7	22.8	14.7	20.2
Stamped and pressed metal products	219	11.3	14.2	11.6	12.3	14.9
Steam fittings and apparatus	45	8.7	9.8	11.5	10.1	14.8
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	18	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	10.2
Steel springs	14	10.1	10.8	13.1	11.4	14.0
Tin cans and other tinware	15	9.9	13.0	12.4	11.8	11.9
Tools, except edge tools	56	15.9	12.8	12.1	13.6	15.1
Wire and wire products	145	16.7	16.6	16.2	16.5	16.5
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	18	10.3	18.0	16.1	14.7	17.1
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	25	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	15.6
Leather:						
Boots and shoes, not rubber	259	8.6	7.2	8.3	8.0	8.7
Leather	40	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.9	19.1
Leather products, not elsewhere classified	37	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Industrial injury frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1950, with cumulative rates for 1949—Con.

Industry	Number of establishments	First quarter, 1950				1949: Annual frequency rate (preliminary)
		Frequency rate for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	
Lumber:						
Logging	95	[2]	[2]	[2]	87.8	85.8
Millwork, structural	211	21.7	22.8	20.6	21.6	23.1
Planing mills	59	[2]	[2]	[2]	35.1	34.2
Plywood mills	55	35.6	33.9	36.6	35.4	30.8
Sawmills	90	65.1	66.4	60.0	63.7	56.1
Saw and planing mills, integrated	90	44.5	45.8	32.3	40.5	44.7
Veneer mills	34	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	33.2
Machinery, except electric:						
Agricultural machinery and tractors	91	13.8	14.2	13.2	13.7	15.3
Bearings, ball and roller	33	13.3	10.7	12.6	12.2	11.7
Commercial and household machinery	133	7.8	8.8	9.1	8.6	7.4
Construction and mining machinery	117	15.8	17.3	14.3	15.7	16.5
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	28	7.5	8.8	7.1	7.8	15.0
Engines and turbines	47	10.2	11.2	10.0	10.4	10.2
Food-products machinery	59	16.1	16.1	15.5	15.9	13.8
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	189	11.6	12.8	11.9	12.1	14.0
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	121	12.2	20.2	11.9	14.7	20.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	56	7.9	7.1	6.9	7.3	9.1
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	72	11.2	10.8	13.9	12.1	17.8
Metalworking machinery	437	10.2	8.6	11.3	10.1	11.4
Pumps and compressors	82	12.2	12.6	15.0	13.3	14.9
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	139	12.0	16.3	15.5	14.6	17.3
Textile machinery	26	12.3	10.5	9.1	10.6	10.5
Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum and magnesium products	24	18.6	19.7	13.0	16.9	16.1
Foundries, nonferrous	238	18.6	19.9	21.0	19.9	21.5
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	31	13.4	12.7	13.9	13.4	11.7
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	41	6.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.7
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	91	14.1	15.5	12.4	13.9	13.5
Ordnance:						
Ordnance and accessories	12	4.4	5.5	4.0	4.6	5.3
Paper:						
Paper boxes and containers	285	14.6	13.9	17.0	15.3	15.2
Paper and pulp	363	15.3	15.8	15.0	15.3	16.0
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	49	11.8	14.9	8.4	11.6	12.2
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job printing	186	6.6	8.6	9.0	8.1	9.2
Bookbinding	30	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	15.6
News and periodical	62	8.1	6.5	7.4	7.4	10.5
Rubber:						
Rubber boots and shoes	13	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Rubber tires and tubes	31	6.3	5.3	4.2	5.3	5.5
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	88	13.9	14.1	14.9	14.3	13.8
Stone, clay, and glass:						
Clay products, structural	155	29.5	24.7	27.7	27.3	32.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	157	[2]	[2]	[2]	27.2	28.4
Glass	80	8.2	9.2	9.3	8.9	12.3
Pottery and related products	30	13.4	12.8	8.6	11.5	17.0
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	56	11.8	15.9	15.6	14.5	13.5
Textiles:						
Cotton yarn and textiles	185	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	52	13.9	12.2	13.2	13.1	11.4
Knit goods	73	5.9	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.2
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	62	8.0	8.9	7.6	8.1	6.9
Woolen and worsted textiles	145	12.6	12.4	9.6	11.4	11.3
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	42	17.1	24.7	14.2	18.6	16.8
Transportation equipment:						
Aircraft	17	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2
Aircraft parts	41	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.8
Boatbuilding and repairing	53	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	41.9
Motor vehicles	131	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.9
Motor-vehicle parts	127	9.2	9.6	8.7	9.2	14.3
Railroad equipment	43	12.1	13.7	13.3	13.0	15.2
Shipbuilding and repairing	56	19.3	25.3	19.5	21.2	22.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing:						
Fabricated plastics products	35	11.1	13.0	9.0	10.9	10.3
Optical and ophthalmic goods	19	1.5	4.6	2.9	3.0	3.2
Photographic apparatus and materials	32	3.9	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.7
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	64	6.0	5.1	9.3	6.9	4.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	167	11.9	8.3	11.6	10.7	9.7

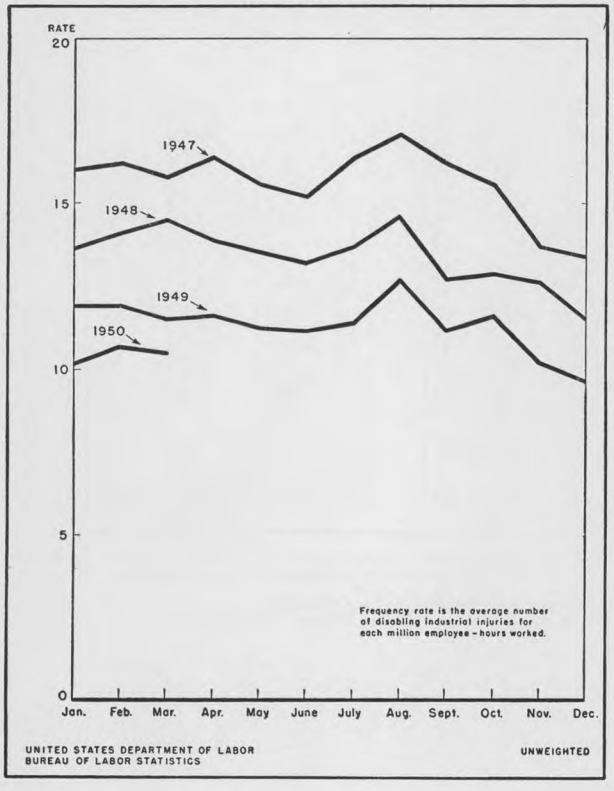
[1] The average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.
[2] Insufficient data.
[3] Sample being revised; data not available.
[4] Formerly included in "Beverages, not elsewhere classified"; separate data for 1949 not available; first quarter, 1950, rate for industries combined was 18.2.
[5] Formerly included in "Sugar refining"; separate data for 1949 not available; first quarter, 1950, rate for industries combined was 20.6.

Increases in injury-frequency rates from the fourth quarter 1949 to the first quarter 1950 were recorded in 41 of the 120 separate manufacturing classifications for which comparable data were available. In 28 industries, rates were lower; in 51 others, they varied, upward or downward, by less than one frequency-rate point.

In the logging industry, injuries per million man-hours increased from 77.9 in the fourth quarter of 1949 to 87.8 in the first quarter of 1950; metal furniture, from 15.2 to 22.1; and fertilizers, from 17.5 to 23.4. In contrast, the injury-frequency rate for pottery and related products dropped from 20.3 to 11.5; for ornamental metal work, from 20.3 to 12.9; for batteries, from 22.7 to 15.5; for elevators, escalators, and conveyors, from 13.4 to 7.8; and for leather tanning, from 18.1 to 12.9.

Some of these changes in injury-frequency rates for individual industries reflected seasonal factors; others were only chance variations. A comparison of rates over a year's period—from the first quarter of 1949 to the first quarter of 1950—shows a somewhat different trend. Although the logging-industry rate in the first quarter of 1950 was 13 percent above that for the fourth quarter of 1949, it was about 9 percent below the 95.9 rate reported for the first quarter of 1949. On the other hand, the favorable showing presented by the battery-manufacturing industry in the quarter-to-quarter comparison was reversed when the 15.5 rate for the first quarter of 1950 was compared with the 8.4 average for the first quarter of 1949.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter, 1950



Firms manufacturing elevators, escalators, and conveyors showed a consistent improvement in their safety record throughout the year's interval; the injury-frequency rate decreased 57 percent—from 18.1 in the first quarter of 1949 to 7.8 in the first quarter of 1950. The rate for the mechanical power-transmission equipment industry (excluding ball and roller bearings) decreased 45 percent—from 21.9 to 12.1. The ornamental metal work industry showed a substantial increase in injury rates in the third quarter of 1949, but recorded a 42 percent drop—from 22.4 to 12.9—between the two first-quarter reports. A high rate of 17.3 was reported for the automotive electrical-equipment industry in the third quarter of 1949, but between the first quarters of 1949 and 1950 this group achieved a 59-percent drop—from 14.7 to 6.0.

Other industries showing outstanding improvement in their injury rates are steel foundries (with a decrease from 26.2 injuries per million man-hours in the first quarter of 1949 to 17.0 in the corresponding quarter of 1950); wooden containers (39.1 to 30.2); general machine shops (23.1 to 14.7); and leather tanning (21.1 to 12.9).

The highest injury-frequency rates for the first quarter of 1950 were found in the lumbering group of industries: logging, 87.8; sawmills, 63.7; integrated saw and planing mills, 40.5; plywood mills, 35.4; and planing mills operated separately from sawmills, 35.1. Outstandingly low rates were recorded for the following: Synthetic textile fibers, 1.6; synthetic rubber 2.4; optical and ophthalmic goods, 3.0; explosives, 3.5; women's and children's clothing, 3.6; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.8.

[1] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured person unable to perform any regularly established job open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any 1 or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns) after the day of injury.

These data are compiled in conformity with the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

President's Industrial Safety Conference, 1950[1]

REDUCTION OF THE number of work injuries in 1949 by 7 percent was stated to be good—but not good enough—by the President of the United States in opening his Conference on Industrial Safety at Washington, D. C., June 5–7, 1950. Some 1,000 delegates represented labor, industry, Federal and State governments—including the 48 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico—and organizations interested in and contributing to the safety movement.

"The great tragedy of accidents," Mr. Truman added, "is that most of them need never have happened. I have heard it said that 'accident' is just another word for 'carelessness'. There is much truth in that. I become impatient—and I'm sure you do, too—when I think of all the misery and hardship that result from just plain carelessness or indifference on the part of employers and employees. . . . What is called for is a program that will create the greatest possible national strength—civilian and military combined—over a period of years.

"This Nation's voice in the world can never be any stronger than our national economy and the will of our people to defend their way of life. That is why it is so important that we press forward with programs to increase our productive capacity and improve our standard of living. That is why it is more important than ever for us to prevent the losses that result from industrial accidents. We cannot afford wasted resources or wasted lives. . . . The work you are doing here . . . represents the finest kind of voluntary cooperation between private and public groups. . . . To the extent that you succeed in your efforts, the richness and dignity of human life will be increased and the cause of peace and freedom will be strengthened."

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, in the closing address of the conference, called attention to the advance made "not only last year, but over the long haul," in industrial safety. A general safety movement was begun in 1913 by "a small group of inspired men," he said. The National Safety Council pioneered, and other national organizations gave their unstinted support.

From statistics available since 1933, he stated, it appeared that safety measures had spared 16,000 workers since that year from having their lives needlessly snuffed out. "That is not enough, but it is progress." Industry has consistently shown a sense of responsibility, he said, and organized labor has worked long and hard to bring about safety and health legislation.

Statistics remain merely figures to many of us, Mr. Tobin stated, and warned: "We must guard against becoming academic. These figures of dead and disabled represent human beings, human bereavement and suffering, physical and economic disaster. . . . It is to eliminate such suffering, such needless wrecking of homes and families, that you . . . are gathered here. . . . Our objective constitutes the nighest form of public service."

Organization and accomplishments of State Governors' conferences (10 had been held during the year) were discussed by a panel composed of officials from six State governments.

Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, addressing the conference on the second day, said that his State's record was "by no means below the average," but he had been "shocked by the cost of industrial accidents . . . as well as the infinitely more deplorable personal tragedy and suffering."

> We have the know-how to reduce industrial accidents. The President's Conference has given us the goal and the direction. We in our States must evolve more effective programs . . . certain general policies . . . apply to all of us, but it is our task to study our own situations and map our own courses of action.

The need for indexes and bibliographies of all available safety material, and for continued research, was brought out in various committee reports.

Committee Reports

Accident Records, Analysis, and Use. The 1949 record showing the reduction which the President referred to—7 percent in total number of disabling work injuries—was reported by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and chairman of the Committee on Accident Records, Analysis, and Use. In manufacturing industries, Mr. Clague stated, the total number of injuries declined by 19 percent—a much greater drop

than could be accounted for by a slight decline in employment. He reported increased provision of services by State statistical agencies, extensive research by the National Safety Council, and compilation of new data by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The committee asked for the use of specific standard methods of compiling industrial-injury rates and accident causes. It recommended expansion of injury-frequency and severity analyses to show differences between rates for establishments of different sizes; and that outlines be given of the hazards to be brought under control, in terms of the causes of accidents that have occurred.

Engineering. The Committee on Engineering reported that an analysis of State safety laws and codes with regard to the adequacy of their coverage and their technical details was in progress under general supervision of the Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards. The American Standards Association, which had been asked to review engineering standards and formulate a program for their extension, had appointed a special committee to study its whole safety-standards program. This group was considering what subjects should be added and also the possibility of indexing or otherwise making more readily available material already included in American safety standards.

Laws and Regulations. Reaffirming its 1949 recommendations, the Committee on Laws and Regulations reported progress toward achievement of those goals. State safety laws, codes, rules, and regulations had been indexed by State and by subject. The report summarized health and safety legislation enacted during the year. Introduction of some 70 bills in over half of the legislatures, it was stated, indicated keen interest in workers' safety. A suggested draft for a State safety and health bill was presented with the report.

Cooperation by States through the holding of Governors' conferences during the year was noted. The committee believed that recommendations of the State committees on laws and regulations would contribute to improvement in basic safety legislation and administration and could help to center public attention on principles of a safety program.

Labor-Management Cooperation for Safety. The principles presented to the 1949 conference were reiterated by the Committee on Labor-Management Cooperation for Safety: (1) that "safety primarily is the legal and moral obligation of the employer"; (2) that "cooperation in the safety program is the moral obligation of each individual employee"; (3) that "in unionized plants, the welfare of the employee places upon the labor union a moral obligation to cooperate in accident prevention, within the framework of its agreed-upon participation." The committee recommended that the Secretary of Labor request the assistance of Governors of the States in disseminating these principles as accepted at the previous conference.

Education. Last year's recommendations of the Committee on Education as to safety instruction by educational institutions, employers, labor, and public and private agencies were reviewed. Training, it was shown, should include development in each student of understanding and a sense of responsibility with regard to safety; preparation of teachers to give safety instruction; integration of pertinent safety material in engineering curricula; development of safety training courses; inclusion of pertinent safety material in textbooks.

The 1950 report recommended methods for use by unions and by public and private agencies. With regard to safety instruction in colleges and universities, the committee had obtained the aid of the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Deans of engineering in 30 colleges and universities and an equal number of outstanding safety engineers were polled concerning plans for college training of professional safety engineers. They were asked: (1) Should safety material be integrated in each subject in the engineering curricula, with a major in safety in the senior year or in both junior and senior years? Or (2) should a postgraduate course in safety engineering be provided? Forty-six out of 49 respondents favored the integration method, despite immediate practical difficulties. The Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Maryland offered use of the college to explore the development of a practical method of integrating safety subjects. He suggested that the Bureau of Labor Standards cooperate, to which the Bureau agreed.

Essentials of a practical safety training program for industrial operations were outlined. Special provision for teacher education for industrial-arts safety instruction was urged, and a bibliography of safety material for a program in a school shop was provided.

Programs and Services. The report of the Committee on Programs and Services included a discussion of the importance of, and a plan to promote, eye protection; and safety programs for trade associations and governmental agencies. It described useful services provided by casualty insurance companies and their associations, which are available for use in instituting safety programs. To stimulate the program directed to small business, the committee recommended adoption of a pledge of cooperation at the local level, with a certificate for display in the establishment.

Research. The Committee on Research suggested ways by which the objectives presented in its 1949 report could be implemented, stating that it wished to integrate its efforts with the expressed needs of the States. Immediate needs of the State Labor Departments were enumerated by a subcommittee which had been exploring the desires of State agencies administering labor laws. Among the needs listed were a bibliography of industrial safety material, compilation of data on environmental agents, and procedure to provide for standardization and uniformity of machine-guarding requirements.

The National Safety Council had been urged, in the 1949 report of this committee, to lead the way in making available a "critical compilation of the best knowledge relating to safety." The current year's report stated that industry sections of the council were developing a new medium to give minimum requirements for safety in individual industries—a long-term project which would involve the preparation of perhaps two or three hundred publications. A new recommendation proposed immediate development of a "permanent, well-planned and administered facility for making available currently, critical abstracts of the safety knowledge that appears in the literature. These should be organized into a systematic, indexed form for ease of reading, compilation, and future reference."

> The recommended facility will . . . do much to correct the present situation owing to the continual reference and discussion of past knowledge that always takes place in current publications. If created and properly administered, it will not only meet a wide area of expressed need for reference, but it will also constitute an effective tool for determining the need of new knowledge and developing plans for research. In its final working form, this endeavor will embody the interest and contribution from all concerned with industrial safety.

Coordinating Committee. In a recapitulation of the foregoing reports, the chairman of the Coordinating Committee, William L. Connolly, Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, presented additional information concerning activities immediately under that bureau. The analysis of existing State safety laws and codes with regard to their adequacy, which the Committee on Engineering had requested, had started with woodworking machinery; metalworking machinery was to be taken up next. The Bureau of Labor Standards was reprinting for distribution the statement of principles of the Committee on Labor-Management Cooperation for Safety, hoping that the organizations and agencies represented at the conference would spread the material further. Reporting on the development of the Education Committee's proposal, Mr. Connolly stated that the integrated safety program devised jointly by the Bureau of Labor Standards and the University of Maryland would be introduced in that University's School of Engineering in the fall of 1950.

"Getting legislation passed is a slow business," Mr. Connolly stated; but he expressed satisfaction with the State safety legislation record of the past year. "As a Federal official . . . I never miss an opportunity to repeat my conviction that only the States with their legal responsibility for safety and their closeness to industrial problems can carry the safety message to the plant level. Management has primary responsibility for safety at the job site. Labor has a vital interest because workers get killed and maimed. Insurance companies, educators, and private safety organizations have a real interest and can offer real help. The Federal Government's role is to gather facts and offer whatever technical assistance the States request to help them do their job.

[1] U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Standards. [Program:] The President's Conference on Industrial Safety, Progress Meeting, June 5, 6, 7, 1950; releases and committee reports.

Thirty-third Conference of International Labor Organization

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING action on unemployment and workers' education and a Recommendation concerning the vocational training of adults, including disabled persons, were adopted by the thirty-third session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva, June 7–July 1, 1950.[1] Most of the rest of the work of the Conference this year was preparatory to the development of labor standards which will come up for final action at the thirty-fourth session in 1951.

First discussions were held and preliminary conclusions reached on a proposed Convention and Recommendation concerning minimum-wage fixing in agriculture; proposed Recommendations concerning collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration; and a Convention and/or Recommendation regarding equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value. If they are adopted, the Convention and Recommendation concerning minimum-wage fixing in agriculture and the Recommendations concerning collective agreements, voluntary conciliation, and voluntary arbitration will set standards for the use of Governments deciding to set up such machinery. The Committee on international standards in regard to equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value postponed its decision on the form of the international standard (i. e., Convention or a Recommendation) until the final discussion of the standards at the 1951 session. The 1950 conclusions will be forwarded to Governments for comment; and new drafts will be prepared on the basis of these comments for consideration at the 1951 session, when final agreement will be reached as to the form of the international standards.

Representation at the Conference

Of the 62 member Governments (including all major nations except the U. S. S. R.) of the International Labor Organization, delegates from 52 [2] were present at the beginning of this year's Conference. Included were delegates from the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and of Viet-Nam, both of which countries were elected to membership early in the proceedings. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labor of India, was voted President of the Conference.

The nomination of Mr. Ram was followed by the withdrawal of the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland in protest at the presence of the delegation from the Chinese Republic. In seconding Mr. Ram's nomination as President of the Conference, Philip M. Kaiser, United States Government delegate, said of this withdrawal:

> It is the evident intention of these Governments to prevent this Conference and the ILO from doing their normal work—work intimately concerned with the betterment of the conditions of labor of the masses of mankind. This flagrant action obviously contradicts the claim of these Governments that they are interested in solving the grave economic and social problems, of primary concern to working men and women, which beset the world today. If these Governments were genuinely concerned with the many important problems which are before us, they would have accepted the normal parliamentary procedure of the Conference and assisted in the constructive work that is before us.

The protest of the three Governments was referred to the Credentials Committee of the Conference. Later the Committee proposed that the Conference should take note that, under the circumstances, with two governments contending for authority in China, the only possible solution was to recognize that the Government of the Chinese Republic had validly nominated representatives of that country to the Conference, and to reemphasize the importance which the ILO attaches to effective tripartite participation in its work by all peoples. The report of the Credentials Committee on this subject was noted by the Conference without discussion.

The Senior Assistant Director-General of the Office reported that, of the 52 Governments represented at the 1950 session, 10 delegations were incomplete, that is, lacking either a worker or both an employer and a worker representative. With the exception of Iceland, the countries not having been able to comply with the constitutional requirement for tripartite delegations are all located either in Asia or Latin America.

A number of observers were present at the Conference for the Allied High Commission for Germany, and the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers in Japan, as well as Government, employer, and worker representatives from the Western German Federal Republic and from Japan. The

United Nations was represented by observers as were the FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IRO, and the Interim Commission for the ITO. Observers from nongovernmental organizations included those from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (created in November 1949), the International Cooperative Alliance, and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, with which the Governing Body had recently decided to establish a consultative relationship, were especially greeted by the Conference chairman.

Action of the Conference

It is the responsibility of the International Labor Conference to adopt international labor standards, to discuss and make recommendations to the Governing Body regarding the work program of the ILO (the Secretariat of the Organization), and to pass upon the budget of that Office.

Following established practice, much of the time at the Conference was devoted to a discussion of the report of the Director-General of the ILO on the work of the Office and on the economic and social factors affecting workers during the preceding year, and of his recommendations for the work of the Office during the coming year. At the 1950 session 87 speakers, representing Governments, employers, and workers in 50 countries and 5 continents discussed this report. The overwhelming majority of the speakers expressed satisfaction with the report, and many of them complimented the Office staff on one phase or another of its work. At the Director-General's request, most of them devoted a large part of their remarks to employment and productivity.

Senator Herbert R. O'Conor, United States Government delegate, congratulated the Director-General on his report and on the progress made by the Office during 1949–50 in the establishment of manpower field offices in Asia and Latin America at the request of Governments wishing assistance in vocational training and labor-market organization programs. In discussing the rise in productivity in the United States, Senator O'Conor cited the benefits to workers in terms of higher real wages, increased leisure, better working conditions, and decline in accident rates. In conclusion, he said in part:

> As we move forward into a more integrated world of lowering trade barriers and widening markets, it becomes more and more important that we proceed with the greatest dispatch to the raising of labor standards throughout the world. From many points of view, expansion of world trade is a necessity, but we must safeguard both workers and employers from the unfair situation which results when goods produced by underpaid workers compete with goods produced by workers paid fair wages and working under satisfactory conditions. . . . In spite of the advances that have been made in increasing productivity, a large proportion of the world's population still lives very near the subsistence level. We in the United States look forward to the increasing use of the scientific knowledge of all nations for the purpose of alleviating and ultimately abolishing such poverty.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, who was attending the Conference, emphasized especially the measures used in the United States to prevent the recession in employment, caused by inventory adjustments in 1949, from developing into mass unemployment. He said, in part:

> The United States has demonstrated the great strength of the private enterprise system buttressed by sound economic programs. The combination of a free enterprise economy and liberal social and economic legislation has permitted us to maintain a high level of economic activity during the postwar period. We have avoided a collapse of prices, credit contraction, bank failures, any large number of business bankruptcies, or lack of confidence on the part of business and on the part of the consuming public. One of the major explanations lies in the confidence that wage earners have had that their wages would not be cut. Collective bargaining on minimum wage rates has served as an effective safeguard. The significant fact about the decline in economic activity and the rise in unemployment in 1949 is this: it did not spiral in a cumulative fashion throughout the whole economy.

The Resolution on unemployment was adopted following the publication of a report on unemployment problems and related policy questions by the Director-General. It draws the attention of the UN and its specialized agencies, Governments, and employers' and workers' organizations to the types of action which the Conference considers should be vigorously pursued in order to eliminate unemployment. The Resolution follows the report of the experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the UN in defining full employment as "a situation in which unemployment does not exceed the minimum allowances that must be

made for the effects of frictional and seasonal factors." It urges Governments (1) to maintain, or to establish as rapidly as national conditions allow, unemployment benefits and allowances; (2) to provide themselves with full information about employment, underemployment, and unemployment in their countries; and (3) to take action to produce economic and social conditions conducive to full employment through employment services, measures to promote mobility of labor and to train and retain workers, and to improve recruitment policies, and to encourage investments in depressed areas from which it might be undesirable to move workers.

Other measures which Governments may need to consider for action are also listed. The Resolution concludes by reaffirming the intention of the members of the ILO to maintain full employment in their respective countries.

The Recommendation on vocational training of adults covers principles of training, the scope of training covered by its terms, and training methods in considerable detail, with a special section on the training of disabled persons. It also provides standards for the organization and administration of such training programs.

Commission on Freedom of Association

The Fact-Finding Commission on Freedom of Association was discussed at length. This Commission was established by the Governing Body in January 1950, in response to a Resolution adopted at the thirty-first session of the Conference in San Francisco in 1948 and supported by action of the Economic and Social Council of the UN, and of the Fourth Conference of the American States members of the ILO in the spring of 1949. The Governing Body, the ILO Conference, and the General Assembly of the Economic and Social Council of the UN may refer allegations of infringement of trade-union rights to the Commission for impartial examination. No complaint is to be referred to the Commission without the consent of the Government concerned.[3] The Commission is to report to the Governing Body on the results of its work, and the Governing Body is to decide whether further action should be taken on the basis of the report.

At this year's Conference, the Government of South Africa questioned whether the Governing Body had exceeded its powers in appointing this Commission and asked for a reexamination of its decision. The Government members from Argentina and Australia associated themselves with the questions raised by the South African Government. A committee of the Conference studied the problem, and "recommended that the Conference take note of the report of the Governing Body on the establishment of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association and of the decisions taken on this question by the Governing Body and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and that it express its satisfaction that agreement has been reached on the subject with the United Nations and approve and confirm the decisions taken by the Governing Body." The Committee's report was approved by the Conference.

Technical Assistance Program of the ILO

The technical assistance program of the ILO was not specifically listed on the 1950 Conference agenda, but was much discussed at this session, namely, the work which the ILO had done during the preceding year to assist the Governments in their manpower and social legislation programs and the needs for ILO aid in the coming year. In addition, the Resolution on action against unemployment recommended ILO assistance in establishing fact-finding programs on the extent of employment, under-employment, and unemployment to governments, which do not have such statistics. The ILO should also play its full part in planning and carrying out action along the lines specified in the 1950 Resolution and in further considering policies and machinery for the maintenance of full employment and the improvement of living standards.

The Resolution on workers' education recommends that the ILO should provide technical assistance to governments wishing to promote workers' education in methods of trade-union organization and related fields.

In the Recommendation adopted on vocational training of adults, important contributions from the ILO's technical assistance program are anticipated. The last section of that Recommendation reads as follows:

(1) The States Members should cooperate, where necessary and practicable, and where desired with the help of the International Labor Office, in measures to promote the training of adults.

(2) Such cooperation should include, for example, action on terms to be mutually agreed between the countries concerned, to promote training by such methods as—

(a) the provision in one country of training facilities for selected personnel from another country to enable them to acquire skill and experience not available in their own country;

(b) the loan of experienced personnel from one country to another to help organize training;

(c) the preparation and provision of handbooks and other materials for training;

(d) the exchange of qualified personnel; and

(e) the systematic exchange of information on training questions.

—FAITH M. WILLIAMS
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions, BLS

[1] For a summary of the 32d session of the ILO Conference, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1949 (p. 272).

[2] The United States Delegation to the Conference was composed as follows: Government delegates: Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor; Hon. Herbert R. O'Conor, United States Senator from Maryland. Government substitute delegates: Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, United States Representative from Pennsylvania; Arnold Zempel, Executive Director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor. Advisers: John J. Babé, B. Harper Barnes, Robert Barnett, Clara M. Beyer, Ansel R. Cleary, Louis J. Ducoff, L. Wendell Hayes, Paul M. Herzog, Frieda Miller, Edward B. Persons, Alvin Roseman, Cleon O. Swayzee, and Faith M. Williams.

Employers' delegate: Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co. Advisers: William B. Barton, Richard P. Doherty, L. E. Ebeling, L. Roy Hawes, William L. McGrath, Paul W. Orvis, and Charles E. Shaw.

Workers' delegate: George Philip Delaney, International Representative of American Federation of Labor. Advisers: John J. Brennan, Leo E. George, William E. Maloney, Louis Paul Marciante, John J. Moreschi, and L. R. Raftery.

[3] If such consent is not forthcoming, the Governing Body will give consideration to such refusal with a view to taking any alternative action designed to safeguard the rights relating to freedom of association involved in the case, including measures to give full publicity to the charges made, together with any comments by the Government concerned, and to that Government's refusal to cooperate in ascertaining the facts and in measures of conciliation.

Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference, 1950

"PUBLICIZING APPRENTICESHIP" was the theme of the Sixth Annual Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference held at Poland Spring, Maine, June 7–10, 1950. More than 500 conferees and guests from 14 States, the District of Columbia, and 4 Canadian Provinces attended. Federal, State, and local apprenticeship and vocational education agencies as well as national and international associations were represented.

These conferences have provided effective means for closer cooperative effort by the various groups concerned with and responsible for apprentice training. Because of this, extension of similar conferences in other sections of the country was endorsed, and support of the First International Conference to be held in Quebec, Canada, in 1951 was urged.

Future craftsmen and their instructors were honored at the conference, as a result of a contest sponsored by the Maine Apprenticeship Council and the State Chamber of Commerce. Each of the organizations which "are the life blood of apprenticeship" were also honored by designating three days of the conference as NAM-day, AFL-day, and CIO-day.

Section meetings were devoted to the various aspects of apprentice training in the machine tool, graphic arts, and textiles industries, railroads, foundries, and building trades.

Training of Craftsmen

Responsibility of both management and labor groups in training skilled craftsmen was emphasized by Wesley J. Angle, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers. He summarized his viewpoint and that of the NAM thus: "The National Government may very well point the way, but must not seek to control the path we follow. You . . . are doing much to advance the welfare of our young people and for that the NAM honors you."

Training of skilled craftsmen carried out through voluntary agreements between labor and management and de-centralization of the apprenticeship system, so that the fullest cognizance might be taken of local conditions, was emphasized by Lewis G. Hines, AFL representative.

The importance of apprenticeship in building an adequate skilled labor force for peacetime production and national emergencies was stressed by J. E. Poulton of the International Association of Machinists. Labor and management cooperation in the field of apprenticeship, Mr. Poulton declared, contributed to a better relationship throughout industry.

Aptitude testing as a valuable aid in selecting apprentices was discussed at the section meeting of the training directors and apprentice supervisors. One company's experience indicated that the quality of apprentice applicants had been improved through the use of aptitude tests in its program.

The Canadian program of apprentice training for skilled craftsmen, Ernest Guenette, secretary-manager of the Printing Industry Parity Committee stated, was similar to that of the United States in that it emphasizes the cooperative relationship of management and labor. Apprenticeship regulations "have been prepared by the industry, for the industry, and are enforced by the industry," Mr. Guenette pointed out; "they can at any time be changed or rescinded" if the industry feels "they are undesirable." He indicated, however, that they were "here to stay, as they have proven to be both adequate and useful."

An unusual feature of the Canadian program is that joint apprenticeship committees in Quebec are able to provide effective supervision of apprentice training since they are financed by a payroll levy of one-half of 1 percent on all employers participating in the program.

Related Responsibilities

A message from Claude A. Putnam, president of NAM, cautioned against narrowly limiting work and efforts to apprenticeship training. "All of our work and all of our efforts will go for naught unless we dedicate ourselves to the salvation of the system in which today's apprentices expect to take their places tomorrow."

Canadian apprentices are given related instruction in the social sciences. In reviewing the development of this program, Father Ovila Belanger (Director of Social Science Courses, Apprenticeship Branch of the Quebec Department of Labor) said: "It is not sufficient to create mechanics, or to give good technical training. We must also teach how to live as human beings in society. . . . It is a social problem to make the work attractive, but it is a moral problem to develop pride in our work."

Publicizing apprenticeship—the conference objective—cannot be accomplished through high-level conferences, and discussions, necessary as they are, Mr. Poulton, IAM representative, stated. Their usefulness results only from getting "the job publicized where it must be accomplished, at the local area and industry level." This must be done through local joint apprenticeship committees composed of managers and craftsmen directly concerned with the problem.

Connecticut was reported to have over 100 joint labor committees embracing approximately 600 persons who voluntarily devote time and effort to the improvement and supervision of apprentice-training programs in that State. But in Maine (and other States) there was a need for overcoming the problems of small-plant apprenticeship.

Terms of State Labor Relations Acts

NINE STATES—Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin—as well as Hawaii and Puerto Rico, currently have labor relations acts.[1] Acts falling in this category are those that affirm the rights of employees to have unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively; that set up agencies to enforce this right and to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices; and that provide a method for determining collective-bargaining representatives.

In addition to these 11 jurisdictions, Kansas and Michigan each have State labor relations acts, but neither of these two laws sets up an administrative agency for the prevention of unfair labor practices, or for determining employee representatives for collective-bargaining purposes. However, they do contain provisions listing certain employee rights and prohibiting unfair labor practices and are therefore included in the following analysis of the major provisions of State labor relations acts.

Aside from these 13 State labor relations acts to which the article is limited, separate laws dealing with certain aspects of labor relations are in force in almost all of the States. These laws include a great many that place restrictions on union activities; provide for conciliation and mediation; regulate industrial relations in public utilities; and that have anti-injunction provisions.

Types of Legislation

The earliest State labor relations acts were adopted by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin in 1937 shortly after the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act of 1935 was declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. While none of these five laws were identical with the Federal act, they were all modeled on it, safeguarding the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively and forbidding employers from engaging in certain unfair labor practices.

Shortly afterward, however, emphasis was shifted in fixing the terms of labor relations acts. In 1939, the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin laws and, in 1947, the Utah act were amended to place restrictions on employees and unions as well as upon employers. This trend was also followed in the enactment of labor relations acts in Minnesota and Michigan in 1939, Colorado and Kansas in 1943, and Hawaii and Puerto Rico in 1945.

But the original trend was followed by Rhode Island in 1941 and Connecticut in 1945, when they adopted Wagner-type laws.

Currently the State acts fall into two general classifications. The first group—those of Connecticut, Massachusetts,[2] New York, and Rhode Island—may be designated as "little Wagner" acts. The second group are those that contain certain restrictions on unions—i. e., the laws of Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The latter laws contain restrictions on labor unions similar to those in the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947.

Three of the four Wagner-type laws—those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York—are prefaced by statements of "Findings and Policy" similar to that in the Wagner Act itself. They refer to the inequality of bargaining power between the employers and the employees who do not possess full freedom of association and contracting. They state that it is in the public interest that "equality of bargaining power be established and maintained"; that denial of such rights to employees leads to depressed wage rates and purchasing power of wage earners, thus aggravating business depressions, creating unemployment, and leading to increased public and private expenditures for relief.

Pennsylvania's law, one of the restrictive type, contains a similar statement of policy. However, the declaration of policy in the other restrictive acts mentions neither inequality of bargaining power nor its consequences. Colorado, Wisconsin, and Utah specify three major interests that it is the policy of the State to protect and promote: the public, the employer, and the employee. Michigan, too, specifies that the interests and rights of the "consumers and the people" should always be protected.

All of the 13 acts recognize two specific rights of employees: (1) the right to organize and (2) the right to bargain collectively. The Wagner-type acts usually not only declare these as rights, but "encourage" workers to carry them out. For instance, the Rhode Island act declares it to be the public policy of the State—

> to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining, and to protect employees in the exercise of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purposes of collective bargaining, or other mutual aid and protection, free from the interference, restraint or coercion of their employers.

Almost identical with the Rhode Island public-policy statement are those in the Massachusetts and New York laws. A similar declaration is still carried in the Pennsylvania act, even after the addition of a number of union-restrictive provisions to its original law.

The restrictive acts also declare that the employees have these same two rights, but, except for Pennsylvania and Puerto Rico, do not expressly set forth as their public policy the encouragement of such activities, which is indicative of the differences between the two types of acts. Laws of Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Utah, Wisconsin, and Hawaii, in addition to affirming the rights of employees to organize and bargain collectively, provide (like the Taft-Hartley Act) that employees have the right to refrain from such activities.

Workers are authorized under all the laws to select a union to represent them for collective-bargaining purposes. Machinery has been established under most of the laws to enable the enforcing agency to determine such representatives by election. Elections under most of the acts are held at the request of either the union or the employer. The representative designated by a majority of the employees in an "appropriate bargain-

ing" unit becomes the exclusive representative of all employees in that unit. However, except in Michigan, the laws also specifically permit individual employees to present grievances to their employer.

Before a collective-bargaining representative can be selected as the employee representative, it is necessary to determine the "appropriate bargaining" unit. This may be one entire plant, several plants, a craft, or some other subdivision of an industry. Usually, the State board is authorized to make this decision. Under most of the laws, a craft unit must be designated as the appropriate bargaining unit on request of a majority of the employees in the craft.

Unfair Labor Practices

Lists of the most commonly prohibited unfair labor practices for employers, and for employees and unions, appear in the accompanying table. As the table indicates, all the acts, even those of the restrictive type, prohibit employers from engaging in certain unfair labor practices. The four "little Wagner" acts are unanimous in forbidding the same five types of activities that were prohibited by the original Federal Wagner Act, namely: interfering with or coercing employees in the exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively; dominating or contributing to a union; encouraging or discouraging membership in a union

Unfair labor practices most commonly prohibited in State labor relations acts [1]

Prohibited practice	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New York	Rhode Island	Colorado	Kansas	Michigan	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	Utah	Wisconsin	Hawaii	Puerto Rico
FOR EMPLOYERS													
To interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of a union or to contribute financial or other support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
To encourage or discourage union membership by discriminating in the terms or conditions of employment [2]	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
To discharge or discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under the act	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
To refuse to bargain collectively with the employees' representatives	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X
To spy upon employees	X		X	X	X			X			X	X	
To prepare or distribute blacklists of individuals	X		X	X	X			X			X	X	
To collect or deduct from employees' wages without their authority, dues or fees payable to a union					X				X		X	X	
To violate the terms of a collective bargaining agreement					X			X			X	X	X
To bargain collectively with the representatives of less than a majority of employees in a unit										X	X	X	X
FOR EMPLOYEES OR UNIONS													
To engage in a secondary boycott					X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
To engage in or to induce picketing, boycotting, or other overt concomitant of a strike unless a strike has been voted by a majority of employees in the bargaining unit					X					X	X	X	
To coerce or intimidate any employee in the exercise of his legal rights, including those to organize and to bargain collectively or to refrain from such activities		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
To coerce, intimidate, or induce any employer to interfere with any of his employees in the enjoyment of their legal rights					X					X	X	X	
To refuse or fail to recognize or accept as conclusive the final determination of any tribunal having competent jurisdiction in any controversy					X						X	X	
To violate the terms of a collective bargaining agreement					X			X			X	X	X
To seize or occupy property unlawfully		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
To engage in mass picketing or to use force and violence					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
To intimidate an employee's family or to injure his property ("employer's" family in Pennsylvania)					X	X		X	X	X	X		

[1] In addition to the unfair practices listed in this table, others are prohibited under some of the laws. These prohibitions include, for the employer, engaging in a lock-out contrary to agreement, refusing to accept final determination of a controversy; and for the union or employee, picketing beyond the area of industry, requiring that stand-in employees be employed, acting as a business agent without valid license, forcing any person to become or remain a member of a labor union, engaging in a jurisdictional dispute.

[2] A proviso added to this clause authorizes a union-security agreement under varying conditions.

by discriminating in terms or conditions of employment; discrimination against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under the act; and refusing to bargain collectively.

In addition to these prohibited practices, spying upon employees, blacklisting employees, and refusing to discuss grievances with employees are also forbidden in three of the four "little Wagner" acts—those of Connecticut, New York, and Rhode Island. In general, the practices specified above are also prohibited by most of the union-restrictive acts. The most extensive list of employer unfair practices is found in three of these acts—those of Colorado, Wisconsin, and Hawaii.

State labor relations acts are not as uniform in prohibiting unfair labor practices for unions and employees as for employers. Seven of the laws—those of Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, and Hawaii—place certain restrictions on picketing or boycotting. Nine of the laws prohibit the coercion or intimidation of any employee in the exercise of his legal rights.

Other provisions that restrict union activities are also written into the laws. Five States regulate some phase of the internal operation of unions. For instance, Kansas requires every union to file a copy of its constitution with the Secretary of State, and, if it has more than 25 members, to make a comprehensive annual report to the Secretary of State. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, unions acting as collective-bargaining agents must supply annual financial reports to its members, and in Minnesota, certain regulations relating to union elections must be followed.

One of the most far-reaching limitations in the acts covers the use of union-security safeguards, such as the closed shop and use of the check-off. None of the State labor relations acts go as far as the Taft-Hartley Act in outlawing the closed shop, but four restrict closed-shop agreements. Under the Colorado and Hawaii acts, an all-union agreement may be entered into when at least three-fourths of the employees have voted by secret ballot in favor of such agreement. In Kansas a majority vote is required. The Wisconsin law specifies that at least two-thirds of the employees voting must approve, and the two-thirds must represent a majority of employees in the unit.

As to the check-off, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Hawaii make its use an unfair labor practice on the part of the employer. An exception is made when an employee has given an individual personally signed order requesting such a deduction.

Prevention of Unfair Labor Practices

All of the acts except those of Minnesota, Kansas, and Michigan provide special boards or commissions to prevent unfair labor practices. These agencies are usually composed of three members appointed by the Governor for a fixed term. In most cases, the agency is placed in the State labor department, but under several of the laws, the administrative agency determines the policy independently.

The procedure established by the laws for the prevention of the unfair labor practices is fairly uniform. Generally a complaint is filed with the board, and, after investigation, the board provides for a hearing. If the board finds that the employer, employee, or union against whom the complaint has been filed has engaged in an unfair labor practice, it may issue an order requiring such person or union to cease and desist from that practice. The board may also require affirmative action on the part of the person who has been guilty of the unfair practice. For instance, it may require reinstatement of an employee, or the awarding of back pay. The board has the authority to petition the court for enforcement of an order, if necessary.

In Kansas, Michigan, and Minnesota, which have no special agency dealing with the prevention of unfair labor practices, violation of the respective acts is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Prosecution in these States is the responsibility of the regular law-enforcement officers. Minnesota provides for suits in equity to enjoin the unfair labor practice. Under court enforcement, penalties are provided for the person committing the unlawful practice, but no remedies are available for the person injured. One of the most important features of administration by a board or commission is, as previously explained, that the wrong can be remedied by affirmative action of the board.

—Norene M. Diamond
Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor

[1] Alabama also has such an act, passed in 1949, but it applies only to Wilcox County, which is small and nonindustrial, and is not covered in the present article.

[2] The Massachusetts law as amended in 1947 includes a few restrictive provisions such as the prohibition of unlawful seizure of public property.

Extension of Federal Rent Control, 1950

FEDERAL RENT CONTROLS were extended for 6 months (to December 31) on June 23, when President Truman signed the Housing and Rent Act of 1950. This law also authorizes an additional 6-month period of regulated rents for those communities seeking it.

Decontrol provisions in the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 (which expired June 30) are continued in the new law. Under its terms, the States and local communities may decontrol, or the Federal Housing Expediter may do so, either upon his own initiative or upon the recommendation of local rent boards.

Opportunities for decontrol of rents are actually strengthened by the 1950 law. Communities seeking to end rent control may now act without the consent of their State governors, and counties may lift controls in unincorporated areas. Primary responsibility for the decontrol of Federal rental areas remains with the State and municipal rent councils.

The bill signed by the President was a compromise measure. A straight 1-year extension of rent control had been sought by the President. The House had passed a bill extending straight controls for 7 months and offering an option to local communities for an additional 6 months of protection. The Senate's bill had provided the "six-and-six" formula, which was adopted.

Eight million home units still remain under Federal regulation, but more and more States and local communities are taking advantage of the opportunity to decontrol rents.[1]

[1] For a discussion on changes in residential rents in large cities after decontrol actions, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1950 (pp. 253-256) and Monthly Labor Review, April 1950 (p. 401).

Major Settlements in Automobile Industry, 1949–50

THE FORD, CHRYSLER, AND GENERAL MOTORS contracts with the United Automobile Workers (CIO), the former signed in September 1949 and the latter two in May 1950, introduced new concepts and patterns into the industry's labor-management relations. They brought substantial benefits to the workers covered, and opened what is expected to be an era of prolonged industrial peace in the Nation's largest automobile production centers. Although the agreements were reached under widely varying circumstances, they were somewhat uniform in establishing pensions and social-insurance programs in the major segments of the industry. This article presents briefly the developments leading up to the signing of these contracts and a comparison of the principal terms of the agreements.

Background of Industry Bargaining

Although mass production of automobiles is a development of the last four decades, the history of union organization and collective bargaining in this comparatively young industry is confined largely to only the last decade and a half.

Production in the industry is centered in (1) plants of three major corporations—General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler—(2) a few smaller companies producing completed vehicles independently, and (3) a large number of parts manufacturers supplying parts for most of the industry. Geographically the industry is centered in Michigan, especially in and around Detroit, although large manufacturing and assembly plants employing thousands of workers are located in several other States, particularly in Ohio, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Missouri.

Prior to 1933 there was very little union organization in the industry. Within a very few years, this condition was transformed, however. In 1950, employees of nearly all of the major plants were organized and dealing with their employers through union channels.

Early attempts of craft unions to organize the industry before World War I were largely unsuccessful. The Union of Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers was suspended from the American Federation of Labor in 1918 because of

its insistence on jurisdiction over the entire industry. This union, with its name changed to the Automobile, Aircraft, and Vehicle Workers, increased its strength to about 40,000 members in 1920 but never recovered from membership losses in the 1920–21 depression. AFL unions tried again to organize the automobile industry in the mid-1920's but made little progress.

From 1933 to 1937 organization went forward at a rapid pace. The United Automobile Workers of America was organized in August 1935, from numerous federal locals into which workers at individual plants had been organized by the AFL. This union joined the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1936 and by mid-1937 its membership approached 400,000. The business recession of 1938 brought a decline in membership, and factionalism within the union resulted in a withdrawal of one segment which reaffiliated with the AFL in June 1940. This group has continued as the International Union of United Automobile Workers of America (AFL) and has remained comparatively small. A few independent unions, such as the Mechanics Educational Society of America have made headway at times in organizing some segments of the industry but their total memberships have remained relatively small.

The first agreement with General Motors was reached in February 1937 following a 6 weeks' strike. The corporation recognized the UAW as collective-bargaining agent for its members and agreed that there should be no discrimination against any employees because of union membership. To assure the union that its position would not be undermined the corporation agreed with the Governor of Michigan, in a separate document, not to bargain with or enter into a contract with any other union for a period of 6 months.

An agreement with Chrysler followed in April, after a strike of 1 month, which was patterned largely after the General Motors contract. The union was granted recognition for its members and, while it did not obtain bargaining rights for all employees, the company agreed to refrain from recognizing any dual organization. Many smaller companies and parts manufacturers signed contracts with the UAW during this period.

The third major segment of the industry—the Ford Motor Co.—did not sign a union contract until June 1941, following an 11-day strike in April and an NLRB election in May 1941. This contract went further than any other existing major agreement in the industry, providing for a union shop, check-off of union dues, wage rates at least equal to the highest in the industry, and a shop-steward system for handling grievances with a top joint appeal board to settle grievances not disposed of at earlier stages.

Each of the three major companies was involved in one major stoppage between 1939 and 1941. A 55-day stoppage of nearly 50,000 Chrysler workers in October–November 1939 brought the union exclusive bargaining rights for the plants covered as well as a wage increase of 3 cents an hour and the establishment of grievance machinery for settling disputes under the contract. A 2-day strike of some 40,000 General Motors employees in May 1941 was terminated by a new contract providing a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The Ford stoppage and settlement in 1941 have been previously described.

During the war years the three large automobile producers converted largely to production of war materials and operated through the period with no major disruptions over collective-bargaining difficulties. Operations were often interrupted, however, with small and unauthorized strikes over local problems or wartime pressures.

The postwar period has been one of high production and high employment. Output has set new records despite the fact that each of the three large automobile companies had one major strike during the period. Probably the most disruptive strike in the industry's history occurred at General Motors plants from November 1945 to March 1946. The settlement provided for a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour for the 200,000 workers involved—in line with other current postwar increases. In May 1948, approximately 75,000 Chrysler workers were idle for 17 days after which a 2-year contract was signed. It provided a wage increase of 13 cents an hour and a wage reopening after June 15, 1949. A 25-day strike of some 62,000 Ford workers in May 1949 resulted in an agreement to arbitrate difficulties over alleged speed-up of operations. There were also several smaller strikes over local problems.

The 1949–50 Disputes

The Ford contract was due to expire July 15, 1949; the Chrysler agreement did not expire until

August 1, 1950, but provided for a wage reopening after June 15, 1949; and the General Motors agreement ran to May 29, 1950.

Negotiations with Ford began in early June 1949, Chrysler talks began in July, and actual negotiations with General Motors began in March 1950, although exploratory discussions on pensions, etc., began as early as November 1949. In all three cases the union's objectives were a pension plan, a social insurance program, and increased wages. Other major disputes during the last half of 1949 also followed this general pattern, particularly in the bituminous-coal and basic steel industries, as the unions sought to establish or improve their programs for pensions and social insurance. The report of the President's Steel Industry Board [1] on September 10 had its effect on all major negotiations then under way and those soon to follow.[2]

Bargaining and Settlements

Ford. The beginning of negotiations with the Ford Motor Co. on June 2, 1949, marked the opening of the union's campaign for pensions, social insurance, and wage increases from all major automobile companies. Mid-1949 was a period of business uncertainty and the company had raised the question whether workers would be willing to take a wage cut in order to finance a pension program [3]—the only alternative, it was claimed, to an increase in prices. The union, however, stressed the company's ability to pay and insisted that the demands could be met without increasing prices.

When no settlement was reached by July 1, 1949, it was agreed to extend the old contract on a day-to-day basis if no new agreement was concluded by the July 15 expiration date. After almost 4 months of negotiations a settlement was reached on September 29, practically on the eve of the industry-wide steel strike.

The new agreement provided for monthly pensions of $100, including social-security benefits, to employees aged 65 with 30 years of service. Some social-insurance benefits were included also. Cost of the program to the company was estimated at 8¾ cents an hour which, with 1¼ cents paid previously on an insurance plan, made the total estimated company cost 10 cents an hour.

Chrysler. The union notified the company in late June 1949 of its desire to reopen the contract, as provided for, and presented its demands for a program of pensions, social insurance, and a living-cost pay adjustment. The company contended that negotiations should be limited to wages and that the existing contract precluded consideration of pensions and insurance plans during 1949.

Intermittent negotiations between the UAW and Chrysler followed for more than 6 months and, although pensions and insurance were discussed, the parties failed to reconcile their conflicting views as to the amounts of the benefits and the manner in which the program should be funded and administered. Strike votes, conducted by the union under its constitutional provisions and under requirements of Michigan State law indicated that a large majority of the workers favored strike action if that became necessary. A strike date was finally set for January 25, 1950. As this date approached the company offered a new 5-year contract providing for monthly pensions of $100 to workers retiring at age 65 with 25 years' service, the payments to be guaranteed by its solvency and good name. The offer also included some improved insurance benefits. The contract would be reopenable once each year on wages only. This was found unacceptable by the union, which proposed that the company set aside 10 cents an hour in a specific trust fund to finance the program, with joint administration. As an alternative, the union offered to accept a flat wage increase of 10 cents an hour.

Long weeks of negotiations accompanied the stoppage. The company held fast to its position that its solvency and good faith were sufficient guaranty for pension payments. Equally firm, the union contended that the entire program should be jointly administered, and financed by the company, in specific terms of cents per hour, to be placed in a trust fund. After several weeks, the company offered to set up a $30,000,000 fund from which pensions should be financed. The union regarded this amount as inadequate to make the plan actuarily sound and countered with a proposal that an additional $16,200,000 be put into the fund within a 5-year period. This point was finally settled when the union agreed to drop its "cents-per-hour" demand and the company

Comparison of Significant Provisions in the Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors Settlements

Provision	Ford	Chrysler	General Motors
General Contract Provisions			
Effective date of contract.	Upon ratification by the union on or before Oct. 29, 1949.	May 4, 1950	May 29, 1950.
Length of contract	Until Apr. 1, 1952; from year to year thereafter unless either party gives notice of desire to terminate or modify.	3 years; from year to year thereafter unless either party gives notice of desire to terminate.	5 years; from year to year thereafter unless either party gives notice to terminate or modify.
Reopening	Once by each party on economic matters, other than pensions, after Jan. 1, 1951.	By each party on wage rates and insurance (but not pensions) after July 1, 1951, and again after July 1 of any subsequent year. No reopening on pension plan for 5 years.	None; to "continue in full force and effect without change until May 29, 1955." Right or obligation to bargain further on any matters waived during life of agreement.
Union security	Union shop retained	Exclusive bargaining clause retained; voluntary check-off of union dues added.	Modified union shop—new employees required to join the union within 90 days, with option of withdrawing after 1 year; present employees, not union members, not required to join.
Wage changes	No general wage changes	No general wage changes, but some adjustments in 45 wage classifications and area wage differentials between Detroit and Indiana plants reduced 3 cents an hour by increasing rates of Indiana workers.	Annual wage improvement factor increased from 3 to 4 cents an hour. Cost-of-living escalator clause continued.
Pension Plan Provisions			
Effective date of pension plan.	Mar. 1, 1950	"The first day of the third calendar month following the calendar month in which the union notifies the corporation in writing, that this agreement has been duly ratified * * *," provided that plan has been cleared by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.	Not later than October 1, 1950.
Duration of pension plan.	5 years, with automatic renewal for 1-year periods thereafter unless either party shall give written notice of desire to amend or modify at least 60 days prior to expiration date.	5 years, with automatic renewal for 1-year periods thereafter unless either party shall give written notice of desire to amend or modify at least 60 days prior to expiration date.	For length of collective-bargaining agreement.
Administration	Joint board of 6, 3 appointed by company and 3 by union, with impartial chairman, establishes procedures, rules on questions of eligibility, etc.	Same as Ford	Same as Ford.
Financing	By company exclusively	By company exclusively	By company exclusively.
Amount of normal monthly pension.	$100 including primary social-security benefits.	$100 including primary social-security benefits.	$100 including primary social-security benefits, subject to increase if social-security benefits rise, as company continues to pay $1.50 a month for each year of service from 10 up to 30.

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Comparison of Significant Provisions in the Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors Settlements—Continued

Provision	Ford	Chrysler	General Motors
	Pension Plan Provisions—Continued		
Age and service requirements for above pension.	Age 65 and 30 years' credited service.	Age 65 and 25 years' credited service.	Age 65 and 25 years' credited service.
Age of automatic retirement.	68	68 although employee may continue working thereafter at company's option.	68 although employee may continue working thereafter at company's option.
Credit for service after age 65.	None	Credited for service up to age 68.	Credited for service up to age 68 but subject to 30 years' service limitation.
Provision for retirement with less than required service for normal pension.	Upon retirement at age 65 with less than 30 years' service, monthly pension, including primary social-security benefits, is prorated.	Upon retirement at age 65 with 10 but less than 25 years' service, monthly pension, including social-security benefits, is prorated.	Upon retirement at age 65, with 10 but less than 25 years' service, monthly pension, including primary social-security benefits, $4 for each year of service.
Disability retirement provisions.	Monthly pension of $50, including any statutory disability benefits, upon retirement for total and permanent disability after age 55 with 30 years' service.	Monthly pension of $50, including any statutory disability benefits, upon retirement for total and permanent disability between age 55 and 65 with 25 years' service.	Monthly pension of $3 for each year of credited service up to 30, with $50 minimum, upon retirement for total and permanent disability between ages 50 and 65 with 15 or more years' service. Pension subject to deductions for statutory disability benefits available to employee.
Provision for retirement before age 65.	Employee may retire between age 60 and 65, after 30 years' service, with reduced benefits.	Employee may retire between age 60 and 65, with 25 years' service, with reduced benefits.	Between ages 60 and 65, with 10 or more years' service; retirement at employee or corporation option, with reduced benefits.
	Insurance, Hospitalization, and Medical Provisions [Most items paid for on contributory basis]		
Life insurance before retirement.	$2,000 to $4,000, depending on earnings.	$3,600	$2,500 to $5,000, depending on earnings.
Continuing free life insurance upon retirement or upon reaching age 65.	None	$500 to $1,000 upon retirement, depending on length of service.	$500 to $1,350, depending on earnings and length of service, after reaching age 65.
Weekly disability benefits.	$18 to $36, depending on earnings, for 26 weeks, per disability, beginning 1st day of accident and 8th day of sickness; including 6 weeks' maternity.	$28 for 26 weeks, per disability, beginning 1st day of accident and 4th day of sickness, including 6 weeks' maternity.	$28 to $45.50, depending on earnings, for 26 weeks, per disability, beginning on 1st day of accident and 8th day of sickness, including 6 weeks' maternity.
Hospitalization, surgical benefits and in-hospital medical benefits.	Blue Cross and Blue Shield protection, at employee expense, for hospitalization and surgical benefits. In-hospital medical benefits of $4 a day up to 70 days, paid by company.	$1.05 a month for Blue Cross and 45 cents a month for Blue Shield protection for employee, paid by company. Balance (approximately half) of premiums for his own protection and all costs of coverage for his dependents, paid by employee.	Half of cost, Blue Cross and Blue Shield hospitalization and surgical benefits for employee and his family, paid by company. In-hospital medical benefits up to $5 a day not to exceed 70 days, also paid by company.

agreed to set up a trust fund which would make the plan actuarily sound.

The Chrysler agreement was reached on May 4, 1950, the hundredth day of a strike involving 95,000 workers, and ratified May 6. It provides for pensions of $100 per month, including social-security payments, to workers retiring at age 65 with 25 years of service; insurance benefits; check-off of union dues; and improvements in provisions relating to seniority, promotions, grievance procedures, and vacation pay. No general wage increase was agreed to, but many workers received increases as a result of adjustments in certain wage classifications and from the narrowing of area wage differentials between Detroit and Indiana plants.

General Motors. Negotiations with General Motors began on March 29, 1950, 60 days prior to the expiration of the contract. The union's principal proposals included pensions of $125 per month, insurance benefits, and a 9-cent hourly increase in wages, the equivalent of a 31-cent package. There were other demands also, including a union shop, changes in provisions relating to transfers and promotions, and elimination of the cost-of-living wage adjustment clause.

The agreement came as a surprise soon after settlement of the Chrysler strike. It was announced on May 23, a few days before the old contract was scheduled to expire. Principal provisions of the 5-year agreement included: (1) monthly pensions of $100, including social security benefits, to employees retiring at age 65 with 25 years of service; (2) improved social insurance benefits; (3) an increase in the annual improvement factor from 3 cents to 4 cents per hour in each of the five contract years; and (4) a modified union shop in which new employees will be required to join the union within 90 days but will have the option of withdrawing after 1 year. Basic agreement on the principle that employees, through technological progress, might expect an improved standard of living, was evident from the contract paragraph which states:

> The annual improvement factor provided herein recognizes that a continuing improvement in the standard of living of employees depends upon technological progress, better tools, methods, processes and equipment, and a cooperative attitude on the part of all parties in such progress. It further recognizes the principle that to produce more with the same amount of human effort is a sound economic and social objective. Accordingly, all employees covered by this agreement shall receive an increase of 4 cents per hour, effective May 29, 1950, and an additional increase of 4 cents per hour annually on May 29, 1951, May 29, 1952, May 29, 1953, and May 29, 1954, which shall be added to the base rate of each wage classification.

The cost-of-living escalator clause, agreed to in 1948, was continued so that wage rates can be adjusted in accordance with trends in the BLS index of consumers' prices. This clause provides for an adjustment each 3 months of 1 cent an hour for each 1.14 point change in the index. Wage rates cannot be reduced below basic levels in case of drastic reductions in prices.

Import of Agreements

Union spokesmen claimed that the Ford agreement, reached 2 days before the steel strike began, represented "an important milestone in welfare and security in the industry," which will "not only serve for stability of the auto workers but should point the way in the steel industry." A high company official characterized the contract as "a fresh and significant approach to increasingly better industrial relations in Ford Motor Co. plants," which "opens the door on a long period of sustained labor peace and productivity."

Conflicting claims were made as to the measure of gains and losses resulting from the Chrysler stoppage. The union characterized the strike settlement as a victory and claimed that the monetary costs of the benefits obtained equaled the 10-cent economic package demanded before the strike began. In announcing the settlement to the membership the union stated: "It is most unfortunate that the Chrysler Corp. forced its workers and their families to undergo the hardships of a long and costly strike before the Chrysler Corp. was willing to give the Chrysler workers the economic and contract concessions that other companies granted their workers without forcing them to strike." The company did not announce any estimates of the costs of benefits granted but pointed out: "As regards pension and other benefits that the individual employee gets under the new contract, he could have got substantially these at the conference table without losing a single day's pay."

Top union officials termed the General Motors agreement "the most significant development in labor relations since the mass production industries were organized in 1936–37." The president of the General Motors Corp. regarded the agreement as based upon "experience, logic and principles rather than on pressure, propaganda and force." He further stated: "The 5-year agreement could not have been reached except for the progress made 2 years ago in adopting a formula for fair wage determination, and if the UAW-CIO had not demonstrated during this 2-year period its sincerity and responsibility in carrying out agreements."

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[1] This board was appointed by President Truman in July 1949 to investigate the facts and make recommendations for settlement of the steel dispute. For an analysis of the Board's report see Monthly Labor Review, November 1949, p. 507.

[2] Especially significant was the Board's statement that "social insurance and pensions should be considered a part of normal business costs to take care of temporary and permanent depreciation in the human 'machinery' in much the same way as provision is made for depreciation and insurance of plant machinery. This obligation should be among the first charges on revenues."

[3] In 1947 Ford workers had rejected a pension plan in favor of a wage increase. The company had offered the choice between a straight wage increase of 15 cents per hour or a 7-cent wage increase and a jointly financed pension plan.

Union-Security Provisions in Agreements, 1949–50

In half of the 2,159 collective-bargaining agreements analyzed for union-security clauses, provisions required that workers covered by the contract either must be union members at the time of hiring or become members within a specified period after starting work. In addition, almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the agreements examined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics called for some type of check-off of dues alone, or of dues and other union assessments.

All the agreements studied were in effect during all or some part of 1949. Many remained effective in 1950. They covered an estimated 4,000,000 workers employed throughout the United States in 20 major manufacturing and 8 nonmanufacturing groups. Forty-seven percent of the agreements were negotiated by unions affiliated with the AFL; 40 percent by unions affiliated with the CIO;[1] and 13 percent by unaffiliated or independent unions.[2]

Every collective-bargaining agreement in itself implies a certain degree of union status or security. However, most contracts include specific clauses defining the extent or type of union security in the plant or establishment. The particular type of security clause included frequently depends on such factors as the relative economic strength of the union and employer, conditions peculiar to particular industries, the legal framework within which the contract is consummated, and patterns established in the history of bargaining in the industry and between the particular employer and the union involved.

Union-security clauses may be classified, broadly, into three major categories: union shop and its variations; membership maintenance; and sole bargaining.[3] Of these three types, the union shop was most prevalent among the agreements analyzed (table 1). "Union-shop" agreements require that all or nearly all employees in the collective

Table 1.—*Types of union-security provisions established by collective-bargaining agreements*

Types of union security	All agreements in sample [1]		Agreements with employment data			
			Agreements		Workers covered	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,159	100	1,622	100	3,154,000	100
Union shop	1,080	50	802	49	1,259,000	40
Membership maintenance	444	21	334	21	752,000	24
Sole bargaining	635	29	486	30	1,143,000	36

[1] Not included in the final sample of 2,159 agreements were 16 contracts which had no union-security provision and 143 in which union-security provisions could not be definitely classified. Most of these agreements made the type of union security contingent on developments and interpretations of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, or various State laws. The most significant of these are the national anthracite and bituminous-coal mining agreements, covering approximately 450,000 workers, which provide for a union shop "to the extent and in the manner permitted by law." Also excluded is the company-wide contract between the Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO), covering 115,000 workers, which provides for a union shop except for plants in States where the union shop is banned by law. The contract between the General Motors Corp. and the Auto Workers (CIO), covering about 250,000 workers, is here classified in the sole-bargaining category; since the survey date, a new contract incorporating a modified union-shop provision has been signed. The incorporation of the above contracts in the union-shop category would bring the total number of workers covered to over 2,000,000.

Another group of 87 agreements were eliminated from the sample because their check-off provisions could not be definitely classified and thus correlated with the union-security clauses of the same agreements. Of this group, 63 percent called for a union shop, 16 percent for maintenance of membership, and 21 percent for sole bargaining.

Finally, because of lack of an adequate sample, agreements in the construction industry (traditionally union shop) and in the railroad industry (where the union shop is prohibited by law) were not included in the study.

bargaining unit be members of the union. "Maintenance of union membership" agreements stipulate that all employees who were union members when the contract became effective, or join the union while the contract is in effect, must remain union members in good standing during the life of the agreement. "Sole bargaining" contracts are those in which the union is recognized only to the extent that it is accorded the right to bargain for all employees in the unit, irrespective of whether the workers are or are not members of the union.

Union Shop

The frequency of union-shop clauses in contracts in major industry groups is shown in table 2. In 8 of the 20 manufacturing industry groups and in 5 of the 8 nonmanufacturing groups, more than half of the agreements surveyed provided for union-shop clauses.

TABLE 2.—*Type of union security by industry*

Major industry group	Number of agreements in sample	Percent of agreements providing—		
		Union shop	Membership maintenance	Sole bargaining
Total	2,159	50.0	21.0	29.0
Manufacturing	*1,681*	*47.0*	*23.0*	*30.0*
Apparel and other finished textile products	86	88.0		12.0
Printing and publishing	53	75.0	10.0	15.0
Paper and allied products	58	72.0	14.0	14.0
Food and kindred products	172	71.0	8.0	21.0
Lumber and timber basic products	47	64.0	2.0	34.0
Professional and scientific instruments	25	52.0	24.0	24.0
Textile mill products	150	51.0	12.0	37.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	154	48.0	12.0	40.0
Transportation equipment	73	45.0	33.0	22.0
Furniture and finished wood products	60	37.0	20.0	43.0
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	158	37.0	38.0	25.0
Rubber products	48	36.0	8.0	56.0
Primary metal industries	103	35.0	40.0	25.0
Leather and leather products	103	34.0	54.0	12.0
Chemicals and allied products	70	33.0	30.0	37.0
Machinery, except electrical	155	32.0	30.0	38.0
Tobacco	16	31.0	19.0	50.0
Electrical machinery	58	31.0	33.0	36.0
Petroleum and coal products	49	10.0	29.0	61.0
Miscellaneous [1]	43	53.0	21.0	26.0
Nonmanufacturing	*478*	*59.0*	*13.0*	*28.0*
Hotels and restaurants	42	90.0	5.0	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	104	71.0	2.0	27.0
Services [2]	81	68.0	11.0	21.0
Transportation	73	59.0	12.0	29.0
Utilities, electric and gas	115	49.0	23.0	28.0
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	25	24.0	28.0	48.0
Communications	26	12.0	19.0	69.0
Miscellaneous [3]	12	58.0	17.0	25.0

[1] Includes jewelry and silverware, buttons, musical instruments, toys, athletic goods, ordnance, and ammunition.
[2] Includes financial, insurance, and other business services, personal services, automobile repair shops, amusement and recreation establishments, and medical and other health services.
[3] Includes farming, fishing, educational institutions, nonprofit membership organizations, and governmental establishments.

Union-shop agreements are of two general types, with the following requirements:

(1) Employees must be members of the union before beginning work. Less than a tenth, or 93 of the 1,080 union-shop agreements, were in this category. Although some of these agreements did not state specifically that an employee must be a union member before starting work, the stipulated conditions of employment were such that the great majority of workers hired would be union members.

(2) New employees, not union members at time of hiring, must join within a specified time after starting work. The greatest number (987) of the union-shop agreements contained this stipulation. Of these 987 contracts, 120 provided a modified union shop in that certain groups of employees were specifically excluded from the requirement that they become union members within a given time after hiring. Preference to union members in filling vacancies was also provided in 163 of the union-shop agreements.

TABLE 3.—*Union-security and check-off provisions in agreements, 1949–50, by region*

Region	Number of agreements in sample	Percent of agreements providing—			Percent of agreements with check-off provisions
		Union shop	Membership maintenance	Sole bargaining	
Total	2,159	50.0	21.0	29.0	64.0
New England	190	58.0	14.0	28.0	72.0
Middle Atlantic	448	58.0	21.0	21.0	67.0
East North Central	546	49.0	25.0	26.0	67.0
West North Central	181	46.0	34.0	20.0	60.0
South Atlantic	156	22.0	13.0	65.0	81.0
East South Central	102	31.0	20.0	49.0	79.0
West South Central	94	13.0	19.0	68.0	72.0
Mountain	42	48.0	28.0	24.0	55.0
Pacific	248	71.0	11.0	18.0	32.0
Interstate [1]	152	54.0	18.0	28.0	62.0

[1] Each of these agreements covers two or more plants located in different States, and, in some cases, in different regions.

Highest proportion of union-shop contracts occurred in the Pacific region, consisting of California, Oregon, and Washington (table 3 and chart 1). In this area about 7 out of every 10 agreements analyzed called for a union shop. By contrast, the proportion of such clauses was lowest (13 percent) in the West South Central States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.)

Two-thirds of the 1,012 agreements negotiated by unions affiliated with the AFL called for a union shop (table 4). Of the agreements negoti-

ated by CIO affiliated unions and by the unaffiliated or independent unions, slightly more than a third provided for a union shop.

Tables 2, 3, and 4 also contain data for union-security clauses providing membership maintenance and sole bargaining by industry, region, and union affiliation.

TABLE 4.—*Union-security and check-off provisions in agreements, 1949–50, by union affiliation*

Union affiliation	Number of agreements in sample	Percent of agreements providing—			Percent of agreements with check-off provisions
		Union shop	Membership maintenance	Sole bargaining	
Total	2,159	50.0	21.0	29.0	64
American Federation of Labor	1,012	67.0	13.0	20.0	41
Congress of Industrial Organizations	856	35.0	27.0	38.0	91
Independent uions [1]	291	36.0	26.0	38.0	65

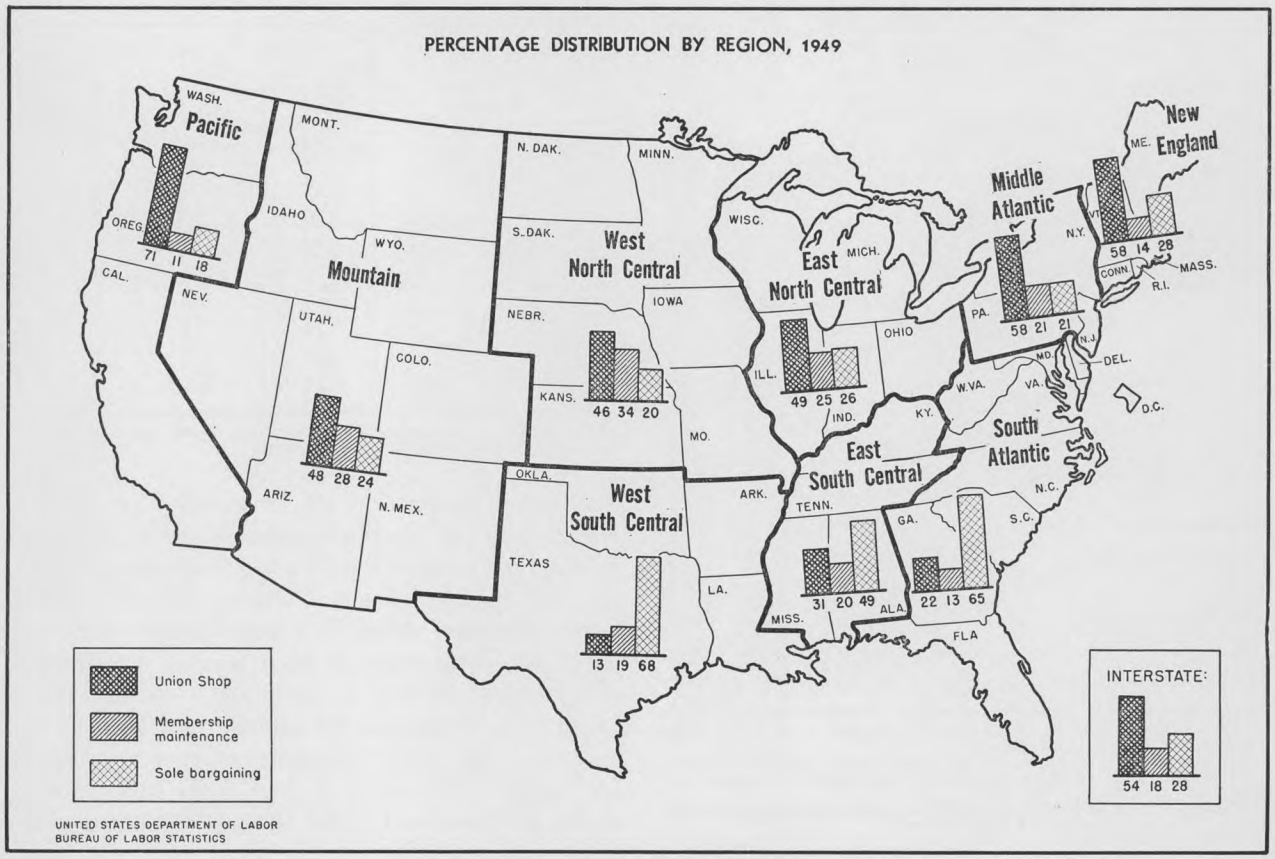
[1] Includes 14 agreements jointly negotiated by the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) and various AFL affiliates.

Check-off Provisions

About two-thirds of the 2,159 agreements included in the survey contained some "check-off" arrangement; i. e., the employer deducts from the worker's pay envelope and remits to the union at regular intervals a sufficient amount of money to cover the worker's union dues and possibly such other items as initiation fees, assessments, and fines. The check-off is not necessarily a part of any one type or characteristic of union security, but may be agreed upon in connection with the union-shop, maintenance-of-membership, or sole-bargaining types of clauses.

In manufacturing industries, the proportion of agreements with check-off provisions ranged from a low of 19 percent (10 of 53 agreements) in printing and publishing to a high of 95 percent (143 out of 150 agreements) in textile-mill products (table 5). Of the 1,681 agreements covering manufacturing firms, 266 provided for check-off of dues,

Chart 1. Union-Security Provisions in Collective Bargaining Agreements

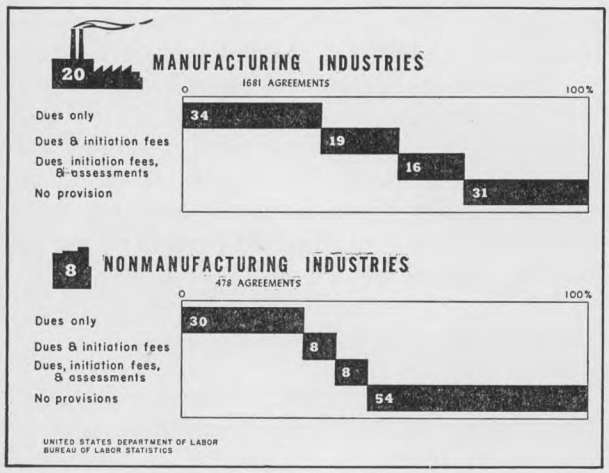


initiation fees, and assessments; 312 provided for check-off of dues and initiation fees; and 586 provided for check-off of dues only (chart 2).

In the nonmanufacturing group, the proportion of agreements with check-off provisions ranged from a low of 30 percent in the transportation industry (22 of 73 agreements) to a high of 92 percent in mining and crude petroleum production (23 of the 25 agreements). The communications industry had the second highest rate in this group (85 percent). Of the 478 agreements covering nonmanufacturing workers, 37 provided for check-off of dues, initiation fees, and assessments. An equal number stipulated check-off of dues and initiation fees; and 145 provided for the check-off of dues only.

Distribution of check-off clauses on a regional and union affiliation basis appears in tables 3 and 4, respectively. These data, as well as those shown for the major industry groups, reflect a rather definite correlation between the type of

Chart 2. Distribution of Agreements, by Type of Check-off Arrangements



union-security clause and existence of check-off provisions. Generally, it appears that most agreements which provide for some form of union shop are least likely to contain the union dues check-off. Thus, for example, in the apparel and printing trades, the relatively high frequency of union-shop provisions is accompanied with a substantially smaller proportion of check-off clauses.

By contrast, in such industries as tobacco, rubber, and chemicals the proportion of agreements providing for the check-off is relatively high but union-shop clauses are less frequent. On the whole, the survey discloses that about 50 percent of the union-shop agreements also had check-off clauses, but about 80 percent of the membership-maintenance and sole-bargaining agreements called for the check-off of union dues or assessments.

TABLE 5.—*Prevalence of check-off provisions in collective-bargaining agreements, by industry group*

Industry group	Total number of agreements in sample	Percentage of agreements with check-off provisions
Total	2,159	64
Manufacturing	*1,681*	*69*
Textile mill products	150	95
Tobacco	16	94
Rubber products	48	94
Chemicals and allied products	70	89
Primary metal industries	103	85
Petroleum and coal products	49	84
Leather and leather products	103	81
Professional and scientific instruments	25	76
Transportation equipment	73	75
Furniture and finished wood products	60	72
Machinery, except electrical	155	70
Electrical machinery	58	69
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment	158	68
Stone, clay, and glass products	154	63
Food and kindred products	172	54
Lumber and timber basic products	47	53
Apparel and other finished textile mill products	86	43
Paper and allied products	58	43
Printing and publishing	53	19
Miscellaneous [1]	43	67
Nonmanufacturing	*478*	*46*
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	25	92
Communications	26	85
Utilities, electric and gas	115	56
Services [2]	81	42
Wholesale and retail trade	104	34
Hotels and restaurants	42	33
Transportation	73	30
Miscellaneous [3]	12	42

See footnotes to table 2.

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[1] Includes agreements of unions which, at the time of the survey, were affiliated with the CIO but which have since been expelled.

[2] Includes 14 signed jointly by the International Association of Machinists and various AFL affiliates.

[3] For examples of these various types of clauses, see U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 908: Union Security Provisions in Collective Bargaining.

[4] A sample of a "modified" union shop is the latest General Motors contract with the United Automobile Workers (CIO) concluded May 29, 1950. The contract provides:

"(4a) Any employee who is a member of the Union in good standing on the effective date of this agreement shall, as a condition of employment, maintain his membership in the Union to the extent of paying membership dues and International and local Union general assessments uniformly levied against all Union members. Such employee may have

(Continued on p. 228.)

Mediation and Conciliation Service Report, 1949[1]

THE FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE reported a large increase in conciliation activity during the year ending June 30, 1949—its first full fiscal year of operations since it was established on August 22, 1947, under provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

A total of 20,841 dispute notices involving 82,162 industrial establishments were filed with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as required by the Labor Management Relations Act, compared with 16,769 dispute notices involving 51,650 establishments in fiscal year 1948. The receipt of a dispute notice does not in itself require participation by the Service in a dispute. The facilities of the Service in fiscal year 1949 were authorized in only 16,829 disputes brought to its attention by this method; in 1,937 cases, a voluntary request for assistance was received; and in 56, the Service interceded directly, because the disputes threatened to do considerable damage to the public interest.

The 18,822 disputes investigated affected directly about 6,363,000 employees. Jurisdiction was later declined in 3,775 of these disputes, primarily because they had little or no effect on interstate commerce. The outcome, degree of participation by the Service, and the issues involved in cases in which jurisdiction was accepted are shown in the following tabulation:

	Number of cases
Disputes in which jurisdiction was accepted	15,047
Degree of participation:	
Active	7,046
Consultative	1,187
Stand-by	6,814
Basis for closing cases:	
Agreement between parties	13,388
Called off by parties	375
National Labor Relations Board accepted jurisdiction	263
Referred to arbitration	211
Conciliator withdrew	810
Issues involved in active cases:	
Work stoppages	1,102
Threatened work stoppages	1,094
Other disputes	4,850

AFL unions were involved in 52.7 percent of the 18,822 disputes assigned to the Service's conciliators in fiscal year 1949; CIO unions in 30.6 percent; and unaffiliated unions in 16.7 percent. Manufacturing industries accounted for 67.6 percent of the disputes referred to the agency; wholesale and retail trade, 11.9 percent; and transportation, 10.4 percent. The largest number of assignments were in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and California. Although more than half the Service's cases concerned establishments with less than 100 employees, the number of employees involved represented but 6 percent of the total employees in all cases. The largest establishments represented only 5 percent of the total cases, but their employees comprised 60 percent of the employees involved in all cases.

General Policy Considerations

The Labor Management Relations Act requires that a party to a collective-bargaining contract desiring to terminate or modify it must give written notice of such intention to the other party 60 days before the effective date of such termination or modification. If no satisfactory settlement has been reached within 30 days, the parties must file a notice of dispute with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The Service assumes its conciliatory role when it decides that the dispute has more than a "minor effect on interstate commerce." The agency also intercedes in a labor dispute that, in its judgment, threatens to "do considerable damage to the public interest."

(Continued from p. 227.)

his membership dues and such assessments deducted from his earnings by signing the form for 'Authorization for Check-off of Dues,' or if no such authorization is in effect, he must pay his membership dues and such assessments directly to the Union.

"(4b) Any employee who on the effective date of this agreement is not a member of the Union shall not be required to become a member of the Union as a condition of continued employment. Any such employee, however, who during the life of this agreement joins the Union must maintain his membership thereafter as provided in paragraph (4a).

"(4c) Any employee hired on or after the effective date of this agreement shall become a member of the Union upon acquiring seniority, and he shall, as a condition of employment, maintain his Union membership for one year to the extent of paying membership dues and International and local Union general assessments uniformly levied against all members, subject to the following:

"(1) If not more than twenty days and not less than ten days immediately preceding the first anniversary date of his acquisition of seniority such employee notifies the Corporation and the Union in writing that he has resigned from Union membership, such action shall automatically cancel his 'Authorization for Check-off of Dues,' and such employee shall not be obliged thereafter to maintain his membership in the Union, nor pay any dues or assessments as a condition of employment during the remaining life of this agreement."

The Service explained that its efforts are "directed toward the peaceful settlement of differences through collective-bargaining conferences between the parties themselves and the achievement of agreement as a result of such negotiations."

The primary duty of mediating labor-management disputes and promoting a favorable climate for labor-management relations makes it necessary, according to Director of the Service, Cyrus S. Ching, for his agency to undertake such complementary functions as assisting employers and unions to select arbitrators for their controversies. Arbitration was found desirable when bargaining, aided by mediation, failed to bring about agreement.

In order to avoid direct appointment of arbitrators whenever possible, the Service usually submits lists of prospective arbitrators to both parties. It nominates an individual who "appears to satisfy its standards of experience, integrity, capacity, and acceptability to the parties." Mediators on the Service's staff are not permitted to accept arbitration assignments. The agency considers its effectiveness as a mediating body impaired if it assumes the responsibility for an award rendered by one of its own personnel. It therefore assigns to the mediator the role of confidential adviser and counselor of the disputants, and to the arbitrator that of granting a quasi-judicial award in favor of one party. Accordingly, the arbitrators nominated by the Service are private individuals who bear a relationship to the disputing parties rather than to the Service itself.

During fiscal year 1949, the agency continued its policy of minimizing the costs of arbitration borne by the parties. A scale of suggested arbitration fees was established which ranged from $50 to $100 a day for time spent in travel, hearing, and preparation of the award. Exceptions were allowed in difficult contract arbitrations, in which the parties agreed to higher compensation.

The Service's Arbitration Unit received 805 requests for assistance in fiscal year 1949; suggested names of arbitrators in 713 cases and actually designated them in 620. Many cases were resolved before arbitration hearings began, either by the disputing parties themselves, or through the efforts of the Service's conciliators.

Cyrus S. Ching, the Service's director, reported that confidence in and acceptance of his agency had become widespread. He said:

> The merits of Government mediation of labor disputes are quite generally conceded and acknowledged. Government mediators do not, and should not, possess authority or powers other than those which flow from the respect with which the parties regard them and the persuasiveness of their logic. They are aids to collective bargaining. . . . They are counselors and advisers. There are relatively few union or employer officials who look upon the Federal mediators as representative of Government acting in its sovereign law-enforcing capacity, or Government as the partisan of one side or the other.

Concluding his report, the Service's director commented:

> Contrary to an impression held by many, industrial relations in this Nation, generally, are not governed by existing statutory regulations or by board or court orders . . . rather [they] are carried on . . . by representatives of the parties who have learned to respect each other's good faith.

[1] Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Second Annual Report' Fiscal Year 1949, Washington, D. C., 1950.

Collective-Bargaining Gains in New York State, 1949

WAGE-RATES WERE INCREASED an average of 4 cents an hour in nearly 1,500 collective-bargaining settlements negotiated in New York State in 1949. The survey,[1] made by the New York State Department of Labor, covered some 900,000 workers—about 30 percent of the unionized employees and 15 percent of all nonagricultural workers in the State. A similar survey in 1948 covering about 1,520 collective-bargaining settlements indicated that hourly wage rates had increased 11 cents.

The survey was confined to settlements involving 75 or more workers and its findings are not typical of agreements in smaller establishments.

About two out of every three agreements provided for direct wage increases. The median raise was 7 cents an hour in 1949 compared to the 1948 average of 12 cents. These wage increases, which were given to 56 percent of the 900,000 employees, ranged from 5 cents an hour in apparel, textile, and paper manufacturing to 17 cents in the printing industry.

Fringe benefits were granted to about 57 percent of the workers covered by the survey compared

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to 50 percent in 1948. There was no indication that these benefits were generally in lieu of wage increases since they appeared as often in agreements granting wage increases as in those which did not.

Social-insurance programs (medical, surgical, disability, hospitalization, and life insurance) were a prominent feature of fringe benefits in 1949, covering 28 percent of employees compared to 18 percent in 1948. About 89 percent of the 1949 insurance plans were employer-financed. Workers included in new or modified pension programs increased from 10 percent in 1948 to 14 percent in 1949. Six out of every seven pension plans negotiated in 1949 were employer-financed. The average number of workers covered by each pension settlement was 1,718, indicating that they were usually implemented only by large employers or by groups of employers. Vacation and holiday benefits affected 11 and 13 percent of employees, respectively, in 1949, compared to 18 and 13 percent in 1948.

[1] Collective-Bargaining Settlements in New York State, 1949, State of New York, Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, New York, May 1, 1950.

Histadrut: Labor Federation of Israel

FROM ITS INCEPTION in December 1920, the objectives, functions, and structure of the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel, more commonly known as Histadrut, differed radically from those of the organized labor movement in the United States and in Western Europe. Membership in Histadrut currently comprises about 40 percent of the Jewish population—slightly over a million—in Israel. The organization had its origin in the early agricultural settlements and drew its strength from the cooperatives and casual labor. Lack of industrial development in the country and strong competition from the lower-paid Arab workers impelled Histadrut to look for ways and means of providing employment, through the establishment of industry and trade, for the increasing flow of Jewish immigrants into Palestine. For the same reasons, Histadrut also found it necessary to build a large variety of social institutions, such as clinics and hospitals, insurance systems, and schools for adults and children. The combination of trade-union activity with the operation of industrial and financial enterprises and social institutions makes Histadrut unique.

Over-All Activities

Strictly trade-union functions, as they are understood in the United States, are thus only a part of Histadrut's activities. Through its chains of producer and consumer cooperatives in agriculture, industry, construction, transportation, trade, and finance, and through its social insurance, medical, and educational institutions, it has for years occupied a specialized place in the Jewish life of Palestine. Histadrut is the largest agricultural producer and the greatest factor in both export and import trade. It operates the largest building and construction agency and manufactures most of its own building materials and supplies. Its banks and insurance agencies provide saving facilities for the members and loans for its agricultural, industrial, and commercial enterprises. It has established a comprehensive system of social insurance, with hospitals, dispensaries, and convalescent homes available both to city dwellers and to agricultural communes. It operates schools for children and vocational and cultural training classes for adults, giving particular emphasis to classes for adult immigrants.

In fact, there is hardly a phase in the economic, social, and cultural life of Israel in which Histadrut is not important. This article is concerned primarily with its structure and functions as a labor organization, but Histadrut's trade-union activities are not separate and apart from its other activities and functions.[1] This complex structure doubtless resulted from the problems of Jewish colonization of Palestine. Colonization could be accomplished only by the integration of the immigrants as manual and skilled workers on the land and in the cities; it also required the establishment of industries and trades in which these workers could be employed; and because of the varied backgrounds of those immigrants, social and cultural institutions and a common language (Hebrew) became necessary.

In summary, the functions and activities of Histadrut are outlined in its constitution as: [2]

(a) to organize workers according to their trades into respective unions;

(b) to establish and develop enterprises in all branches of agriculture and industry in city and village; to set up credit societies and raise funds for colonization and other economic activities; to foster the organization of collectives and labor-groups; to supply workers through the Labor Exchange; to contract and execute efficiently various works; to further the establishment of labor consumers' and producers' cooperatives with the object of extensive reciprocal exchange of supplies;

(c) to persist in conducting the struggle of hired workers for improved labor conditions until the complete liberation of the working class;

(d) to provide for the revival of the Hebrew language; to publish newspapers and literature on professional, technical, and general subjects; to set up cultural, educational, and technical institutions;

(e) to care for the organization and expansion of labor immigration; to maintain contact with the "Hechalutz"; to receive immigrants and care for their employment and organization;

(f) to promote comradely relations with Arab workers in Palestine and foster the link between the Jewish labor movement and the International labor movements all over the world;

(g) to establish and develop mutual aid institutions (sick fund, life insurance, credit societies, unemployment insurance, etc.).

Historical Background

Prior to 1920, a few small craft unions existed in Palestine among printers, quarry workers, carpenters, and mechanics; the printers' union dates from 1897. However, the backbone of Histadrut came from Jewish agricultural workers. These organized workers included persons who worked and lived in the cooperative agricultural communes, and casual laborers who worked by the day or the season in the scattered, privately owned, Jewish farms, vineyards, and orange groves.

Although the wages and working and living conditions of these casual agricultural workers were extremely low, if measured by any European standard, they were substantially higher than those of the large masses of Arab workers. Arab competition for jobs on privately owned Jewish farms had proved so severe that a major objective of the agricultural unions, and later also of Histadrut, was that of "providing an opportunity for work" (*kibush avodah*) for Jewish immigrants to Palestine, both on the land and in the cities.

The 87 delegates, representing approximately 4,500 Jewish agricultural workers, who met in Haifa in December 1920 to launch Histadrut, were first and foremost Zionist pioneers. They had come to Palestine to build a homeland for the Jewish people suffering from oppression in Czarist Russia, Poland, and other eastern European countries. They were also intent on building the economic and social structure of the Jewish homeland on cooperative principles, with no exploitation of the labor of one for the benefit of another. Some of these pioneers in Jewish colonization and development of the Palestinian labor movement are still at the helm of Histadrut or are active in the Government of the new independent State of Israel.

Structure and Membership

The General Federation of Jewish Workers in Israel is not a federation of unions similar to the American Federation of Labor or to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. An individual worker can become a member of the AFL or CIO only indirectly by joining a member union. In Histadrut, the membership is individual and direct. Any person aged 18 years or over who works for an employer, or is self-employed and has no one working for him, can become a member. By joining Histadrut, the individual automatically also becomes a member of certain agencies and organizations through which Histadrut carries out its numerous functions and activities.

The highest legislative and policy-making body of Histadrut is the General Convention, which meets, on the average, every 3 years. Seven such conventions have been held since the organization of Histadrut in 1920—the latest in Tel-Aviv during the week May 24–30, 1949.

Delegates to the convention are elected by the membership from local political party slates. Balloting is secret, and the delegates are elected on the principle of proportional representation. They participate in the work of the convention not primarily as representatives of the trade-union to which they happen to belong, but as representatives of all the workers in the locality from which they were elected.

Approximately 143,000 out of a total of 179,000 members participated in the elections of delegates

to the 1949 convention. Among the 501 delegates elected were 276 members of the Israel Labor Party (Mapai, the largest political party in Israel), 172 members of the United Workers Party (Mapam, the left-wing opposition), 19 from the Zionist Workers, 11 from religious organizations, and 13 from the Communist Party.

Between conventions, policy-making and administrative functions are vested in the council of Histadrut. The council elects annually an executive committee of 51 members, which is responsible for implementation of the program adopted by the conventions or council and for day-to-day administration of Histadrut affairs. The executive committee, in its turn, elects an executive bureau of 9 members, which in 1949 was composed as follows: 5 members from the Israel Labor Party (*Mapai*), 3 from the United Workers Party (*Mapam*), and 1 from the Zionist Workers Party.

The total active paid-up membership of the General Federation of Jewish Workers in Israel is composed of (1) working men and women who are employed by others or are self-employed; (2) nonworking wives of members; and (3) employed boys and girls under 18. At the beginning of 1948, the membership totaled 180,600 and consisted of 128,200 working men and women, 47,460 housewives, and 4,940 members of the Federation of Working Youth. Including the members' children, parents, and other near relatives who are entitled to receive benefits from Histadrut's social, medical, and educational institutions, Histadrut covered about 276,000 persons—nearly 43.1 percent of the total Jewish population in Israel in 1948.

Histadrut membership, 1921 to 1950 [1]

Year	Men, women, and youth workers	Wives of members not gainfully employed	Total membership
1921			4,400
1925			10,085
1935			67,000
1938	62,764	25,475	88,239
1939	73,660	27,955	101,615
1940	79,828	29,355	109,183
1941	81,733	29,846	111,579
1942	86,353	32,149	118,502
1943	90,601	34,614	125,215
1944	96,718	36,048	132,766
1945	107,615	39,597	147,212
1946	117,094	41,997	159,091
1947	124,969	44,474	169,443
1948	133,140	47,460	180,600
1949	144,176	50,883	195,059
1950	191,006	73,941	264,947

[1] Membership is for the beginning of each year. It includes wives of members not gainfully employed and, since 1944, also the working boys and girls under 18 who are members of the Working Youth Federation.

At the time of the sixth Histadrut convention (in 1945), there were only three Jewish trade-unions in Palestine organized nationally: the Union of Clerks and Officials; the Union of Engineers; and the Union of Railroad Telephone and Telegraph Workers. In 1950, Histadrut reported 15 unions organized on a nation-wide basis. The more important of these were:

	1950 membership
Agricultural workers	42,200
Clerks and officials	24,400
Metal workers	12,150
Construction workers	7,300
Food workers	4,300
Textile workers	3,350
Wood workers	3,250
Teachers	2,900
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,900
Printers	1,500

Every member of Histadrut is required to join a union if one is available in his trade or industry. The local craft or plant unions are concerned primarily with working conditions in the plants or establishments in which the members are employed. Through the local plant union, the worker automatically becomes a member also of the city or community craft or industry union, which is concerned with collective bargaining and industrial-relations problems of the craft or industry within the bounds of that city or community.[3]

Significant Recent Action

The primary concern of the latest Histadrut convention (1949) was to develop ways and means of facilitating a continuous flow of Jewish immigrants into Israel and their absorption into the economic and social life of the new State. Histadrut pledged itself to assist the Government in carrying out the national "austerity program" recently put into effect to bring about a more equitable sharing of the country's food supply and other necessities of life.

At the same time, Histadrut resolved that it would strive to raise the real value of wages through increased industrial production and lower prices. The need for higher productivity was also stressed in the emphasis placed on increased export as the main tool in achieving Israel's economic independence. Establishment of advisory labor production committees was urged, to assist industry and the Government in the

planning and introduction of more efficient methods of operation.

Wages, as hitherto, were to be determined through voluntary and free collective bargaining between employers and employees. Histadrut, the convention declared, would welcome and would even take the initiative in promoting the introduction of labor-saving devices and other changes in methods, including piecework and special premium rates, to foster increased output by individual workers.

The convention also adopted the following policy intended to facilitate absorption of the new immigrants into the social and economic life of Israel:

> (1) The trade-unions of Histadrut will remain open organizations. Demobilized soldiers and new immigrants will be admitted to Histadrut at smaller or no membership fees for a period up to 6 months, or until such time when they become adjusted and can assume the full financial obligations on par with the other members of Histadrut.
>
> (2) No overtime work will be permitted unless absolutely essential to the economic or social welfare of the country.
>
> (3) No worker will be permitted to hold more than one job.
>
> (4) The Government of Israel will be requested to impose a special "absorption" tax on every citizen in the country. The proceeds are to be used in the settlement and housing of immigrants and in providing for their vocational and cultural needs.

However, the policy of close working relations with the Government of Israel was supplemented by a declaration on the independence of the trade-union movement and its objectives. Histadrut went on record as strongly opposed to compulsory arbitration, and stated it would protect the right and freedom of unions to strike when such action becomes necessary. It would accept Government mediation in labor disputes without making any commitments, only if such mediation were restricted to a limited period of time. It pledged itself to work for labor legislation to insure the independence and legal protection of trade-unions, to provide legal standing for collective-bargaining agreements, to establish minimum wages, to limit working hours, and to protect women and minors under 18. It called for equal wages to women for equal work, maternity leave with full pay, prohibition of child labor, abolition of night work, and protection of the worker's health at his place of employment. It stated it would promote legislation for the establishment of a comprehensive social-insurance system to provide protection for workers against unemployment, accidents, and sickness and old age. At the same time, and while such legislation was still pending, Histadrut said it would urge its local and national unions to obtain these benefits through collective bargaining with employers.

International Affiliations

On May 11, 1950, the Histadrut Executive Committee decided by a majority vote to withdraw from membership in the World Federation of Trade Unions on the ground that "the status and structure of the WFTU had fundamentally changed since the Histadrut first affiliated to it in 1945," and it no longer constituted a unified international serving the interests "of all workers the world over."

After entering the United Nations, Israel became the sixtieth member to join the International Labor Organization. Histadrut was designated as the official labor organization of Israel, and its delegates participated in the ILO convention held in Geneva in June 1949 and in June 1950.

—Boris Stern
Chief, Division of Industrial Relations, BLS

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[1] A considerable amount of information on Histadrut's economic and cultural activities has recently become available in the United States, such as for instance, *Palestine, Problem and Promise*, by Robert Roy Nathan, Oscar Gass, and Daniel Creamer (1946); *Cooperative Palestine, The Story of Histadrut*, by Samuel Kurland, (1947); and *Labor Enterprise in Palestine* by Gerhard Muenzner (1947).

[2] *Cooperative Palestine: The Story of Histadrut*, by Samuel Kurland, 1947 (Appendix, p. 265–266).

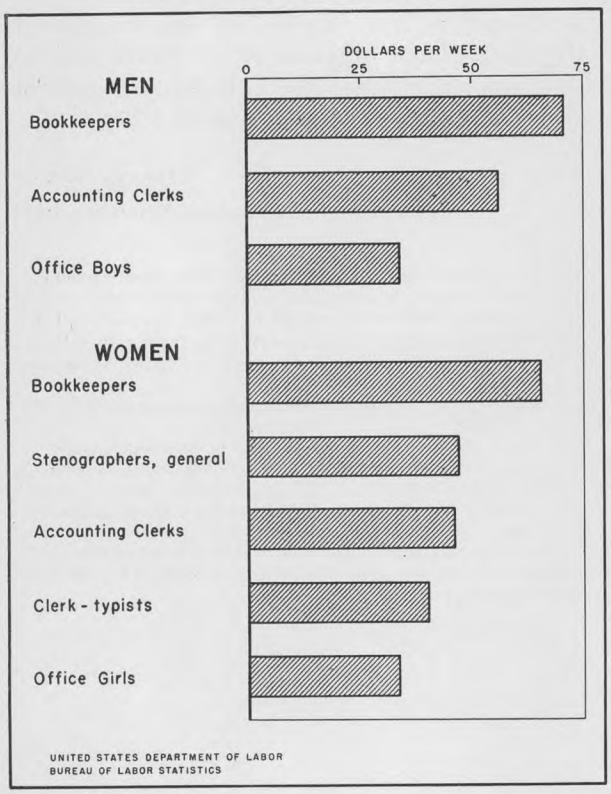
[3] These strictly occupational unions in the city or community should not be confused with the "workers council" in the city, which represents all the members of Histadrut in that area. The members of the "workers council" are elected annually by a secret vote of all Histadrut members in the city, from political party slates, and on the principle of proportional representation. The functions of the workers council are considerably wider than those of the occupational unions; its work in the city corresponds to that of the Histadrut council for the country as a whole.

Salaries of Office Workers: New York City, February 1950 [1]

WOMEN GENERAL STENOGRAPHERS employed in New York City offices—the largest of the 24 occupational groups studied—averaged $47 a week in February 1950. Average weekly salaries of women in 13 of the occupational categories differed by $2 or less from this pay level. Clerk-typists and clerks doing routine filing work, the second and third largest job groups, averaged $40 and $35.50, respectively. Office girls were at the bottom of the office salary scale with average pay of $33.50. In 4 women's jobs, average weekly salaries were above $50, hand bookkeepers having the highest average ($65.50).[2]

Although men outnumbered women in a few jobs, including the bookkeeper and order clerk categories, comparatively few men were engaged in the office equipment operating jobs that provide employment to large numbers of women in New York City. Among the 17 men's classifications for which data could be reported, average salaries ranged from $70.50 for hand bookkeepers to $34 for office boys. Accounting clerks, second to office boys in numbers of men employed, averaged $56 a week; order clerks' salaries were $1.50 higher.

Weekly Salaries in Selected Office Jobs, New York City, February 1950



Salary levels were about the same for men and women employed in routine office jobs; but men's pay generally averaged higher than women's when pay comparisons were made in jobs involving a substantial period of training and thorough knowledge of office procedures or of employer policy. Men payroll clerks and accounting clerks, for example, averaged $10 more a week than did women in these jobs.

Average salaries in New York City offices were slightly higher in February 1950 than in the same month of 1949, when a similar Bureau study was made. Although pay levels for nearly all of the survey jobs rose during the year, most of the increases in city-wide job averages amounted to $1.50 or less a week.[3] The amount of increase was well below that found in the previous year (February 1948–February 1949) during which average pay levels rose about $2.50 or $3.

Office workers in wholesale trade, in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group, and in central and administrative offices of firms with multilocation operations held an earnings advantage over workers in other industry divisions studied. Higher-than-average salaries were also paid in most of the women's jobs in the service industries and in offices of manufacturing establishments producing durable goods. Lower weekly salaries in the finance, insurance, and real estate group were at least partly offset by average weekly hours of work that were below the general level for the community as a whole.

Salary levels tended to be higher in larger establishments within each industry division, for which comparisons on a size of establishment basis could be made. The difference in pay levels between large and small establishments was greatest in manufacturing; half the job averages in large establishments (more than 500 employees) exceeded those in smaller establishments (101–500 employees) by more than $3 a week.

Among all industries as a group, the highest and lowest salaries recorded in individual jobs usually differed widely. Salaries paid to most of the workers were, nevertheless, grouped about

the average. As shown in the accompanying table, the salary range of the middle 50 percent of the workers in an earnings array exceeded $10 in only a few of the women's jobs, with a somewhat greater dispersion of rates indicated in men's jobs.

About 1 in 7 office workers falling within the survey's scope was employed in an establishment that operated under terms of a union agreement covering office workers. More than half of the office workers in retail trade and in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities division, and approximately a fourth in manufacturing, were covered by union agreements.

A 35-hour, 5-day week was the most common work schedule in all industry divisions, except retail trade in which a 40-hour week was predominant. More than a fourth of the women office workers in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and the service industries, however, worked on a 37½-hour schedule. In all industries combined, fully three-fourths of the women were scheduled to work 37½ hours a week or less during February 1950.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Vacations with pay, typically 2 weeks after a year of service, were provided by nearly all of the 544 establishments studied in New York City. The major exception to this community pattern was found in retail trade, in which a majority of workers were in offices providing 1 week after 1 year of service and 2 weeks after 2 years. Nearly a fourth of the office workers in the city qualified for more than 2 weeks of vacation leave upon completion of 5 years of employment.

Salaries [1] and weekly scheduled hours of work, for selected office occupations in New York, N. Y., by industry division, February 1950

Sex, occupation, and industry division [2]	Estimated number of workers	Average— Weekly salary	Average— Weekly scheduled hours	Average— Hourly rate	Median [3] weekly salary	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
MEN						
Billers, machine (billing machine) [4]	464	$50.50	38.5	$1.31	$52.50	$42.00–$55.00
Manufacturing	68	54.50	38.0	1.43	52.50	52.50– 55.00
Wholesale trade	258	51.00	38.5	1.32	52.00	40.00– 60.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	96	52.50	38.5	1.36	53.50	52.50– 55.00
Bookkeepers, hand	2,485	70.50	37.0	1.91	71.00	57.50– 80.00
Manufacturing	421	75.00	38.0	1.97	73.00	66.50– 85.00
Durable goods	189	75.00	38.5	1.95	75.00	70.00– 76.50
Nondurable goods	232	75.00	38.0	1.97	71.00	65.00– 85.00
Wholesale trade	625	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.50	59.50– 80.00
Retail trade	141	61.50	39.0	1.58	57.00	45.00– 75.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	706	67.50	36.5	1.85	69.00	53.50– 79.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	152	66.50	37.5	1.77	65.50	60.50– 75.00
Services	211	75.00	36.5	2.05	73.00	69.00– 80.50
Central offices	229	70.00	37.0	1.89	68.00	57.50– 80.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A [4]	265	55.00	37.5	1.47	51.00	42.50– 60.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	225	53.50	37.5	1.43	50.00	39.50– 60.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B [4]	734	47.00	36.5	1.29	46.00	42.00– 52.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	532	44.50	36.5	1.22	45.00	39.00– 50.00
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type) [4]	89	42.00	37.0	1.14	41.00	35.00– 48.00
Manufacturing	60	40.00	37.5	1.07	35.00	35.00– 45.00
Clerks, accounting	8,288	56.00	37.0	1.51	55.00	45.00– 65.00
Manufacturing	1,203	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.00	48.00– 64.00
Durable goods	527	54.00	38.5	1.40	55.00	45.00– 60.00
Nondurable goods	676	59.00	37.0	1.59	58.00	52.00– 66.00
Wholesale trade	1,573	56.00	37.5	1.49	55.00	46.00– 65.00
Retail trade	267	50.00	38.5	1.30	49.50	40.00– 60.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,279	55.50	36.0	1.54	53.00	45.00– 67.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	956	59.50	37.5	1.59	60.50	50.50– 65.50
Services	662	52.50	37.0	1.42	50.50	40.50– 60.00
Central offices	1,348	56.50	36.5	1.55	55.50	46.00– 63.50
Clerks, file, class A [4]	297	51.50	37.0	1.39	48.00	45.50– 59.50
Manufacturing	51	47.00	36.0	1.31	45.00	35.00– 56.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	86	48.00	35.0	1.37	47.50	44.00– 54.00
MEN—Continued						
Clerks, file, class A—Con.						
Services	67	$61.00	39.0	$1.56	$60.00	$54.50–$65.00
Clerks, file, class B [4]	863	36.00	38.0	.95	34.00	30.00– 40.00
Manufacturing	75	44.00	38.5	1.14	43.00	39.50– 52.00
Wholesale trade	54	40.00	37.5	1.07	40.50	38.00– 42.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	232	36.50	35.5	1.03	33.00	30.00– 40.00
Services	191	33.50	39.0	.86	31.00	29.50– 35.00
Central offices	96	39.00	37.5	1.04	39.00	35.00– 44.00
Clerks, general	2,977	58.00	36.5	1.59	55.50	48.00– 67.00
Manufacturing	389	53.50	37.5	1.43	53.00	48.00– 60.00
Durable goods	128	54.50	38.5	1.42	54.00	45.00– 60.00
Nondurable goods	261	53.00	37.0	1.43	51.00	49.00– 58.00
Wholesale trade	511	61.50	36.5	1.68	57.50	49.50– 75.00
Retail trade	105	53.00	38.0	1.39	52.50	46.00– 59.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,157	57.00	35.5	1.61	56.50	47.00– 66.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	166	57.50	37.5	1.53	54.00	48.00– 69.00
Services	79	50.50	37.5	1.35	43.00	34.50– 59.00
Central offices	570	63.00	35.5	1.77	59.50	51.00– 73.50
Clerks, order [4]	3,896	57.50	38.0	1.51	56.50	46.00– 66.00
Manufacturing	641	53.50	37.5	1.43	55.00	45.00– 60.00
Durable goods	156	58.50	37.5	1.56	60.00	55.00– 62.00
Nondurable goods	485	51.50	37.5	1.37	51.00	43.00– 58.00
Wholesale trade	2,145	59.00	38.5	1.53	59.50	48.00– 68.00
Central offices	388	57.50	36.5	1.58	53.00	42.50– 70.00
Clerks, payroll	1,076	61.00	37.5	1.63	60.00	49.50– 73.00
Manufacturing	340	57.50	38.0	1.51	52.50	46.00– 70.00
Durable goods	101	51.50	38.5	1.34	52.00	47.50– 52.50
Nondurable goods	239	60.00	38.0	1.58	55.00	46.00– 73.00
Wholesale trade	119	59.00	37.0	1.59	64.00	50.00– 68.00
Retail trade	77	54.00	39.0	1.38	53.00	50.00– 55.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	210	73.00	36.5	2.00	76.00	69.00– 76.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	163	58.00	38.0	1.53	60.00	46.00– 65.00
Services	52	59.50	37.0	1.61	64.50	49.50– 75.00
Central offices	115	62.00	36.5	1.70	62.00	53.00– 71.00
Clerk-typists [4]	756	42.50	37.5	1.13	41.50	38.00– 45.50
Manufacturing	139	40.00	36.5	1.10	40.00	35.00– 45.50
Wholesale trade	122	41.50	38.5	1.08	40.50	38.00– 44.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	105	41.00	39.0	1.05	45.00	35.00– 45.00
Central offices	96	45.00	36.5	1.23	43.50	40.00– 50.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Salaries [1] and weekly scheduled hours of work, for selected office occupations in New York, N. Y., by industry division, February 1950—Continued

Sex, occupation, and industry division [2]	Estimated number of workers	Average— Weekly salary	Average— Weekly scheduled hours	Average— Hourly rate	Median [3] weekly salary	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
MEN—Continued						
Key-punch operators	91	$44.00	38.5	$1.14	$44.00	$40.00–$50.00
Office boys	9,601	34.00	37.0	.92	32.00	30.00– 36.00
Manufacturing	1,728	34.00	37.0	.92	33.00	30.00– 36.00
Durable goods	235	34.50	37.0	.93	34.00	32.00– 38.00
Nondurable goods	1,493	33.50	37.0	.91	32.00	30.00– 36.00
Wholesale trade	2,176	34.00	37.0	.92	33.00	30.00– 37.00
Retail trade	141	33.50	38.5	.87	32.00	30.00– 36.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,313	33.00	37.0	.89	32.00	30.00– 35.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	384	35.00	36.5	.96	33.00	30.50– 37.00
Services	1,402	32.50	37.0	.88	30.00	30.00– 35.00
Central offices	1,457	35.50	36.0	.99	33.50	30.00– 38.00
Stenographers, general [4]	336	54.50	37.0	1.47	52.50	48.50– 60.00
Manufacturing	28	58.00	37.5	1.55	55.00	55.00– 64.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	54.00	38.0	1.42	52.50	44.00– 60.00
Typists, class A [4]	124	46.00	36.5	1.26	45.50	42.00– 49.00
Wholesale trade	42	47.00	36.0	1.31	45.50	44.50– 45.50
Typists, class B [4]	178	40.00	36.5	1.10	40.00	37.00– 42.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	97	40.50	35.5	1.14	40.00	39.50– 43.00
WOMEN						
Billers, machine (billing machine) [4]	2,901	44.00	37.0	1.19	43.50	39.00– 48.00
Manufacturing	887	42.00	37.5	1.12	40.00	38.00– 45.00
Durable goods	102	46.50	38.5	1.21	45.00	42.50– 50.00
Nondurable goods	785	41.00	37.5	1.09	40.00	38.00– 45.00
Wholesale trade	898	46.00	37.5	1.23	45.00	40.00– 50.00
Retail trade	127	42.50	39.0	1.09	44.50	39.00– 46.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	490	42.00	36.0	1.17	41.00	38.50– 46.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	142	48.50	38.0	1.28	46.50	44.00– 53.00
Central offices	337	46.50	36.0	1.29	46.00	43.00– 51.00
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) [4]	1,473	49.00	37.0	1.32	48.50	45.00– 53.00
Manufacturing	163	52.00	39.0	1.33	50.50	47.00– 60.00
Wholesale trade	86	48.00	37.5	1.28	47.00	46.00– 53.00
Retail trade	385	42.50	39.5	1.08	43.00	38.00– 49.50
Central offices	98	49.50	36.5	1.36	46.00	45.00– 54.00
Bookkeepers, hand	1,390	65.50	37.5	1.75	65.00	55.00– 73.50
Manufacturing	448	69.50	39.0	1.78	70.00	61.00– 70.00
Durable goods	55	68.00	39.0	1.74	70.00	65.00– 70.00
Nondurable goods	393	70.00	39.0	1.79	70.00	61.00– 70.00
Wholesale trade	154	68.00	38.0	1.79	68.50	64.50– 75.00
Retail trade	55	52.50	37.0	1.42	50.00	45.00– 60.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	211	61.50	36.5	1.68	61.50	48.00– 75.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	108	67.00	36.0	1.86	66.00	55.00– 70.00
Services	242	68.00	37.5	1.81	67.00	60.00– 75.00
Central offices	172	57.50	37.0	1.55	55.00	48.50– 67.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A [4]	1,008	52.00	37.0	1.41	50.00	46.00– 55.00
Manufacturing	250	57.50	37.5	1.53	55.00	50.00– 62.00
Durable goods	108	57.50	38.0	1.51	58.00	54.00– 60.00
Nondurable goods	142	57.50	37.5	1.53	54.00	46.50– 70.00
Wholesale trade	124	58.50	37.0	1.58	55.00	50.00– 62.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	429	47.00	37.0	1.27	47.00	43.50– 50.00
Central offices	146	53.00	36.0	1.47	52.50	47.00– 57.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	6,313	45.00	36.5	1.23	44.50	40.00– 50.00
Manufacturing	834	48.50	37.5	1.29	49.00	43.00– 55.00
Durable goods	212	50.50	37.5	1.35	50.00	45.00– 55.00
Nondurable goods	622	48.00	37.5	1.28	49.00	40.50– 53.00
Wholesale trade	1,018	48.50	37.0	1.31	48.00	44.50– 52.00
Retail trade	380	44.00	39.0	1.13	43.00	37.00– 50.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,212	42.50	36.0	1.18	40.50	38.50– 46.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	101	45.00	37.5	1.20	48.00	42.50– 48.00
Services	168	48.50	37.5	1.29	48.50	45.00– 50.00
Central offices	600	50.00	37.0	1.35	48.00	43.50– 54.00
WOMEN—Continued						
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	5,522	$46.50	37.0	$1.26	$46.00	$42.00–$51.00
Manufacturing	940	46.00	38.0	1.21	46.00	42.00– 51.00
Durable goods	215	48.00	37.5	1.28	50.00	43.00– 53.00
Nondurable goods	725	45.00	38.0	1.18	45.00	42.00– 49.00
Wholesale trade	985	47.50	38.0	1.25	47.00	43.00– 53.00
Retail trade	694	46.50	38.0	1.22	45.50	41.00– 50.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,264	44.00	36.0	1.22	43.00	40.00– 48.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	279	46.50	36.5	1.27	48.00	43.00– 50.00
Services	190	47.50	36.5	1.30	45.00	42.50– 52.50
Central offices	1,17	49.00	36.5	1.34	48.00	44.00– 53.50
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type) [4]	925	42.50	36.5	1.16	43.00	38.50– 47.50
Manufacturing	70	48.00	38.0	1.26	48.00	43.50– 53.00
Wholesale trade	132	44.00	36.0	1.22	43.00	43.00– 45.50
Retail trade	130	40.50	38.0	1.07	40.00	38.00– 40.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	415	40.50	35.5	1.14	39.50	37.00– 45.50
Central offices	109	41.50	36.0	1.15	42.00	33.00– 49.50
Clerks, accounting	10,571	46.00	37.0	1.24	45.00	39.00– 52.00
Manufacturing	2,211	47.00	37.0	1.27	45.00	39.00– 54.00
Durable goods	293	52.00	38.5	1.35	54.00	43.00– 60.00
Nondurable goods	1,918	46.50	37.0	1.26	44.50	38.00– 52.00
Wholesale trade	1,458	47.00	37.5	1.25	47.00	40.00– 53.50
Retail trade	1,190	42.00	38.5	1.09	41.00	37.00– 46.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,252	43.50	35.5	1.23	42.00	38.00– 48.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	510	51.00	36.5	1.40	49.50	44.50– 57.00
Services	1,517	47.00	36.5	1.29	45.00	40.00– 50.00
Central offices	1,433	49.50	36.5	1.36	49.00	43.00– 55.00
Clerks, file, class A	3,514	46.50	36.5	1.27	45.00	40.50– 50.50
Manufacturing	362	44.00	37.0	1.19	40.00	39.00– 46.00
Durable goods	76	44.50	37.5	1.19	43.50	39.50– 46.50
Nondurable goods	286	43.50	36.5	1.19	40.00	39.00– 44.00
Wholesale trade	555	47.50	36.5	1.30	46.00	42.00– 52.00
Retail trade	32	40.50	38.0	1.07	40.50	35.00– 42.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,351	45.00	36.0	1.25	43.50	40.00– 49.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	171	50.50	38.0	1.33	50.00	44.00– 58.50
Services	332	46.50	38.0	1.22	44.00	38.00– 50.00
Central offices	711	50.00	36.0	1.39	48.00	44.00– 55.00
Clerks, file, class B	11,115	35.50	37.0	.96	34.50	32.00– 38.00
Manufacturing	1,416	36.50	37.0	.99	35.00	32.00– 39.50
Durable goods	250	39.00	37.5	1.04	36.00	33.00– 41.00
Nondurable goods	1,166	36.00	36.5	.99	35.00	32.00– 38.00
Wholesale trade	1,297	38.00	37.5	1.01	37.00	34.00– 42.00
Retail trade	570	34.50	39.5	.87	33.50	30.00– 38.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,009	33.50	36.0	.93	33.00	30.00– 35.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	521	39.50	37.5	1.05	39.00	36.50– 42.00
Services	1,063	35.50	38.5	.92	35.00	32.00– 37.00
Central offices	1,239	40.00	36.0	1.11	39.00	34.50– 44.00
Clerks, general [4]	5,243	48.50	37.0	1.31	47.00	42.00– 53.50
Manufacturing	968	52.00	36.5	1.42	53.00	45.00– 56.50
Durable goods	220	51.00	37.5	1.36	50.00	46.00– 55.00
Nondurable goods	748	52.50	36.5	1.44	53.00	45.00– 58.00
Wholesale trade	598	46.50	37.5	1.24	44.00	37.00– 51.00
Retail trade	973	46.00	39.0	1.18	45.00	40.50– 50.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,728	46.00	36.0	1.28	45.00	41.50– 51.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	144	50.00	37.5	1.33	49.50	42.50– 55.00
Central offices	663	54.50	35.5	1.54	53.00	47.00– 58.00
Clerks, order [4]	3,108	45.50	37.5	1.21	45.00	39.00– 50.00
Manufacturing	936	43.50	38.5	1.13	40.00	37.00– 46.00
Durable goods	167	49.50	38.0	1.30	50.00	39.00– 59.00
Nondurable goods	769	42.00	38.5	1.09	40.00	37.00– 45.00
Wholesale trade	792	50.00	37.0	1.35	48.50	43.00– 59.00
Retail trade	572	40.00	39.5	1.01	39.50	36.50– 44.00
Central offices	252	48.00	35.5	1.35	47.00	42.50– 51.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Salaries [1] and weekly scheduled hours of work, for selected office occupations in New York, N. Y., by industry division, February 1950—Continued

Sex, occupation, and industry division [2]	Estimated number of workers	Average— Weekly salary	Average— Weekly scheduled hours	Average— Hourly rate	Median [3] weekly salary	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
WOMEN—Continued						
Clerks, payroll	3,784	51.00	37.5	$1.36	$50.00	$42.00–$57.50
Manufacturing	1,469	50.00	38.0	1.32	48.00	40.00– 57.00
Durable goods	490	50.50	38.5	1.31	52.00	43.00– 55.00
Nondurable goods	979	50.00	38.0	1.32	46.00	40.00– 58.00
Wholesale trade	319	55.50	37.5	1.48	55.00	47.00– 63.00
Retail trade	371	47.00	38.5	1.22	46.00	42.00– 53.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	612	50.00	36.0	1.39	47.50	39.00– 59.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	355	47.00	36.0	1.31	43.00	40.00– 53.00
Services	301	53.50	37.5	1.43	52.50	45.50– 60.00
Central offices	357	55.50	36.0	1.54	54.00	49.50– 61.00
Clerk-typists	12,474	40.00	36.5	1.10	39.50	35.00– 44.00
Manufacturing	2,505	40.50	37.0	1.09	40.00	37.00– 45.00
Durable goods	745	40.50	38.0	1.07	40.00	38.00– 44.00
Nondurable goods	1,760	40.50	37.0	1.09	40.00	35.50– 45.00
Wholesale trade	2,273	41.00	37.0	1.11	40.00	36.00– 45.00
Retail trade	748	37.50	39.0	.96	37.00	35.00– 40.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,992	38.00	36.0	1.06	37.00	34.50– 42.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	587	43.50	37.5	1.16	43.00	39.00– 48.00
Services	1,144	41.50	37.0	1.12	40.00	35.00– 45.00
Central offices	1,225	42.00	36.0	1.17	41.00	37.50– 45.00
Key-punch operators	3,862	43.50	37.0	1.18	43.50	40.00– 47.00
Manufacturing	432	41.50	37.5	1.11	40.00	37.00– 45.50
Wholesale trade	353	48.50	37.5	1.29	48.00	44.00– 52.00
Retail trade	354	43.50	39.0	1.12	43.00	40.00– 47.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,478	42.00	36.0	1.17	42.50	38.00– 46.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	311	43.50	37.0	1.18	43.00	40.50– 46.00
Services	296	44.00	37.0	1.19	45.00	40.00– 45.00
Central offices	638	46.00	36.5	1.26	45.00	40.50– 49.50
Office girls [4]	2,475	33.50	37.0	.91	33.00	30.00– 36.00
Manufacturing	282	33.50	37.0	.91	32.00	29.50– 35.50
Durable goods	36	33.50	38.5	.87	33.00	30.00– 35.00
Nondurable goods	246	33.50	37.0	.91	32.00	29.50– 35.50
Wholesale trade	250	37.50	37.0	1.01	36.00	34.50– 41.50
Retail trade	157	35.00	39.0	.90	35.00	30.00– 37.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	989	31.50	37.0	.85	32.00	30.00– 33.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	314	34.50	36.5	.95	36.00	33.00– 37.00
Central offices	417	34.00	36.0	.94	34.00	32.00– 36.00
Stenographers, general	26,206	47.00	36.5	1.29	46.00	41.50– 50.50
Manufacturing	4,850	46.50	37.0	1.26	46.00	42.00– 50.00
Durable goods	1,277	48.00	38.5	1.25	48.00	45.00– 50.00
Nondurable goods	3,573	46.00	36.5	1.26	45.00	40.50– 50.00
Wholesale trade	4,604	47.00	37.0	1.27	46.00	42.00– 52.00
Retail trade	620	45.00	38.5	1.17	45.00	40.00– 50.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,058	46.00	36.5	1.26	45.00	40.50– 50.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1,463	44.50	37.0	1.20	43.50	40.00– 49.50
Services	2,730	47.00	37.0	1.27	45.00	42.50– 50.00
Central offices	4,881	49.50	36.0	1.38	48.50	43.50– 55.00
Stenographers, technical [4]	2,632	53.00	37.0	1.43	52.50	47.50– 57.00
Manufacturing	136	50.00	38.0	1.32	49.00	45.00– 54.00
Durable goods	36	53.00	39.0	1.36	50.00	45.00– 64.00
Nondurable goods	100	49.00	37.5	1.31	49.00	45.00– 54.00
Wholesale trade	411	50.50	37.0	1.36	50.00	45.00– 55.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	725	52.50	36.5	1.44	53.50	48.50– 56.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	159	55.00	38.0	1.45	57.00	47.00– 63.00
Services	304	54.00	38.0	1.42	50.00	46.00– 58.00
WOMEN—Continued						
Stenographers, technical—Continued						
Central offices	875	$54.00	37.0	$1.46	$53.00	$49.00–$58.00
Switchboard operators	6,368	47.00	37.5	1.25	46.00	41.00– 52.00
Manufacturing	811	51.00	37.5	1.36	49.50	43.50– 56.50
Durable goods	171	49.00	38.5	1.27	47.50	43.00– 55.50
Nondurable goods	640	51.50	37.0	1.39	49.50	44.00– 57.00
Wholesale trade	977	49.50	37.0	1.34	48.00	43.00– 53.00
Retail trade	461	44.00	39.0	1.13	43.00	40.00– 49.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,740	46.00	37.0	1.24	45.00	42.00– 50.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	586	49.00	38.0	1.29	49.00	44.00– 53.50
Services	1,179	41.00	38.5	1.06	40.00	33.50– 47.50
Central offices	614	50.50	36.5	1.38	49.50	45.00– 54.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists	2,683	45.50	37.5	1.21	45.00	40.00– 49.00
Manufacturing	1,169	45.00	38.0	1.18	45.00	40.00– 48.00
Durable goods	355	45.50	38.5	1.18	45.00	40.00– 48.00
Nondurable goods	814	45.00	38.0	1.18	45.00	40.00– 48.00
Wholesale trade	537	48.00	38.0	1.26	47.00	42.50– 51.00
Retail trade	168	39.50	38.0	1.04	40.00	37.50– 40.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	342	43.00	35.5	1.21	42.00	38.50– 48.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	127	46.50	37.0	1.26	45.00	40.00– 55.00
Services	252	46.50	38.0	1.22	45.50	41.00– 50.00
Central offices	88	46.00	36.5	1.26	45.00	42.00– 49.00
Transcribing-machine operators, general	2,681	46.50	36.5	1.27	45.00	40.50– 50.00
Manufacturing	251	50.50	36.0	1.40	52.50	44.50– 55.00
Durable goods	128	53.50	36.0	1.49	53.00	47.00 63.00
Nondurable goods	123	47.50	36.5	1.30	49.00	39.50– 52.50
Wholesale trade	665	47.00	37.0	1.27	47.00	44.50– 49.50
Retail trade	48	39.00	37.5	1.04	40.00	35.00– 40.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate	879	43.50	36.0	1.21	42.50	39.00– 46.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	60	46.50	36.0	1.29	43.00	42.00– 53.00
Services	208	52.00	39.5	1.32	50.00	41.00– 61.00
Central offices	570	48.00	36.5	1.32	47.00	43.50– 51.50
Transcribing-machine operators, technical	69	46.50	38.0	1.22	47.00	42.50– 49.50
Typists, class A	5,840	45.00	36.5	1.23	43.50	40.00– 48.50
Manufacturing	459	45.50	36.5	1.25	43.50	40.00– 47.00
Durable goods	128	47.50	37.5	1.27	47.00	42.00– 48.00
Nondurable goods	331	44.50	36.0	1.24	42.00	40.00– 45.00
Wholesale trade	1,036	46.50	37.0	1.26	44.50	41.00– 52.00
Retail trade	49	44.00	38.5	1.14	43.00	40.00– 48.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,875	42.00	36.0	1.17	41.50	37.50– 46.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	577	46.00	36.5	1.26	41.00	39.00– 54.50
Services	886	46.00	37.0	1.24	44.50	40.00– 50.00
Central offices	958	46.50	36.0	1.29	45.50	41.50– 50.50
Typists, class B	8,932	38.50	36.5	1.05	38.00	34.50– 42.00
Manufacturing	1,038	36.00	36.5	.99	35.00	32.00– 40.00
Durable goods	223	39.00	38.5	1.01	40.00	37.00– 42.00
Nondurable goods	815	35.00	35.5	.99	35.00	31.00– 37.00
Wholesale trade	868	42.50	37.0	1.15	41.50	38.00– 46.00
Retail trade	243	36.50	39.0	.94	36.00	32.00– 40.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,203	37.50	36.0	1.04	36.50	34.00– 40.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	471	40.50	38.0	1.07	41.00	34.50– 44.00
Services	1,115	40.50	38.0	1.07	40.00	35.00– 45.00
Central offices	994	41.50	36.0	1.15	40.50	37.00– 46.00

[1] Excludes pay for overtime.

[2] The study covered representative manufacturing and retail trade establishments and transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, light and power companies with over 100 workers; establishments with more than 50 workers in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and selected service industries (business service; such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations); and central offices (central administrative offices or general offices of all industries except finance, insurance, and real estate) with more than 50 workers.

The durable goods group includes: metalworking; lumber, furniture, and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; professional, scientific and controlling instruments; optical goods; watches and clocks; and miscellaneous manufacturing. The nondurable goods group includes: food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished products made from fabrics; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[3] Value above and below which half of workers' salaries fell.

[4] Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

Paid holidays, ranging from less than 5 to more than 13 annually, were provided in all establishments. Fully three-fourths of the office workers received 9 or more holidays. Public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate offices generally observed 11 or more holidays, whereas a majority of the office workers in retail trade received 7 holidays annually with pay.

Formal provisions for granting paid sick leave applied to about a fourth of the office workers. They were allowed leave with full pay, ranging in length from less than 5 to over 20 days annually, subject to a minimum qualifying service period of 6 months. Nearly a third of the workers were employed in establishments that had a policy of granting paid sick leave to workers who had completed 5 years of service. These estimates do not include sick leave granted on an informal basis as reported by many employers.

Information obtained on insurance and retirement pension plans in which the employers paid at least part of the premiums, revealed that retirement pension plans were in effect in establishments having three-fifths of the office workers. Among the industry divisions, the proportion of workers in establishments with such plans ranged from about a fourth in manufacturing to more than four-fifths in the central office group and in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities division. The potential employee coverage of existing life-insurance plans ranged from somewhat more than half of the office staff in retail trade to four-fifths or more in manufacturing, central offices, and in the finance, insurance, and real estate group.

Nonproduction bonus payments, usually at Christmas or at the year-end, supplemented basic pay of nearly half the New York City office workers. Profit-sharing plans were also reported by a few establishments in most of the industry divisions studied.

—Toivo P. Kanninen
Division of Wage Statistics, BLS

[1] Information for this study was collected from 544 establishments; workers were classified on the basis of uniform job descriptions. The industrial coverage and minimum size of establishment included in the survey are summarized in footnote 2 to the accompanying table.

The 1950 program of office clerical studies also included surveys in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, and Providence. Moreover, salary information for clerical workers will be incorporated in community wage reports covering Buffalo, San Francisco-Oakland, and Philadelphia. See June and July 1950 issues for previous reports.

Further detail on salaries, work schedules, and supplementary benefits will be available in individual bulletins for each of the listed cities.

[2] Salary data refer to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings and cost-of-living adjustments. Hours refer to scheduled workweeks in effect for office workers. The employment in each occupation in the accompanying table refers to estimated total employment in all establishments within scope of the study.

[3] For a report on the 1949 study in New York, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1949.

The CED Report on Real Wage Trends

The prospect that real hourly wages in the United States will double in the next 30 years was held out by the Committee for Economic Development in a recent Statement on National Policy.[1] This is predicated on the belief that production per man-hour will continue to rise as rapidly as in the last 50 years. The underlying factors contributing toward the tremendous rise of productivity between 1900 and 1950 will continue to be as favorable in the future, according to the CED forecast.

The increase in real income during this period, the CED policy statement pointed out, has been greater than the figures on real wages indicate. The extra-wage gains of higher output per man-hour have been taken in the form of a reduction in hours of labor, greater longevity, and in a better quality and variety of goods.

Although the major factors responsible for increasing productivity continue to be favorable, the CED urged that special steps be taken to encourage more production of goods and services. This is necessary to fulfill the huge unsatisfied demand for more goods, to support those unable to work, and to meet the demands of national defense and military aid to other countries.

The following recommendations were made: (1) Stabilize the growth of industry and avoid serious business recessions; (2) reduce seasonal unemployment; (3) improve the quality of business births and reduce the infant mortality among business concerns; (4) reform the tax system to make risk-taking more attractive; (5) stimulate more rapid replacement of equipment; (6) increase the imports of the United States relative to its exports; (7) provide more employment opportunities for older people; (8) improve the incentive for efficiency among the rank and file of employees; (9) develop regular methods of drawing upon the

knowledge and training of the labor force; and (10) abolish make-work rules and featherbedding.

Causes of Productivity Rise

The rise in real hourly wages during 1900–1950 from 43 cents to $1.33 (in terms of 1949 prices), as estimated by the CED, represents an annual increase in output per man-hour of 2.5 percent. This was attributed by the CED to (1) better production methods; (2) more capital per worker; (3) better training and health of the labor force; and (4) better management. The possibility of maintaining this rate of increase in the future will depend upon these same factors, plus a fifth element, "more interested workers," the report said.

Expenditures on technological research, which, in the past, have been responsible for the introduction of many revolutionary changes in production methods, have increased rapidly. In 1950, the CED estimates that they were twice the 1940 figure—when they exceeded 1920 expenditures nine times. The increasing expenditures of the Federal Government, particularly in atomic energy, the natural sciences, and military research, are cited as important recent developments.

Savings to finance capital investment will remain adequate, the CED believes. But it noted that the willingness of investors to assume the risks in introducing new products and new processes is less reassuring and presents a more serious problem for public policy than the total supply of savings. The CED therefore recommended that the tax system be reformed to induce more investment in new products and new processes and to permit greater depreciation allowances in writing off new equipment.

The quality of the labor force is likely to continue to get better, the CED believes, because of the expansion in college and high-school enrollments, the spread of apprenticeship and industry training courses, and the improvement in the health of the workers.

Production can be further increased, the CED said, by continuing to improve managerial organization and methods. The complex structure of modern industry, it noted, requires a managerial organization which will insure that the flow of production continues smoothly and in proper balance. The competition of Federal, State, and local governments with private industry for the goods and services of the community is emphasized by the CED as offering opportunity for considerable improvement of managerial methods in government no less than in private industry.

The importance of interesting workers in their jobs, the report stated, lies in the contributions such workers can make to improvements in production methods. Although the routine nature of many jobs makes the problem of arousing interest difficult, the CED believes that recent progress in management methods supports the belief that such interest can be increased.

[1] How to Raise Real Wages—A Statement on National Policy by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, June 1950. The CED statements on national policy are issued by the businessmen of the Research and Policy Committee and do not necessarily represent the views of the trustees or the businessmen affiliated with the CED.

1950 Survey of Consumer Finances

THE FINANCIAL STATUS of United States consumers, while still considered "strong," was slightly weaker in early 1950 than the year before. Consumers were optimistic about their own income prospects and the general economic outlook for the year, but they displayed a little more caution than in early 1949. These are the major findings of the fifth annual Survey of Consumer Finances sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, as reported in its June 1950 Bulletin.[1]

Consumer spending plans for 1950 indicate record sales of new homes, automobiles, and television sets, according to the survey. Intentions to buy furniture, washing machines, and refrigerators were at least as numerous as in 1949. But, the Board cautioned: "The extent to which these [buying] plans will be carried out will depend considerably on what happens to jobs, incomes, and prices, the availability of goods and credit, and the general domestic and international situation."

Financial Condition of Consumers

About 20 million of the Nation's estimated 52 million "consumer spending units" received higher

money incomes in 1949 than in 1948. Lower incomes were received by about 13 million units, and there was an increase in the proportion with incomes of less than $2,000.

Higher incomes were most frequently reported by consumer spending units whose 1948 incomes had been less than $1,000 and least frequently by those with 1948 incomes of $4,000 or more. When income changes were related to income levels after the changes, it was found for 1949, as it had been found for former years, that higher income groups had more increases in income and fewer decreases than did lower income groups.

In contrast with previous annual surveys of consumer finances, all major nonfarm occupational groups did not report higher current incomes. Only families headed by persons in professional, clerical, sales, skilled, or semiskilled jobs provided more reports of larger than of smaller current earnings. Among businessmen and unskilled workers, there were more declines in the rate of current earnings than increases, as compared with 12 months earlier.

Liquid assets continued to be widely held by members of all income and occupational groups. Seven out of 10 families reported having Government bonds, savings and checking accounts, or saving and loan shares. There was an indication that frequency of large liquid asset holdings by families with incomes of $5,000 or more was reduced.

Spending in excess of current income increased to its highest level in the postwar period, especially among consumers with incomes of less than $3,000. Slightly more than 3 in every 10 families were estimated to have spent more than they earned in 1949. Additions to consumer indebtedness were substantial.

Consumer Views on Economic Conditions

According to the survey, consumers believed that general economic conditions were somewhat worse than a year earlier, but that the deterioration had not been serious. About 2 in every 10 spending units believed that times were better than in early 1949, while 5 in 10 thought they were worse. Almost none believed that conditions had become seriously worse, however. This indicated that consumers were taking a somewhat brighter view than in midsummer of 1949, when 6 in 10 thought that times were worse than at the beginning of the year, and a substantial number thought that the deterioration was serious.

Chief causal factors mentioned by those who thought conditions were worse in early 1950 as compared to early 1949 were "employment" and "labor-management relations." (Widely publicized strikes in the coal and automobile industries were under way during the period in which the interviews were made.) Those who held that 1950 conditions were favorable put chief stress on "high purchasing power" and "employment."

Somewhat more than half of all employees interviewed thought it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get other jobs paying about the same salary, if for any reason they were to lose their present jobs. Less than 2 in every 10 felt absolutely certain that they could get jobs with equal pay, but a slightly larger proportion were equally certain that it would be impossible to get other jobs without some sacrifice in current income.

A third of those interviewed were looking for consumer prices in general to decline, and more than half were of the opinion that reductions would take place in the hard goods line.

In previous years, when both prices and incomes were rising, consumers tended to associate a future decline in general prices with good times, and a rise in prices with bad times. In early 1950, the association between good times and falling prices, and the converse, had almost disappeared. It is possible, the Federal Reserve Board observed, that the absence of inflationary price rises during 1949 led people to be less acutely conscious of the effects of price changes on their budgets. It is also possible that events in 1949 led some consumers to see a relationship between falling prices, bad times, and falling incomes. The Board noted that the great majority of people who expect prices to fall also expect their own incomes to be maintained or increased.

One of the basic ingredients of consumer optimism in early 1950 was the belief, on the part of more than 4 in every 5 spending units with definite price and income expectations, that their own incomes would stay the same or rise during 1950 while prices would remain stable or go down.

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[1] 1950 Survey of Consumer Finances (Part I: General Financial Position and Economic Outlook of Consumers), Federal Reserve Bulletin for June 1950.

The survey was conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System during the first 2 months of this year by the Survey Re-

Age Certificates for Minors in Agriculture and Industry

EMPLOYERS IN 44 States, Puerto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia are given the right to accept State employment or age certificates that, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, have the force of Federal certificates in the employment of young workers. An order issued by the Acting Secretary of Labor gives the foregoing information, and adds that in the four remaining States—Idaho, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas—Federal certificates are issued through the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.[1] The acceptance of State certificates as proof of age under the Federal law continues a policy established by the Department of Labor in 1938 with the passage of the act. Arrangements for this Federal-State cooperation are worked out with State officials by the Department's Bureau of Labor Standards.

"Employers in both industry and agriculture, whose products go into interstate commerce, will want to protect themselves from unintentional violation of the minimum-age standards of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act," the Acting Secretary stated. "They can do this by obtaining an age certificate for every young person claiming to be under 18 years of age before employing him in any occupation, and for every young person claiming to be 18 or 19 years of age before employing him in any of the occupations declared hazardous."

The minimum age for general employment, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, is 16, and the minimum age in occupations found to be hazardous is 18. In certain limited occupations and under specified conditions of work, a minimum age of 14 years is set for employment in school vacation time or outside of school hours.

An age certificate is a statement showing a minor's age. It is issued by a public official on the basis of the best available evidence of age, such as birth certificate or other reliable documentary evidence. The certificate usually carries the signatures of the minor and the issuing officer. In most States, age certificates are issued by school officials. If a teen-ager wants to apply for an age certificate for employment, school officials can direct him to the proper place.

Age certificates, often called work permits, have a twofold purpose. They protect minors from harmful employment; they protect employers by furnishing reliable proof of the age of minors whom they employ.

Agricultural employers will be especially interested in the amendment by Congress in 1949 of the child-labor section of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The new provisions make illegal the employment, during school hours, of children under 16 years of age in agriculture from which the crops go directly or indirectly into interstate or foreign commerce.

The foregoing restrictions do not apply to a farmer's own children working on their parent's farm. No minimum age is set for employment in agriculture before or after school hours on any school day, or at any time on school holidays or during school vacations. The purpose of these new regulations is to give the same protection and opportunity for education to rural children that urban children receive.

[1] U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Standards. Release dated July 5, 1950.

search Center, University of Michigan. About 3,500 interviews were taken in 66 sampling areas distributed throughout the country. The interview unit was the "consumer spending unit," ordinarily a family in which income was pooled for living expenses.

See Monthly Labor Review, August 1949 (p. 154), for summary of 1949 Survey of Consumer Finances (Parts I and II).

Training and Employment of Prison Inmates [1]

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.—A Government-owned corporation providing training and employment for prisoners in Federal penal and correctional institutions—reported that about 5,500 prisoners completed vocational or on-the-job training courses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. In addition, full-time employment in prison industries was provided for 3,440 inmates at an average annual wage of $233. The purpose of such training and employment, the report pointed out, is to prepare the inmates for skilled and semiskilled jobs in private industry after release from prison. During the fiscal year 1949, 1,120 released prisoners were placed in jobs.

The training program, with an enrollment of 9,220 out of an average Federal prison population of 16,679, consisted of 474 courses in agriculture, industry, maintenance, trade, and other special fields. The Board of Directors of the Corporation believe that its training and placement program is "responsible in some degree for the decrease in prison population." The wages paid these inmates, the report stated, help to reduce the number who return to prison following release by giving the discharged prisoners an amount to tide them over until they are able to earn their livelihood through private employment. Approximately 75 percent of a prisoner's earnings are either sent to his dependents or retained and paid to him upon release. The Corporation employs five employment and placement officers to assist inmates in getting jobs upon their release.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc., was established in 1935. It is administered by a board of six members, representing agriculture, industry, labor, retailers and consumers, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General. They are appointed by the President and serve without compensation. The Corporation is also authorized to extend its operations to some extent to military disciplinary barracks where general courts martial prisoners are confined.

Articles produced by the prison industries are sold only to departments and agencies of the United States Government. They include such items as clothing, textiles, bedding, furniture, brooms, brushes, metal castings, lumber, canned fruits and vegetables, milk, and mail bags. Shoe repair shops, laundries, and print shops are also operated. The Corporation is entirely self-supporting; as of June 30, 1949, it had purchased out of its earnings plant, equipment, and other assets with a net value of approximately $17,000,000. Since its inception, $7,395,053 has been paid in inmate wages, and $13,500,000 has been turned in to the United States Treasury. In the fiscal year 1948–49, wages totaled $760,331; net earnings, $3,051,473; and sales, $18,031,637. The sales value per inmate employed in prison industries averaged $5,527.

Although the operations of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., have been profitable, the directors believe that "the greatest success of the Corporation is not so much in the profitable production of goods for the Government as in the training of inmates so that when they are released they will have a better opportunity to obtain and hold competitive paying jobs in private industry. . . . The effectiveness of the training is demonstrated by the number who are able to do this."

[1] Annual Report, Board of Trustees, Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Fiscal Year 1949. Washington, 1950. 12 pp., processed.

Summary of Industrial Relations Activities

THE OUTSTANDING STOPPAGE during late June and July 1950 was the strike of railway switchmen. The predominance of harmoniously concluded agreements in the automobile and related industries demonstrated the continuing effect of the General Motors agreement signed in May.

Railroads

The emergency board appointed by President Truman in February to investigate disputes involving railroad operators and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (Ind.), the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), the Railroad Yardmasters of America (AFL), the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL), recommended on June 15 a reduction in the workweek of yard-service employees represented by these unions from 48 to 40 hours, with a partially compensating wage increase of 18 cents an hour. The unions had requested maintenance of 48 hours' pay for the reduced workweek. In addition, the Board recommended against general wage increases for road-service employees. The unions rejected, while the railroads accepted, the Board's recommendations.

Contending that the Board's recommendations should not apply to its membership, the Switchmen's Union resorted to strike action against four railroads serving Midwestern and Western areas on June 25. Basis of the union's contention was that the Board did not hear the union's dispute separately but extended the application of its findings in the cases of the other unions to cover the switchmen. Operations were suspended on the Chicago and Great Western; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Denver and Rio Grande

Western; and the Western Pacific roads; operations of a fifth road, the Great Northern, were also curtailed. More than 50,000 employees of these carriers became idle when 4,000 switchmen stopped work.

The strike continued until July 7 when the union ordered its members to return to their jobs on 4 of the railroads. This partially complied with governmental requests for immediate termination of the work stoppage. When union officials refused to order union members back to work on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, President Truman, on July 8, ordered the U. S. Army to seize and operate this road. In taking this action the President stated: "It is essential to the national defense and to the security of the Nation, to the public health and to the public welfare generally, that every possible step be taken by the Government for the operation of this railroad." The same day a Federal District Court in Buffalo, N. Y., issued a temporary order for the workers to return to their jobs. The union complied with the court order.

The other unions, with over 200,000 members, would have been free to strike on or after July 15, having exhausted the procedures of the Railway Labor Act. They announced on July 12, however, their decision to resume negotiations with the railroads. The National Mediation Board resumed conferences with officials of the railroads, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Order of Railway Conductors in separate sessions on July 17. Conferences with representatives of the Switchmen's and Yardmaster's unions were to be resumed at later dates.

Construction

A new contract, covering more than 100,000 building-trades workers in 24 crafts and 1,000 contractors, was signed in New York City on June 30 by the Building Trades Employers Association and the Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL). Under this 3-year stabilization agreement, employees secured wage increases ranging from 10 to 25 cents an hour. Other provisions permitted employees to enjoy two of the following three benefits: 6 holidays with pay; a pension plan financed by each employer's contribution of 3 percent of his payroll; a welfare plan financed in the same manner.

Features of the previous contract, retained in the new agreement, were an all-employer panel to rule on jurisdictional disputes, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and a no-strike, no-lockout clause.[1]

Approximately 40,000 construction workers became idle in 12 Southern California counties when members of the AFL carpenters' union stopped work. The stoppage continued despite a temporary court order issued upon the contractors' petition, restraining the carpenters from resorting to strike action. The AFL Building Trades Council had negotiated an 8-cents an hour wage increase for 6 basic building crafts, including the carpenters, before the stoppage occurred. The carpenters, however, voted to reject the agreement and to insist on a separate wage agreement for a larger increase.

Automobiles

Agreements peacefully concluded between several automobile and parts manufacturers and the United Automobile Workers (CIO), in June and July, overshadowed the disputes which brought strike action. The agreements covering a total of approximately 85,000 workers employed by the Briggs Manufacturing Co., Kaiser-Frazer Corp., Studebaker Corp. and the Hudson Motor Car Company were harmoniously concluded. All contained pension plans providing for payments of at least $100 a month, including social security benefits, for 65-year-old workers retiring with 25 years of service.

The Briggs Mfg. Co. and the union signed a 3-year contract, which may be reopened on economic issues in July 1951 and 1952. Approximately 30,000 employees will be covered by the new agreement, which provides for pensions, a 5-cents an hour wage increase, and a union shop.

The new Hudson contract provides for a wage increase of 3 cents per hour and a pension plan with payments of as much as $117.50 a month, including social security benefits, for employees retiring at age 65.

Pension agreements negotiated with Kaiser-Frazer Corp. and Studebaker Corp. permit workers to retire or continue working after they reach age 65. Kaiser-Frazer employees will not be required to retire at any age if they are physically capable of satisfying their job requirements. The 5-year

pension plan at Studebaker Corp. permits employees who are eligible to retire when they reach age 65 to stay at their jobs for 3 additional years.

Three work stoppages idled approximately 16,000 workers during late June and July at plants of 3 automobile parts manufacturers—Motor Products Corp. in Detroit, Borg-Warner Corp. in Muncie, Ind., and the Budd Co. in Philadelphia. In each case the work stoppage ended when the parties agreed on a new contract providing for wage increases. Pension plans were included in the Motor Products Corp. and the Borg-Warner Corp. contracts.

Other Developments

The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. and the UAW (CIO) agreed on a new 5-year contract covering about 10,000 workers at the West Allis, Wis., plant. The contract is subject to wage reopening after 2 years. Its terms include a union-shop clause similar to that in the recent General Motors agreement, annual wage increases of 3 cents an hour, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and pensions and insurance benefits. The company agreed to pay workers their regular rates for time spent during regular working hours in voting in local union elections held on company premises. Strikes must be authorized by such voting procedure.

Division 10, Communications Workers of America (CIO), representing Bell System long-lines employees signed a new contract, in the latter half of June. Following the pattern set in agreements signed by the union and other Bell affiliates in the preceding 2 months, this contract provides for compression of wage progression schedules into a period of 6½ years instead of the former 8 years. Severance pay for workers replaced by mechanical improvements such as dial systems is also provided.

Representatives of bituminous coal mine operators, in northern commercial fields and captive mines, organized the Bituminous Coal Operators Association in July. The operators released the following statement regarding the new organization:

> The purposes of the new association are to promote stable and harmonious industrial relations between its members and their employees, and to negotiate for its members basic agreements covering wages, hours and conditions of employment with representatives of their employees.

[1] Building construction in New York City was interrupted in July when strikes were called by two unions which were not parties to the agreement. The stoppages involved 2,600 members of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union (AFL) and 1,100 AFL truck drivers.

Recent Decisions Of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Public Contracts Act—Liability of Surety for Wages. The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit affirmed[3] per curiam a district court decision holding a surety on a Government contract to be liable under the Public Contracts Act for wages due to employees from a bankrupt contractor.

In the district court, the surety, while admitting that the contractor owed the wages, claimed that the purpose of the act was to compel those having contracts with the Government to set up an approved wage scale, but not to compel them to conform to it, as employees could resort to their ordinary remedies. The Court pointed out, however, that the surety was being sued on a bond in which both surety and contractor had agreed to performance of all the conditions in the contract. The contract provided for "Payment" of not less than the minimum wages determined by the Secretary of Labor.

The court held that the act should be construed according to its plain language, which provided that employees working on Government contracts should be paid not less than such minimum wages. Otherwise the legislation would have been futile.

The fact that the Government could not specify the amount of damages accruing from each breach of the contract was held to be no defense. While there were two contracts involved in this case, the court stated, there was only one party to whom the contractor's obligation was due, namely, the United States. The total amount of damages arising from breaches of both contracts was definitely ascertained. The court held that no injustice could arise from failure to allocate damages separately, to each bond.

Enforcement—Criminal Contempt. A Federal district court found[4] two partner-employers guilty of criminal contempt of an injunction the terms of which forbade noncompliance with the overtime-compensation, "hot goods," and record-keeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The employers were fined $5,000, and in addition, they were ordered to reimburse their employees for back wages due under the act and to pay the costs of the contempt action brought by the Government.

The court found that the employers had violated the act by employing workers for more than 40 hours a week without paying overtime compensation (a straight daily wage was paid for a 9-hour day), by shipping goods made by such employees in interstate commerce, and by keeping false records as to employee working hours and rates of pay.

Portal Act—Contract or Custom. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held[5] that guards employed by a Government contractor in a war munitions plant, while within the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, could not recover overtime compensation for work which was not compensable under the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. The case was the first to be decided concerning liability of war plant contractors under the Fair Labor Standards Act, since recent United States Supreme Court decisions.[6]

The guards sued for overtime compensation for 1 half-hour each day covering time before and after they punched time clocks on starting and leaving. They alleged that this half hour was spent in changing uniforms and performing miscellaneous tasks.

The court of appeals, affirming a district court's decision, held that the guard employees were engaged in production of goods for interstate commerce within the meaning of the FLSA, although the goods produced were munitions for the Government. The court also held that the employer's liability under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act did not preclude liability under the FLSA.

However, the court held that the employees for whom overtime compensation was sought were not engaged in activity for which overtime was compensable either by contract or by a custom at the place of employment. While the changing of uniforms and marching to and from posts of duty was customary, the court denied that such activities had been made compensable by custom or contract within the meaning of Section 2 of the Portal Act. Under this section, which applies to the period prior to May 14, 1947, an employee may recover only by showing such compensability. The court pointed out that the guards had never previously been paid for such extra time and that they never claimed compensation for it until after the war's end.

Portal Act—Principal Activities. Employees sued their employer for overtime compensation for activities allegedly engaged in before the beginning and after the end of their scheduled work day, which included the obtaining and maintenance of equipment and materials. The court suggested[7] that these activities may be an integral part of the employees' principal activities and that the Portal Act did not require the employee to prove that such work was compensable by a contract or custom within the meaning of the Portal Act. The significance of this comment is that the claims arose prior to the passage of the Portal Act and therefore were governed by Section 2 of that Act. Unlike Section 4, which applies to present and future claims, the language of Section 2 does not distinguish the employees "principal activity" from his other activities in requiring that he prove his activities were compensable by contract or custom. The employee's claims, however, were not allowed in this case because of their failure to show that they obtained and maintained

the materials and equipment outside their scheduled workshift without receiving any pay for such duties.

As to the time worked before 8:15 a. m. by those employees arriving after 8:04, the court held that it was too trifling to be the subject of a suit for overtime compensation, especially in view of the fact that employees arriving any time prior to 8:04 were paid as if they had arrived at 8 sharp. Therefore the de minimis rule was held to govern.

Labor Relations

Enforcement—Compliance With NLRB Order. The United States Supreme Court held [8] that an employer's current compliance with an order of the National Labor Relations Board to bargain with a union was no ground for refusal to enforce the Board's order. Neither, said the Court, could the fact that the employer doubted that the union, previously certified as bargaining agent for his employees, still represented a majority of the employees, be used as a defense to the Board's action for enforcement of its order.

The union, in January 1947, prior to the enactment of the Labor-Management Relations Act, brought charges of refusal to bargain against the employer. At a hearing before an NLRB trial examiner, the employer defended on the ground that the union did not represent a majority of the employees, but produced no evidence to support this contention. The trial examiner found that the employer had refused to bargain, and since no exceptions to the trial examiner's report were filed, the Board ordered the employer to bargain in good faith. When the Board petitioned the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit for enforcement of its order, the employer requested the court to permit the introduction of evidence showing compliance with the order. The court of appeals ordered that the case be referred back to the Board to find the extent of compliance with its order, and if the order had been complied with, whether the case had become moot, and what other recommendations the Board had to make. The Board appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court held that the order of the court of appeals was in error, since compliance by the employer with the Board's order did not render the case moot. The Court pointed out that the Board's order imposed a continuing obligation and that the Board was entitled to have the resumption of the unfair labor practice barred by a court decree. As to the claim that the union did not represent a majority, the Court pointed out that section 9 (c) of the Labor-Management Relations Act permitted the questioning of a certified union's majority status only by an employee or employee group or organization, and not by the employer. Therefore, the additional evidence which the employer had moved to adduce was held irrelevant. The Court held that a court of appeals could not enlarge the scope of its review over Board orders by requiring the Board to receive such evidence.

In another case with similar facts, the United States Supreme Court held [9] that a delay by the NLRB of 2½ years in the enforcement of its order did not justify a court of appeals in sending the case back to the Board to hear additional evidence offered by the employer to show compliance with the order.

The Court pointed out that often the Board might attempt to negotiate with an employer for compliance with its order, and that such negotiations might take up a considerable period of time.

Justice Frankfurter dissented on the ground that the cases should have been left to the discretion of the court of appeals.

"Commerce"—NLRB Jurisdiction in Building Industry. The NLRB in two decisions further set forth its policy in assuming jurisdiction over unfair labor practices in the building construction industry.

(1) The Board ruled [10] that the policies of the NLRA would be effectuated by asserting jurisdiction over a building contractor's association and three of its employer members when the association's members performed 90 percent of the construction work in a county and did construction work amounting to over $20,000,000 each year, of which over $2,000,000 represented materials purchased outside the State. Because of the common labor policy of the employers in the association, who were accused of discharging employees pursuant to an illegal closed-shop agreement, the Board considered these employers as engaged in a single enterprise with a substantial effect on commerce. The fact that jurisdiction would not be asserted over each employer individually was held immaterial.

(2) The Board refused [11] to take jurisdiction over complaint cases brought by several small building contractors, although a substantial portion of their purchases of materials were from outside the State. An illegal secondary boycott was alleged. The contractors were engaged in constructing small residences. The Board held that the fact that Congress was concerned with certain unfair labor practices in the building industry did not mean that the Board was required to assume jurisdiction no matter what the scope and size of the operation.

Board Member Reynolds dissented on the ground that the ruling was inconsistent with previous decisions of the Board under the amended NLRA. He thought Congress had given the Board a clear mandate to take jurisdiction of unfair labor practices in the building industry, and that in determining the effect upon commerce, the industry should be considered as a whole.

Secondary boycotts. The NLRB again considered the problem presented by picketing of the warehouse of a secondary employer by a truck drivers' union. Trucks of an employer with whom the union had a primary dispute were loaded and unloaded, at the warehouse.

Sterling, the primary employer, who had no office in New York City, was a Massachusetts distributor for Ruppert's brewery, the secondary employer, whose office was in New York City. Sterling had refused the union's offer that his terminal operations in the New York area be handled by its members. Thereupon, when Sterling's trucks appeared at Ruppert's warehouse, a picket appeared with a sign stating that Sterling was "unfair." Ruppert's

employees refused to unload Sterling trucks, but loaded other trucks. A picket remained on Ruppert's premises 15 minutes after the Sterling drivers had left—but while Sterling's treasurer was still there.

The NLRB, reversing its trial examiner, held [12] that the picketing of the warehouse after the Sterling drivers had left was in violation of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the amended NLRA prohibiting secondary boycotts. The Board distinguished a previous ruling [13] on the ground that in the former case the picketing had been concentrated in both time and area around the trucks rather than on the warehouse, and that it therefore was chiefly directed against the primary employer. The Board pointed out that in the instant case the pickets were at the entrance to the secondary employer's warehouse both before and after the appearance of the primary employer's trucks. On the basis of these facts the Board held that this picketing was chiefly directed against the secondary employer and thus violated the act.

Member Houston dissented, on the grounds that the picketing substantially coincided in time with the appearance of the trucks and that the placards mentioned only the primary employer.

Refusal to Bargain with "Enemy" Negotiator. A Federal court of appeals held [14] that an employing company was not guilty of refusal to bargain in violation of the original NLRA merely because it refused to negotiate with a union representative who had previously shown that he had a grudge against the company and wished to ruin it financially.

It was pointed out that the company was willing to bargain with the union and that the union had orally agreed that the representative in question would not be made a negotiator. He had never been selected by the union members to perform this duty.

The court held that it would have been futile to negotiate with this representative in view of his attitude, and that an employer was not compelled to negotiate when conditions made negotiations useless.

Refusal to Bargain—Unilateral Wage Increase. The NLRB ruled [15] that an employing company was guilty of refusal to bargain because it had made three unilateral wage increases (including provisions for paid vacations), although it had previously made the same offers to the union. The Board held that, although the union had rejected these particular offers, an impasse in negotiations had not been reached. The unilateral increases had together fulfilled most of the union's demands and had indicated an intention on the part of the employer to undermine the influence of the union. Therefore the case was held to be governed by a recent decision [16] of the United States Supreme Court holding that such unilateral increases were unlawful.

Interference—Instruction to Spy. The Board ruled [17] that an employer's attempts, at meetings of supervisors, to pool information which supervisors might obtain by questioning or spying on employees relative to opinion of such employees about a union amounted to an instruction to spy. The Board held that such an instruction to spy was an unfair labor practice, whether or not spying was actually performed.

Board member Reynolds dissented.

Free Speech—Citizens' Committee. A Federal court of appeals refused to enforce an NLRB order prohibiting a citizens' committee, sponsored by an employer, from holding or sponsoring union rallies, or from conducting campaigns urging employees not to join, or to withdraw from, a union. The court held [18] that the Board could not forbid such conduct because it was covered by section 8 (c) of the amended NLRA, protecting the expression of views or opinion not containing threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit. However, the Board's order that the employer cease interference with union activities was upheld.

Back Pay. The NLRB made a number of rulings concerning the right of a discriminatorily discharged employee to back pay.

(1) The Board ruled [19] that an employee discharged pursuant to an illegal union-security agreement was entitled to back pay for the period prior to his reinstatement, whether or not the employer discharged him in good faith. It stated that the loss caused by the discharge should be borne by the employer who committed the illegal act, rather than by the employee who was discharged through no fault of his own. Cases in which, because of the employer's good faith, the Board had not ordered reimbursement of back pay, were distinguished because of their special circumstances. These were a contrary interpretation of a contract by a district court, and a desire not to discourage the making of truce agreements.

(2) The Board ruled [20] that back pay due an illegally discharged employee should be computed on the basis of each separate calendar quarter of a year. This ruling represented a change of Board policy. The policy had formerly been to compute back pay by deducting the discharged employee's other earnings during the period between his discharge and his reinstatement from the amount he would have earned during such period in his old job. The Board stated that the rule formerly followed often resulted in the employee receiving little or no back pay, because, while he might remain unemployed for a while, he subsequently often received higher pay than that in his former position. Such a result was held to interfere with the public interest in discouraging obstacles to industrial peace, which was held best accomplished by restoring the situation which would have obtained if it had not been for the discharge. The Board pointed out that the new basis of computing back pay—by calendar quarters—accorded with the rules for eligibility for Social Security benefits and prevented any prejudice to an employee's rights under that act.

(3) The Board, in accordance with previous decisions, ruled [21] that to be entitled to back pay, a discharged employee must have made reasonable efforts to obtain desirable new employment. Registration with the U. S. Employment Service or a State employment office was held to fulfill these requirements unless the employee was shown to have rejected an offer of, or to have given up,

desirable new employment, without good cause. Other reasonable efforts to obtain employment, such as applying for work at a number of places, were also held to fulfill these requirements. However, an employee who worked on his father's farm without remuneration was not entitled to back pay during this period, since he was biding his time until the school term resumed. On the other hand, an employee who did not register with the USES was held entitled to back pay, since he was an unskilled worker who would naturally expect lapses in employment and he resorted to self-help in getting jobs and was self-employed some of the time.

Closed Shop—Building Trades. The NLRB held [22] that a closed-shop agreement between a union and a building contractor was illegal when the union could not be considered the representative of employees in the unit.

The contract was made just prior to the effective date of the LMRA with its anti-closed-shop provisions. Within the next few months the number of employees in the unit increased from 125 to 5,400. This increase was anticipated at the time the contract was made.

The Board ruled that the agreement was not justified by the fact that the closed shop was customary in the building trades. It stated it could not give effect to a custom which was contrary to the statute. It pointed out that neither section 8 (3) of the original NLRA nor the anti-closed-shop provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, contained any exception based upon custom in any industry.

Damage Suits. A number of recent decisions involve an interpretation of section 301 of the LMRA, giving Federal courts jurisdiction of damage suits between employers and labor organizations for breach of contract affecting interstate commerce.

(1) The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held [23] that section 301 applied to the violation by a union of a no-strike clause in a contract with a building contractor. The work stoppage interfered with installation of a sprinkler system at a radiator plant. The strike was held to affect commerce, since the radiators to be manufactured would be shipped out of State.

Section 301 was held to grant a substantive remedy for breach of collective bargaining agreements and not merely to provide a forum for the adjudication of suits for damages. Therefore, the liability of the union was not governed by local law, which the union claimed made a union liable only if bad faith were shown. The contract to arbitrate was held valid, as was the no-strike clause.

(2) The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held [24] that section 301 of the LMRA did not apply to a breach of contract occurring prior to its passage. Section 301 was not merely jurisdictional in nature, the court held, but created a new substantive right and, therefore, could not be interpreted to apply retroactively.

The suit was brought by members of a carpenters' union against a theatrical union for damages from the alleged breach of a contract assigning certain carpentry work in studios to the carpenters. The carpenters also alleged that, since the passage of the LMRA, the theatrical union had threatened to induce their members to stop work for the employers if carpenters were hired on these jobs. The court held that a mere threat of a jurisdictional strike, without any actual strike, was not a ground for the award of damages under section 303 (a) (4) of the LMRA.

The court held that the carpenter's union had no remedy in damages for the theatrical union's interference with the right of carpenters to organize under section 7 of the NLRA, the only remedy being unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB. It also held that there was no violation of the civil rights laws or antitrust laws.

Decisions of State Courts

Connecticut—Validity of Withdrawal of Local From Parent Union. In a number of recent cases, the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut considered the legality of withdrawal by a local union from its international affiliate and the question of right to the property and to dues checked-off after the secession under a union contract.

(1) The court held [25] that a local union had a right to withdraw from its parent international affiliate by a vote of a majority of members of the local union, when the union constitution permitted withdrawal; it was silent, however, on the method of achieving withdrawal.

Two locals had been affiliated with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, but about 1946 there was much dissatisfaction with the operation of the international, especially with the allegedly fraudulent election of its officers in that year. A minority report on the election was submitted. The executive boards of the locals called special meetings in January 1947, at which the minority report was considered. Each local voted to withdraw from the international and to affiliate with the Provisional Metal Workers Committee. Subsequently, they both voted to join the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. After the January meetings, the locals surrendered their charters to the international, but did not change their purposes and continued to operate as before. The international's constitution required withdrawing locals to turn over their charters and pay any indebtedness to the international, but stated that the moneys and resources of the union remained the property of its members.

In holding the withdrawal valid, the State Supreme Court, affirming a lower court decision in injunctive proceedings brought by the international, held that the international's constitution clearly contemplated the right of locals to withdraw. Reasonable notice of the time, place, and object of the special local meetings was held to have been given, although this did not include personal notice to all members. Since the union constitution made no requirement to the contrary, a majority vote was held sufficient to authorize withdrawal. The court held unions to be different types of organizations from fraternal insurance organizations, the funds of which have been held to be nontransferable except by unanimous consent.

(2) For similar reasons the locals were held [26] entitled to continue to receive dues checked-off by the employer, pursuant to a contract with the international.

(3) The same court held [27] that another local's withdrawal from the same international was invalid, because the notice of the special meeting at which the withdrawal was voted did not clearly indicate the purpose of such meeting. The notice stated that the minority report on the 1946 election would be considered, but did not mention the topic of secession.

New York—Union's Expulsion of Communist Members. The New York Supreme Court for New York County held [28] that a union's constitution making membership in the Communist Party a ground for expulsion was valid and part of the union's inherent power of self-preservation. A member expelled on this ground sought an injunction to compel his reinstatement. The fact that this provision of the union constitution was added after this member had joined the union and without his consent was held to make no difference.

The court pointed out that a union, like other unincorporated associations, had the right to make rules governing right to membership. In view of the activities of communists in attempting to control unions for their own political purposes, the provision was held not to violate free speech. The court pointed out that the expelled member was not deprived of any right to speak in a public forum.

Wisconsin—Public Utility Strike Law Constitutional. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin held [29] the State law prohibiting strikes in public utilities constitutional.

A union representing street railway employees appealed from an injunction by a lower court against a strike which the employees had authorized the union to call. The court held that the law applied to a strike by street-railway employees, despite the exception of railroads from the definition of public-utility employers whose employees were subject to the law. The court pointed out that the term "railroad" was defined in the dictionary as covering "heavy steam transportation" while the term "railway" usually referred to lighter electric streetcar lines. The statute included public passenger transportation as a public utility.

The court held that the statute was not in conflict with the National Labor Relations Act. The United States Supreme Court, it was pointed out, did not consider the NLRA as guaranteeing the right to strike in all cases.[30] The court pointed to the special public interest in the operation of public utility companies. The law did not violate the constitutional provision against involuntary servitude, it held, since individual employees were permitted to quit work. Nor was the right of free speech held impaired, in view of the facts that such rights were not absolute when the public interest was involved and that the prohibitions of the statute were against the actions of more than one individual acting in concert.

In a companion case, the court held [31] that this statute did not violate article VII, section 16, of the Wisconsin Constitution, providing that tribunals for arbitration might be established with power to render binding judgments when the parties voluntarily submitted their dispute to such tribunal. The court pointed out that this provision applied only to courts, and not to administrative agencies such as the boards that were set up by the public utility antistrike law.

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[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *United States* v. *Continental Casualty Co.* (U. S. C. A. (3d), June 2, 1950).

[4] *In re Pielet* (U. S. D. C., N. D. Ill., May 10, 1950).

[5] *Bauler* v. *Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc.* (U. S. C. A. (7th), May 22, 1950).

[6] *Powell* v. *U. S. Cartridge Co.*, etc. (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 8, 1950; see Monthly Labor Review, July 1950, pp. 133, 138.)

[7] *Abel* v. *Morey Machinery Co.*, Inc. (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., May 11, 1950).

[8] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Mexia Textile Mills, Inc.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 15, 1950).

[9] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Pool Manufacturing Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 15, 1950).

[10] In re *Carpenter & Skaer, Inc.* and *General Contracting Employers' Association* (90 NLRB No. 78, June 19, 1950).

[11] In re *Denver Building & Construction Trades Council* (90 NLRB No. 66, June 16, 1950).

[12] In re *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America, Drivers' Local Union No. 807* (90 NLRB No. 75, June 16, 1950.)

[13] In re *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Truck Drivers and Chauffeurs Local No. 807* (AFL). (See Monthly Labor Review, February 1950, p. 189.)

[14] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Kentucky Utilities Co.* (U. S. C. A. (6th), June 7, 1950).

[15] In re *Bradley Washfountain Co.* (89 NLRB No. 215, May 31, 1950).

[16] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Crompton-Highland Mills* (337 U. S. 217).

[17] In re *Eastman Cotton Mills* (90 NLRB No. 3, June 2, 1950).

[18] *National Labor Relations Board* v. *Salant & Salant, Inc.* (U. S. C. A. (6th), June 2, 1950).

[19] In re *Don Juan Co., Inc.* (89 NLRB No. 191, May 18, 1950).

[20] In re *F. W. Woolworth Co.* (90 NLRB No. 41, June 12, 1950).

[21] In re *Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co.* (90 NLRB No. 32, June 12, 1950).

[22] In re *Guy F. Atkinson Co.* (90 NLRB No. 27, June 8, 1950).

[23] *Shirley-Herman Co.* v. *International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of Amer., Local Union No. 210* (U. S. C. A. (2d), May 29, 1950).

[24] *Schatte* v. *International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada* (U. S. C. A. (9th), May 1, 1950).

[25] *Vilella* v. *McGrath; Darn* v. *McEvoy* (Conn. Sup. Ct. of Err., May 23, 1950).

[26] *Chase Brass and Copper Workers Union, Local 565* v. *Chase Brass & Copper Co., Inc.* (Conn. Sup. Ct. Err., May 23, 1950).

[27] *Bridgeport Brass Workers Union, Local 320,* v. *Smith* (Conn. Sup. Ct. Err., May 23, 1950).

[28] *Weinstock* v. *Ladisky* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., N. Y. Co., May 18, 1950).

[29] *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* v. *Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 998* (Wis., Sup. Ct., May 2, 1950).

[30] *International Union United Automobile Workers of America, Local 232* v. *Wis. Employment Relations Bd.*, 336 U. S. 245. (See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949, p. 438.)

[31] *Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway, & Motor Coach Employees* v. *Wis. ERB* (Wis. Sup. Ct., May 2, 1950).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

May 31, 1950

THE INTERNATIONAL Hodcarriers and Laborers Union (AFL) ended a week-long "wildcat" strike which stopped construction on an atomic energy project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The union had walked out to protest a delay in an arbitration ruling on its wage demands. (Source: New York Times, June 1, 1950.)

On June 10, an arbitration board, appointed by the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel, awarded a 13-cent hourly wage increase to construction workers and related job classifications on the atomic energy project. (Source: New York Times, June 11, 1950.)

June 5

THE PRESIDENT'S Conference on Industrial Safety was convened in Washington, D. C. (Source: Department of Labor release, June 5, 1950; for discussion, see p. 207 of this issue.)

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Moynahan* and *Pari-Mutuel Employees Guild (AFL) et al.*, refused to take jurisdiction over a case involving two California horse-racing tracks because they were "essentially local enterprises." (Source: NLRB Release R–325, June 5, 1950.)

June 6

THE NLRB announced in a policy statement its refusal to waive Labor Management Relations Act requirements in the building and construction industry. (Source: NLRB Release R–326, June 6, 1950; for discussion, see p. 105, MLR, July 1950.)

On June 27, the General Counsel of the NLRB announced that he would not prosecute any charges of unfair labor practices in the building-trades industries based on complaints that no representation election had been held, provided the collective-bargaining agreement met all other LMRA requirements. (Source: Journal of Commerce, June 28, 1950.)

June 7

THE THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE of the International Labor Organization opened at Geneva, Switzerland. (Source: ILO News Service, vol. III, No. 5, June 1950, p. 4; for discussion, see p. 210 of this issue.)

THE SIXTH ANNUAL APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE of the Eastern Seaboard was convened at Poland Spring, Maine. (Source: Report of the Sixth Annual Apprenticeship Conference, June 30, 1950; for discussion, see p. 213 of this issue.)

June 8

THE NLRB, in the case of *Guy F. Atkinson Co. et al* and *Chester R. Hewes*, ruled that a discharge under a lawful closed-shop contract in the construction industry was illegal because the work force was not representative at the time the contract was signed. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 13, June 12, 1950, 26 LRRM, p. 1164.)

On June 22, the NLRB unanimously asserted jurisdiction over an association of building contractors who perform 90 percent of all industrial and commercial construction in the Buffalo, N. Y., area. (Source: NLRB Release R–331, June 22, 1950.)

June 12

IT WAS ANNOUNCED that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and Stewart Warner Corp. had recently signed a contract under which the company may require employees to take a non-Communist oath denying their participation in or support of the Communist Party, or any of its "branches, subsidiary, or sponsored organizations." (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 13, June 12, 1950, 26 LRR, p. 129.)

On July 9, the general council of Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) resolved to require all of its 550 officers and representatives to sign a non-Communist affidavit or face dismissal. (Source: CIO News, July 17, 1950.)

June 13

THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO) agreed with Atlantic and Gulf Coast steamship owners to accept sole responsibility for the legal operation of its "employment offices," which the steamship owners promised to use in the procurement of unlicensed shipboard personnel. (Source: CIO News, June 19, 1950; for discussion, see p. 104, MLR, July 1950.)

On June 28, the General Counsel of the NLRB announced that a hiring-hall agreement between the Nampa Building and Construction Trades Council and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL), under which both nonunion and union men are registered for employment, does not violate the LMRA. It requires nonunion men to become members after 30 days. (Source: NLRB Release RGC–1, June 28, 1950.)

June 14

THE NLRB announced adoption of two major policies governing the method of calculation and payment of back wages for employees illegally discharged because of union membership or lack of it. (Source: NLRB Release R–328, June 14, 1950.)

June 15

A PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING BOARD, appointed under provisions of the Railway Labor Act, recommended a 40-hour week and an 18-cent hourly wage increase for 75,000 railroad yard-service employees and 4,000 yardmasters. It denied a demand for revision of basic wage scales affecting 180,000 conductors and trainmen. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 18, June 28, 1950, 14 LA p. 688; for discussion, see p. 104, MLR, July 1950.)

On June 25, the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) struck against five midwestern and western railroads for a 40-hour week without any reduction in pay. (Source: Labor, July 1, 1950, p. 3.)

On July 6, the Switchmen's Union ended its strike against four of these railroads under "threat of direct Government action." (Source: Labor, July 15, 1950.)

On July 9, the strike against the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Co. ended, following United States Army seizure of the road by Presidential authority and issuance of a temporary restraining order directing the strikers back to work. (Source: Washington Post, July 10, 1950 and Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 132, July 11, 1950, p. 4367.)

THE EXPULSION of the American Communications Association and the Fur and Leather Workers Union from the Congress of Industrial Organizations brought to eight the total of unions expelled since November 1949 on grounds of Communist domination. Similar charges against the United Furniture Workers were dropped. (Source: CIO News, June 19, 1950; for discussion, see p. 105, MLR, July 1950.)

June 21

THE NLRB ruled that New York City drivers' Local No. 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) engaged in an illegal secondary boycott by picketing the premises of a secondary employer when the trucks of the employer with whom the union had its dispute were not present. (Source: NLRB Release R–330, June 21, 1950.)

June 23

APPROVAL of the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 extended rent controls until December 31, 1950, and voluntarily thereafter until June 30, 1951. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 18, No. 50, June 27, 1950, 18 LW, p. 73; for discussion, see p. 218 of this issue.)

June 24

THE INTERNATIONAL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) placed the business agent of its Local 3 on probation for 3 years for excluding from New York City electrical products made by IBEW locals elsewhere, and for using a special union label to achieve this end. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 19, July 3, 1950, 26 LRR, p. 179.)

June 25

WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS and the Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 (AFL) agreed to an experimental program involving possible introduction, operation, and use of teletypesetting equipment. (Source: New York Times, June 26, 1950.)

June 30

THE BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION and 24 building crafts of the American Federation of Labor in New York City signed a 3-year stabilization agreement that includes a pension plan financed by a 3-percent payroll levy. (Source: New York Times, July 1, 1950.)

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE EXTENSION ACT of 1950 was approved by the President, extending until July 9, 1951, the registration, classification, and drafting for military service of men from age 18 through 25. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 21, July 10, 1950, 26 LRRM, p. 3042.)

July 8

A MINIMUM WAGE of $1.05 an hour (formerly 50 cents) in aircraft industries with Federal Government contracts of more than $10,000 became effective by order of the Secretary of Labor under provisions of the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 115, June 15, 1950, p. 3809.)

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications referred to in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are included with the title entries.

Special Review

Steeltown: An Industrial Case History of the Conflict Between Progress and Security. By Charles R. Walker. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 284 pp., maps, illus. (Yale University's Labor and Management Center Series.) $4.50.

"The rate of progress is such that an individual human being of ordinary length of life, will be called upon to face novel situations which find no parallel in his past. The fixed person for the fixed duties who in older societies was such a godsend, in the future will be a public danger."

This challenging quotation from Alfred North Whitehead is the prelude to a study of what happened in Ellwood City, Pa., following the announcement on August 1, 1946, by the National Tube Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp., that its Ellwood City plant would be moved to Gary, Ind. The study exemplifies the problems of adaptability to technological change and the urgency of individual and group action to meet those problems.

The company's decision was announced as part of a company-wide program of modernizing its equipment and adapting its operations to changes in market conditions and transportation costs. When the decision was made, the Ellwood City plant employed about 4,000 workers, comprising two-thirds of the industrial wage earners of the city, which had a total population of about 14,000. The immediate effects of the announcement on the company's employees and on the city were summed up by the president of the local steelworkers' union: "It was a blow right between the eyes. The whole community was stunned, not just the union and the workers, but the merchants, the townspeople, the Chamber of Commerce. We all felt the same way."

The book was written before the company's decision was carried into effect. The closing of the plant was deferred, apparently because the demand for tubing made possible the continued operation of the old plant as well as newer plants at a profit. "For a time the community of E lwood City has received a reprieve from the consumer." The report is described, therefore, as an interim study; later reports are designed to deal with "the problems of human and social adjustment" to the new mills and to appraise "the over-all social and economic effects of the technical and managerial changes which have occurred."

The present volume is the result of a case study by members of the staff of Yale University's Labor and Management Center. The study was undertaken immediately after the announcement of the company's decision, and was planned as "an objective study in the public interest of all aspects of the company's decision and its effects. All interested parties, it was suggested, would furnish such information as they wished and their points of view would be fully represented. The purpose of the study would be both scientific and practical: to throw light on basic principles of human behavior under the impact of technological change, and to discover solutions to practical questions which might be of use to other companies, other unions, and other communities faced with similar problems. This suggestion was welcomed by all parties affected who offered their assistance, and during the making of this study have given the writer and his staff the fullest possible cooperation."

Background and introductory sections of more than a hundred pages describe the historical setting, characteristics of the community, and life inside and outside the mill. These are followed by a "narrative of the critical months" after the company's announcement was made. The problem is then analyzed from the points of view of management, the union, the workers, and the community. A final chapter deals with "practical lessons" and "the problem in perspective." A supplementary section is largely documentary and statistical.

The volume is described by the author, and presented by the director of the Labor and Management Center, as a study of an important episode in technological change, but emphasis is placed on the fact that it is a case study. It is thus reviewed as in a sense symbolical or typical and as having significant implications for other communities and situations. It is described as indicating a "pattern of description and analysis which suggests factors in the determination of human behavior as well as alternative paths of action." As a case study, a "pattern of description and analysis," it has implications for both public and private research. It suggests the value of a humanizing of research both as to the subjects chosen for study and as to the implications of the facts presented. —W. B.

Wage and Salary Fundamentals and Procedures. By Lionel B. Michael. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950. 330 pp., bibliography, charts. (Industrial Organization and Management Series.) $4.50.

The growth of collective bargaining and labor legislation during the past two decades has added greatly to the complexities of managing the payroll. The payroll today is not only a record of wage disbursements but an accounting procedure for social security payments, tax deductions, minimum wage enforcements, union dues collections, private insurance and pension credits, and a variety of other wage and related benefits. In addition to these purely technical problems, the wage administrator is concerned with maintaining an appropriate level of wages and equitable differentials between various skills. It is no wonder that wage administration has become an increasingly specialized professional occupation.

In his book on *Wage and Salary Fundamentals and Procedures,* the author has attempted to provide an integrated outline of all phases of wage administration. The

purpose of the book is to enable the reader to understand and appreciate this area of management. He is introduced to a wide variety of labor matters, including labor legislation, collective bargaining agreements, management policies, job classification, setting of differentials between jobs, determination of prevailing area rates, indirect payment practices, incentive systems, and selection of employees.

Books on wage administration have recently taken into account the fact that managing workers' pay cannot be a purely logical and unilateral procedure. This book is no exception to this trend; it recognizes that collective bargaining has a place in the settling of questions that relate to wages and worker welfare.

There are to be found in the book no ready-made solutions to some of the conflicts between desirable practices and the realities of day-to-day wage administration. One of these is the role of traditional practices in the labor market. This involves such factors as union practice of occupational classification, particularly in the skilled trades, as well as attitudes of labor toward skill differentials and rate setting. Some unions have definite policies toward job titles, especially in grades within occupations, and job definitions. They are concerned not only with the product of a certain procedure but desire participation in the development of the procedures. The realities of day-to-day problems frequently make it difficult to apply any internally consistent system of wage administration.

Lack of coordination within the management of an establishment is also recognized by the author as a deterrent to coherent procedures in wage administration. If, for example, wage relationships among occupations in a plant should remain consistent, it is important that negotiations for wage changes take this factor into account. This presupposes that the wage and salary administration should have authority over both. But the wage level is frequently influenced by general modes in bargaining that are shaped outside of the particular plant, and in some cases different persons in a plant determine wage level policy and occupational differentials. —H.O.

Cooperative Movement

Programs in Aid of Family Housebuilding: "Aided Self-Help Housing." By Jacob L. Crane and Robert E. McCabe. (*In* International Labour Review, Geneva, April 1950, pp. 367–384. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Brief accounts of housing obtained through "self-help" by would-be home owners, aided in certain ways by Government or private agencies. Covers a number of foreign countries, with a few examples from the United States.

Cooperative Workers' Housing in Israel. By L. Kaufmann. (*In* Review of International Cooperation, London, May 1950, pp. 128–134, illus.)

Exercise 1949 de la Société Générale des Coopératives de Consommation, [France] . . . . Paris, Société Générale des Coopératives de Consommation, [1950?]. 28 pp.

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Report on operations and activities of the General Society of Consumers Cooperatives—the cooperative wholesale—of France for 1949. One table gives comparative data back to 1907.

Almanaque de la Cooperación, 1950. Buenos Aires, Federación Argentina de Cooperativas de Consumo, 1949. 200 pp.

Contains data for individual cooperatives affiliated to the Argentine Federation of Consumers' Cooperatives, as of July 1, 1949, and comparative statistics beginning with 1932; also a table showing the development of the cooperative movement in relation to population in various countries of the world.

El Cooperativismo en Chile. By Sergio Corvallo Hederra. Washington, Unión Panamericana, División de Asuntos Sociales y de Trabajo, Sección de Cooperativas, 1950. 62 pp., bibliography; processed.

Deals with the structure and operations of various types of cooperatives (agricultural, housing, electricity, etc.) and with legislation concerning cooperatives.

Organización y Administración de las Cooperativas de Consumo. By Fernando Chaves. Washington, Unión Panamericana, División de Asuntos Sociales y de Trabajo, Sección de Cooperativas, 1950. 60 pp., bibliography, illus.; processed.

Manual on how to organize and run a consumers' cooperative. Appendixes give model bylaws for a local (retail) cooperative, and the bylaws of the Argentine Consumers' Cooperative Federation.

Education and Training

Apprenticeship—Past and Present: A Story of Apprentice Training in the Skilled Trades Since Colonial Days. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1950. 22 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Handbook for Providing Guidance Services. Springfield, Illinois Board for Vocational Education, 1949. 153 pp., bibliographies, forms, illus. (Series A, Bull. No. 107.)

Prepared as an aid to schools in improving guidance services, the handbook outlines the basic structure of a program and offers practical suggestions.

Building Trades Instruction Material: Part I, Carpentry. Springfield, Illinois Board for Vocational Education, 1949. 167 pp., forms; processed. (Series A, Bull. No. 115.)

The instruction material in this manual was developed at a teachers' workshop held at the University of Illinois, August 15–26, 1949.

Education and Training in the [British] Steel Industry—Second Training Conference. London, British Iron and Steel Federation, 1949. 52 pp. 2s. 6d.

Vocational Training Scheme—Syllabuses of Training. [New Delhi?], India, Ministry of Labor, Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, 1949. 70 pp.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws, [1947]. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1950. 76 pp.; processed.

Industrial and Occupational Trends in National Employment, 1910–1940, 1910–1948. By Gladys L. Palmer and Ann Ratner. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department, 1949. 68 pp., charts. (Research Report No. 11.) $1.

The occupational classification is that of the major groups of the Bureau of the Census. The 1910 data on the gainfully occupied population are adjusted for estimates of employment in terms roughly comparable to the 1940 labor force data. The industry groups are also given in terms of the 1940 classification.

Unemployment Estimates. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1949. 17 pp.; processed. (Economic Policy Division Series, No. 16.)

Discussion of the unemployment estimates made by the Bureau of the Census. The estimates are described as providing "a valuable guide to the over-all economic situation," but the enumeration processes are criticized and it is stated that much more information is needed on unemployment.

Action Against Unemployment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 260 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 20.) $1.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report prepared for the 33d Session of the International Labor Conference in 1950. The survey deals with the unemployment problem as it has emerged since the war in various countries. The measures taken against unemployment, as described in the report, include both national and international programs. General measures, such as unemployment insurance, are described and also special programs for depressed areas and for underdeveloped areas. The final chapter summarizes the conclusions and the policy recommendations of the report.

Proceedings of the Governor's Conference on Employment, Sacramento, December 5–6, 1949. Sacramento, California Department of Employment, [1950]. 346 pp., charts.

The conference dealt with four main subjects: special problem groups in the labor market; the contribution of labor and management to the creation and maintenance of jobs; community action on local and State levels; and the role of government in the creation of new jobs.

A Study of Persons Who Exhausted Unemployment Compensation Benefits in Connecticut During 1949. Hartford, Connecticut Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, 1950. 65 pp., charts; processed.

Teacher Tenure Manual. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom, 1950. 40 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Designed as a guide for both teachers and school officials in solving tenure problems. Provisions of tenure laws and principles of legal practice are emphasized.

Handicapped Workers

Counseling the Handicapped in the Rehabilitation Process. By Kenneth W. Hamilton. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1950. 296 pp., bibliography, illus. $3.50.

Effective rehabilitation of a handicapped person, Professor Hamilton emphasizes, requires *individualized* and *coordinated* professional services. Community organization and the counselor's functions in this connection are treated at some length, because among the counselor's most valuable assets are knowledge of the local community and ability to organize its resources. Since satisfactory employment of the handicapped individual is the crowning achievement of the rehabilitation process, available information on the experience of impaired workers in industry is analyzed as an aid to employment counselors. The book aims to point out the possibility of converting the increasing numbers of handicapped persons from a national problem into a national asset. Thus, practical problems, such as employer attitudes, employee records, types of jobs, and workmen's compensation are considered and the rehabilitation process is described in detail.

Annual Report of Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, [for Fiscal Year Ended June 30], 1949. Washington, 1950. 42 pp., map. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report on operation of the Federal-State program for vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians, with a description of the program.

Phases of the Federal Program for Handicapped. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, 1950. Chart. Free.

Job Goals for the Handicapped. (*In* Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, June 1950, pp. 26–28. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous. By H. A. de Boer. (*In* International Labour Review, Geneva, January 1950, pp. 21–48, bibliography. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Health Insurance and Medical Care

A Symposium on Laws Relating to Health Insurance Plans and Public Health. (*In* Iowa Law Review, Iowa City, Winter 1950, pp. 164–250. $1.75.)

Consists of four articles on various phases of health insurance plans and proposals in the United States, and

a fifth on the British national health, insurance, and assistance services.

Experience of Selected Union-Management Disability Insurance Plans in New York State. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. 86 pp., charts; processed. (Publication No. B–35.)

Prepayment of Physicians' Services for Recipients of Public Assistance in the State of Washington; Problems and Issues. By Odin W. Anderson. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Public Health Economics, 1949. 62 pp. (Research Series, No. 4.)

National Health Insurance in Japan. By George F. Rohrlich. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1950, pp. 337–366. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Injury Frequency Rates and Plant Size. By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 9 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Address by U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics before Governor's Conference on Industrial Safety, Providence, R. I., May 16, 1950.

The Law and Practice Relating to Safety in Factories: Part I, National and International Organization; Part II, Legislation. Montreal, International Labor Office, 1949. 1,701 pp., bibliography. $8.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Deals with the industrial safety movement in 14 countries, including the United States. Activities of both governmental and private agencies are covered. Special attention is given to safety work of the United States Government during World War II. The part of the volume on legislation (analyzed topically) includes safety codes in a variety of fields.

Our State Safety and Health Laws, [New York]. By Lois S. Gray. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, March 1950. 28 pp. (Extension Bull. No. 3.) Single copies free to residents of New York State, 10 cents to others.

Recent Rock-Dusting Experiments for Arresting Coal-Mine Explosions. By Irving Hartmann and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 16 pp., illus.; processed. (Report of Investigations, No. 4688.)

Safety in Petroleum Refining and Related Industries. By George Armistead, Jr. New York, John G. Simmonds & Co., Inc., 1950. 416 pp., bibliographies, diagrams, forms, illus. $10.

Visual Materials in Safety Education. Washington, National Education Association, National Commission on Safety Education, 1950. 44 pp. 30 cents.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1949. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1950, pp. 557, 558.)

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining Provisions: Health, Insurance, and Pensions. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 251 pp. (Bull. No. 908–17.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Collective Bargaining Settlements in New York State, 1949. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. 15 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum No. 23.)

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 229).

The Human Relations Side of Collective Bargaining. By Robert D. Denham. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, 1949. 14 pp.; processed. (Management Report No. 54.) $1.

Maintaining Two-Way Communication: Company Experiences and Techniques. New York, American Management Association, 1950. 42 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 134.)

Includes a panel discussion on "Is Management Losing the American Worker?" and a selected list of films on various phases of industrial relations.

Management Behavior and Foreman Attitude—A Case Study. By David N. Ulrich, Donald R. Booz, Paul R. Lawrence. Boston, Mass., Harvard University, Gradute School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1950. 56 pp. 75 cents.

Based on 8 months' observation of people at work in an eastern factory, the authors have attempted to "trace some of the effects of management action throughout the organization and to show how management itself was in turn affected."

Labor Injunctions. By William H. Chartener. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1950, No. 12.) $1.

Psychological Aspects of Industrial Conflict: II, Motivation. By Ross Stagner. (*In* Personnel Psychology, Washington, Spring 1950, pp. 1–15, bibliography. $2.)

Part I, Perception, was published in the summer 1948 issue of Personnel Psychology.

Unfair Labor Practice Prevention Under the Railway Labor Act. By Herbert R. Northrup. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1950, pp. 323–340. $1.25.)

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1949, With Information for Certain Other Countries. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1950. 51 pp., charts. (Supplement to Labor Gazette, April 1950.)

Collective Agreements and Industrial Disputes Procedure in France. (*In* Industry and Labor, International Labor

Office, Geneva, April 15, 1950, pp. 290–298. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

A law of February 11, 1950, sets up a new system of collective bargaining in France and provides for compulsory conciliation and voluntary arbitration of labor-management disputes. The article listed summarizes the law and compares the procedures established with those followed under previous legislation.

A brief article on the new law was published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in Notes on Labor Abroad, March 1950 (p. 8).

Labor and Employer Organizations

Report, Conference on "Central Labor Union Activities," November 29–30, 1949. Champaign, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, [1950?]. 38 pp.; processed. $1.

Summary of proceedings of an educational conference sponsored by the Illinois State Federation of Labor (AFL).

Regulation of Union Security Contracts. By Raymond R. Farrell. (*In* Yale Law Journal, New Haven, Conn., February 1950, pp. 554–561.)

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. By Adolf Sturmthal. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1950, pp. 375–382. $1.25.)

Die Österreichische Gewerkschaftsbewegung: Rückblick und Vorschau. By Hans Fehlinger and Fritz Klenner. Vienna, Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbundes, 1948. 272 pp., bibliography, charts.

Reviews the history of the Austrian trade-union movement from its beginning in the middle of the 19th century to the spring of 1948.

The Development of Management Associations in Germany. By Dillard E. Bird. Frankfort, Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), Manpower Division, 1949. 35 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 12.)

Industrial Relations in Germany, 1945–1949: An Account of the Postwar Growth of Employers' and Workers' Organizations in the British Zone of Germany. London, Foreign Office, 1950. 26 pp. (Cmd. 7923.) 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Trade Unionism in India. By Irving Brown. (*In* Indian Journal of Social Work, Andheri, Bombay, December 1949, pp. 205–217. $1.)

Labor Unions in Japan—Survey of June 1949. [Tokyo?], Ministry of Labor, Labor Statistics and Research Division, [1949?]. 143 pp., map, charts.

The text of the statistical tables is in both Japanese and English.

LO Under Fem Årtionden, 1898–1947. By Ragnar Casparsson. Stockholm, Tryckeri Ab Tiden, 1947, 1948. 2 vols., 681 and 739 pp., illus.

History of the Swedish trade-union federation (Landsorganisationen) from its founding in 1898 to 1947.

Labor and Social Legislation

State Labor Legislation. By Edwin E. Witte. [Madison, University of Wisconsin, Department of Economics?], 1950. 22 pp., bibliography; processed.

Sketches briefly the history of State labor legislation and discusses provisions effective in 1950 on specific subjects.

High Spots in State School Legislation Enacted in 1949. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, 1950. 98 pp.; processed.

The section on teachers includes legislation, by State, on employment, tenure, salaries, retirement, leave, group insurance, and other matters.

Administration of Our Federal Labor Laws. By J. Copeland Gray. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, 1949. 11 pp.; processed. (Management Report No. 50.) $1.

The Administration of a Law: Federal Rent Control. By Tighe E. Woods. (*In* Notre Dame Lawyer, Notre Dame, Ind., Spring 1950, pp. 411–437. $1.)

Buitengewoon Arbeidsrecht, Aantekeningen en Verklaringen voor de Practijk. By W. C. L. Van Der Grinten and A. J. Haakman. Alphen on the Rhine, N. Samson N. V., 1949. 132 pp.

A study of labor legislation and working conditions in the Netherlands in recent years.

New Constitutions in the Soviet Sphere. By Samuel L. Sharp. Washington, Foundation For Foreign Affairs, 1950. 114 pp. $1.

Comparative analysis of constitutional developments in postwar Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Appendixes include texts of the new constitutions of all these countries except Poland, which has not as yet adopted a new constitution.

Migration and Migrants

Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice, For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949. Washington, [1950?] 152 pp., charts; processed.

Data on aliens admitted to and departing from the United States during the year were published in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1950 (p. 165).

Displaced Persons in the American Labor Force. By Anita Kury. (*In* Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, January 1950, pp. 23–27, illus. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Migrant Farm Labor. By R. K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 16 pp. (Vol. 1, 1950, No. 15.) $1.

Summary of information on the extent, composition, geographical disposition, economic status, etc., of the migratory farm labor force.

Los Braceros Mexicanos en Wisconsin. By Edmundo Flores. (*In* El Trimestre Económico, México, D. F., January–March 1950, pp. 23–80, map.)

A study of Mexican agricultural laborers in Wisconsin in 1945, with discussion of the arrangements made between the United States and Mexican Governments for recruitment of such labor for work in the United States.

Occupations and Occupational Adjustment

Occupations: Professions and Job Descriptions. Washington, U. S. Goverment Printing Office, April 1950. 12 pp. (Price List No. 33A.)

Selected Sources of Occupational Information. By Thomas E. Christensen. Washington, National Association of Secondary-School Principals, 1950. 19 pp. (Preprint from Bulletin of the Association, Vol. 34, No. 171.) 50 cents.

How to Get the Job You Want. Bethel, Conn., Personnel Research Associates, 1950. 39 pp. $1.

"Meet Mr. Business"—A Discussion of Placement Interviews. By James Allen Cunningham, Jr. Providence, R. I., Brown University, 1949. 21 pp.

Contains interview suggestions for job applicants, particularly those looking for their first jobs.

What Employers Want. By James C. Worthy. Chicago, Science Research Associates, Inc., 1950. 48 pp., illus. (Life Adjustment Series.) 60 cents.

Your Job and Your Future. New York, New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, 1949. 51 pp.

Preparing for a Career in the Foreign Service of the United States. Washington, U. S. Department of State, 1950. 88 pp., map, charts. (Publication No. 3668; Department and Foreign Service Series, No. 9.) 25 cents.

Minnesota Manpower Managers in 1949. By Dale Yoder and Lenore P. Nelson. [Minneapolis], University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1949. 7 pp. (Research and Technical Report No. 5.)

Summary data on job titles used; average number, age, experience, duties, and salaries of employees having stated titles; and other points.

Pensions

Handbook on Pensions. By F. Beatrice Brower. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 164 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 103.)

Consists largely of material on pensions published by the Conference Board in recent years, with some revision. Includes union agreement provisions and a brief glossary of pension terms.

More recent pension developments are surveyed in four articles in the Conference Board Management Record for June 1950. One of the articles summarizes plans of 14 companies.

Background Developments in the Field of Private Pensions. By Anthony P. Alfino. *What Are Organized Labor's Pension Program Demands?* By John W. Whittlesey. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Employer-Employee Relations Division, 1950. 5 and 6 pp., respectively; processed. Free.

Excerpts of remarks made at Chamber of Commerce Distribution Roundtable Luncheon, February 15, 1950.

Blueprinting the Pension Plan. New York, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1950. 127 pp. $1.

Concerns primarily the effects on pension planning of a wide variety of laws (labor, social security, taxation, etc.); also outlines what the worker needs to know about a pension plan.

Compulsory Retirement of Superannuated Workers Under Collective Bargaining Agreements. (*In* Illinois Law Review, Chicago, March-April 1950, pp. 88–98.)

Employee Pensions in Collective Bargaining. (*In* Yale Law Journal, New Haven, Conn., March 1950, pp. 678–714.)

Analyzes development of the movement for negotiated pensions in industry, considers key problems in present-day bargaining, and evaluates the place of private pensions in an over-all social security plan.

Transcript of Proceedings, Central and Southern Illinois Pension Clinic, Peoria, Ill., January 27, 1950, Sponsored by Peoria Association of Commerce and Illinois State Chamber of Commerce (Chicago). [Peoria, Association of Commerce?], 1950. 77 pp.; processed. $1.50.

Transcription of Proceedings, Collective Bargaining and Pensions Conference, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29, 1950. Columbus, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Relations Department, 1950. 62 pp. and tables; processed.

Survey of Pension and Welfare Plans in Industry, [Canada], 1947. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Health and Welfare Division, 1950. 101 pp.; processed. (D. B. S. Reference Papers, No. 4.)

Later information on Canadian industrial pensions is given in an article in the April 1950 Labor Gazette (pp. 443–453) of the Department of Labor, in which the main features of existing plans are analyzed. The article also reviews the growth of such plans in Canada over the past 50 years.

Population

Annual Report on the Labor Force, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950. 29 pp., chart; processed. (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P–50, No. 19.)

Length of Life: A Study of the Life Table. By Louis I. Dublin, Alfred J. Lotka, Mortimer Spiegelman. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1949. 379 pp., bibliography, charts. Rev. ed. $7.

A comprehensive exposition of the trends in human longevity and of the biological and social factors underlying

these trends is presented in this volume, a revised edition of a work originally published in 1936. Among the new materials included is a discussion of recent trends in mortality and of forecasts of life expectancy to 1975. Differences in mortality among social-economic classes and occupations are also discussed.

World Population Trends, 1920–1947. Lake Success, N.Y., United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, 1949. 16 pp. 15 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Includes estimates of birth and death rates, length of life, and age structure of the population in major areas.

Social Security (General)

Public Social Security Programs in the United States, 1949–1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 26 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 982; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, January–March 1950.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Governmental and Voluntary Programs for Security. By J. W. Myers. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, March 1950, pp. 29–44; also reprinted.)

Examines and evaluates proposals for amending the current Federal old-age social security legislation and suggests principles for supplementary private pension plans.

Social Security in Agriculture. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, February 1950, pp. 153–178; March 1950, pp. 274–300. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Old Age Assistance in Massachusetts. By Alton A. Linford. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1949. 418 pp., bibliography; processed. (Social Service Monograph.) $5.

Mothers' Allowances Legislation in Canada. Ottawa, Department of National Health and Welfare, May 1, 1949. 69 pp.; processed. (Memorandum No. 1, Social Security Series.)

A summary of major features of present legislation, including some provisions later than those of the above report, is given in special supplement No. 17 to the Canadian department's periodical, Canada's Health and Welfare, January 1950.

Social Insurance and India. By Manohar R. Idgunji. Bombay, Thacker & Co., Ltd., 1948. 352 pp., illus. Rs. 12/8.

De Kleine Gids voor de Nederlandse Sociale Verzekering. Amsterdam, Vereeniging van Raden van Arbeid, 1949. 48 pp.

Handbook on social insurance in the Netherlands.

Social Insurance in Norway. Oslo, Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, 1950. 74 pp., illus. 2d ed.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Union Wages and Hours, Local Transit Operating Employees, October 1, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 8 pp. (Bull. No. 981.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Printed bulletins are also available on 1949 union wages in the baking, building, and printing industries and for motortruck drivers and helpers.

What Happened in 1949 Wage Negotiations. By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and Doris K. Lippman. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 16 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 105.)

Analysis of 576 contracts negotiated from January 1 to December 31, 1949, covering 1,266,948 workers.

The New York State Teachers' Salary Law of 1947—a Report on the First Year of Operation. By Dwight E. Beecher. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1949. 69 pp., charts, forms. (Bull. No. 1373.)

The university's bulletin No. 1381 (35 pp., 1949), by Wayne W. Soper, gives data on salaries of public school teachers in New York State, 1948–49.

How to Raise Real Wages. Washington, Committee for Economic Development, Research and Policy Committee, 1950. 26 pp.; processed.

Summarized in this issue of the Review (p. 238).

Minimum Wages and Employment. By Herbert R. Northrup. (*In* Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, April 1950, pp. 141–147, charts.)

A 5-Day Workweek for Business With 7-Day Jobs. By Joe R. Ong. (*In* Public Utilities Fortnightly, Washington, March 16, 1950, pp. 344–350. $1.)

Glossary of Currently Used Wage Terms. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 34 pp. (Bull. No. 983.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Rates in the Construction Industry, [Canada], 1949. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1950, pp. 545–547. 10 cents.)

Lønnstellingen, Jern- og Metallindustri, Tekstilindustri, Kjemisk og Elektrokjemisk Industri, 1948. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1950. 169 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI, 10.) Kr. 2.

Report on wages in the iron and metal-working, textile, chemical, and electrochemical industries in Norway in 1948. A French translation of table of contents is given.

Women in Industry

State Laws of Special Value to Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, January 1, 1950. 48 pp.; processed. Free.

Digest of State Equal Pay Laws, April 1, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 14 pp.; processed. Free.

Movement for Equal Pay Legislation in the United States. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 5 pp.; processed. Free.

The Golden Threads: New England's Mill Girls and Magnates. By Hannah Josephson. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1949. 325 pp., bibliography. $3.75.

Historical account of establishment of the textile industry in New England in the early 1800's, and of labor-management relations in the mills from 1823 to the Civil War period.

Miscellaneous

Labor Under Review: 1949. By Melvin J. Vincent. (*In* Sociology and Social Research, Los Angeles, May–June 1950, pp. 329–341. 70 cents.)

Brief summary and month by month chronology for 1949 with highlights of the 10-year period 1940–49.

A Source List of Selected Labor Statistics. New York, Special Libraries Association, 1950. 67 pp. Rev. ed. $1.75.

Industrial Film Bibliography. Chicago, National Metal Trades Association, 1949. 96 pp.

Health and safety measures, personnel management (including items on the handicapped), and time and motion study are among the subjects of the films listed.

Proceedings of 13th Annual National Time and Motion Study and Management Clinic Sponsored by Industrial Management Society, November 3–5, 1949, Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Industrial Management Society, 1950. 108 pp., charts, forms, illus.

Work. Tel Aviv, Israel, Histadrut, General Federation of Jewish Labor in Israel, March 1950. 22 pp., illus. 25 cents.

First issue of a new periodical. Among the articles are: Citrus—Migrant Labor or Landed Peasant; Trade Unions; Towards New Social Forms.

Japan Statistical Yearbook, 1949. [Tokyo?], Statistics Commission and Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [1949?]. 1060 pp. In Japanese and English.

Includes chapters on labor, population, housing and construction, and prices.

Economic Review of Argentina, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, 1950. 12 pp. (International Reference Service, Vol. 7, No. 9.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Contains brief sections on labor and cost of living.

Establishing a Business in Chile. By Morton Pomeranz. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, 1950. 12 pp. (International Reference Service, Vol. 7, No. 10.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summaries of the principal provisions of the Chilean labor code and its ancillary legislation and of the major features of the social insurance system are included.

Economic Review of Venezuela, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade, 1950. 8 pp. (International Reference Service, Vol. 7, No. 12.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A section on labor gives information on Government policy, organized labor, and employment.

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NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition (BLS Bulletin 916). The Handbook also contains descriptions of the techniques used in compiling these data and information on the coverage of the different series. For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–12	A–8	A–9	D–2	D–2	E–1	E–3
A–2	(1)	B–1	B–1	D–3	D–2	F–1	H–1
A–3	(1)	C–1	(1)	D–4	D–4	F–2	H–2
A–4	(1)	C–2	(1)	D–5	D–2 and D–3	F–3	H–4
A–5	A–8	C–3	C–10	D–6	D–4	F–4	(1)
A–6	(1)	C–4	(1)	D–7	D–6	F–5	I–3
A–7	A–7	D–1	D–1	D–8	D–6		

[1] Not included in 1947 edition of Handbook.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1950						1949						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July [2]	June
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force [3]	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475	64,363	64,021	64,222	65,105	65,278	64,866
Civilian labor force	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045	62,927	62,576	62,763	63,637	63,815	63,398
Unemployment	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123	4,684	4,480	3,489	3,409	3,576	3,351	3,689	4,095	3,778
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,583	1,956	1,399	1,586	1,736	1,327	1,484	1,865	1,925
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	664	634	686	1,143	1,456	1,171	971	771	719	757	1,020	1,104	808
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	181	252	521	580	547	418	302	257	300	395	384	361	299
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	474	559	705	722	650	542	456	460	471	507	473	439	483
Unemployed over 26 weeks	439	481	475	449	448	396	361	335	349	368	329	327	261
Employment	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	56,953	56,947	58,556	59,518	59,001	59,411	59,947	59,720	59,619
Nonagricultural	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783	51,640	51,290	51,254	51,441	50,073	49,924
Worked 35 hours or more	43,117	43,033	41,143	41,334	41,433	40,839	42,260	36,766	41,354	27,366	40,407	27,686	40,924
Worked 15–34 hours	5,153	5,149	6,552	5,715	5,271	6,251	6,126	11,383	6,056	19,683	5,231	14,701	5,425
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,974	2,049	1,991	2,027	1,867	1,509	1,438	1,525
With a job but not at work [5]	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,725	1,941	1,686	1,349	1,501	1,855	2,339	4,294	6,247	2,051
Agricultural	9,046	8,062	7,195	6,675	6,223	6,198	6,773	7,878	7,710	8,158	8,507	9,647	9,696
Worked 35 hours or more	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778	6,205	5,462	6,294	6,724	7,326	7,400
Worked 15–34 hours	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,575	1,271	1,459	1,511	1,256	1,604	1,455	1,290	1,871	1,952
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	246	292	318	255	300	329	297	238	365	269	264	262	228
With a job but not at work [5]	88	187	250	295	317	431	189	179	279	140	228	189	116
	Males												
Total labor force [3]	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,115	45,102	45,174	45,515	45,413	45,759	46,613	46,712	46,282
Civilian labor force	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879	43,769	43,715	43,765	44,099	43,988	44,319	45,163	45,267	44,832
Unemployment	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002	3,426	3,262	2,472	2,316	2,563	2,233	2,519	2,845	2,598
Employment	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877	40,343	40,453	41,293	41,783	41,426	42,085	42,644	42,422	42,233
Nonagricultural	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890	34,698	34,880	35,369	35,484	35,123	35,521	35,549	34,799	34,796
Worked 35 hours or more	31,523	30,860	29,722	29,562	29,336	29,108	30,077	26,629	29,631	20,498	29,277	20,820	29,889
Worked 15–34 hours	2,605	2,829	3,483	3,156	2,909	3,711	3,424	6,922	3,234	12,663	3,080	9,604	3,004
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	756	874	999	958	922	904	884	870	901	810	593	651	629
With a job but not at work [5]	1,332	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,531	1,157	984	1,064	1,359	1,551	2,599	3,723	1,274
Agricultural	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987	5,645	5,573	5,924	6,299	6,302	6,565	7,095	7,623	7,438
Worked 35 hours or more	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380	4,176	3,817	4,497	5,335	4,896	5,465	6,019	6,356	6,453
Worked 15–34 hours	743	895	925	1,146	942	1,094	1,017	638	910	792	705	916	731
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	162	186	251	188	228	262	234	152	247	179	161	185	148
With a job but not at work [5]	78	170	205	274	298	399	177	173	249	128	209	168	105
	Females												
Total labor force [3]	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301	18,848	18,608	18,463	18,492	18,566	18,584
Civilian labor force	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796	17,868	17,712	18,280	18,828	18,588	18,444	18,474	18,548	18,566
Unemployment	1,184	927	887	1,121	1,258	1,218	1,017	1,093	1,013	1,118	1,170	1,250	1,180
Employment	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674	16,610	16,494	17,263	17,735	17,575	17,326	17,303	17,298	17,386
Nonagricultural	16,220	16,072	16,253	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414	16,156	16,167	15,733	15,892	15,274	15,128
Worked 35 hours or more	11,594	12,173	11,421	11,772	12,097	11,731	12,183	10,137	11,723	6,868	11,130	6,866	11,035
Worked 15–34 hours	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,559	2,362	2,540	2,702	4,461	2,822	7,020	2,151	5,097	2,421
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,163	1,070	1,165	1,121	1,127	1,057	916	787	896
With a job but not at work [5]	991	503	580	511	410	529	365	437	496	788	1,695	2,524	777
Agricultural	2,033	1,473	923	688	578	625	849	1,579	1,408	1,593	1,412	2,024	2,258
Worked 35 hours or more	944	631	234	171	158	162	281	870	566	829	705	970	947
Worked 15–34 hours	996	718	578	429	329	365	494	618	694	663	585	955	1,221
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	84	106	67	67	72	67	63	86	118	90	103	77	80
With a job but not at work [5]	10	17	45	21	19	32	12	6	30	12	19	21	11

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950						1949							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1949	1948
Total employees	43,865	43,312	42,913	42,295	41,661	42,125	43,694	42,784	42,601	43,466	42,994	42,573	42,835	43,006	44,201
Mining	941	938	938	938	595	861	940	917	593	948	956	943	968	932	981
Metal	94.7	93.8	91.9	91.8	91.4	91.4	91.6	83.1	64.7	91.7	93.8	94.5	100.3	93.8	98.5
Iron	-------	34.8	32.8	32.9	32.6	33.2	33.5	27.9	9.2	35.5	36.0	36.4	36.8	32.8	35.5
Copper	-------	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.2	22.1	21.7	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	22.2	21.8	22.3
Lead and zinc	-------	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.4	18.4	17.3	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.7	21.7	20.6	21.7
Anthracite	-------	76.2	75.3	76.9	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.7	76.2	75.6	75.7	75.5	77.1	77.3	80.0
Bituminous-coal	417.1	419.3	424.6	429.5	89.1	354.2	424.7	407.1	99.8	421.1	424.7	410.1	431.2	405.3	444.9
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	-------	251.9	251.6	249.2	249.8	251.1	253.4	254.8	256.2	260.7	262.9	263.5	261.9	259.0	257.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	99.5	97.2	94.7	90.2	88.6	88.9	93.6	95.7	95.9	98.7	99.1	99.1	97.8	96.3	100.1
Contract construction	2,397	2,234	2,068	1,907	1,861	1,919	2,088	2,244	2,313	2,341	2,340	2,277	2,205	2,156	2,165
Manufacturing	14,645	14,416	14,167	14,103	13,997	13,980	14,031	13,807	13,892	14,312	14,114	13,757	13,884	14,146	15,286
Durable goods[2]	7,961	7,811	7,554	7,418	7,324	7,342	7,303	7,050	6,986	7,409	7,302	7,255	7,392	7,465	8,315
Nondurable goods[2]	6,684	6,605	6,613	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,728	6,757	6,906	6,903	6,812	6,502	6,492	6,681	6,970
Ordnance and accessories	23.9	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.6	22.7	22.6	23.8	25.3	24.8	28.1
Food and kindred products	1,510	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,409	1,432	1,491	1,539	1,631	1,703	1,718	1,585	1,501	1,523	1,536
Meat products	-------	286.8	282.6	285.3	288.7	301.3	307.6	298.3	292.8	287.7	285.9	284.7	282.7	288.6	271.2
Dairy products	-------	147.0	140.3	136.6	134.1	132.4	133.7	136.3	142.2	149.9	156.5	162.3	161.6	146.2	147.7
Canning and preserving	-------	152.0	145.3	133.9	133.6	141.0	161.2	185.2	258.2	351.0	369.8	247.3	194.5	207.1	222.0
Grain-mill products	-------	121.4	120.1	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.9	122.9	125.4	123.6	122.5	121.8	119.4	120.6	117.7
Bakery products	-------	287.4	285.3	282.4	277.9	277.3	280.0	286.0	292.4	289.7	288.0	281.9	282.3	281.7	282.9
Sugar	-------	28.9	26.9	27.1	26.9	28.9	42.5	49.3	48.0	30.7	29.9	27.8	26.8	32.7	34.5
Confectionery and related products	-------	88.6	90.7	94.5	96.7	99.5	104.7	109.4	113.6	105.6	92.5	83.7	84.9	96.9	100.2
Beverages	-------	214.6	206.5	205.1	198.2	199.2	205.4	211.3	215.0	222.4	232.6	235.7	210.5	211.4	218.6
Miscellaneous food products	-------	134.7	133.8	135.3	133.2	132.3	135.4	139.9	142.9	142.5	140.2	140.0	138.5	137.6	141.3
Tobacco manufactures	82	83	83	85	88	92	94	96	99	101	98	89	91	94	100
Cigarettes	-------	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.6
Cigars	-------	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.3	42.4	43.2	45.5	45.7	45.2	44.3	42.9	44.4	44.5	48.3
Tobacco and snuff	-------	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.4	10.8	10.7	10.2	12.9	16.0	14.1	6.7	6.7	10.1	11.2
Textile-mill products	1,262	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,265	1,274	1,272	1,256	1,220	1,179	1,145	1,170	1,224	1,362
Yarn and thread mills	-------	153.2	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.8	157.7	156.1	153.3	148.5	141.4	135.3	140.7	149.3	177.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	603.3	603.5	604.2	600.6	597.8	604.1	601.9	594.8	577.0	559.8	548.1	555.2	581.9	645.7
Knitting mills	-------	231.9	236.6	239.8	241.1	241.7	244.7	247.8	244.8	237.0	228.7	218.1	220.8	231.4	249.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	86.1	88.2	89.5	89.9	89.3	90.0	89.5	87.3	85.4	82.6	81.3	83.4	86.4	89.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	60.0	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.1	57.5	55.9	55.3	50.9	56.9	58.9	64.8
Other textile-mill products	-------	117.8	117.4	119.6	121.2	119.3	119.1	118.6	118.4	115.8	111.0	111.1	113.4	116.0	135.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,093	1,092	1,117	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,156	1,144	1,199	1,198	1,155	1,055	1,073	1,136	1,162
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	143.4	146.2	149.2	148.9	143.5	140.7	130.6	141.5	146.5	143.5	128.8	134.7	141.5	154.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	255.4	257.9	262.2	260.8	258.5	264.5	269.6	270.5	264.5	253.1	239.3	253.8	257.8	269.1
Women's outerwear	-------	285.6	303.5	338.9	348.2	334.9	330.1	313.7	342.2	353.1	341.1	296.5	292.1	328.6	342.4
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	102.2	105.4	107.1	106.3	102.3	104.4	108.5	107.2	104.0	98.2	90.8	92.5	98.9	97.4
Millinery	-------	19.0	20.9	26.5	26.5	24.2	22.3	18.5	23.8	24.0	23.1	20.4	17.3	22.3	22.9
Children's outerwear	-------	62.7	63.3	68.4	68.5	65.6	64.5	65.8	68.2	67.9	67.3	63.4	62.3	63.4	59.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-------	85.5	82.9	83.6	82.8	80.0	90.0	95.9	98.4	95.5	91.1	84.7	86.4	88.2	90.1
Other fabricated textile products	-------	138.3	136.8	138.4	137.9	137.3	139.1	141.7	146.8	142.2	137.9	131.0	133.7	135.8	125.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	814	785	755	738	713	702	744	753	750	743	747	736	747	736	812
Logging camps and contractors	-------	67.0	58.6	59.3	49.2	45.0	61.5	63.7	64.0	59.5	62.3	62.7	63.8	61.4	72.8
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	461.9	441.9	429.8	416.1	411.2	433.9	442.7	444.0	445.4	444.8	436.8	442.1	431.7	472.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	121.2	120.2	117.2	116.8	116.7	117.4	116.3	113.4	110.1	109.4	106.6	108.4	110.5	119.5
Wooden containers	-------	75.3	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.7	73.0	72.2	71.7	72.0	71.7	73.7	73.3	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	59.6	59.7	58.8	57.7	56.8	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	58.1	58.0	58.8	59.0	65.2
Furniture and fixtures	345	348	347	344	341	333	332	327	327	319	305	295	298	315	348
Household furniture	-------	248.6	249.0	247.3	244.9	238.1	236.8	232.6	231.2	223.9	212.3	204.0	205.5	220.0	247.6
Other furniture and fixtures	-------	98.9	98.0	97.1	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.1	95.7	95.1	92.5	90.9	92.8	94.6	100.9
Paper and allied products	464	459	458	455	453	451	455	458	456	448	436	429	434	447	470
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	231.7	231.6	230.2	229.3	228.4	229.0	229.3	228.1	225.6	219.5	217.8	221.7	226.9	240.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	121.4	121.4	120.5	120.0	119.8	123.1	125.6	124.2	119.4	114.9	110.6	111.4	117.1	121.4
Other paper and allied products	-------	105.7	105.3	104.7	103.7	102.5	102.7	102.8	103.8	102.9	101.2	100.9	100.8	103.1	107.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950						1949							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	739	737	735	734	732	730	739	736	735	728	719	716	725	727	725
Newspapers	-------	295.8	293.1	291.6	289.5	285.7	288.6	288.8	288.2	286.4	285.2	283.5	283.8	282.5	267.5
Periodicals	-------	51.2	51.4	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	52.9	53.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.9	53.4	54.7
Books	-------	45.4	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.1	41.5	41.4	44.8	44.6	46.6
Commercial printing	-------	197.8	199.1	199.2	198.5	200.4	201.5	198.0	199.2	195.0	193.1	195.5	196.4	197.1	197.5
Lithographing	-------	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	42.2	42.2	41.6	40.8	40.2	39.7	40.2	41.1	45.1
Other printing and publishing	-------	106.8	105.8	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.1	108.1	107.7	107.3	106.3	103.8	107.9	108.0	113.3
Chemicals and allied products	666	670	675	671	665	658	660	662	665	654	636	630	642	664	699
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	71.8	70.5	69.4	68.8	65.8	66.6	66.3	67.1	65.7	65.7	66.6	68.6	68.4	70.9
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	196.0	194.1	191.9	189.5	187.9	187.8	187.0	185.6	184.7	180.3	181.1	185.0	192.1	210.3
Drugs and medicines	-------	93.4	93.4	91.1	91.4	94.6	94.6	94.1	93.7	92.7	92.0	90.7	91.6	92.3	89.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	69.3	69.2	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.1	67.6	67.9	66.3	65.8	64.9	66.7	67.3	70.7
Fertilizers	-------	35.9	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	30.7	30.3	31.8	32.3	30.4	29.6	30.6	34.3	35.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-------	50.0	53.2	55.3	56.2	59.2	62.1	63.4	64.9	58.8	48.7	46.5	48.5	56.1	56.2
Other chemicals and allied products	-------	153.9	153.3	153.0	152.4	150.3	151.5	153.5	153.6	153.7	153.0	150.1	150.5	153.0	165.0
Products of petroleum and coal	241	236	234	241	242	242	243	245	241	247	247	246	246	245	250
Petroleum refining	-------	186.9	186.2	194.8	195.1	195.4	195.6	197.3	197.6	199.2	200.2	199.9	198.9	198.7	199.1
Coke and byproducts	-------	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.6	20.2	20.4	18.7	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.5	19.5	20.0
Other petroleum and coal products	-------	28.5	27.7	26.9	26.8	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.1	28.4	27.7	26.3	26.6	27.1	30.8
Rubber products	245	241	238	237	236	234	234	233	234	209	227	224	230	234	259
Tires and inner tubes	-------	108.4	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	104.3	103.5	103.5	82.5	103.5	104.9	110.2	106.6	121.1
Rubber footwear	-------	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	27.0	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	24.9	24.6	26.4	29.6
Other rubber products	-------	108.9	107.3	106.1	106.2	104.1	102.7	102.4	104.1	100.9	98.3	94.0	95.0	100.5	107.9
Leather and leather products	382	374	380	396	395	388	382	372	390	395	397	383	380	388	410
Leather	-------	49.4	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.4	49.1	48.3	47.4	49.0	49.7	54.2
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	240.6	244.6	257.4	257.4	254.9	247.2	232.4	249.2	255.5	259.4	250.9	247.7	251.0	260.1
Other leather products	-------	84.2	85.8	88.4	87.9	83.2	85.5	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	84.3	83.4	87.2	95.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	513	502	488	478	475	469	479	477	478	482	480	469	478	484	514
Glass and glass products	-------	131.8	128.9	124.8	123.9	121.7	122.7	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	116.5	121.1	122.6	135.9
Cement, hydraulic	-------	42.1	41.4	40.6	41.0	41.7	42.2	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	41.8	40.9
Structural clay products	-------	80.4	76.4	75.5	75.2	75.2	77.4	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	80.0	79.8	83.4
Pottery and related products	-------	58.1	58.1	58.0	57.6	56.1	57.0	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	51.5	55.3	57.5	60.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	89.7	86.5	84.0	83.6	81.4	85.1	86.1	86.5	87.1	85.8	83.7	83.3	84.6	87.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products	-------	99.8	97.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	94.3	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	94.6	95.4	97.1	105.9
Primary metal industries	1,205	1,189	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,112	891	703	1,097	1,092	1,095	1,135	1,101	1,247
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	606.5	599.3	583.3	587.5	584.8	580.4	392.3	191.3	572.5	572.0	581.3	599.1	550.4	612.0
Iron and steel foundries	-------	220.2	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.3	198.8	195.8	198.5	200.5	205.5	204.4	212.3	217.0	259.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	51.5	54.0	52.3	55.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	94.9	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	78.4	81.1	87.0	103.8
Nonferrous foundries	-------	87.4	84.2	83.3	80.8	79.0	78.4	74.4	76.3	74.0	71.1	70.5	71.9	75.8	85.2
Other primary metal industries	-------	125.6	123.9	121.6	120.8	119.0	117.1	105.4	103.5	116.1	113.1	109.3	116.3	118.4	130.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)	923	898	876	863	851	846	841	820	829	863	843	826	836	859	976
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	45.6	44.6	43.5	41.8	41.2	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	47.7	47.1	45.8	48.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-------	155.1	153.3	151.2	147.3	145.2	142.9	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	133.1	138.0	142.3	154.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	145.8	144.2	140.4	137.8	133.0	136.8	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	117.4	118.6	132.0	165.8
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	193.1	190.5	187.6	185.1	186.2	186.2	178.9	173.0	202.1	201.8	201.1	202.6	198.5	215.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	162.4	156.2	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.0	141.6	148.4	151.6	146.6	142.9	142.5	147.9	172.2
Other fabricated metal products	-------	195.6	187.6	187.7	187.0	188.9	186.1	178.2	179.4	188.2	185.1	184.2	187.3	192.4	219.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,338	1,327	1,306	1,283	1,261	1,238	1,229	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,241	1,285	1,311	1,533
Engines and turbines	-------	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	69.0	71.8	72.5	83.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	179.9	179.8	177.5	175.2	171.0	168.3	162.7	166.0	178.9	179.4	178.7	183.7	181.3	191.3
Construction and mining machinery	-------	95.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	90.6	89.2	90.5	88.8	91.1	95.6	101.9	101.3	122.6
Metalworking machinery	-------	207.3	204.9	201.6	198.4	196.7	196.0	195.6	197.9	199.1	197.4	198.2	205.8	208.7	239.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	162.4	160.7	158.7	157.1	155.9	156.6	157.0	158.8	161.5	161.8	163.8	169.3	171.8	201.9
General industrial machinery	-------	181.3	178.8	175.7	174.0	172.8	173.1	173.2	175.9	177.6	177.9	179.7	184.0	186.4	209.8
Office and store machines and devices	-------	88.3	88.0	87.0	85.4	84.7	86.2	87.5	88.8	88.5	86.8	87.8	89.7	90.6	109.1
Service-industry and household machines	-------	181.8	175.0	169.3	163.9	155.2	149.3	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	126.4	133.2	145.4	191.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	156.3	152.4	149.3	147.0	143.9	142.9	138.5	143.7	143.5	141.3	142.2	145.3	153.2	183.4
Electrical machinery	820	803	793	779	772	762	762	750	753	734	712	712	725	759	869
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	308.2	302.9	300.0	298.1	294.4	294.5	289.2	289.7	286.8	281.9	280.6	284.2	295.2	332.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	67.9	66.7	65.1	65.5	65.1	64.9	59.1	65.9	65.4	63.4	62.1	62.0	64.5	69.0
Communication equipment	-------	289.4	288.5	283.2	279.7	276.7	275.5	275.7	270.1	257.9	250.2	253.7	261.0	271.1	312.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	137.5	134.7	130.5	128.8	126.0	126.9	125.7	127.0	124.0	116.5	115.4	117.9	128.3	154.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group[1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950						1949							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment	1,301	1,264	1,124	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,112	1,112	1,208	1,240	1,224	1,242	1,224	1,212	1,263
Automobiles	-------	856.5	720.4	698.9	689.0	797.4	703.2	697.1	789.2	810.2	807.0	799.0	775.6	769.0	792.8
Aircraft and parts	-------	254.8	254.0	252.4	251.7	251.9	252.5	252.3	255.4	258.3	252.2	259.6	253.7	255.6	228.1
Aircraft	-------	169.3	168.1	166.5	166.1	166.8	167.0	166.8	168.8	171.2	171.7	172.8	169.3	169.7	151.7
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	51.1	51.0	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.2	52.1	52.4	46.2	52.3	53.1	51.8	46.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	26.5	27.0	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.3	26.3	23.2	26.2	22.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	80.3	80.4	80.2	81.2	79.4	82.8	85.3	82.7	88.6	94.6	100.6	103.7	100.3	140.7
Ship building and repairing[4]	-------	66.5	67.2	68.3	70.0	68.9	72.3	74.8	72.4	77.9	83.3	88.8	91.3	88.2	124.2
Railroad equipment	-------	61.8	58.5	59.2	60.1	60.6	64.2	65.3	68.2	71.2	59.3	73.3	81.2	76.1	84.8
Other transportation equipment	-------	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.1	7.7	9.6	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.5	9.3	9.6	10.9	16.6
Instruments and related products	241	239	236	234	232	233	234	234	235	233	230	231	236	238	260
Ophthalmic goods	-------	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.2	27.0	26.8	28.2
Photographic apparatus	-------	49.1	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.8	49.1	49.7	49.5	50.1	51.2	53.0	52.6	60.3
Watches and clocks	-------	28.0	28.4	28.9	29.3	30.3	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	30.6	29.4	30.6	31.4	40.8
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	137.0	133.6	131.5	129.7	129.2	128.1	127.7	126.9	125.8	123.3	123.7	125.8	127.1	130.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	437	433	435	433	429	420	436	455	457	439	417	384	403	426	466
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	52.7	52.8	53.2	54.4	54.2	56.2	57.5	57.2	54.9	52.5	49.0	53.4	55.4	60.3
Toys and sporting goods	-------	69.6	69.6	67.2	63.8	61.7	66.8	76.4	76.9	72.3	70.3	63.8	65.3	68.7	80.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	51.5	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	58.4	63.5	64.5	62.9	58.1	52.8	51.6	57.7	62.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	259.5	259.5	256.5	251.3	246.9	254.6	257.9	258.1	248.5	236.4	218.0	232.6	243.8	262.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,000	3,887	3,927	3,873	3,841	3,869	3,930	3,892	3,871	3,959	3,992	4,007	4,031	3,977	4,151
Transportation	2,794	2,688	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,732	2,689	2,664	2,739	2,760	2,771	2,800	2,754	2,934
Interstate railroads	-------	1,299	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,333	1,281	1,257	1,339	1,375	1,381	1,410	1,366	1,517
Class I railroads	-------	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,114	1,090	1,166	1,202	1,208	1,230	1,191	1,327
Local railways and bus lines	-------	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	157	158	159	158	163
Trucking and warehousing	-------	562	554	550	545	540	566	571	568	555	539	537	540	547	566
Other transportation and services	-------	678	673	666	664	667	679	682	683	688	689	695	691	683	687
Communication	660	659	657	654	654	657	660	665	669	676	685	691	691	686	696
Telephone	-------	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	611.7	615.5	618.5	624.7	632.9	638.2	636.6	632.2	634.2
Telegraph	-------	46.9	46.9	45.7	46.2	47.1	47.7	48.2	49.4	50.1	51.6	52.3	53.1	52.5	60.8
Other public utilities	546	540	537	537	536	536	538	538	538	544	547	545	540	537	521
Gas and electric utilities	-------	515.4	512.1	511.5	510.6	511.5	513.0	513.5	513.7	518.7	521.4	520.0	515.2	512.0	497.0
Local utilities	-------	24.9	25.2	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.0	24.8	24.6	23.7
Trade	9,396	9,333	9,338	9,206	9,152	9,246	10,156	9,607	9,505	9,409	9,213	9,220	9,336	9,438	9,491
Wholesale trade	2,495	2,474	2,474	2,484	2,495	2,511	2,542	2,538	2,554	2,538	2,515	2,472	2,491	2,522	2,533
Retail trade	6,901	6,859	6,864	6,722	6,657	6,735	7,614	7,069	6,951	6,871	6,698	6,748	6,845	6,916	6,958
General merchandise stores	1,424	1,428	1,462	1,392	1,360	1,392	1,987	1,590	1,489	1,432	1,337	1,356	1,401	1,480	1,470
Food and liquor stores	1,199	1,203	1,198	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,217	1,208	1,200	1,192	1,181	1,201	1,208	1,198	1,195
Automotive and accessories dealers	732	715	706	699	700	701	717	704	696	692	688	679	670	676	634
Apparel and accessories stores	533	532	546	519	496	513	632	560	557	542	486	507	553	554	577
Other retail trade	3,013	2,981	2,952	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,061	3,007	3,009	3,013	3,006	3,005	3,013	3,008	3,081
Finance	1,825	1,812	1,803	1,791	1,777	1,772	1,770	1,766	1,767	1,771	1,780	1,780	1,774	1,763	1,716
Banks and trust companies	-------	421	420	419	416	415	416	415	415	417	422	422	417	416	403
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.7	55.3	55.5	57.9
Insurance carriers and agents	-------	640	639	637	634	630	630	627	626	627	628	624	616	619	589
Other finance agencies and real estate	-------	692	686	677	670	671	669	669	671	672	675	678	686	672	665
Service	4,829	4,792	4,757	4,708	4,696	4,701	4,738	4,768	4,794	4,833	4,836	4,851	4,834	4,781	4,799
Hotels and lodging places	-------	454	442	431	430	428	443	444	451	475	504	511	487	464	478
Laundries	-------	352.8	347.0	345.5	345.0	346.9	346.7	347.7	350.6	355.8	358.0	364.0	361.0	352.2	356.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-------	150.0	145.9	141.3	139.7	141.1	142.7	144.7	147.4	146.9	144.2	150.6	154.1	146.9	149.9
Motion pictures	-------	236	236	236	236	235	238	238	238	236	238	239	240	237	241
Government	5,832	5,900	5,915	5,769	5,742	5,777	6,041	5,783	5,866	5,893	5,763	5,738	5,803	5,813	5,613
Federal	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,863	1,892	1,900	1,905	1,909	1,902	1,827
State and local	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,960	4,003	4,001	3,863	3,833	3,894	3,911	3,786

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance data through 1947, and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950						1949							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1949	1948
Mining:															
Metal	-------	82.8	81.4	81.5	81.1	80.7	80.9	72.6	54.1	80.9	82.8	83.3	89.5	83.3	88.6
Iron	-------	31.3	29.4	29.6	29.3	29.8	30.2	24.7	6.0	32.2	32.6	32.8	33.4	29.5	32.6
Copper	-------	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.8	19.4	20.0
Lead and zinc	-------	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.1	15.0	14.7	15.6	16.5	16.1	19.1	18.1	19.2
Anthracite	-------	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.1	71.6	71.1	71.2	71.0	72.7	72.8	75.8
Bituminous-coal	-------	393.7	399.5	404.2	65.8	328.3	397.9	380.7	77.0	395.0	399.7	383.1	404.5	379.1	419.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production	-------	123.9	123.3	123.3	123.3	122.9	123.9	124.7	126.1	128.7	131.6	131.1	130.0	127.1	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	84.8	82.3	78.3	77.3	76.7	80.1	82.8	83.2	85.8	86.0	85.8	85.9	83.7	87.6
Manufacturing	12,039	11,837	11,596	11,549	11,460	11,449	11,504	11,289	11,368	11,775	11,561	11,211	11,337	11,597	12,717
Durable goods	6,585	6,450	6,196	6,070	5,982	6,000	5,961	5,719	5,651	6,060	5,947	5,894	6,022	6,096	6,909
Nondurable goods	5,454	5,387	5,400	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,543	5,570	5,717	5,715	5,614	5,317	5,315	5,501	5,808
Ordnance and accessories	19.2	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.2	18.2	19.3	20.7	20.2	23.9
Food and kindred products	1,132	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,139	1,185	1,273	1,340	1,350	1,224	1,153	1,172	1,197
Meat products	-------	227.1	223.2	228.3	231.5	243.7	251.0	242.2	236.0	230.4	228.5	227.2	225.6	231.3	215.8
Dairy products	-------	108.4	102.8	99.1	96.7	95.1	96.1	98.9	104.0	110.4	116.3	122.1	122.1	107.9	111.0
Canning and preserving	-------	126.8	120.3	109.3	109.8	116.5	135.6	159.8	232.2	321.5	339.1	220.1	169.0	180.8	195.3
Grain-mill products	-------	92.4	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.0	96.9	100.3	98.0	96.9	96.8	94.3	95.3	93.6
Bakery products	-------	192.8	191.2	190.0	187.6	186.1	189.8	194.7	199.4	196.4	194.1	190.5	191.7	191.2	195.5
Sugar	-------	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	38.1	44.7	43.5	26.7	25.7	23.7	22.8	28.5	30.0
Confectionery and related products	-------	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	90.5	95.3	99.2	91.5	78.7	69.9	71.1	83.0	85.9
Beverages	-------	146.4	140.6	139.4	134.4	135.3	141.3	146.2	149.2	157.3	164.7	168.5	152.4	150.6	161.4
Miscellaneous food products	-------	99.4	98.5	100.7	99.4	98.1	101.3	106.1	108.9	107.8	105.8	105.2	104.0	103.8	108.1
Tobacco manufactures	75	76	76	78	81	85	87	89	92	94	91	82	84	87	93
Cigarettes	-------	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	24.1	24.3
Cigars	-------	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	41.2	43.6	43.6	43.1	42.3	40.9	42.4	42.4	46.2
Tobacco and snuff	-------	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	11.5	12.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	11.9	14.9	12.9	5.7	5.6	9.0	10.2
Textile-mill products	1,172	1,163	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,187	1,184	1,168	1,132	1,092	1,058	1,083	1,136	1,275
Yarn and thread mills	-------	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	148.5	147.0	144.4	139.5	133.0	126.6	131.9	140.3	168.5
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	573.1	572.7	574.0	570.5	567.9	573.9	571.8	564.5	547.0	530.1	518.0	524.7	551.4	615.3
Knitting mills	-------	212.8	218.1	221.4	222.5	222.8	226.6	229.7	226.7	219.2	210.8	199.7	202.9	213.4	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	76.5	78.7	80.0	80.3	79.9	80.5	80.0	78.0	76.0	73.2	71.9	74.0	76.9	80.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	52.6	53.4	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.3	50.4	49.7	48.1	47.5	43.5	49.2	51.2	57.2
Other textile-mill products	-------	104.6	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	105.7	105.2	105.1	102.6	97.7	97.9	100.5	102.8	121.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	978	977	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,040	1,028	1,083	1,082	1,040	942	959	1,022	1,049
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	129.2	132.0	135.5	135.2	130.3	127.3	117.6	128.6	133.4	130.6	115.9	121.5	128.1	140.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	237.8	240.9	244.9	243.6	240.9	246.8	251.3	252.4	246.2	235.4	221.4	236.3	239.8	250.7
Women's outerwear	-------	253.6	271.1	305.4	315.2	302.4	296.1	279.5	308.3	318.5	306.3	263.3	257.6	294.3	308.7
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	92.0	95.4	97.0	96.5	92.5	94.5	98.2	97.5	94.1	88.6	81.7	83.5	89.4	88.7
Millinery	-------	16.5	18.3	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.4	15.6	20.9	21.2	20.3	17.7	14.7	19.5	20.2
Children's outerwear	-------	57.1	57.9	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.7	60.1	62.8	62.3	61.9	58.4	57.3	58.0	54.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-------	74.4	72.1	72.6	72.1	69.1	78.7	84.2	86.4	83.8	79.3	72.9	74.5	76.5	78.5
Other fabricated textile products	-------	116.3	115.2	116.6	116.2	115.9	118.3	121.6	126.1	122.0	117.8	110.8	113.9	115.8	107.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	751	724	693	677	652	642	682	692	689	684	686	676	686	676	752
Logging camps and contractors	-------	62.4	54.4	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.2	59.6	59.8	55.3	58.6	58.7	60.1	57.6	69.5
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	431.9	411.4	399.3	385.7	381.1	403.5	412.6	413.8	416.0	414.5	407.1	410.3	401.3	442.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	106.1	104.5	101.7	101.2	101.6	101.9	100.7	98.1	95.4	94.6	91.9	93.7	95.7	105.0
Wooden containers	-------	69.6	69.0	67.9	67.6	67.2	68.1	67.4	66.8	66.4	66.6	66.3	68.5	67.9	76.0
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	54.0	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	51.5	51.4	50.9	51.0	52.1	51.9	53.0	53.1	59.2
Furniture and fixtures	300	303	303	301	297	289	289	283	284	277	263	253	257	272	306
Household furniture	-------	221.5	222.1	220.9	218.2	211.7	211.0	206.5	205.6	198.8	187.0	179.3	181.1	194.8	221.6
Other furniture and fixtures	-------	81.1	80.8	79.9	78.7	77.6	78.1	76.6	78.3	77.7	75.8	74.1	75.9	77.6	84.1

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950						1949							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	397	392	391	389	386	385	390	393	392	384	371	365	369	382	405
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		201.5	200.6	200.2	199.5	199.2	200.2	200.6	199.6	197.0	190.5	188.2	191.7	197.6	210.8
Paperboard containers and boxes		103.3	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	105.3	107.7	106.4	101.9	97.4	93.3	94.2	99.6	104.6
Other paper and allied products		86.8	86.5	86.2	85.4	84.2	84.8	84.8	85.8	84.8	83.4	83.1	83.3	85.2	89.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	499	497	496	496	495	493	501	500	500	495	486	485	494	495	501
Newspapers		149.1	147.4	146.4	145.3	142.0	145.2	145.0	144.4	143.8	141.4	140.9	141.9	141.2	133.5
Periodicals		34.5	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.0	36.0	37.3
Books		34.7	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.3	33.9	33.8	37.1	36.4	38.6
Commercial printing		164.0	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	167.8	165.1	166.1	162.4	160.7	162.4	163.8	164.4	165.5
Lithographing		31.0	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	32.7	32.8	32.5	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.9	35.1
Other printing and publishing		84.0	83.2	83.3	84.1	83.9	85.1	85.3	85.0	84.5	83.5	82.1	85.4	85.3	91.0
Chemicals and allied products	480	485	490	487	485	480	484	485	488	478	458	453	464	485	520
Industrial inorganic chemicals		53.6	52.8	52.3	52.2	50.2	51.3	51.2	51.5	49.9	49.8	50.7	52.3	52.3	54.7
Industrial organic chemicals		147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	143.7	142.9	141.4	139.8	135.2	135.8	139.1	145.8	164.4
Drugs and medicines		61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.6	60.7	60.1	59.2	59.9	60.8	59.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers		45.5	45.1	44.9	44.7	43.7	43.6	43.8	43.9	42.3	41.8	41.0	42.6	43.3	46.9
Fertilizers		29.8	35.6	34.9	32.5	26.5	24.9	24.6	26.1	26.6	24.7	24.0	24.9	28.6	30.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		39.8	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	51.9	53.1	54.6	49.1	38.5	36.3	38.7	46.1	46.6
Other chemicals and allied products		107.3	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.9	106.2	108.2	109.2	109.1	108.0	105.7	106.3	108.4	117.6
Products of petroleum and coal	182	177	176	182	183	184	185	188	185	189	190	189	189	188	192
Petroleum refining		136.1	135.5	142.8	144.0	145.4	145.7	147.6	148.4	149.2	149.9	150.3	149.6	148.8	148.9
Coke and byproducts		18.1	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.4	17.6	15.9	10.9	16.7	17.0	17.3	18.0	16.9	17.5
Other petroleum and coal products		23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.1	24.1	25.3	23.5	22.9	21.4	21.6	22.0	25.3
Rubber products	197	194	190	189	188	187	187	186	187	167	180	177	181	186	209
Tires and inner tubes		85.7	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.1	81.3	81.1	64.3	80.9	82.0	86.3	83.6	96.2
Rubber footwear		19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	22.1	22.2	21.5	21.1	20.3	20.2	19.8	21.6	24.6
Other rubber products		88.7	86.8	86.2	86.3	84.5	83.1	82.8	84.4	81.4	78.6	74.5	75.3	80.9	88.1
Leather and leather products	342	336	341	357	357	348	343	332	349	354	356	342	339	347	368
Leather		44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.0	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.6	43.8	43.1	44.5	45.1	49.5
Footwear (except rubber)		217.8	221.6	234.5	234.5	231.4	223.7	208.0	224.3	230.2	234.2	226.3	222.5	226.2	234.8
Other leather products		72.8	74.5	77.3	76.7	71.9	74.2	78.5	79.4	78.8	77.5	73.0	72.1	75.8	83.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	443	433	419	410	408	403	412	411	411	414	412	400	409	416	448
Glass and glass products		116.1	112.8	108.9	108.2	106.2	107.1	107.7	107.5	106.9	106.6	101.1	105.4	106.8	119.6
Cement, hydraulic		36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.4	34.8	34.8	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.6	36.0	35.5
Structural clay products		73.5	69.1	68.5	68.3	68.6	70.5	69.7	71.0	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.8	72.5	76.5
Pottery and related products		52.7	52.8	52.7	52.2	50.7	51.6	52.2	51.7	50.4	49.7	46.3	50.2	52.2	55.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		76.1	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.5	73.1	73.9	74.6	74.9	73.5	71.5	71.2	72.4	76.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products		78.2	75.8	73.9	73.2	72.6	73.7	72.5	71.1	72.8	72.9	72.1	73.2	75.6	84.6
Primary metal industries	1,039	1,025	1,007	982	978	963	955	743	559	938	932	934	971	940	1,083
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		529.5	522.6	506.9	512.3	510.5	506.6	324.8	130.3	498.7	497.6	505.8	523.0	476.7	536.8
Iron and steel foundries		192.9	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	172.2	169.4	171.9	173.4	177.3	175.9	184.0	188.9	230.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	41.2	38.3	39.4	41.8	41.4	42.3	44.9	43.3	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	72.8	62.6	70.0	67.2	63.8	62.4	64.4	70.6	86.0
Nonferrous foundries		73.5	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	65.9	62.4	64.1	62.0	59.5	58.7	59.5	63.3	73.2
Other primary metal industries		105.1	103.4	101.2	100.0	97.9	95.8	85.0	83.5	95.1	92.4	88.4	95.2	97.1	109.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	764	741	721	709	698	693	688	666	677	708	688	671	679	701	812
Tin cans and other tinware		39.8	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	40.6	43.2	43.6	41.8	41.0	39.9	42.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		130.8	129.2	127.6	123.7	121.2	119.3	115.6	116.3	113.7	111.4	109.2	113.8	118.4	131.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		119.0	117.6	114.0	112.3	107.4	111.1	113.0	116.2	109.6	99.7	91.8	93.6	106.0	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products		148.1	145.6	142.7	140.6	141.5	142.2	133.6	129.0	155.8	155.4	155.0	156.0	152.3	168.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		140.3	134.5	131.2	130.4	129.6	124.8	119.8	127.2	129.8	124.9	121.5	120.7	125.8	148.6
Other fabricated metal products		163.2	154.9	155.8	155.1	157.0	153.7	145.8	148.0	156.1	152.5	151.5	154.3	159.0	183.8
Machinery (except electrical)	1,032	1,021	1,003	981	960	937	929	908	922	935	927	939	977	1,001	1,203
Engines and turbines		56.0	53.4	51.1	48.9	48.8	48.0	48.4	46.7	49.3	49.0	50.7	53.2	53.9	63.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors		140.9	141.9	139.5	137.4	133.2	130.6	125.0	127.8	139.9	140.4	139.8	145.2	142.4	151.7
Construction and mining machinery		68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	63.7	62.3	63.7	62.3	64.2	67.7	72.5	72.4	91.1
Metalworking machinery		158.2	155.5	152.0	149.2	146.5	146.4	145.9	148.0	149.1	146.9	149.5	155.8	157.9	186.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		122.5	120.9	119.0	117.7	116.8	117.3	117.4	119.3	121.8	122.6	124.0	129.2	131.1	158.6
General industrial machinery		128.7	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	121.2	121.2	123.3	124.8	124.5	125.3	129.3	132.3	154.3
Office and store machines and devices		73.5	73.2	72.0	70.5	69.9	71.1	72.2	73.5	73.3	71.7	72.5	74.7	75.4	93.0
Service-industry and household machines		148.9	143.3	137.8	132.6	124.0	118.7	109.1	107.9	101.9	98.3	98.5	104.5	115.4	156.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		124.3	120.4	118.2	115.7	112.5	111.5	106.8	112.2	112.1	109.8	110.6	112.4	120.4	147.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries[1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950						1949							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	622	606	596	580	573	561	559	546	548	531	507	505	518	552	656
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		221.9	217.2	213.0	211.4	207.8	207.6	202.4	202.8	200.8	196.5	195.6	200.1	210.7	251.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles		53.8	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.8	43.8	50.5	49.6	47.0	45.8	46.3	49.0	54.6
Communication equipment		219.7	217.5	211.6	207.3	202.5	200.6	200.4	193.4	182.4	173.4	175.5	181.4	191.8	224.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		110.8	108.4	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	99.3	101.0	97.9	90.1	88.4	90.6	100.8	125.5
Transportation equipment	1,073	1,041	900	879	872	978	896	898	986	1,017	998	1,014	995	987	1,031
Automobiles		730.7	595.5	575.6	567.1	675.4	585.1	582.1	666.1	686.3	678.0	669.5	646.1	643.5	657.6
Aircraft and parts		185.8	185.1	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.0	183.7	187.9	190.7	185.3	192.4	187.1	188.5	166.6
Aircraft		124.4	123.4	122.2	122.4	122.9	122.7	122.3	125.4	127.6	128.6	129.5	127.2	126.6	111.5
Aircraft engines and parts		36.3	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.7	37.6	37.9	31.9	37.9	38.5	37.4	33.6
Aircraft propellers and parts		5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment		19.8	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.5	16.0	19.2	16.6
Ship and boat building and repairing		67.3	67.1	66.9	67.6	66.1	69.0	71.3	68.5	74.0	79.5	85.5	88.2	85.0	123.2
Ship building and repairing		55.3	55.8	56.9	58.5	57.5	60.5	62.8	60.2	65.4	70.4	75.7	77.8	75.0	109.3
Railroad equipment		47.6	43.5	44.2	45.4	46.1	49.9	50.6	53.2	56.2	46.5	58.5	65.6	61.0	69.6
Other transportation equipment		9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	8.1	10.1	10.5	9.9	8.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	14.5
Instruments and related products	179	176	174	172	171	172	173	174	174	172	169	170	176	177	200
Ophthalmic goods		20.2	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	22.1	21.9	23.8
Photographic apparatus		35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.3	36.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	45.4
Watches and clocks		23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.8	27.2	27.6	27.1	26.0	25.0	26.0	26.6	35.0
Professional and scientific instruments		97.0	94.7	93.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.3	89.4	88.3	86.3	86.7	88.7	90.1	95.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	363	361	362	361	356	345	361	381	383	366	347	313	333	354	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		42.1	42.0	42.3	43.7	43.8	45.4	46.8	46.8	44.6	42.2	39.1	43.1	45.0	49.6
Toys and sporting goods		60.7	60.5	58.0	54.5	52.3	57.4	67.3	67.8	63.4	61.3	54.9	56.6	59.8	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		42.9	44.7	48.0	50.0	46.9	48.2	53.1	53.8	52.2	48.5	43.8	42.3	48.3	53.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		215.4	215.1	212.9	207.5	202.2	209.5	213.8	214.5	205.5	194.5	175.2	190.5	200.5	219.4

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Data have been adjusted to levels indicated by Unemployment Insurance Agencies and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance data through 1947 and have been carried forward from 1947 bench-mark levels, thereby providing consistent series. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries[1]

[1939 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1947: Average	156.2	326.9	1949: November	137.8	313.9
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	December	140.4	329.3
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	1950: January	139.8	329.2
1942: Average	156.9	241.5	1949: June	138.4	315.7	February	139.9	330.0
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	July	136.9	312.8	March	141.0	333.5
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	August	141.1	323.0	April	141.6	337.2
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	September	143.7	335.1	May	144.5	349.0
1946: Average	147.8	271.1	October	138.8	320.9	June	147.0	

[1] See footnote 1, table A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1948	2,066,152	2,055,397	916,358	470,975	668,064	7,273	3,482
1949	2,100,407	2,089,151	899,186	511,083	678,882	7,661	3,595
1949: June	2,114,767	2,103,698	934,661	482,447	686,590	7,498	3,571
July	2,106,242	2,095,156	917,001	485,196	692,959	7,507	3,579
August	2,094,877	2,083,448	902,401	491,408	689,639	7,842	3,587
September	2,081,793	2,070,269	886,890	494,087	689,292	7,924	3,600
October	2,047,312	2,035,748	860,286	496,038	679,424	7,937	3,627
November	1,999,681	1,988,079	814,848	497,814	675,417	7,992	3,610
December	2,288,367	2,276,635	799,888	804,038	672,709	7,954	3,778
1950: January	1,976,093	1,964,246	791,048	503,106	670,092	8,063	3,784
February	1,970,815	1,959,063	782,788	503,815	672,460	7,986	3,766
March	1,970,603	1,958,806	776,324	504,420	678,062	8,048	3,749
April	2,110,903	2,099,036	773,711	503,916	821,409	8,102	3,765
May	2,061,939	2,050,132	775,769	501,911	772,452	8,048	3,759
June	2,022,117	2,010,286	780,614	497,394	732,278	8,063	3,768
	Continental United States						
1948	1,846,840	1,836,158	734,484	469,279	632,395	7,273	3,409
1949	1,921,903	1,910,724	761,362	509,184	640,178	7,661	3,518
1949: June	1,929,461	1,918,469	790,087	480,651	647,731	7,498	3,494
July	1,925,251	1,914,242	777,454	483,390	653,398	7,507	3,502
August	1,920,248	1,908,896	770,034	489,562	649,300	7,842	3,510
September	1,912,227	1,900,780	760,059	492,227	648,494	7,924	3,523
October	1,882,859	1,871,372	738,195	494,178	638,999	7,937	3,550
November	1,843,246	1,831,721	700,374	495,963	635,384	7,992	3,533
December	2,134,592	2,122,937	688,599	801,008	633,330	7,954	3,701
1950: January	1,825,245	1,813,475	683,018	501,257	629,200	8,063	3,707
February	1,820,625	1,808,950	675,316	501,969	631,665	7,986	3,689
March	1,821,470	1,809,750	670,546	502,571	636,633	8,048	3,672
April	1,959,746	1,947,956	668,180	502,025	777,751	8,102	3,688
May	1,910,210	1,898,480	670,049	500,017	728,414	8,048	3,682
June	1,871,293	1,859,539	674,597	495,505	689,437	8,063	3,691

[1] Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition with information for former periods.

[2] Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A–6: Federal Civilian Payrolls by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Total (including areas outside continental United States)						
1948	$6,223,486	$6,176,414	$2,660,770	$1,399,072	$2,116,572	$30,891	$16,181
1949	6,699,270	6,647,671	2,782,266	1,558,741	2,306,664	34,437	17,162
1949 June	574,990	570,757	247,993	124,673	198,091	2,792	1,441
July	540,440	536,210	223,458	124,914	187,838	2,884	1,346
August	574,046	569,536	239,178	125,794	204,564	3,005	1,505
September	557,436	553,011	230,016	125,064	197,931	2,968	1,457
October	539,248	534,992	222,221	125,164	187,607	2,936	1,320
November	567,296	562,539	230,206	131,577	200,756	3,137	1,620
December	610,344	605,564	218,404	186,462	200,698	3,160	1,620
1950: January	553,090	548,372	214,670	132,177	201,525	3,148	1,570
February	521,041	516,525	198,064	131,085	187,376	3,083	1,433
March	583,186	578,339	225,091	133,461	219,787	3,222	1,625
April	539,430	534,757	192,199	131,117	211,441	3,232	1,441
May	577,915	573,026	220,044	130,361	222,621	3,246	1,643
June	551,574	546,748	210,416	129,051	207,281	3,270	1,556
	Continental United States						
1948	$5,731,115	$5,684,494	$2,272,001	$1,394,037	$2,018,456	$30,891	$15,730
1949	6,234,345	6,183,230	2,442,580	1,552,992	2,187,658	34,437	16,678
1949: June	533,002	528,810	216,532	124,210	188,068	2,792	1,400
July	500,642	496,451	194,463	124,446	177,542	2,884	1,307
August	532,977	528,509	209,583	125,321	193,605	3,005	1,463
September	518,493	514,109	202,222	124,596	187,291	2,968	1,416
October	501,648	497,431	195,446	124,700	177,285	2,936	1,281
November	523,694	518,979	196,868	131,088	191,023	3,137	1,578
December	573,588	568,849	193,321	185,796	189,732	3,160	1,579
1950: January	516,707	512,032	189,825	131,669	190,538	3,148	1,527
February	488,138	483,662	176,371	130,599	176,692	3,083	1,393
March	546,866	542,061	201,071	132,969	208,021	3,222	1,583
April	506,707	502,074	171,555	130,629	199,890	3,232	1,401
May	541,195	536,351	196,249	129,841	210,261	3,246	1,598
June	517,089	512,306	188,569	128,528	195,209	3,270	1,513

[1] See footnote 1, table A–5.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–5.

TABLE A–7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Employment								
1948	231,239	18,774	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,826	128,266	7,273	591
1949	241,812	19,511	222,301	214,026	70,461	8,164	135,401	7,661	614
1949: June	243,896	19,767	224,129	216,019	72,440	7,749	135,830	7,498	612
July	245,067	19,708	225,359	217,237	72,521	7,770	136,946	7,507	615
August	244,743	19,736	225,007	216,546	71,246	7,784	137,516	7,842	619
September	242,426	19,416	223,010	214,470	69,448	7,773	137,249	7,924	616
October	240,886	19,504	221,382	212,828	68,069	7,749	137,010	7,937	617
November	240,095	20,420	219,675	211,064	66,121	7,891	137,052	7,992	619
December	244,467	20,031	224,436	215,840	65,860	12,888	137,092	7,954	642
1950: January	238,935	20,110	218,825	210,106	65,699	7,859	136,548	8,063	656
February	238,713	20,245	218,468	209,817	65,456	7,643	136,718	7,986	665
March	238,933	20,168	218,765	210,056	65,445	7,786	136,825	8,048	661
April	239,754	20,011	219,743	210,980	65,380	7,853	137,747	8,102	661
May	240,066	20,227	219,839	211,130	65,603	7,826	137,701	8,048	661
June	238,710	20,038	218,672	209,947	64,766	7,742	137,439	8,063	662
	Payrolls (in thousands)								
1948	$817,554	$54,248	$763,306	$729,791	$233,589	$31,298	$464,904	$30,891	$2,624
1949	906,842	60,602	846,240	808,918	253,433	33,488	521,997	34,437	2,885
1949: June	74,475	4,748	69,727	66,695	20,080	2,678	43,937	2,792	240
July	72,686	3,775	68,911	65,793	21,238	2,691	41,864	2,884	234
August	80,173	4,185	75,988	72,733	23,851	2,760	46,122	3,005	250
September	77,040	5,379	71,661	68,457	20,921	2,737	44,799	2,968	236
October	73,815	5,187	68,628	65,458	20,137	2,685	42,636	2,936	234
November	79,552	5,526	74,026	70,621	21,561	2,809	46,251	3,137	268
December	80,004	5,503	74,501	71,068	21,274	3,829	45,965	3,160	273
1950: January	80,747	5,531	75,216	71,787	22,673	2,868	46,246	3,148	281
February	73,142	5,218	67,924	64,586	19,387	2,787	42,412	3,083	255
March	83,331	5,699	77,632	74,132	22,744	2,926	48,462	3,222	278
April	74,469	5,029	69,440	65,944	20,416	2,786	42,742	3,232	264
May	84,018	5,705	78,313	74,785	22,607	2,872	49,306	3,246	282
June	81,026	5,566	75,460	71,917	21,775	2,829	47,313	3,270	273

[1] Data for the executive branch cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

[2] See footnote 1, table A–5.

[3] See footnote 2, table A–5.

TABLE A–8: Personnel and Pay of the Military Branch of the Federal Government

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) [1]						Pay (all types—for entire month)					
	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard
1948	1,492	[2] 964	([2])	424	84	20	$3,442,962	[2] $2,136,384	([2])	$1,077,694	$173,368	$55,516
1949	1,642	672	418	443	86	23	3,648,239	[2] 2,343,312	([2])	1,067,697	177,102	60,128
1949: June	1,639	664	418	447	87	23	291,583	[2] 186,302	([2])	86,706	13,655	4,920
July	1,638	659	419	450	86	24	302,994	113,244	$77,176	92,881	14,860	4,833
August	1,638	655	423	451	86	24	298,893	112,192	78,881	87,722	15,011	5,087
September	1,630	656	420	444	86	24	304,426	116,312	78,679	88,911	15,221	5,303
October	1,614	656	418	432	84	24	331,472	123,001	89,342	98,199	15,575	5,355
November	1,605	657	417	425	83	23	328,637	123,380	88,346	96,381	15,192	5,338
December	1,600	658	416	420	82	24	334,301	124,985	92,455	94,673	16,652	5,536
1950: January	1,573	639	413	416	81	24	327,527	120,331	87,414	99,169	14,997	5,616
February	1,534	613	415	402	80	24	317,939	118,530	87,344	90,802	15,585	5,678
March	1,510	605	415	389	78	23	314,824	117,266	87,500	89,426	15,300	5,332
April	1,496	601	412	383	77	23	318,397	117,495	85,839	92,771	16,711	5,581
May	1,487	597	410	381	76	23	310,300	115,734	85,026	89,713	14,552	5,275
June	1,480	594	409	380	74	23						

[1] Represents persons on active duty as of the first of the month. Reserve personnel are excluded if on inactive duty or if on active duty for only a brief training or emergency period. Persons on terminal leave were included through October 1947. Data for Army include Philippine Scouts.

[2] Separate figures for Army and Air Force not available. Combined data shown under Army.

TABLE A–9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1950						1949							Annual average 1947
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
Arizona	153	153	154	153	*152	150	155	152	151	149	147	147	150	148
Arkansas	288	286	283	279	272	273	289	285	283	277	282	275	278	283
California	3,078	3,043	3,019	*2,978	2,952	2,960	3,062	3,015	3,052	3,068	3,054	3,008	3,008	3,035
Colorado	338	328	332	326	318	323	340	337	332	344	344	342	336	331
Connecticut	742	734	726	715	710	712	729	720	717	-------	-------	-------	-------	773
Georgia	764	763	760	751	745	746	766	763	764	762	750	741	742	742
Idaho	129	123	121	119	116	119	127	128	129	132	134	131	129	122
Illinois	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3,080	3,031	3,017	3,070	3,052	3,040	3,065	3,127
Indiana [2]	1,231	1,206	1,182	1,156	1,140	1,150	1,181	1,119	1,113	1,192	1,166	1,157	1,156	1,196
Kansas	459	452	445	*436	430	435	454	454	452	451	455	453	452	425
Maine	258	249	239	237	239	239	249	248	257	260	262	257	257	262
Maryland	700	686	682	*669	662	665	681	678	662	690	687	680	681	671
Massachusetts	1,639	1,615	1,606	1,597	1,589	1,611	1,668	1,639	1,642	1,642	1,622	*1,610	*1,632	1,709
Minnesota	783	774	764	755	752	758	778	779	770	786	787	775	779	771
Missouri [2]	-------	1,114	1,103	1,092	1,084	1,085	1,127	1,110	1,109	1,118	1,119	1,116	1,121	1,116
Montana	155	152	147	141	140	141	148	149	150	153	152	151	151	136
Nebraska	309	303	299	294	293	296	309	309	313	313	312	312	311	296
Nevada	56	52	51	49	49	49	50	50	51	53	53	53	54	53
New Hampshire	167	163	162	161	161	160	164	163	164	167	170	167	163	-------
New Jersey	1,586	1,561	1,549	*1,526	1,518	1,523	1,574	1,554	1,563	1,563	1,562	1,542	1,559	1,614
New Mexico	148	146	144	142	140	139	142	143	143	143	142	142	143	122
New York	5,522	5,496	5,472	5,442	5,415	5,424	5,621	5,535	5,553	5,568	5,490	5,416	5,479	5,558
North Dakota	113	109	106	104	102	104	111	111	112	112	111	111	111	99
Oklahoma	464	459	457	450	446	450	464	461	462	463	460	459	461	432
Oregon	438	422	409	*401	385	383	418	421	432	443	442	429	430	416
Pennsylvania	3,550	3,470	3,474	*3,418	3,296	3,376	3,502	3,354	3,190	3,488	3,442	3,437	3,490	3,628
Rhode Island	280	275	276	276	276	274	284	281	*283	278	267	264	265	294
Tennessee	708	702	704	695	684	692	714	701	703	708	699	692	694	701
Utah	186	180	178	*173	*166	*170	183	182	183	193	188	188	185	178
Vermont [2]	96	94	93	91	91	91	95	94	96	96	96	95	95	99
Washington	668	661	648	635	615	609	654	657	676	690	676	671	680	660
Wisconsin	998	986	967	958	950	953	972	967	976	982	981	975	974	985
Wyoming	89	84	80	*78	71	73	77	79	80	83	86	85	82	73

[1] Revised data in all except the first 3 columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. See table A–10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable to data previously published.

TABLE A–10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1950						1949							Annual average 1947
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
Alabama [3]	208.8	206.2	205.0	205.0	204.3	207.2	209.8	193.5	185.0	206.9	203.0	197.4	200.9	224.1
Arizona	15.7	15.6	15.5	14.8	14.5	14.5	15.1	15.2	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.6	15.4	14.2
Arkansas	72.3	71.1	68.9	67.7	65.6	66.1	68.1	69.7	69.6	68.5	68.9	67.9	68.4	75.1
California [2]	734.8	722.0	712.7	*697.4	684.0	683.0	703.2	711.7	737.6	754.9	758.4	711.8	699.6	712.0
Colorado	54.3	53.4	53.4	52.5	51.9	52.2	56.4	56.6	51.9	56.9	55.1	54.1	53.0	57.5
Connecticut	362.6	359.5	356.9	354.4	350.5	348.2	349.3	347.5	344.0	-------	-------	-------	-------	415.6
Delaware [2]	46.5	44.8	45.0	*44.0	43.5	42.9	42.8	41.7	42.8	45.6	46.6	45.3	44.6	45.9
District of Columbia [3]	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.3	-------
Florida	86.5	88.7	91.2	93.5	95.6	94.9	93.1	88.0	83.9	82.9	81.1	79.8	81.9	92.7
Georgia	265.3	266.0	267.1	266.1	264.0	263.8	267.3	268.9	267.6	264.3	258.1	249.6	250.6	273.7
Idaho	20.8	17.9	16.3	*16.2	16.2	17.2	19.5	21.7	22.1	23.3	24.1	23.4	22.6	20.5
Illinois [2]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1,119.5	1,107.5	1,095.9	1,125.3	1,116.2	1,105.3	1,117.0	1,248.0
Indiana [3]	569.9	557.1	538.7	527.2	524.8	523.2	519.5	474.9	476.7	538.3	519.0	511.9	509.2	562.4
Iowa	148.9	147.7	147.5	147.1	147.0	146.1	146.7	144.7	145.8	143.6	143.6	138.8	140.7	149.6
Kansas	90.0	88.3	86.6	86.0	86.0	86.2	86.4	87.0	87.7	87.5	88.8	89.2	88.0	81.5
Kentucky [3]	135.0	131.3	130.4	130.3	135.6	136.7	138.7	127.5	127.1	130.4	128.3	126.9	126.6	-------
Louisiana	132.4	132.4	128.8	128.7	129.1	133.4	139.1	140.6	136.7	136.3	137.1	132.1	133.2	151.0
Maine	108.3	101.6	95.9	98.4	99.3	98.3	99.1	99.9	106.3	107.7	108.7	104.6	106.4	114.5
Maryland [2]	213.5	209.3	207.7	*204.2	203.9	203.0	202.0	207.5	192.0	214.6	215.0	209.4	211.1	230.3
Massachusetts	644.5	632.8	636.2	642.4	639.8	639.2	644.3	642.6	647.3	645.2	634.2	617.3	629.3	-------
Michigan	1,103.4	1,069.1	932.7	909.4	905.0	999.1	*931.7	*906.3	986.9	1,009.4	1,002.2	982.0	976.6	1,041.7
Minnesota	190.5	187.2	184.4	183.2	181.7	181.6	184.5	185.7	185.0	189.7	194.4	188.1	184.8	199.5
Mississippi	83.7	80.8	78.9	80.2	79.6	78.7	78.9	78.5	77.9	76.4	72.2	72.2	75.0	91.9
Missouri [3]	-------	334.6	330.8	333.0	330.5	328.1	328.2	323.5	330.1	338.1	336.9	336.4	333.9	348.8
Montana	18.7	18.5	17.4	*16.4	17.0	*17.3	18.3	19.1	19.8	20.1	19.1	18.9	18.4	18.4
Nebraska [3]	48.3	46.6	46.1	45.4	45.6	45.9	47.7	48.6	49.6	48.6	48.5	49.1	48.8	49.3
Nevada	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3
New Hampshire	75.7	74.5	74.9	76.8	76.9	75.3	74.9	74.4	74.6	75.0	75.1	73.4	72.9	-------
New Jersey	709.3	696.6	696.6	*698.8	695.2	687.5	693.7	693.7	700.2	693.7	688.6	666.6	686.3	775.3
New Mexico	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.3	9.1
New York	1,744.3	1,739.0	1,742.1	1,775.0	1,773.6	1,753.8	1,781.0	1,780.0	1,801.3	1,809.1	1,751.9	1,670.7	1,702.1	1,903.7
North Carolina [3]	392.0	391.2	393.1	395.5	398.2	400.6	401.0	399.7	399.9	395.2	382.6	361.1	366.5	412.1
North Dakota	5.8	5.5	5.4	*5.3	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Ohio	1,150.6	1,131.2	1,120.1	1,104.6	*1,096.2	1,079.4	1,078.3	1,010.4	990.0	1,082.4	1,079.5	1,063.0	1,090.7	1,245.1
Oklahoma	66.0	65.0	63.7	63.0	62.1	62.8	63.9	64.4	63.9	62.3	63.5	64.0	64.4	62.4
Oregon	137.6	129.0	120.9	*119.2	110.6	106.7	123.1	129.9	136.5	142.8	143.1	135.3	137.1	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,379.2	1,362.1	1,350.2	*1,340.3	1,343.8	1,333.1	1,340.7	1,249.3	1,176.5	1,340.6	1,319.0	1,315.1	1,350.3	1,524.5
Rhode Island	134.5	131.6	133.4	135.8	136.7	133.4	135.1	136.3	135.9	131.8	123.9	122.5	123.2	153.5
South Carolina	200.6	199.6	200.8	200.6	200.5	199.4	200.8	200.5	201.8	199.9	199.0	194.8	196.6	202.1
South Dakota	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.5	*11.4	11.3
Tennessee	242.1	237.4	238.9	*239.7	236.7	235.8	236.4	233.5	240.8	237.9	235.9	233.0	232.2	253.6
Texas	337.4	337.0	330.7	331.9	330.0	332.5	335.6	332.1	333.9	334.6	331.5	327.4	328.7	*321.6
Utah	27.1	26.2	26.0	*25.1	*25.0	*25.3	27.7	*27.0	27.7	32.4	29.4	30.0	27.1	26.5
Vermont [3]	34.4	33.9	34.0	33.8	32.7	32.7	34.5	34.7	35.0	34.0	33.6	32.8	33.4	39.8
Virginia	213.3	211.4	211.4	*212.2	212.7	214.8	218.5	219.4	220.9	218.9	213.5	208.0	211.9	234.5
Washington	169.6	169.4	163.2	162.3	155.1	149.7	163.3	168.1	176.9	183.6	175.5	171.8	180.5	173.5
West Virginia [3]	131.4	129.6	128.6	126.1	126.7	125.8	126.0	120.5	121.1	127.2	125.3	120.5	125.9	137.6
Wisconsin	418.4	411.0	405.1	404.5	397.6	393.5	388.0	392.0	398.2	404.2	410.5	405.8	402.9	*433.1
Wyoming	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.3

[1] Revised data in all except the first 3 columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency listed below.

[2] The manufacturing series for these States are based on the 1942 Social Security Board Classification (others are on the 1945 Standard Industrial Classification).

[3] Revised series; not comparable to data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor and Factory Inspection, Hartford 5.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa
District of Columbia—USES for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 9.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Employment Security Board, Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan—Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Social Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation Division, Bureau of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance Department of Labor, New York 17.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Texas Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A–11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1950					1949								1948
	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Continental United States	1,700.3	1,908.8	2,112.1	2,325.9	2,380.9	2,200.0	2,019.9	1,855.7	1,885.6	2,140.4	2,111.2	2,062.1	2,035.1	1,058.4
New England	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	174.9	207.9	269.9	281.4	303.4	306.3	130.7
Maine	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.2	12.0	16.7	16.6	19.0	21.8	13.3
New Hampshire	15.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.9	12.2	15.4	15.2	16.2	17.7	7.2
Vermont	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.9	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.5	2.1
Massachusetts	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	89.6	106.1	137.3	146.8	155.8	154.7	70.5
Rhode Island	33.6	25.9	15.4	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	20.2	27.5	33.2	37.7	48.4	51.7	18.8
Connecticut	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	39.6	46.2	61.7	59.8	58.8	54.9	18.8
Middle Atlantic	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	663.7	637.4	631.8	692.9	680.4	614.1	558.5	317.0
New York	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	385.9	378.3	361.3	355.5	386.4	413.7	361.0	320.0	196.4
New Jersey	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	78.5	82.1	94.5	96.7	98.2	96.6	56.0
Pennsylvania	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	197.6	194.2	212.0	170.0	154.9	141.9	64.6
East North Central	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	462 0	384.6	371.4	409.1	390.0	393.1	396.0	188.8
Ohio	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	135.2	112.9	113.5	100.8	93.4	91.4	32.7
Indiana	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	38.8	40.3	37 1	30.9	29.7	37.3	37.9	37.9	38.1	15.6
Illinois	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	134.3	149.0	166.2	160.7	159.4	148.5	85.2
Michigan	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	62.0	58.7	67.4	68.8	80.8	95.6	48.7
Wisconsin	12.9	19.2	24.3	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	22.2	21.1	24.7	21.8	21.6	22.4	6.6
West North Central	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	58.7	58.0	64.6	64.4	68.2	76.4	48.0
Minnesota	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	16.8	13.8	15.8	17.3	16.4	17.3	23.2	10.6
Iowa	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	15.2	10.0	6.6	5.0	5.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9	4.0
Missouri	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	50.2	41.1	39.0	31.5	29.1	31.9	32.5	35.5	36.2	27.4
North Dakota	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	.6	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.5	.3
South Dakota	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.3
Nebraska	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.4
Kansas	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.0	4.0
South Atlantic	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	180.3	168.3	161.4	163.3	181.5	220.0	219.7	206.4	192.5	82.3
Delaware	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.3
Maryland	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	27.2	28.8	36.3	38.6	36.3	37.3	15.1
District of Columbia	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.6
Virginia	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.2	15.8	15.9	17.8	26.5	28.2	29.3	21.1	9.0
West Virginia	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	28.2	27.9	26.6	30.9	28.7	22.7	21.3	8.5
North Carolina	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	26.7	26.2	31.2	38.2	39.8	41.0	39.7	16.2
South Carolina	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	15.1	14.8	17.0	20.8	20.5	20.5	20.2	5.3
Georgia	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.5	19.0	23.5	28.1	28.4	28.2	26.8	11.6
Florida	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	24.6	28.8	31.4	28.5	21.9	19.2	11.7
East South Central	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	97.4	98.4	114.1	113.3	114.4	111.7	47.2
Kentucky	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	26.7	25.2	26.6	25.8	25.2	27.6	27.4	28.0	26.4	10.2
Tennessee	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.5	35.4	31.2	33.6	39.4	40.3	45.0	45.7	21.1
Alabama	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	31.5	29.6	34.5	33.5	30.3	27.7	11.4
Mississippi	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	16.9	11.9	9.0	8.9	10.0	12.6	12.1	11.1	11.9	4.5
West South Central	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	64.2	67.8	73.8	68.2	67.0	73.4	36.9
Arkansas	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	11.0	10.3	10.5	12.4	6.5
Louisiana	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	30.0	23.5	21.6	22.5	23.1	24.3	22.3	20.6	21.9	11.3
Oklahoma	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	13.0	14.5	13.2	12.9	13.0	7.4
Texas	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	29.9	21.7	18.6	19.2	21.6	24.0	22.4	23.0	26.1	11.7
Mountain	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	60.1	39.2	29.4	27.9	23.5	25.2	22.2	19.7	22.1	13.5
Montana	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0
Idaho	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.5
Wyoming	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.7	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.4
Colorado	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.5	6.1	6.7	7.4	4.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.3	2.7
New Mexico	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.0
Arizona	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.7	5.3	4.9	4.8	2.7
Utah	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.7	1.9
Nevada	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3
Pacific	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	284.3	246.8	245.1	270.9	271.3	275.3	298.3	194.3
Washington	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	87.4	62.9	48.0	36.4	30.6	31.4	25.5	22.4	26.7	21.8
Oregon	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	21.1	17.7	18.1	15.2	10.2	13.4	8.9
California	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	189.3	196.8	221.4	230.6	242.7	258.2	163.6

[1] Average of weeks ended in specified months. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382)

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	[2] 4.2							
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1939 [3]	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	[2] 3.1							
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1939 [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit: [4]												
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	[2] 1.6							
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	[2] .3							
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4
1939 [3]	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off: [5]												
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	[2] 1.1							
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1939 [3]	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and payroll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included. The major industries excluded are: printing and publishing; canning and preserving; women's, misses' and children's outerwear; and fertilizers. Plants on strike are also excluded.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

[4] Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

[5] Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration) and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	4.9	4.0	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1
Nondurable goods [3]	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	.1	.1
Ordnance and accessories	3.0	1.3	.8	.6	.3	.4	.1	.1	.4	.1	(4)	(4)
Food and kindred products	4.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	1.5	2.3	.1	.1
Meat products	6.0	5.0	4.4	6.1	1.5	1.8	.3	.3	2.5	3.9	.1	.1
Grain-mill products	2.1	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.4	.7	.4	.1	.9	.7	(4)	.1
Bakery products	(5)	2.9	(5)	2.6	(5)	1.4	(5)	.3	(5)	.8	(5)	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	5.5	5.4	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.0	1.2	1.4	.1	.1	.6	1.4	.1	.1
Cigarettes	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	.7	.5	.1	.1	.5	1.2	.1	.1
Cigars	3.1	2.0	2.0	3.7	1.5	2.0	.1	.1	.4	1.6	(4)	(4)
Tobacco and snuff	1.4	1.1	3.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	.2	.1	1.6	1.4	.2	.3
Textile-mill products	2.8	2.5	3.8	3.5	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	1.9	1.7	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.8	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.1	(4)
Woolen and worsted	5.0	4.0	4.8	6.7	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.4	5.4	.3	.3
Knitting mills	1.9	2.0	3.6	3.7	1.7	1.6	.1	.2	1.8	1.9	(4)	(4)
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	.2	.1	.9	.3	(4)	(4)
Seamless hosiery	2.3	1.8	5.6	7.3	1.9	1.5	.1	.1	3.6	5.7	(4)	(4)
Knit underwear	1.2	2.9	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.9	(4)	.2	2.4	1.0	(4)	(4)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.3	1.1	.9	.3	.2	2.0	2.1	.1	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	.9	.8	.1	.1	.8	.4	(4)	(4)
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.6	3.0	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.2	.2	.3	1.6	1.0	(4)	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.5	2.6	3.9	3.9	1.2	1.7	.1	.1	2.6	2.0	(4)	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.5	.2	.2	1.3	.7	(4)	(4)
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.3	5.1	3.7	3.5	2.4	2.3	.3	.3	.9	.9	.1	(4)
Logging camps and contractors	9.9	10.6	4.4	6.3	4.0	3.6	.2	.5	.2	2.0	(4)	.2
Sawmills and planing mills	4.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	.1	.2	1.1	1.0	(4)	(4)
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.5	4.9	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.4	.4	.3	.8	.5	.1	(4)
Furniture and fixtures	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.8	.5	.5	1.0	.8	.1	.1
Household furniture	3.8	5.2	4.7	4.8	2.9	3.3	.6	.6	1.1	.8	.1	.1
Other furniture and fixtures	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.6	.3	.3	.6	.7	.1	.1
Paper and allied products	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.6	.7	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.4	.8	.7	.1	.1	.3	.5	.1	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	.3	.3	.9	.6	.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	.7	.6	.1	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	.6	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Industrial organic chemicals	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.0	.6	.5	.2	.1	.4	.3	(4)	.1
Synthetic fibers	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.3	.4	(4)	(4)	.8	.5	(4)	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.1	(4)	.3	.2	(4)	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.3	.9	.7	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.3	1.1	.8	.7	.4	.3	.1	(4)	.2	.2	.1	.2
Petroleum refining	.8	.7	.6	.4	.2	.2	.1	(4)	.2	.1	.1	.1
Rubber products	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.5	.2	.1	.9	.9	.1	.1
Tires and inner tubes	3.6	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.0	.7	.1	.1	.5	.4	.2	.2
Rubber footwear	3.0	2.9	3.7	4.5	2.1	2.0	.1	.1	1.4	2.3	.1	.1
Other rubber products	5.6	4.2	4.3	3.6	2.7	2.2	.3	.2	1.2	1.2	.1	(4)
Leather and leather products	2.6	2.0	3.8	3.5	1.7	1.6	.2	.2	1.6	1.5	.3	.2
Leather	2.7	1.5	4.0	3.5	1.1	.9	.1	.1	2.7	2.4	.1	.1
Footwear (except rubber)	2.8	2.0	3.7	3.8	1.7	1.7	.2	.3	1.4	1.5	.4	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.1	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.7	.1	.1
Glass and glass products	3.2	3.6	3.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	.3	.1	1.9	1.3	.2	.1
Cement, hydraulic	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	.7	.1	.2	.2	.2	(4)	.1
Structural clay products	4.0	4.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	.2	.5	.2	(4)
Pottery and related products	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	.8	.7	.2	(4)
Primary metal industries	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.3	.8	.6	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries	5.2	5.0	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.4	.4	.3	.8	1.3	.1	.1
Gray-iron foundries	4.5	4.8	3.5	3.1	1.8	1.4	.4	.3	1.2	1.2	.1	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	6.0	5.7	3.5	4.2	2.6	2.1	.6	.5	.2	1.5	.1	.1
Steel foundries	5.6	5.2	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.1	.4	.2	.7	.8	.1	.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	.6	1.0	.2	.2	.1	.7	.1	.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	3.3	2.6	1.1	1.3	.6	.8	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1
Nonferrous foundries	6.0	6.1	3.0	4.1	1.6	1.8	.4	.4	.9	1.7	.1	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.5	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.5	.1	(4)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5.5	4.4	3.2	2.9	1.7	1.4	.4	.3	1.0	1.1	.1	.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.8	4.0	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	.7	.7	.1	.1
Cutlery and edge tools	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.0	.8	.1	.1	1.0	1.4	.1	(4)
Hand tools	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.7	.1	.1
Hardware	4.7	4.6	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	(4)	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	5.2	4.9	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.6	.6	.4	.9	.9	.1	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.5	1.5	.7	.5	.5	.5	(4)	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.7	6.5	3.8	3.3	2.0	1.6	.5	.3	1.2	1.3	.1	.1
Fabricated structural metal products	4.5	3.9	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	1.2	1.4	(4)	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	10.0	5.6	5.5	3.2	2.8	1.7	.6	.3	1.9	1.1	.2	.1
Machinery (except electrical)	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.7	.7	.1	.2
Engines and turbines	5.5	5.2	4.0	2.8	1.6	1.2	.4	.2	1.6	1.2	.4	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.1	.1
Construction and mining machinery	4.1	3.7	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	.1	1.1	.2	.1
Metalworking machinery	4.1	3.7	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.2	.3	.2	.3	.5	.1	.1
Machine tools	3.5	2.6	1.0	1.5	.6	.7	.1	.1	.2	.6	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	.4	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories	6.6	6.7	4.0	3.5	2.4	2.1	.7	.6	.8	.7	.1	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.7	1.0	.1	.1
General industrial machinery	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.8	.9	.7	.2	.2	.6	.7	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.5	.7	.7	.1	.2	1.2	.5	(4)	.1
Service-industry and household machines	3.3	4.1	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	.9	.4	.1	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.8	3.6	2.1	1.7	1.1	.8	.4	.3	.5	.5	.1	.1
Electrical machinery	4.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.9	.8	.2	.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.5	.9	.9	.1	.1	.8	.4	.2	.1 .1
Communication equipment	4.3	4.4	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	1.1	.9	.2	.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.6	6.1	3.8	3.7	1.6	1.9	.3	.4	1.7	1.3	.2	.1
Telephone and telegraph equipment	.7	.5	1.2	1.2	.5	.4	.1	.1	.4	.5	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	5.0	4.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	.3	.2	.8	.6	.1	.1
Transportation equipment	9.1	5.1	4.3	3.5	1.9	1.0	.6	.2	1.7	2.1	.1	.2
Automobiles	10.2	4.6	3.6	2.1	2.2	.8	.8	.2	.5	.9	.1	.2
Aircraft and parts	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	.8	.9	(4)	.1
Aircraft	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	.9	.9	(4)	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.3	.8	.7	.1	.2	.3	1.3	.1	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	.6	.7	.1	.2	.6	.7	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.0	.7	.2	.3	.8	.9	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(5)	15.4	(5)	17.7	(5)	1.5	(5)	.5	(5)	15.6	(5)	.1
Railroad equipment	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	1.3	.9	.1	.1	3.5	3.8	.6	.5
Locomotives and parts	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.1	.9	.6	(4)	(4)	1.8	1.1	.5	.4
Railroad and streetcars	5.5	6.7	8.9	8.7	2.1	1.1	.3	.3	5.9	6.7	.6	6
Other transportation equipment	5.8	6.3	1.6	.7	1.2	.5	(4)	(4)	.3	.2	.1	(4)
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus	1.7	1.3	.8	.7	.5	.3	(4)	(4)	.2	.3	.1	.1
Watches and clocks	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.9	.8	.9	.1	.4	.4	.5	.1	.1
Professional and scientific instruments	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.8	2.0	1.6	.3	.2	1.6	1.9	.2	.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.6	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	.8	1.7	.1	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.2	3.9	2.4	3.6	1.6	2.2	.2	.4	.4	.8	.2	.2
Iron	2.7	2.8	1.6	2.9	.7	.7	.2	.1	.4	1.8	.3	.3
Copper	1.9	4.9	1.8	3.3	1.3	2.9	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Lead and zinc	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.5	2.1	2.9	.2	.2	.8	.3	.1	.1
Anthracite mining	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	.8	1.2	(4)	(4)	.5	.4	.2	.1
Bituminous-coal mining	1.7	1.7	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	1.5	2.1	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(5)	1.3	(5)	1.3	(5)	1.0	(5)	(4)	(5)	.2	(5)	.1
Telegraph	(5)	1.4	(5)	1.3	(5)	.6	(5)	(4)	(5)	.5	(5)	.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Less than 0.05.

[5] Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$60.80	42.4	$1.434	$58.32	41.3	$1.412	$65.81	45.2	$1.456	$61.37	41.3	$1.486	$66.57	36.8	$1.809	$72.12	38.0	$1.898
1949: Average	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.06	39.8	1.484	63.96	42.3	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	56.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.941
1949: May	63.72	42.2	1.510	61.64	41.4	1.489	67.37	44.5	1.514	66.03	41.9	1.576	63.63	34.1	1.866	72.98	37.5	1.946
June	60.53	40.6	1.491	60.26	40.8	1.477	59.02	39.8	1.483	63.27	40.9	1.547	45.28	23.4	1.935	59.90	30.7	1.951
July	58.75	39.4	1.491	56.97	38.7	1.472	59.43	39.7	1.497	61.41	39.9	1.539	66.08	35.0	1.888	47.94	25.1	1.910
August	58.18	39.5	1.473	57.32	39.1	1.466	56.20	38.0	1.479	59.87	40.1	1.493	42.80	23.4	1.829	49.51	26.1	1.897
September	58.96	39.6	1.489	59.15	39.3	1.505	58.27	39.4	1.479	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.24	31.8	1.863	52.46	27.0	1.943
October	59.63	40.1	1.487	54.46	35.5	1.534	59.20	40.3	1.469	61.95	40.7	1.522	75.81	39.2	1.934	63.10	31.9	1.978
November	52.73	35.7	1.477	38.78	26.6	1.458	59.70	40.2	1.485	61.99	40.7	1.523	67.94	35.7	1.903	68.17	34.1	1.999
December	*62.32	*41.6	*1.498	*58.85	*40.2	*1.464	64.26	42.5	1.512	67.68	43.3	1.563	42.22	22.0	1.919	48.74	25.4	1.919
1950: January	*63.71	*42.0	*1.517	*58.68	*39.7	*1.478	71.96	45.4	1.585	65.18	42.3	1.541	44.60	23.9	1.866	47.36	24.5	1.933
February	62.81	41.9	1.499	59.62	40.5	1.472	68.49	44.3	1.546	63.38	41.7	1.520	40.23	20.6	1.953	49.83	25.4	1.962
March	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.57	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	80.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.009
April	63.29	41.5	1.525	59.81	40.3	1.484	69.67	43.9	1.587	64.17	41.4	1.550	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.86	36.0	2.024
May	62.38	41.2	1.514	58.11	39.0	1.490	69.58	44.6	1.560	63.79	41.5	1.537	68.48	34.5	1.985	70.01	34.9	2.006

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction [2]											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$66.68	40.0	$1.667	$55.31	44.5	$1.243	$68.25	38.1	$1.790	$66.61	40.6	$1.639	$62.41	41.6	$1.500	$68.67	40.0	$1.716
1949: Average	71.48	40.2	1.778	56.38	43.3	1.302	70.81	37.8	1.874	70.44	40.9	1.723	65.65	41.5	1.583	73.66	40.5	1.820
1949: May	71.78	40.6	1.768	58.17	44.3	1.313	71.70	38.5	1.864	71.42	41.7	1.712	67.17	42.9	1.567	74.43	40.9	1.820
June	70.59	39.7	1.778	57.82	43.8	1.320	71.41	38.5	1.856	71.34	41.9	1.704	66.52	42.3	1.574	75.05	41.5	1.807
July	72.54	40.3	1.800	56.77	43.4	1.308	71.55	38.6	1.856	72.20	42.2	1.712	68.17	43.3	1.575	75.21	41.4	1.818
August	70.74	40.1	1.764	57.86	44.3	1.306	72.13	38.7	1.862	72.56	42.4	1.712	68.55	43.4	1.578	75.69	41.5	1.822
September	72.40	40.4	1.792	56.68	43.2	1.312	70.73	37.7	1.874	70.82	40.9	1.730	66.75	41.6	1.607	73.81	40.5	1.823
October	73.87	41.2	1.793	57.77	44.2	1.307	72.06	38.3	1.881	72.71	41.8	1.741	68.37	42.3	1.617	75.83	41.4	1.831
November	71.20	40.0	1.780	55.77	42.7	1.306	70.12	37.1	1.891	69.90	39.9	1.754	65.30	40.6	1.610	72.96	39.4	1.852
December	71.52	40.0	1.788	55.08	42.4	1.299	69.75	36.4	1.917	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.76	39.2	1.855
1950: January	76.24	41.8	1.824	53.36	41.4	1.289	68.01	35.2	1.932	65.56	37.4	1.753	58.43	35.5	1.646	69.57	38.5	1.807
February	71.88	40.0	1.797	54.36	41.4	1.313	66.89	34.3	1.950	66.94	37.8	1.771	61.96	37.3	1.661	69.50	38.0	1.829
March	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.37	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.34	38.7	1.766	63.68	38.2	1.667	70.76	38.9	1.819
April	76.36	42.4	1.801	57.94	43.5	1.332	70.70	36.5	1.937	70.75	40.8	1.734	66.18	40.6	1.630	73.54	40.9	1.798
May	72.84	41.2	1.768	59.18	44.1	1.342	73.13	37.5	1.950	71.09	40.6	1.751	67.98	41.1	1.654	73.12	40.2	1.819

Year and month	Contract construction [2]—Continued																	
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$68.85	37.3	$1.848	$64.64	36.6	$1.766	$73.87	38.0	$1.946	$76.83	39.2	$1.960	$69.77	36.3	$1.925	$83.01	39.8	$2.084
1949: Average	70.95	36.7	1.935	67.16	36.2	1.855	75.70	37.2	2.034	78.60	38.6	2.037	70.75	35.7	1.982	86.57	39.2	2.211
1949: May	71.81	37.2	1.930	68.34	36.8	1.858	76.29	37.7	2.023	77.75	38.5	2.018	71.93	36.6	1.963	87.01	39.2	2.220
June	71.44	37.1	1.924	67.70	36.7	1.846	76.43	37.7	2.026	77.95	38.6	2.022	72.18	36.8	1.961	87.02	39.3	2.215
July	71.28	37.1	1.922	67.33	36.6	1.838	76.59	37.7	2.032	78.08	38.8	2.013	72.18	36.7	1.968	86.41	39.2	2.202
August	71.95	37.2	1.932	68.02	36.8	1.848	76.99	37.8	2.036	79.13	38.9	2.033	72.51	36.4	1.992	87.80	39.7	2.210
September	70.69	36.5	1.938	66.64	36.0	1.854	75.80	37.2	2.040	79.15	38.6	2.052	71.59	35.7	2.006	85.80	38.8	2.210
October	71.80	36.9	1.944	67.89	36.5	1.861	76.51	37.5	2.041	80.32	38.9	2.064	71.41	35.7	2.001	86.49	39.0	2.215
November	70.21	36.1	1.947	66.34	35.7	1.856	74.81	36.4	2.053	78.12	37.5	2.085	68.88	34.5	1.996	85.28	38.2	2.233
December	70.26	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.880	75.15	36.5	2.057	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997	86.85	39.2	2.217
1950: January	68.76	34.8	1.976	63.58	34.0	1.870	73.49	35.5	2.070	78.32	38.0	2.061	67.49	33.9	1.991	86.88	38.7	2.245
February	67.00	33.7	1.988	61.60	32.8	1.878	71.00	34.3	2.070	75.65	36.9	2.050	67.16	33.8	1.987	87.58	38.7	2.263
March	68.83	34.5	1.995	63.80	33.9	1.882	72.59	34.9	2.080	78.02	37.6	2.075	66.30	33.5	1.979	83.62	37.0	2.260
April	70.70	35.6	1.986	65.83	35.3	1.865	74.43	35.8	2.079	78.49	37.7	2.082	66.70	34.4	1.939	84.79	36.8	2.304
May	73.60	36.8	2.000	69.41	36.9	1.881	77.13	36.8	2.096	80.64	38.4	2.100	69.25	35.1	1.973	86.33	37.7	2.290

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Contract construction [2]—Continued

Building construction—Continued

Special-trade contractors—Continued

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$69.65	36.9	$1.888	$69.61	35.4	$1.969	$78.52	36.1	$2.175	$67.98	37.9	$1.792	$62.47	36.5	$1.710	$66.44	38.9	$1.709
1949: Average	71.39	36.1	1.979	68.72	33.8	2.033	80.39	34.9	2.301	67.14	36.6	1.837	62.86	35.7	1.759	69.66	37.8	1.844
1949: May	72.77	37.0	1.968	70.97	35.2	2.018	79.88	34.7	2.303	67.09	38.1	1.763	63.99	36.9	1.735	70.28	39.0	1.803
June	73.02	36.9	1.977	71.23	35.0	2.034	83.73	35.8	2.338	67.00	38.0	1.763	64.20	36.9	1.739	71.67	38.9	1.842
July	73.46	36.8	1.998	71.47	35.1	2.037	84.59	36.0	2.352	66.40	37.0	1.795	64.50	36.8	1.753	71.93	38.6	1.863
August	73.36	36.9	1.988	71.36	35.3	2.021	83.13	35.7	2.330	66.45	36.3	1.831	64.53	36.7	1.759	72.51	38.9	1.863
September	71.58	36.1	1.982	66.31	32.9	2.015	84.39	36.3	2.322	67.22	35.8	1.876	62.95	36.0	1.750	70.58	37.6	1.878
October	72.26	36.5	1.978	70.60	34.7	2.035	81.11	35.0	2.316	68.46	36.1	1.896	65.96	37.1	1.777	72.22	38.4	1.882
November	70.77	35.7	1.984	71.68	35.0	2.047	74.76	32.5	2.302	69.57	36.3	1.915	63.73	35.9	1.775	69.46	37.3	1.864
December	69.18	34.6	2.001	60.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.5	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.889	61.30	34.1	1.799	66.80	35.4	1.890
1950: January	67.87	33.4	2.032	61.68	30.0	2.056	75.57	32.6	2.318	66.51	35.7	1.863	58.50	32.3	1.811	65.57	34.4	1.906
February	64.12	31.6	2.029	54.29	26.1	2.080	75.44	32.2	2.343	58.66	32.0	1.833	53.64	30.0	1.788	62.62	33.2	1.886
March	67.76	33.1	2.047	58.00	28.1	2.064	81.09	33.9	2.392	63.49	34.3	1.851	57.99	31.9	1.818	67.69	35.7	1.896
April	71.41	34.9	2.046	67.70	32.3	2.096	83.35	34.5	2.416	64.82	36.5	1.776	61.64	34.0	1.813	72.23	38.5	1.876
May	74.80	36.1	2.072	71.50	33.9	2.109	87.19	35.2	2.477	66.17	36.8	1.798	65.84	35.9	1.834	74.04	38.5	1.923

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [3]			Nondurable goods [4]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$54.14	40.1	$1.350	$57.11	40.5	$1.410	$50.61	39.6	$1.278	$57.20	41.6	$1.375	$51.87	42.0	$1.235	$58.37	43.3	$1.348
1949: Average	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325	58.76	40.0	1.469	53.58	41.5	1.291	57.44	41.5	1.384
1949: May	54.08	38.6	1.401	57.21	39.0	1.467	50.41	38.1	1.323	59.32	40.3	1.472	53.44	41.3	1.294	56.17	40.7	1.380
June	54.51	38.8	1.405	57.82	39.2	1.475	50.97	38.5	1.324	58.72	39.7	1.479	53.62	41.6	1.289	55.87	40.4	1.383
July	54.63	38.8	1.408	57.31	38.8	1.477	51.55	38.7	1.332	59.64	40.3	1.480	54.69	42.2	1.296	58.02	41.8	1.388
August	54.70	39.1	1.399	57.89	39.3	1.473	51.31	38.9	1.319	58.44	39.7	1.472	53.00	41.7	1.271	56.87	41.0	1.387
September	55.72	39.6	1.407	58.69	39.6	1.482	52.59	39.6	1.328	59.76	40.3	1.483	53.63	41.8	1.283	57.78	41.6	1.389
October	55.26	39.7	1.392	58.17	39.9	1.458	52.47	39.6	1.325	59.97	40.3	1.488	53.83	41.7	1.291	56.51	41.1	1.375
November	54.43	39.1	1.392	56.82	39.0	1.457	52.07	39.3	1.325	59.82	40.2	1.488	54.16	41.6	1.302	60.23	42.9	1.404
December	56.04	39.8	1.408	59.19	40.1	1.476	52.69	39.5	1.334	60.85	40.7	1.495	54.57	41.4	1.318	60.98	43.4	1.405
1950: January	56.29	39.7	1.418	59.40	40.0	1.485	52.91	39.4	1.343	60.70	40.2	1.510	54.94	41.4	1.327	60.19	42.9	1.403
February	56.37	39.7	1.420	59.47	40.1	1.483	53.06	39.3	1.350	60.88	40.4	1.507	54.05	40.7	1.328	55.99	40.4	1.386
March	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1.393
April	56.93	39.7	1.434	60.97	40.7	1.498	52.21	38.5	1.356	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.18	40.4	1.341	55.68	39.8	1.399
May	57.72	40.0	1.443	61.72	40.9	1.509	52.87	38.9	1.359	61.54	40.7	1.512	55.02	41.0	1.342	57.10	40.7	1.403

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$59.15	43.4	$1.363	$52.26	45.4	$1.151	$42.63	38.2	$1.116	$54.53	44.3	$1.231	$57.23	46.3	$1.236	$51.01	45.3	$1.126
1949: Average	58.02	41.5	1.398	54.61	44.8	1.219	43.77	38.8	1.128	56.94	43.8	1.300	58.91	44.7	1.318	54.98	46.2	1.190
1949: May	56.64	40.6	1.395	54.47	45.2	1.205	43.65	37.4	1.167	55.81	43.6	1.280	55.90	43.6	1.282	55.88	47.2	1.184
June	56.44	40.4	1.397	55.23	45.8	1.206	42.63	38.3	1.113	57.84	44.7	1.294	58.10	45.0	1.291	57.36	47.6	1.205
July	58.55	41.7	1.404	55.71	45.7	1.219	43.59	39.7	1.098	59.75	45.4	1.316	61.13	46.1	1.326	57.14	47.7	1.198
August	57.34	40.9	1.402	54.72	45.0	1.216	44.27	40.8	1.085	57.46	44.0	1.306	58.70	44.3	1.325	55.75	46.3	1.204
September	58.31	41.5	1.405	55.28	44.4	1.245	44.79	40.1	1.117	58.92	44.3	1.330	62.70	45.8	1.369	56.57	47.1	1.201
October	56.89	40.9	1.391	54.76	44.2	1.239	45.92	40.0	1.148	58.56	44.4	1.319	62.88	46.0	1.367	55.67	46.7	1.192
November	61.03	42.8	1.426	53.95	43.9	1.229	41.29	37.1	1.113	55.81	42.8	1.304	57.77	43.4	1.331	54.49	45.6	1.195
December	61.99	43.5	1.425	54.29	44.1	1.231	43.26	36.6	1.182	56.76	43.1	1.317	59.54	44.1	1.350	54.10	45.2	1.197
1950: January	61.16	43.1	1.419	55.67	44.5	1.251	45.15	38.2	1.182	56.46	42.9	1.316	60.03	44.3	1.355	53.22	44.5	1.196
February	56.50	40.3	1.402	54.88	43.8	1.253	44.94	37.7	1.192	55.48	42.0	1.321	58.02	43.2	1.343	51.37	42.7	1.203
March	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.63	43.7	1.250	44.79	36.8	1.217	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.230
April	56.32	39.8	1.415	54.87	44.0	1.247	44.29	36.3	1.220	55.82	42.1	1.326	56.21	42.2	1.332	55.93	45.4	1.232
May	57.55	40.5	1.421	54.98	44.3	1.241	45.06	37.3	1.208	56.26	42.3	1.330	57.23	42.9	1.334	55.76	45.0	1.239

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Bakery products			Sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$49.35	42.4	$1.164	$52.04	41.8	$1.245	$44.00	40.0	$1.100	$41.46	39.6	$1.047	$61.43	41.9	$1.466	$46.26	44.1	$1.049
1949: Average	51.67	41.7	1.239	56.01	42.4	1.321	45.12	40.0	1.128	42.63	39.8	1.071	64.21	41.0	1.566	48.40	43.8	1.105
1949: May	51.61	42.1	1.226	55.08	40.5	1.360	42.86	38.1	1.125	40.60	37.8	1.074	64.54	41.8	1.544	48.58	44.0	1.104
June	52.29	42.2	1.239	57.93	42.5	1.363	44.76	39.3	1.139	42.38	39.2	1.081	65.59	42.1	1.558	50.20	44.9	1.118
July	52.62	42.2	1.247	57.72	42.5	1.358	43.69	38.8	1.126	41.39	38.9	1.064	68.79	42.7	1.611	50.69	44.9	1.129
August	51.83	41.5	1.249	56.53	41.2	1.372	45.39	40.2	1.129	42.80	40.0	1.070	66.24	41.4	1.600	49.88	44.1	1.131
September	52.88	42.1	1.256	59.17	43.6	1.357	47.70	42.1	1.133	44.03	41.3	1.066	64.92	40.7	1.595	48.32	43.3	1.116
October	52.29	41.6	1.257	53.71	42.9	1.252	48.52	42.6	1.139	44.83	41.7	1.075	64.40	40.5	1.590	49.37	45.0	1.097
November	52.12	41.4	1.259	60.82	48.0	1.267	45.86	40.8	1.124	43.44	40.9	1.062	63.60	40.1	1.586	48.24	43.7	1.104
December	52.16	41.3	1.263	54.91	42.4	1.295	45.35	40.6	1.117	42.98	40.7	1.056	63.12	39.7	1.590	46.07	42.0	1.097
1950: January	52.07	41.1	1.267	55.78	39.9	1.398	45.59	40.2	1.134	42.75	39.8	1.074	63.52	39.7	1.600	46.67	42.5	1.098
February	52.96	41.6	1.273	55.44	39.8	1.393	45.26	39.7	1.140	42.60	39.3	1.084	64.52	40.0	1.613	46.98	42.4	1.108
March	52.75	41.5	1.271	55.92	40.2	1.391	45.19	39.4	1.147	42.92	39.2	1.095	65.16	40.1	1.625	46.72	41.9	1.115
April	52.44	41.1	1.276	55.70	39.5	1.410	43.93	38.0	1.156	41.59	37.6	1.106	66.71	40.7	1.639	47.78	42.4	1.127
May	53.50	41.6	1.286	58.10	41.5	1.400	45.40	39.1	1.161	43.49	38.9	1.118	67.36	41.2	1.635	48.40	43.1	1.123

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$66.40	42.0	$1.581	$54.92	40.5	$1.356	$49.74	42.3	$1.176	$36.50	38.1	$0.958	$44.51	38.6	$1.153	$32.71	37.6	$0.870
1949: Average	69.46	41.1	1.690	57.00	39.2	1.454	52.17	41.9	1.245	37.25	37.1	1.004	46.33	37.7	1.229	32.41	36.7	.884
1949: May	70.85	42.5	1.667	55.39	38.9	1.424	51.71	41.7	1.240	36.27	35.7	1.016	43.98	35.9	1.225	31.63	35.7	.886
June	71.74	42.5	1.688	55.11	38.7	1.424	51.41	41.8	1.230	38.57	38.0	1.015	47.78	39.1	1.222	32.99	37.4	.882
July	75.60	43.3	1.746	56.42	39.1	1.443	52.33	42.3	1.237	38.19	37.4	1.021	48.13	39.1	1.231	32.13	36.6	.878
August	72.02	41.7	1.727	57.14	38.9	1.469	53.04	42.5	1.248	38.58	38.7	.997	48.90	39.5	1.238	32.81	37.2	.882
September	69.46	40.5	1.715	60.18	40.2	1.497	52.50	42.2	1.244	38.39	38.9	.987	47.92	38.9	1.232	33.71	38.0	.887
October	69.33	40.1	1.729	58.30	39.5	1.476	53.38	42.5	1.256	37.86	38.2	.991	46.73	37.9	1.233	33.45	37.8	.885
November	67.52	39.3	1.718	62.28	41.3	1.508	53.13	42.1	1.262	38.46	38.0	1.012	47.81	38.9	1.229	34.16	38.0	.899
December	68.14	39.8	1.712	56.77	38.0	1.494	53.00	42.0	1.262	38.76	38.0	1.020	48.53	38.7	1.254	32.60	36.8	.886
1950: January	68.52	39.7	1.726	59.70	39.8	1.500	53.21	41.8	1.273	39.25	38.0	1.033	49.15	39.1	1.257	33.25	36.5	.911
February	69.32	40.0	1.733	58.67	38.5	1.524	52.65	41.1	1.281	38.48	36.2	1.063	46.96	37.3	1.259	33.87	35.8	.946
March	70.42	40.1	1.756	58.45	39.2	1.491	53.71	41.6	1.291	39.49	36.7	1.076	48.65	38.7	1.257	33.71	35.3	.955
April	72.72	40.9	1.778	57.59	38.7	1.488	53.32	41.4	1.288	38.59	35.5	1.087	48.41	38.0	1.274	31.38	33.0	.951
May	73.80	41.6	1.774	57.51	38.7	1.486	53.25	41.6	1.280	39.56	36.6	1.081	47.99	37.7	1.273	34.39	36.2	.950

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$37.21	37.7	$0.987	$34.24	40.0	$0.856	$45.59	39.2	$1.163	$41.49	38.1	$1.089	$41.42	37.9	$1.093	$46.13	39.6	$1.165
1949: Average	39.10	37.2	1.051	34.20	38.3	.893	44.83	37.7	1.189	40.51	36.4	1.113	40.55	36.3	1.117	44.48	37.5	1.186
1949: May	37.35	35.5	1.052	34.55	35.0	.987	41.91	35.4	1.184	37.56	33.9	1.108	37.66	33.9	1.111	40.52	34.6	1.171
June	40.30	38.2	1.055	38.14	38.1	1.001	42.98	36.3	1.184	39.10	35.1	1.114	39.32	35.2	1.117	42.09	35.7	1.179
July	40.02	37.4	1.070	36.22	36.4	.995	43.26	36.6	1.182	39.73	35.6	1.116	39.84	35.6	1.119	42.87	36.3	1.181
August	40.35	38.1	1.059	36.59	42.9	.853	44.37	37.6	1.180	40.33	36.5	1.105	40.33	36.4	1.108	44.41	37.6	1.181
September	40.92	38.1	1.074	34.47	42.3	.815	45.82	38.6	1.187	42.07	37.9	1.110	41.88	37.7	1.111	45.74	38.5	1.188
October	39.81	37.7	1.056	33.82	40.5	.835	47.04	39.4	1.194	43.00	38.5	1.117	42.97	38.4	1.119	47.52	39.6	1.200
November	39.76	37.4	1.063	32.24	36.1	.893	47.20	39.5	1.195	43.46	38.8	1.120	43.46	38.7	1.123	47.76	39.8	1.200
December	41.46	38.6	1.074	36.80	40.4	.911	47.64	39.8	1.197	44.08	39.5	1.116	43.98	39.3	1.119	48.40	40.3	1.201
1950: January	40.69	37.4	1.088	37.58	41.8	.899	47.36	39.4	1.202	43.67	39.2	1.114	43.60	39.0	1.118	48.16	40.0	1.204
February	40.04	36.3	1.103	35.34	35.3	1.001	47.88	39.6	1.209	43.84	39.0	1.124	43.88	38.9	1.128	48.16	40.1	1.201
March	40.92	36.8	1.112	39.58	38.5	1.028	47.39	39.2	1.209	42.67	38.0	1.123	42.60	37.8	1.127	47.72	39.8	1.199
April	41.96	37.4	1.122	39.14	38.0	1.030	45.51	37.8	1.204	40.80	36.4	1.121	40.65	36.1	1.126	45.81	38.4	1.193
May	40.98	35.7	1.148	37.19	36.5	1.019	45.63	37.9	1.204	41.66	36.9	1.129	41.80	36.8	1.136	45.85	38.5	1.191

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber [5]			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery [5]			Seamless hosiery [5]			Knit outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$44.36	39.4	$1.126	$52.45	40.1	$1.308	$41.14	37.5	$1.097	$52.85	38.8	$1.362	$30.27	35.2	$0.860	$39.75	38.0	$1.046
1949: Average	42.89	37.2	1.153	51.19	38.9	1.316	41.47	36.8	1.127	52.09	37.5	1.389	31.45	35.5	.886	40.96	38.1	1.075
1949: May	39.02	34.2	1.141	47.88	36.8	1.301	40.07	35.3	1.135	50.87	36.6	1.390	29.57	33.6	.880	40.80	37.4	1.091
June	39.78	34.8	1.143	51.64	39.3	1.314	40.73	36.2	1.125	51.11	36.9	1.385	30.50	34.7	.879	40.46	37.6	1.076
July	40.46	35.4	1.143	52.25	39.7	1.316	40.44	36.3	1.114	50.26	36.5	1.377	30.61	35.3	.867	39.93	38.1	1.048
August	42.71	37.2	1.148	51.16	39.2	1.305	41.11	37.0	1.111	51.56	37.5	1.375	31.40	35.8	.877	39.61	37.8	1.048
September	44.24	38.3	1.155	51.94	39.5	1.315	42.22	37.8	1.117	52.72	38.2	1.380	31.86	36.0	.885	40.69	38.5	1.057
October	46.09	39.6	1.164	53.25	39.8	1.338	43.68	38.9	1.123	55.02	39.5	1.393	33.76	37.8	.893	42.51	39.8	1.068
November	46.56	39.9	1.167	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.28	38.4	1.127	54.86	39.1	1.403	33.68	37.5	.898	42.34	39.5	1.072
December	47.19	40.4	1.168	53.37	40.1	1.331	42.34	37.6	1.126	53.15	37.8	1.406	33.42	37.3	.896	41.16	38.4	1.072
1950: January	47.04	40.1	1.173	52.92	39.7	1.333	41.73	36.8	1.134	51.53	36.6	1.408	32.92	36.3	.907	41.47	37.8	1.097
February	47.07	40.2	1.171	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.38	37.2	1.166	53.16	37.2	1.429	34.50	36.2	.953	42.74	38.3	1.116
March	46.88	40.0	1.172	51.00	38.9	1.311	43.55	37.0	1.177	54.25	38.1	1.424	33.29	34.5	.965	43.80	38.9	1.126
April	44.70	38.4	1.164	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.60	35.0	1.160	48.99	35.6	1.376	31.75	32.8	.968	43.13	38.2	1.129
May	44.39	38.3	1.159	51.85	39.4	1.316	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.69	36.4	1.365	31.10	32.1	.969	42.71	37.9	1.127

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$37.40	37.7	$0.992	$51.00	41.0	$1.244	$58.13	42.0	$1.384	$58.09	41.7	$1.393	$47.96	39.7	$1.208	$49.17	36.5	$1.347
1949: Average	36.34	36.2	1.004	51.50	40.3	1.278	56.80	39.5	1.438	56.23	38.7	1.453	47.89	38.9	1.231	49.21	35.3	1.394
1949: May	34.04	33.8	1.007	49.49	38.6	1.282	55.29	38.5	1.436	54.58	37.8	1.444	46.24	37.9	1.220	47.81	34.3	1.394
June	35.80	35.8	1.000	49.92	39.4	1.267	51.98	36.5	1.424	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.39	38.4	1.234	52.67	37.3	1.412
July	36.00	36.0	1.000	48.76	38.7	1.260	53.78	37.9	1.419	51.98	36.4	1.428	47.66	38.5	1.238	52.58	37.4	1.412
August	36.85	37.0	.996	50.59	39.9	1.268	54.14	38.1	1.421	53.24	37.1	1.435	47.48	38.6	1.230	50.41	36.4	1.385
September	38.85	38.7	1.004	52.31	40.8	1.282	56.10	39.2	1.431	55.40	38.1	1.454	49.56	39.9	1.242	49.49	35.5	1.394
October	38.78	38.7	1.002	52.69	41.2	1.279	57.26	39.9	1.435	57.31	39.2	1.462	48.87	39.6	1.234	45.55	33.3	1.368
November	37.71	37.6	1.003	52.91	41.3	1.281	58.57	40.7	1.439	58.67	40.1	1.463	48.18	39.2	1.229	45.86	32.9	1.394
December	37.07	37.0	1.002	53.84	41.9	1.285	59.99	41.4	1.449	60.58	41.1	1.474	49.64	40.1	1.250	50.55	35.7	1.416
1950: January	37.29	36.7	1.016	52.03	40.3	1.291	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.41	41.3	1.487	49.80	40.0	1.245	53.44	37.5	1.425
February	38.42	37.3	1.030	53.37	41.5	1.286	60.80	41.5	1.465	61.62	41.3	1.492	50.91	40.6	1.254	53.03	37.4	1.418
March	38.40	37.1	1.035	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363
April	35.71	34.5	1.035	50.93	39.6	1.286	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.37	39.4	1.253	40.02	29.0	1.380
May	35.29	34.0	1.038	49.25	38.3	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.96	40.1	1.246	48.72	34.6	1.408

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$42.79	36.2	$1.182	$50.11	36.6	$1.369	$33.20	36.2	$0.917	$33.50	36.1	$0.928	$35.31	35.7	$0.989	$26.49	35.7	$0.742
1949: Average	41.89	35.8	1.170	46.67	34.7	1.345	33.30	36.2	.920	33.37	36.0	.927	34.91	35.7	.978	27.44	35.5	.773
1949: May	39.94	35.5	1.125	46.00	34.2	1.345	33.36	36.1	.924	34.09	36.5	.934	36.37	37.0	.983	25.91	33.3	.778
June	40.11	35.4	1.133	43.86	33.3	1.317	32.76	35.8	.915	33.19	35.8	.927	34.56	35.3	.979	26.80	34.9	.768
July	41.03	35.4	1.159	44.93	34.4	1.306	33.03	36.1	.915	32.68	34.8	.939	33.56	35.4	.948	27.60	35.7	.773
August	41.95	35.7	1.175	44.96	33.5	1.342	32.80	36.4	.901	32.02	35.7	.897	34.63	35.7	.970	27.33	36.1	.757
September	44.01	36.8	1.196	47.90	35.4	1.353	33.87	36.9	.918	33.21	36.3	.915	35.79	36.6	.978	28.19	36.7	.768
October	42.63	36.5	1.168	46.20	34.3	1.347	34.35	37.5	.916	34.30	37.4	.917	34.13	35.4	.964	28.27	27.1	.762
November	40.38	35.7	1.131	44.48	32.9	1.352	33.82	36.8	.919	34.78	37.6	.925	33.60	34.6	.971	28.22	36.7	.769
December	41.82	35.9	1.165	46.64	34.7	1.344	33.82	36.8	.919	34.52	37.2	.928	34.14	35.3	.967	27.58	35.4	.779
1950: January	42.70	36.0	1.186	47.72	35.4	1.348	33.63	36.2	.929	33.43	35.6	.939	36.47	36.8	.991	27.80	35.6	.781
February	44.48	36.7	1.212	49.88	37.0	1.348	35.64	36.4	.979	35.19	36.2	.972	39.26	37.9	1.036	30.55	35.4	.863
March	43.50	36.4	1.195	50.81	37.5	1.355	35.62	36.2	.984	35.40	36.2	.978	39.77	38.2	1.041	30.43	35.3	.862
April	40.87	35.2	1.161	47.06	35.2	1.337	34.94	35.4	.987	34.92	35.6	.981	39.41	38.0	1.037	29.58	33.8	.875
May	41.30	35.7	1.157	48.67	36.4	1.337	35.33	35.9	.984	34.81	35.7	.975	39.85	38.1	1.046	31.15	35.8	.870

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's outerwear			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.49	35.1	$1.46 7	$48.72	34.8	$1.400	$31.59	36.1	$0.875	$70.60	35.0	$2.017	$35.32	36.6	$0.965	$34.12	36.3	$0.940
1949: Average	49.69	34.7	1.432	47.20	34.4	1.372	32.23	36.5	.883	66.38	33.8	1.964	35.79	36.6	.978	34.08	36.1	.944
1949: May	45.61	35.0	1.303	48.65	35.2	1.382	34.56	38.1	.907	52.42	30.6	1.713	34.57	35.6	.971	32.67	34.9	.936
June	46.33	34.6	1.339	46.06	34.3	1.343	33.03	37.2	.888	59.91	33.3	1.799	35.32	36.3	.973	33.10	35.4	.935
July	48.51	33.9	1.431	42.66	33.2	1.285	30.71	35.1	.875	66.05	34.1	1.937	34.52	36.0	.959	32.25	34.9	.924
August	50.40	34.4	1.465	46.21	34.1	1.355	30.85	35.3	.874	67.61	34.3	1.971	35.48	36.8	.964	33.54	36.1	.929
September	53.13	35.8	1.484	50.20	35.4	1.418	33.08	37.8	.875	69.73	35.2	1.981	37.24	38.0	.980	35.82	37.7	.950
October	49.49	34.2	1.447	46.98	33.7	1.394	31.45	35.9	.876	64.88	33.0	1.966	38.10	38.6	.987	36.25	38.2	.949
November	45.80	33.6	1.363	44.99	33.3	1.351	31.90	36.5	.874	58.38	30.6	1.908	37.45	38.1	.983	36.27	38.1	.952
December	49.13	34.5	1.424	47.40	34.5	1.374	31.23	35.9	.870	63.67	33.3	1.912	36.36	36.8	.988	34.45	36.0	.957
1950: January	50.86	35.0	1.453	48.30	34.9	1.384	31.38	35.1	.894	66.97	34.7	1.930	36.58	36.8	.994	34.78	36.5	.953
February	52.63	35.9	1.466	48.89	35.4	1.381	34.95	37.1	.942	69.83	35.5	1.967	37.52	37.0	1.014	36.03	36.5	.987
March	49.67	35.4	1.403	49.37	35.8	1.379	35.53	37.4	.950	60.70	32.6	1.862	37.87	36.8	1.029	35.68	36.0	.991
April	46.20	34.5	1.339	49.62	35.7	1.390	35.12	36.7	.957	50.92	28.9	1.762	36.47	35.2	1.036	34.10	34.1	1.000
May	45.61	34.5	1.322	48.54	35.1	1.383	35.51	36.5	.973	50.36	29.8	1.690	36.39	35.4	1.028	33.99	34.4	.988

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Millinery			Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$50.22	34.8	$1.443	$36.72	36.5	$1.006	$42.21	36.7	$1.150	$38.49	38.0	$1.013	$51.38	41.5	$1.238	$60.26	38.7	$1.557
1949: Average	53.55	35.3	1.517	37.06	36.3	1.021	42.05	36.0	1.168	39.74	38.1	1.043	51.72	40.6	1.274	61.31	39.1	1.568
1949: May	46.48	31.9	1.457	35.14	36.0	.976	40.14	34.1	1.177	39.97	38.1	1.049	52.94	41.1	1.288	64.76	40.5	1.599
June	46.06	31.7	1.453	36.04	35.9	1.004	42.28	35.2	1.201	40.52	38.3	1.058	52.91	40.7	1.300	64.96	40.0	1.624
July	51.35	34.6	1.484	37.09	36.8	1.008	42.18	35.0	1.205	39.61	37.8	1.048	50.75	39.4	1.288	60.20	37.6	1.601
August	54.40	36.1	1.507	37.38	36.9	1.013	42.54	36.3	1.172	39.77	38.2	1.041	52.87	40.7	1.299	67.16	41.1	1.634
September	64.40	39.8	1.618	38.18	37.1	1.029	44.35	37.3	1.189	40.86	38.8	1.053	52.83	40.7	1.298	64.08	40.0	1.602
October	53.68	35.6	1.508	37.75	36.9	1.023	45.31	38.4	1.180	40.62	39.1	1.039	54.17	41.7	1.299	65.00	40.6	1.601
November	43.81	29.5	1.485	36.89	36.6	1.008	43.85	37.7	1.163	38.73	37.9	1.022	52.48	41.0	1.280	61.58	39.2	1.571
December	50.35	34.7	1.451	37.07	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	39.36	37.7	1.044	52.66	41.3	1.275	62.13	39.8	1.561
1950: January	55.11	36.4	1.514	38.25	36.5	1.048	40.23	35.6	1.130	40.99	38.2	1.073	48.02	39.2	1.225	50.23	37.4	1.343
February	64.36	40.2	1.601	40.28	37.3	1.080	40.50	36.1	1.122	40.84	38.1	1.072	50.55	39.8	1.270	54.86	37.6	1.459
March	62.56	39.2	1.596	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078	52.24	40.4	1.293	62.94	38.4	1.639
April	44.55	30.6	1.456	35.94	35.3	1.018	39.32	34.8	1.130	39.73	37.1	1.071	53.36	40.7	1.311	64.51	39.0	1.654
May	45.79	31.8	1.440	37.73	36.7	1.028	41.66	35.7	1.167	40.69	37.4	1.088	54.51	40.8	1.336	67.18	39.8	1.688

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general [6]			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.83	41.5	$1.249	$51.87	41.4	$1.253	$54.95	43.3	$1.269	$53.40	43.2	$1.236	$41.57	41.4	$1.004	$42.39	42.1	$1.007
1949: Average	52.37	40.6	1.290	53.06	40.6	1.307	55.06	41.9	1.314	54.23	42.2	1.285	41.90	40.6	1.032	42.48	41.0	1.036
1949: May	53.76	41.1	1.308	54.42	41.1	1.324	55.09	41.8	1.318	53.29	41.7	1.278	41.66	40.8	1.021	42.11	41.0	1.027
June	53.56	40.7	1.316	54.21	40.7	1.332	55.22	41.8	1.321	54.06	42.1	1.284	42.19	40.3	1.047	42.82	40.7	1.052
July	51.25	39.3	1.304	51.88	39.3	1.320	52.74	40.2	1.312	53.19	41.2	1.291	42.40	40.3	1.052	43.31	40.9	1.059
August	53.53	40.8	1.312	54.14	40.8	1.327	54.19	41.3	1.312	53.71	41.7	1.288	42.03	39.8	1.056	42.91	40.1	1.070
September	53.35	40.6	1.314	54.04	40.6	1.331	55.66	42.1	1.322	54.91	42.4	1.295	43.04	40.6	1.060	43.89	41.1	1.068
October	54.54	41.6	1.311	55.29	41.6	1.329	57.68	43.3	1.332	56.51	43.4	1.302	43.38	41.2	1.053	44.73	41.8	1.070
November	52.89	41.0	1.290	53.63	41.0	1.308	56.18	42.4	1.325	55.94	42.9	1.304	42.02	40.4	1.040	42.92	40.8	1.049
December	52.31	40.8	1.282	53.04	40.8	1.300	58.87	44.2	1.332	57.82	44.1	1.311	43.37	41.3	1.050	43.95	41.7	1.054
1950: January	47.38	38.3	1.237	47.77	38.0	1.257	56.14	42.4	1.324	56.07	42.9	1.307	41.27	39.8	1.037	41.94	40.4	1.038
February	50.59	39.4	1.284	51.17	39.3	1.302	57.04	42.5	1.342	55.76	42.4	1.315	42.82	39.5	1.084	43.05	39.9	1.079
March	51.85	40.1	1.293	52.31	39.9	1.311	57.74	42.9	1.346	56.49	42.7	1.323	42.85	39.6	1.082	43.30	40.2	1.077
April	53.00	40.4	1.312	53.72	40.3	1.333	59.00	43.0	1.372	57.51	42.6	1.350	43.66	39.8	1.097	45.08	41.4	1.089
May	54.44	40.6	1.341	55.16	40.5	1.362	59.36	43.2	1.374	57.84	43.0	1.345	44.16	40.0	1.104	45.21	41.4	1.092

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Con.			Furniture and fixtures													
	Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$44.06	42.0	$1.049	$48.99	41.1	$1.192	$46.76	40.8	$1.146	$43.84	41.2	$1.064	$50.33	40.1	$1.255	$50.85	40.1	$1.268
1949: Average	44.16	40.7	1.085	49.48	40.1	1.234	47.04	39.8	1.182	43.68	40.0	1.092	50.18	38.9	1.290	51.69	39.7	1.302
1949: May	44.08	40.7	1.083	47.59	38.5	1.236	44.92	38.0	1.182	41.54	37.9	1.096	46.54	36.5	1.275	49.43	38.2	1.294
June	43.68	40.0	1.092	48.36	39.0	1.240	45.70	38.6	1.184	42.09	38.4	1.096	47.39	37.2	1.274	52.00	40.0	1.300
July	43.02	39.4	1.092	47.86	38.6	1.240	44.80	38.0	1.179	41.06	37.7	1.089	46.87	36.7	1.277	51.21	39.7	1.290
August	43.52	40.0	1.088	49.69	40.4	1.230	47.23	40.3	1.172	43.17	40.2	1.074	49.82	39.2	1.271	53.94	41.4	1.303
September	43.96	40.0	1.099	50.72	41.0	1.237	48.74	41.1	1.186	44.17	40.9	1.080	52.07	40.3	1.292	57.13	42.6	1.341
October	45.14	41.0	1.101	51.42	41.7	1.233	49.74	41.9	1.187	46.15	42.3	1.091	53.83	41.5	1.297	54.18	41.2	1.315
November	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183	46.60	42.4	1.099	55.53	42.1	1.319	45.97	36.4	1.263
December	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332	53.85	40.7	1.323
1950: January	43.85	40.3	1.088	51.13	41.1	1.244	49.36	41.2	1.198	46.08	41.7	1.105	52.78	40.2	1.313	54.54	40.7	1.340
February	44.69	40.3	1.109	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.87	41.9	1.214	46.70	42.0	1.112	54.95	41.5	1.324	57.43	41.8	1.374
March	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.251	50.70	41.9	1.210	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335	57.03	41.6	1.371
April	45.37	40.8	1.112	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.89	41.2	1.211	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.59	40.8	1.338	54.32	40.0	1.358
May	44.89	40.3	1.114	51.42	41.2	1.248	50.09	41.4	1.210	47.07	42.1	1.118	54.81	40.9	1.340	53.95	39.7	1.359

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued			Paper and allied products												Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$54.59	41.7	$1.309	$55.25	42.8	$1.291	$59.88	44.0	$1.361	$50.96	41.7	$1.222	$49.48	41.3	$1.198	$66.73	39.3	$1.698
1949: Average	55.47	40.7	1.363	55.96	41.7	1.342	59.83	42.4	1.411	52.45	41.2	1.273	51.07	40.6	1.258	70.28	38.7	1.816
1949: May	54.13	39.8	1.360	53.73	40.4	1.330	57.58	41.1	1.401	49.49	39.4	1.256	49.51	39.8	1.244	70.40	38.7	1.819
June	54.86	40.1	1.368	54.54	40.7	1.340	57.95	41.1	1.410	51.38	40.3	1.275	50.13	40.2	1.247	70.47	38.7	1.821
July	55.44	40.2	1.379	55.57	41.1	1.352	59.65	41.8	1.427	51.63	40.4	1.278	50.90	40.4	1.260	70.45	38.6	1.825
August	55.94	40.8	1.371	56.26	41.8	1.346	60.32	42.6	1.416	53.00	41.5	1.277	50.82	40.3	1.261	70.69	38.5	1.836
September	55.91	40.9	1.367	57.64	42.6	1.353	61.06	43.0	1.420	55.30	42.9	1.289	52.49	41.3	1.271	72.02	39.1	1.842
October	55.91	41.2	1.357	58.36	43.1	1.354	62.10	43.7	1.421	56.20	43.5	1.292	52.54	41.4	1.269	71.22	38.6	1.845
November	55.90	41.1	1.360	58.31	43.0	1.356	62.09	43.6	1.424	56.20	43.5	1.292	52.11	41.0	1.271	70.91	38.6	1.837
December	56.65	41.5	1.365	58.09	42.9	1.354	62.09	43.6	1.424	55.21	42.9	1.287	51.99	41.1	1.265	72.27	39.3	1.839
1950: January	56.13	41.0	1.369	57.56	42.2	1.364	61.62	43.0	1.433	53.57	41.4	1.294	52.69	41.2	1.279	70.49	38.5	1.831
February	56.28	41.2	1.366	57.80	42.5	1.360	61.71	43.4	1.422	54.17	41.7	1.299	53.03	41.4	1.281	70.75	38.2	1.852
March	56.14	41.1	1.366	58.06	42.6	1.363	61.89	43.4	1.426	54.77	42.0	1.304	53.20	41.5	1.282	72.14	38.6	1.869
April	56.39	41.4	1.362	58.25	42.3	1.377	62.51	43.2	1.447	54.16	41.5	1.305	53.36	41.3	1.292	72.18	38.6	1.870
May	55.05	40.6	1.356	58.08	42.3	1.373	61.86	43.2	1.432	54.87	41.6	1.319	53.22	41.1	1.295	72.68	38.7	1.878

Manufacturing—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued

Year and month	Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$74.00	37.6	$1.968	$69.55	40.6	$1.713	$57.43	38.7	$1.484	$66.33	40.3	$1.646	$64.15	39.5	$1.624	$59.93	39.3	$1.525
1949: Average	78.37	37.3	2.101	70.21	38.9	1.805	61.07	38.6	1.582	69.44	39.7	1.749	69.17	39.3	1.760	62.66	38.7	1.619
1949: May	80.02	37.8	2.117	68.62	38.4	1.787	60.53	38.7	1.564	69.51	39.7	1.751	67.86	38.6	1.758	61.62	38.2	1.613
June	78.73	37.4	2.105	68.91	38.8	1.776	59.50	37.8	1.574	70.80	40.0	1.770	68.87	39.0	1.766	61.75	38.4	1.608
July	78.02	37.1	2.103	70.21	38.6	1.819	60.87	38.5	1.581	70.05	39.8	1.760	67.75	38.3	1.769	62.89	38.7	1.625
August	77.80	36.8	2.114	70.90	39.0	1.818	63.30	39.1	1.619	69.66	39.6	1.759	71.22	39.5	1.803	63.24	38.4	1.647
September	80.14	37.5	2.137	74.20	40.0	1.855	65.17	40.3	1.617	70.22	39.9	1.760	73.71	40.7	1.811	63.09	38.8	1.626
October	80.06	37.5	2.135	71.00	38.8	1.830	62.48	39.0	1.602	69.84	39.5	1.768	73.12	40.6	1.801	62.05	37.7	1 646
November	79.05	37.2	2.125	70.21	38.6	1.819	61.05	37.8	1.615	69.36	39.3	1.765	72.36	40.7	1.778	63.73	39.0	1.634
December	81.50	38.1	2.139	70.67	38.7	1.826	61.83	38.5	1.606	71.17	40.3	1.766	70.89	40.6	1.746	64.59	39.6	1.631
1950: January	76.43	36.5	2.094	69.94	38.6	1.812	61.76	38.1	1.621	70.80	40.0	1.770	69.03	38.5	1.793	64.48	39.2	1.645
February	76.38	36.3	2.104	72.15	39.3	1.836	60.50	37.3	1.622	70.70	39.3	1.799	70.07	38.8	1.806	64.77	38.9	1.665
March	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867	62.79	38.5	1.631	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820	65.16	38.9	1.675
April	79.77	37.1	2.150	72.65	39.1	1.858	64.05	39.2	1.634	70.84	39.4	1.798	71.62	39.2	1.827	64.41	38.8	1.660
May	81.02	37.3	2.172	72.06	38.7	1.862	64.25	39.2	1.639	71.72	39.8	1.802	71.91	39.6	1.816	63.46	38.3	1.657

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products

Year and month	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$56.23	41.5	$1.355	$62.13	40.9	$1.519	$57.69	40.4	$1.428	$58.75	41.4	$1.419	$62.88	39.9	$1.576	$53.05	39.5	$1.343
1949: Average	58.63	41.0	1.430	63.90	40.6	1.574	60.83	39.5	1.540	60.36	40.4	1.494	66.74	39.8	1.677	55.20	38.6	1.430
1949: May	58.20	40.7	1.430	62.59	40.2	1.557	60.09	39.2	1.533	58.21	39.2	1.485	67.02	39.8	1.684	55.32	38.5	1.437
June	59.08	40.8	1.448	65.41	41.4	1.580	60.56	39.2	1.545	59.68	39.6	1.507	67.07	39.9	1.681	54.63	38.2	1.430
July	59.44	40.6	1.464	64.00	40.3	1.588	61.50	39.3	1.565	59.78	39.8	1.502	68.21	39.0	1.749	55.13	38.1	1.447
August	58.77	40.5	1.451	63.20	40.1	1.576	60.68	39.2	1.548	59.56	40.0	1.489	67.62	39.8	1.699	54.02	37.7	1.433
September	59.66	41.4	1.441	64.96	40.7	1.596	62.33	39.8	1.566	62.45	41.3	1.512	67.97	39.7	1.712	55.96	38.7	1.446
October	59.51	41.7	1.427	64.55	40.8	1.582	62.20	39.9	1.559	62.13	41.2	1.508	68.99	40.7	1.695	55.63	38.9	1.430
November	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.68	40.6	1.593	62.44	40.0	1.561	61.80	40.9	1.511	67.78	40.2	1.686	56.20	39.3	1.430
December	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.8	1.593	62.75	40.2	1.561	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.27	40.3	1.694	56.37	39.5	1.427
1950: January	60.05	41.3	1.454	64.64	40.2	1.608	63.63	40.3	1.579	63.84	42.0	1.520	68.48	39.7	1.725	56.45	39.2	1.440
February	59.96	41.1	1.459	65.12	40.7	1.600	62.64	40.0	1.566	61.96	40.9	1.515	68.22	40.2	1.697	55.99	39.1	1.432
March	60.09	41.1	1.462	65.48	40.8	1.605	62.56	40.0	1.564	62.36	41.0	1.521	68.93	40.5	1.702	55.97	39.0	1.435
April	60.52	41.2	1.469	65.77	40.9	1.608	63.12	40.1	1.574	62.53	41.0	1.525	70.96	41.4	1.714	56.52	38.9	1.453
May	61.22	41.2	1.486	65.81	40.7	1.617	63.95	40.5	1.579	63.28	41.2	1.536	70.48	41.0	1.719	57.35	39.5	1.452

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin		
1948: Average	$53.71	40.6	$1.323	$58.40	42.2	$1.384	$42.33	41.5	$1.020	$50.39	47.4	$1.063	$57.90	41.3	$1.402	$65.90	42.0	$1.569
1949: Average	56.60	40.4	1.401	59.78	41.0	1.458	44.72	41.6	1.075	51.12	47.2	1.083	60.67	40.8	1.487	66.54	40.9	1.627
1949: May	56.68	40.4	1.403	59.22	40.7	1.455	46.67	42.7	1.093	51.30	45.8	1.120	59.89	40.6	1.475	65.37	40.5	1.614
June	56.28	40.2	1.400	59.90	41.2	1.454	46.58	42.5	1.096	52.12	45.2	1.153	60.94	40.9	1.490	66.34	40.9	1.622
July	56.40	40.0	1.410	59.31	40.9	1.450	46.87	42.3	1.108	52.69	44.5	1.184	61.32	40.8	1.503	67.56	40.8	1.656
August	56.32	40.0	1.408	59.51	41.1	1.448	45.21	41.1	1.100	52.30	44.7	1.170	61.02	40.9	1.492	66.79	41.1	1.625
September	56.96	40.4	1.410	60.88	41.5	1.467	44.99	40.9	1.100	51.02	48.0	1.063	62.12	41.3	1.504	68.30	41.7	1.638
October	57.16	40.6	1.408	60.90	41.4	1.471	43.66	40.8	1.070	51.08	49.5	1.032	62.57	41.6	1.504	68.97	41.9	1.646
November	57.51	40.7	1.413	60.43	41.0	1.474	43.20	40.3	1.072	51.24	49.7	1.031	61.58	41.0	1.502	67.20	41.0	1.639
December	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.80	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509	67.56	40.7	1.660
1950: January	57.37	40.6	1.413	61.21	41.0	1.493	44.80	40.8	1.098	49.89	47.2	1.057	62.79	41.2	1.524	68.14	40.9	1.666
February	58.04	40.7	1.426	61.98	41.4	1.497	44.40	40.7	1.091	50.71	45.2	1.122	62.62	41.2	1.520	68.51	41.1	1.667
March	58.53	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	41.2	1.526	69.50	41.2	1.687
April	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.83	41.8	1.503	46.31	41.8	1.108	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.69	41.3	1.518	68.88	40.9	1.684
May	58.87	40.8	1.443	63.51	42.2	1.505	47.96	41.7	1.150	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.47	41.1	1.520	68.86	40.7	1.692

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Products of petroleum and coal									Rubber products					
	Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes		
1948: Average	$69.23	40.7	$1.701	$72.06	40.3	$1.788	$58.56	39.7	$1.475	$60.59	44.1	$1.374	$56.78	39.0	$1.456	$62.16	37.2	$1.671
1949: Average	72.36	40.4	1.791	75.33	40.2	1.874	61.07	39.3	1.554	61.18	42.9	1.426	57.79	38.3	1.509	63.26	36.4	1.738
1949: May	72.12	40.7	1.772	75.21	40.5	1.857	60.83	39.6	1.536	60.09	42.8	1.404	57.08	37.7	1.514	63.20	36.3	1.741
June	71.84	40.2	1.787	74.73	39.9	1.873	61.00	39.2	1.556	60.54	43.0	1.408	58.29	38.2	1.526	64.09	36.6	1.751
July	73.59	40.7	1.808	76.60	40.4	1.896	61.47	39.2	1.568	62.03	43.9	1.413	58.37	38.4	1.520	64.45	36.6	1.761
August	72.38	40.3	1.796	75.10	39.8	1.887	60.79	39.4	1.543	63.26	44.3	1.428	57.72	38.3	1.507	62.32	36.0	1.731
September	74.47	41.1	1.812	77.11	40.5	1.904	61.43	39.1	1.571	67.43	46.6	1.447	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.95	39.1	1.789
October	74.09	41.0	1.807	76.13	40.3	1.889	61.50	39.5	1.557	67.36	45.7	1.474	59.57	39.4	1.512	64.83	37.3	1.738
November	72.12	40.0	1.803	75.44	40.0	1.886	57.09	36.2	1.577	62.36	42.8	1.457	57.91	38.4	1.508	63.91	36.9	1.732
December	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.04	39.2	1.506	64.79	37.3	1.737
1950: January	73.79	40.7	1.813	77.41	40.7	1.902	61.93	39.8	1.556	58.56	41.3	1.418	60.52	39.4	1.536	67.70	38.4	1.763
February	71.64	39.8	1.800	74.84	39.6	1.890	61.17	39.8	1.537	58.94	41.3	1.427	59.90	39.2	1.528	67.22	38.3	1.755
March	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546	60.00	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.519	65.26	37.4	1.745
April	73.73	40.8	1.807	76.99	40.5	1.901	62.60	40.0	1.565	63.29	43.5	1.455	61.80	40.0	1.545	69.23	39.0	1.775
May	73.32	40.6	1.806	75.77	39.9	1.899	61.89	39.8	1.555	67.83	45.4	1.494	64.40	41.1	1.567	74.68	41.1	1.817

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Rubber products—Continued

Year and month	Rubber footwear			Other rubber products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.75	41.8	$1.238	$52.47	40.3	$1.302
1949: Average	48.94	38.6	1.268	54.38	40.1	1.356
1949: May	48.39	38.5	1.257	52.51	39.1	1.343
June	50.35	39.4	1.278	53.85	39.8	1.353
July	48.84	38.7	1.262	54.11	40.2	1.346
August	48.78	38.9	1.254	55.46	40.6	1.366
September	51.71	40.4	1.280	56.50	41.3	1.368
October	49.81	39.1	1.274	57.06	41.5	1.375
November	50.51	39.9	1.266	54.04	39.5	1.368
December	50.23	39.8	1.262	55.66	40.9	1.361
1950: January	45.87	35.7	1.285	57.04	41.3	1.381
February	43.06	34.2	1.259	56.43	41.1	1.373
March	51.04	40.0	1.276	56.16	40.9	1.373
April	50.36	39.5	1.275	57.21	41.1	1.392
May	50.20	39.4	1.274	57.60	41.5	1.388

Leather and leather products

Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$41.66	37.2	$1.120	$53.26	39.6	$1.345	$39.71	36.6	$1.085	$40.49	37.7	$1.074
1949: Average	41.61	36.6	1.137	54.11	38.9	1.391	39.35	35.9	1.096	41.10	37.5	1.096
1949: May	40.05	35.1	1.141	53.03	38.4	1.381	37.37	34.0	1.099	40.11	36.4	1.102
June	41.46	36.5	1.136	54.39	39.1	1.391	39.24	36.0	1.090	40.55	36.6	1.108
July	41.74	37.0	1.128	53.19	38.1	1.396	39.93	36.8	1.085	40.70	37.1	1.097
August	42.00	37.2	1.129	54.34	38.9	1.397	40.04	36.7	1.091	40.83	37.6	1.086
September	41.99	36.8	1.141	54.76	39.0	1.404	39.74	36.0	1.104	41.46	38.0	1.091
October	41.72	36.5	1.143	55.09	39.1	1.409	38.61	35.1	1.100	42.72	38.8	1.101
November	40.08	35.1	1.142	54.50	38.9	1.401	36.40	33.3	1.093	41.66	37.8	1.102
December	42.03	37.1	1.133	55.50	39.5	1.405	39.20	36.2	1.083	42.29	38.2	1.107
1950: January	42.90	37.7	1.138	55.34	39.0	1.419	40.77	37.4	1.090	42.21	38.1	1.108
February	44.08	38.1	1.157	55.29	39.1	1.414	42.22	37.8	1.117	42.90	38.2	1.123
March	44.15	37.9	1.165	54.89	38.9	1.411	42.15	37.4	1.127	43.73	38.7	1.130
April	42.07	35.9	1.172	54.48	38.5	1.415	39.32	34.8	1.130	42.49	37.4	1.136
May	41.68	35.5	1.174	54.98	38.8	1.417	38.62	34.3	1.126	42.51	37.0	1.149

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$53.46	40.9	$1.307	$54.06	39.2	$1.379	$52.05	39.7	$1.311	$47.61	38.8	$1.227	$54.76	41.9	$1.307	$49.57	40.4	$1.227
1949: Average	54.45	39.8	1.368	56.71	39.0	1.454	53.80	39.3	1.369	50.30	38.6	1.303	57.49	41.6	1.382	49.73	39.0	1.275
1949: May	53.90	39.6	1.361	56.81	39.1	1.453	54.53	39.8	1.370	50.25	38.3	1.312	57.68	41.8	1.380	49.94	39.2	1.274
June	53.58	39.4	1.360	55.98	38.9	1.439	54.30	39.9	1.361	49.08	37.9	1.295	58.80	42.0	1.400	49.43	38.8	1.274
July	52.94	38.7	1.368	55.22	37.9	1.457	54.12	39.3	1.377	47.80	36.6	1.306	58.07	41.1	1.413	48.86	38.5	1.269
August	54.17	39.6	1.368	56.08	39.0	1.438	53.58	39.6	1.353	49.15	38.1	1.290	58.36	41.6	1.403	49.51	38.8	1.276
September	54.73	39.6	1.382	55.89	38.2	1.463	51.59	37.3	1.383	50.53	38.9	1.299	59.16	41.6	1.422	50.04	39.0	1.283
October	55.51	40.4	1.374	57.04	39.5	1.444	54.81	40.3	1.360	50.62	39.0	1.298	59.40	42.1	1.411	49.83	38.9	1.281
November	55.28	40.0	1.382	57.19	39.2	1.459	54.62	39.9	1.369	51.28	38.7	1.325	57.66	41.1	1.403	49.59	38.5	1.288
December	55.65	40.3	1.381	58.16	39.7	1.465	54.23	39.5	1.373	51.63	39.5	1.307	57.81	41.5	1.393	49.92	39.0	1.280
1950: January	55.32	39.8	1.390	59.31	39.7	1.494	55.28	39.6	1.396	51.39	38.9	1.321	57.55	40.9	1.407	49.52	38.6	1.283
February	55.56	40.0	1.389	59.36	40.0	1.484	54.93	39.6	1.387	50.90	39.0	1.305	57.73	41.5	1.391	49.37	38.6	1.279
March	55.70	40.1	1.389	59.35	40.1	1.480	54.79	39.7	1.380	51.29	39.3	1.305	57.47	41.2	1.395	49.90	38.8	1.286
April	56.56	40.4	1.400	59.66	40.2	1.484	55.38	40.1	1.381	50.00	38.7	1.292	58.84	41.7	1.411	52.33	40.1	1.305
May	57.32	40.8	1.405	59.79	40.4	1.480	54.98	40.4	1.361	50.96	39.2	1.300	58.99	41.6	1.418	53.36	40.3	1.324

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Brick and hollow tile			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Primary metal industries: Total: Primary metal industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$49.05	42.5	$1.154	$49.46	38.7	$1.278	$56.49	44.8	$1.261	$56.92	44.4	$1.282	$55.10	41.0	$1.344	$61.03	40.1	$1.522
1949: Average	49.57	41.8	1.186	48.85	36.4	1.342	57.77	43.8	1.319	59.31	43.8	1.354	54.72	39.2	1.396	60.78	38.3	1.587
1949: May	49.66	41.7	1.191	48.30	36.1	1.338	55.30	42.8	1.292	59.36	44.8	1.325	54.05	38.8	1.393	60.08	38.0	1.581
June	50.01	42.2	1.185	46.59	34.9	1.335	56.20	43.1	1.304	59.98	44.3	1.354	53.72	38.7	1.388	59.82	37.6	1.591
July	48.93	41.5	1.179	42.55	31.9	1.334	57.77	43.8	1.319	60.60	44.3	1.368	52.76	37.9	1.392	58.63	36.9	1.589
August	50.40	42.6	1.183	46.84	34.9	1.342	59.50	44.6	1.334	61.39	44.2	1.389	53.69	38.6	1.391	59.45	37.6	1.581
September	50.68	42.3	1.198	46.82	35.1	1.334	60.30	44.8	1.346	62.62	44.7	1.401	55.37	39.1	1.416	60.42	37.6	1.607
October	51.36	42.8	1.200	50.71	37.7	1.345	60.26	44.9	1.342	61.51	44.8	1.373	55.34	39.5	1.401	58.35	37.5	1.556
November	50.53	42.0	1.203	50.97	37.7	1.352	59.85	44.5	1.345	57.98	42.6	1.361	55.01	39.1	1.407	57.48	36.4	1.579
December	49.39	41.4	1.193	51.16	37.7	1.357	60.12	44.7	1.345	58.11	42.7	1.361	55.36	39.4	1.405	62.92	39.4	1.597
1950: January	47.81	41.0	1.166	48.99	36.1	1.357	58.16	43.6	1.334	56.80	42.2	1.346	55.33	39.3	1.408	63.79	39.5	1.615
February	47.14	40.5	1.164	50.00	36.9	1.355	58.55	43.6	1.343	55.71	41.3	1.349	55.69	39.3	1.417	63.48	39.6	1.603
March	48.26	41.0	1.177	50.37	37.2	1.354	59.13	43.9	1.347	57.48	42.2	1.362	55.75	39.4	1.415	62.40	38.9	1.604
April	50.98	42.2	1.208	50.57	37.1	1.363	59.40	44.0	1.350	59.10	43.3	1.365	56.38	39.4	1.431	65.04	40.4	1.610
May	53.40	43.1	1.239	50.43	37.0	1.363	60.61	44.7	1.356	60.29	44.2	1.364	57.82	40.1	1.442	65.61	40.5	1.620

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$62.41	39.5	$1.580	$58.45	40.7	$1.436	$57.46	40.9	$1.405	$59.19	40.4	$1.465	$59.93	40.6	$1.476	$58.22	41.0	$1.420
1949: Average	63.04	38.3	1.646	55.09	37.2	1.481	54.38	37.5	1.450	54.30	35.7	1.521	56.73	37.3	1.521	60.36	40.4	1.494
1949: May	63.24	38.7	1.634	52.26	35.5	1.472	50.47	35.1	1.438	51.60	34.4	1.500	55.72	36.8	1.514	61.05	40.7	1.500
June	62.21	37.7	1.650	53.47	36.2	1.477	52.67	36.4	1.447	53.70	35.4	1.517	54.73	36.2	1.512	60.71	40.5	1.499
July	59.88	36.4	1.645	53.62	36.3	1.477	52.63	36.4	1.446	53.49	35.1	1.524	55.57	36.8	1.510	59.00	39.1	1.509
August	61.33	37.6	1.631	53.50	36.2	1.478	53.00	36.6	1.448	53.50	35.2	1.520	54.50	35.9	1.518	58.39	39.4	1.482
September	62.07	37.1	1.673	54.39	36.6	1.486	55.04	37.8	1.456	54.01	35.0	1.543	53.41	35.0	1.526	59.24	39.6	1.496
October	55.90	34.0	1.644	54.80	36.9	1.485	55.96	38.3	1.461	52.32	34.4	1.521	53.99	35.4	1.525	59.87	40.7	1.471
November	56.48	34.4	1.642	53.83	36.3	1.483	54.31	37.3	1.456	51.14	33.6	1.522	54.66	35.7	1.531	58.43	39.4	1.483
December	64.65	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494	57.25	39.0	1.468	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	59.60	40.3	1.479
1950: January	65.83	39.3	1.675	58.17	38.7	1.503	57.74	39.2	1.473	59.25	38.3	1.547	57.75	37.6	1.536	62.07	41.3	1.503
February	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.11	39.2	1.508	58.91	39.7	1.484	59.25	38.6	1.535	59.83	38.7	1.546	60.24	40.4	1.491
March	61.84	37.5	1.649	60.33	39.9	1.512	59.81	40.3	1.484	61.70	39.6	1.558	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502
April	65.95	39.9	1.653	62.37	40.9	1.525	61.96	41.2	1.504	63.49	40.7	1.560	62.83	40.3	1.559	61.65	40.8	1.511
May	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.38	41.4	1.531	63.44	41.9	1.514	63.40	40.8	1.554	63.49	40.7	1.560	61.98	40.8	1.519

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$57.14	40.9	$1.397	$58.95	41.4	$1.424	$57.81	40.2	$1.438	$60.42	40.8	$1.481	$53.88	39.1	$1.378	$59.96	40.0	$1.499
1949: Average	58.99	40.1	1.471	61.95	41.3	1.500	58.05	38.7	1.500	59.29	38.5	1.540	56.21	38.9	1.445	60.92	39.0	1.562
1949: May	60.22	40.5	1.487	61.07	41.1	1.486	53.62	36.5	1.469	51.92	34.5	1.505	55.30	38.7	1.429	59.01	37.9	1.557
June	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.91	41.1	1.482	55.17	37.3	1.479	55.18	36.4	1.516	54.89	38.2	1.437	59.94	38.5	1.557
July	57.77	38.8	1.489	61.10	41.2	1.483	56.36	37.9	1.487	57.42	37.8	1.519	55.02	38.0	1.448	60.57	38.8	1.561
August	56.76	39.2	1.448	61.92	40.9	1.514	58.89	39.0	1.510	61.26	39.6	1.547	55.48	38.0	1.460	60.14	38.6	1.558
September	57.51	39.2	1.467	62.23	41.1	1.514	59.65	39.5	1.510	61.96	40.0	1.549	55.83	38.4	1.454	61.50	39.3	1.565
October	57.47	40.3	1.426	64.45	42.4	1.520	61.84	40.5	1.527	64.69	41.1	1.574	57.41	39.4	1.457	62.33	39.5	1.578
November	56.12	39.0	1.439	64.83	40.8	1.589	63.57	41.2	1.543	65.44	41.6	1.573	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.93	39.1	1.584
December	57.82	40.1	1.442	61.87	40.6	1.524	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.20	39.9	1.584
1950: January	61.35	41.4	1.482	61.16	40.8	1.499	61.97	40.5	1.530	64.53	41.1	1.570	57.37	39.4	1.456	62.73	39.6	1.584
February	59.00	40.3	1.464	61.66	41.0	1.504	63.29	41.1	1.540	66.30	41.7	1.590	57.91	39.8	1.455	62.29	39.5	1.577
March	59.79	40.7	1.469	62.25	40.9	1.522	64.29	41.4	1.553	66.96	41.9	1.598	59.54	40.5	1.470	63.04	40.1	1.572
April	60.42	40.8	1.481	62.03	40.7	1.524	64.58	41.4	1.560	67.87	42.1	1.612	58.65	40.2	1.459	64.03	40.5	1.581
May	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530	67.13	42.3	1.587	71.32	43.3	1.647	58.97	40.2	1.467	65.36	40.9	1.598

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Continued: Other primary metal industries			Primary metal industries—Continued: Iron and steel forgings			Primary metal industries—Continued: Wire drawing			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment): Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$63.08	40.8	$1.546	$65.16	40.8	$1.597	$62.17	40.5	$1.535	$56.68	40.6	$1.396	$54.07	40.9	$1.322	$54.22	40.8	$1.329
1949: Average	63.34	39.1	1.620	63.18	38.2	1.654	63.66	39.2	1.624	57.82	39.6	1.460	56.24	40.4	1.392	54.82	39.3	1.395
1949: May	61.74	38.3	1.612	61.96	37.6	1.648	60.34	37.5	1.609	56.67	39.0	1.453	54.06	39.4	1.372	54.51	39.1	1.394
June	62.56	38.5	1.625	62.93	38.0	1.656	61.44	37.9	1.621	57.39	39.2	1.464	55.68	40.7	1.368	53.92	38.6	1.397
July	61.88	38.2	1.620	61.28	37.5	1.634	61.26	38.0	1.612	57.61	39.3	1.466	59.34	42.6	1.393	54.33	38.7	1.404
August	61.65	38.1	1.618	60.37	36.9	1.636	61.26	38.0	1.612	58.13	39.6	1.468	61.13	42.6	1.435	53.37	38.2	1.397
September	62.52	38.4	1.628	60.13	36.4	1.652	63.34	39.0	1.624	59.25	40.2	1.474	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.18	39.3	1.404
October	62.93	38.8	1.622	60.06	36.4	1.650	66.67	41.0	1.626	58.51	40.1	1.459	55.58	39.5	1.407	53.40	38.5	1.387
November	60.97	37.8	1.613	59.42	36.1	1.646	64.55	39.6	1.630	56.88	39.2	1.451	53.19	38.1	1.396	54.41	39.2	1.388
December	65.97	40.5	1.629	64.01	38.4	1.667	69.34	42.0	1.651	59.66	40.5	1.473	57.16	40.8	1.401	56.84	40.4	1.407
1950: January	65.44	40.0	1.636	64.89	38.6	1.681	68.05	40.6	1.676	59.93	40.3	1.487	56.76	40.4	1.405	57.55	40.5	1.421
February	67.28	40.8	1.649	66.94	39.4	1.699	71.06	42.2	1.684	59.68	40.3	1.481	56.80	40.2	1.413	58.20	40.7	1.430
March	67.23	40.4	1.664	68.75	39.9	1.723	68.82	40.7	1.691	59.64	40.3	1.480	56.98	40.3	1.414	58.83	41.2	1.428
April	67.61	40.8	1.657	68.97	40.1	1.720	69.85	41.6	1.679	60.52	40.7	1.487	59.00	40.8	1.446	58.83	41.2	1.428
May	69.76	41.6	1.677	72.89	41.7	1.748	70.51	41.7	1.691	60.77	40.7	1.493	59.60	41.1	1.450	57.61	40.6	1.419

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.13	41.3	$1.238	$56.07	40.9	$1.371	54.26	40.4	$1.343	$57.53	40.2	$1.431	$60.40	40.4	$1.495	$55.80	40.0	$1.395
1949: Average	50.84	40.0	1.271	54.54	38.6	1.413	56.28	39.3	1.432	57.04	38.7	1.474	59.79	38.5	1.553	55.45	38.8	1.429
1949: May	49.99	39.8	1.256	53.95	38.4	1.405	56.43	39.3	1.436	54.61	37.1	1.472	57.55	37.2	1.547	52.76	37.0	1.426
June	49.88	39.4	1.266	52.23	37.2	1.404	56.04	39.0	1.437	54.72	37.3	1.467	55.94	36.3	1.541	54.26	38.0	1.428
July	49.68	39.3	1.264	52.25	37.4	1.397	56.67	39.0	1.453	54.85	37.7	1.455	58.64	38.3	1.531	53.05	37.6	1.411
August	49.87	39.3	1.269	51.78	36.8	1.407	55.22	38.4	1.438	57.63	39.5	1.459	59.25	38.5	1.539	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	52.26	40.8	1.281	52.82	37.3	1.416	56.88	39.5	1.440	59.56	40.3	1.478	60.14	38.6	1.558	59.45	41.2	1.443
October	52.51	40.8	1.287	54.03	38.4	1.407	53.35	37.6	1.419	61.23	41.4	1.479	63.73	40.8	1.562	60.01	41.7	1.439
November	53.12	41.5	1.280	53.44	37.9	1.410	54.89	38.6	1.422	59.32	40.0	1.483	64.56	41.2	1.567	56.24	39.3	1.431
December	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.5	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436
1950: January	50.79	39.9	1.273	55.92	39.3	1.423	60.19	41.0	1.468	59.23	39.7	1.492	62.24	40.0	1.556	57.14	39.6	1.443
February	51.22	40.3	1.271	55.87	39.1	1.429	61.04	41.3	1.478	59.59	39.7	1.501	63.54	40.5	1.569	56.76	39.2	1.448
March	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.505	63.86	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.455
April	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.36	40.0	1.434	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.33	39.9	1.512	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.56	40.0	1.464
May	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.28	40.5	1.439	58.91	40.6	1.451	60.78	40.2	1.512	63.91	40.4	1.582	59.23	40.4	1.466

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$58.17	41.2	$1.412	$57.68	41.2	$1.400	$58.79	41.2	$1.427	$56.64	40.6	$1.395	$56.66	40.1	$1.413	$58.39	40.3	$1.449
1949: Average	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.91	41.1	1.482	59.78	40.2	1.487	57.60	39.7	1.451	58.54	39.5	1.482	60.30	39.7	1.519
1949: May	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.75	40.8	1.489	59.68	40.3	1.481	57.93	39.9	1.452	57.11	38.8	1.472	58.69	39.1	1.501
June	59.95	40.4	1.484	61.13	41.0	1.491	59.00	39.6	1.490	57.63	39.8	1.448	59.35	39.7	1.495	61.16	40.0	1.529
July	59.32	40.0	1.483	60.13	40.3	1.492	59.75	40.1	1.490	58.25	39.9	1.460	58.08	38.8	1.497	59.59	38.9	1.532
August	59.83	40.4	1.481	62.32	41.8	1.491	59.10	39.8	1.485	57.70	39.6	1.457	60.06	39.8	1.509	61.88	40.0	1.547
September	60.59	40.8	1.485	62.31	41.9	1.487	60.71	40.5	1.499	58.32	40.0	1.458	60.78	40.2	1.512	63.02	40.5	1.556
October	59.45	40.5	1.468	60.97	41.7	1.462	59.82	40.2	1.488	55.41	38.8	1.428	58.97	39.9	1.478	60.61	39.9	1.519
November	57.89	39.3	1.473	57.95	39.5	1.467	58.97	39.5	1.493	57.98	40.1	1.446	56.38	38.8	1.453	57.82	38.7	1.494
December	60.85	40.7	1.495	63.34	42.2	1.501	59.18	39.4	1.502	58.28	40.0	1.457	60.18	40.2	1.496	62.18	40.4	1.539
1950: January	60.30	40.2	1.500	61.51	41.2	1.493	58.62	38.9	1.507	58.93	39.9	1.477	61.02	40.2	1.518	63.37	40.7	1.557
February	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.01	40.7	1.499	58.45	39.1	1.495	58.89	40.2	1.465	60.67	40.5	1.498	62.35	40.7	1.532
March	60.38	40.2	1.502	61.43	40.9	1.502	58.79	39.3	1.496	58.39	39.8	1.467	60.63	40.5	1.497	62.59	40.8	1.534
April	61.27	40.6	1.509	62.24	41.3	1.507	59.54	39.8	1.496	58.77	39.9	1.473	61.23	40.9	1.497	62.97	41.1	1.532
May	61.58	40.7	1.513	62.35	41.4	1.506	59.80	40.0	1.495	60.26	40.5	1.488	61.39	40.6	1.512	63.47	41.0	1.548

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.			Machinery (except electrical)														
	Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$56.88	40.4	$1.408	$60.52	41.2	$1.469	$63.50	40.5	$1.568	$60.59	40.5	$1.496	$62.05	40.5	$1.532	$58.62	40.4	$1.451
1949: Average	58.38	39.5	1.478	60.44	39.5	1.530	63.13	38.9	1.623	61.11	39.3	1.555	61.86	39.2	1.578	59.93	39.3	1.525
1949: May	56.44	38.5	1.466	59.70	39.2	1.523	63.10	39.0	1.618	60.26	39.0	1.545	60.80	38.8	1.567	59.51	39.2	1.518
June	58.15	39.0	1.491	59.94	39.2	1.529	63.58	39.2	1.622	61.78	39.5	1.564	62.57	39.6	1.580	60.83	39.4	1.544
July	59.05	39.5	1.495	59.67	39.0	1.530	61.72	38.1	1.620	62.09	39.7	1.564	63.68	40.1	1.588	60.13	39.2	1.534
August	57.92	39.0	1.485	59.86	39.1	1.531	62.93	38.8	1.622	61.00	39.1	1.560	62.25	39.3	1.584	59.48	38.9	1 529
September	59.15	39.7	1.490	60.44	39.3	1.538	62.56	38.5	1.625	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.03	39.5	1.545
October	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.21	39.2	1.536	62.15	38.2	1.627	61.23	39.4	1.554	61.39	39.0	1.574	60.70	39.7	1.529
November	57.51	39.2	1.467	59.21	38.5	1.538	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.61	37.0	1.557	58.02	39.7	1.581	57.00	37.4	1.524
December	60.56	40.7	1.488	61.30	39.7	1.544	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.9	1.567	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539
1950: January	61.51	40.6	1.515	61.57	39.8	1.547	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.92	38.8	1.596	60.91	39.4	1.546
February	60.47	40.5	1.493	62.55	40.3	1.552	63.69	39.0	1.633	63.24	40.0	1.581	64.28	40.2	1.599	61.93	39.8	1.556
March	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34	40.6	1.560	63.96	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.6	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.66	39.5	1.561
April	61.23	40.9	1.497	64.33	41.0	1.569	68.72	41.0	1.676	63.44	39.9	1.590	65.12	40.4	1.612	61.00	39.2	1.556
May	62.23	41.1	1.514	65.13	41.3	1.577	68.95	40.8	1.690	63.92	40.0	1.598	65.97	40.7	1.621	61.74	39.5	1.563

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$60.33	42.1	$1.433	$62.94	42.1	$1.495	$61.57	42.2	$1.459	$62.98	42.1	$1.496	$65.21	41.8	$1.560	$60.62	42.3	$1.433
1949: Average	58.74	39.8	1.476	61.11	39.5	1.547	59.15	39.3	1.505	61.85	39.8	1.554	64.16	39.7	1.616	60.57	40.3	1.503
1949: May	58.67	39.8	1.474	60.72	39.4	1.541	59.04	39.2	1.506	61.61	39.9	1.544	62.80	39.2	1.602	60.57	40.3	1.503
June	58.61	39.9	1.469	59.79	38.8	1.541	57.90	38.5	1.504	60.68	39.3	1.544	62.52	39.0	1.603	59.98	39.8	1.507
July	56.97	38.6	1.476	59.10	38.3	1.543	57.00	37.9	1.504	59.64	38.7	1.541	62.38	38.7	1.612	60.02	39.8	1.508
August	57.00	38.8	1.469	59.87	38.6	1.551	58.32	38.6	1.511	60.22	39.0	1.544	62.09	38.0	1.634	59.67	39.7	1.503
September	57.11	38.8	1.472	60.37	38.9	1.552	58.06	38.4	1.512	60.26	39.0	1.545	65.27	39.8	1.640	60.30	39.8	1.515
October	57.07	38.8	1.471	60.41	38.8	1.557	57.64	38.2	1.509	61.50	39.5	1.557	64.85	39.3	1.650	59.88	39.5	1.516
November	55.90	37.9	1.475	59.44	38.4	1.548	57.34	38.1	1.505	59.48	38.2	1.557	63.38	39.1	1.621	59.97	39.4	1.522
December	59.34	40.2	1.476	61.73	39.7	1.555	59.92	39.5	1.517	62.53	39.8	1.571	64.08	39.9	1.606	61.72	40.5	1.524
1950: January	60.28	40.4	1.492	61.42	39.4	1.559	59.66	39.2	1.522	61.94	39.3	1.576	63.64	39.6	1.607	61.45	40.4	1.521
February	61.36	40.8	1.504	63.86	40.6	1.573	61.86	40.3	1.535	66.17	41.2	1.606	65.37	40.6	1.610	61.80	40.5	1.526
March	62.36	41.3	1.510	65.10	41.1	1.584	63.00	40.8	1.544	67.10	41.6	1.613	66.95	41.1	1.629	62.26	40.8	1.526
April	63.16	41.5	1.522	67.41	42.0	1.605	64.56	41.6	1.552	70.11	42.8	1.638	70.39	42.2	1.668	62.73	41.0	1.530
May	63.94	41.9	1.526	68.27	42.3	1.614	65.25	41.8	1.561	69.48	42.6	1.631	72.12	42.7	1.689	63.51	41.4	1.534

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$59.78	41.2	$1.451	$61.49	41.1	$1.496	$66.54	41.2	$1.615	$55.65	41.1	$1.354	$58.98	40.4	$1.460	$58.29	39.9	$1.461
1949: Average	59.53	39.5	1.507	62.53	39.5	1.583	67.87	39.9	1.701	56.04	39.0	1.437	60.66	39.7	1.528	59.98	39.0	1.538
1949: May	58.95	39.3	1.500	62.21	39.3	1.583	66.70	39.4	1.693	56.55	39.3	1.439	59.03	39.3	1.502	58.86	38.8	1.517
June	59.26	39.3	1.508	62.73	39.6	1.584	67.28	39.6	1.699	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.66	39.3	1.518	59.02	38.5	1.533
July	58.16	38.8	1.499	62.45	39.3	1.589	67.86	39.5	1.718	56.23	39.1	1.438	62.58	40.9	1.530	62.78	40.4	1.554
August	58.39	38.9	1.501	60.87	38.6	1.577	67.15	39.5	1.700	54.08	37.9	1.427	62.48	40.6	1.539	62.91	40.2	1.565
September	59.00	39.1	1.509	62.69	39.5	1.587	67.93	39.7	1.711	56.74	39.4	1.440	63.71	41.1	1.550	64.14	40.7	1.576
October	59.72	39.5	1.512	62.53	39.5	1.583	67.89	39.7	1.710	56.85	39.7	1.432	60.99	39.5	1.544	59.32	38.2	1.553
November	58.29	38.5	1.514	62.77	39.5	1.589	67.91	39.6	1.715	56.41	39.2	1.439	60.49	39.2	1.543	58.01	37.5	1.547
December	59.96	39.5	1.518	64.32	40.0	1.608	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.61	40.5	1.546	61.76	40.0	1.544
1950: January	60.04	39.5	1.520	63.84	39.8	1.604	69.60	40.3	1.727	55.77	38.7	1.441	63.24	40.8	1.550	62.16	40.1	1.550
February	59.93	39.4	1.521	63.64	39.9	1.595	68.84	40.0	1.721	56.41	39.2	1.439	63.87	41.1	1.554	63.65	40.7	1.564
March	60.93	39.9	1.527	63.16	39.8	1.587	68.05	39.7	1.714	56.47	39.3	1.437	66.14	42.1	1.571	66.12	41.9	1.578
April	62.05	40.4	1.536	63.64	40.1	1.587	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.32	41.5	1.574	65.18	41.1	1.586
May	63.89	41.3	1.547	63.96	40.1	1.595	69.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.32	42.5	1.584	67.46	42.4	1.591

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued | Electrical machinery

Year and month	Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$57.62	40.1	$1.437	$58.77	40.2	$1.462	$55.66	40.1	$1.388	$58.34	40.4	$1.444	$59.55	40.4	$1.474	$56.77	39.7	$1.430
1949: Average	57.59	38.6	1.492	58.70	39.0	1.505	56.96	39.5	1.442	59.61	39.5	1.509	61.30	39.7	1.544	59.16	39.1	1.513
1949: May	55.35	37.3	1.484	57.45	38.1	1.508	55.99	38.8	1.443	58.36	38.6	1.512	60.06	38.9	1.544	59.80	39.5	1.514
June	55.87	37.7	1.482	58.72	39.2	1.498	56.16	39.0	1.440	58.55	38.8	1.509	60.21	39.1	1.540	59.69	39.4	1.515
July	55.20	37.2	1.484	58.36	38.8	1.504	56.00	38.7	1.447	59.24	39.0	1.519	61.23	39.4	1.554	60.97	39.9	1.528
August	57.29	38.5	1.488	58.31	39.0	1.495	56.73	39.1	1.451	59.74	39.3	1.520	61.62	39.6	1.556	62.79	40.8	1.539
September	57.37	38.4	1.494	56.44	37.7	1.497	57.88	40.0	1.447	60.22	39.8	1.513	62.16	40.1	1.550	62.90	40.9	1.538
October	58.08	38.9	1.493	56.81	38.1	1.491	57.97	40.4	1.435	59.89	39.9	1.501	61.51	40.1	1.534	59.95	39.7	1.510
November	58.50	39.0	1.500	55.39	37.1	1.493	57.36	40.0	1.434	59.67	39.7	1.503	61.06	39.7	1.538	52.65	35.1	1.500
December	59.45	39.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.503	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.57	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.5	1.504
1950: January	59.64	39.6	1.506	59.86	39.8	1.504	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.46	40.2	1.504	62.02	40.3	1.539	60.19	39.7	1.516
February	61.18	40.3	1.518	60.79	40.1	1.516	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.0	1.529	61.38	40.3	1.523
March	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42	39.8	1.518	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543
April	63.13	41.1	1.536	61.88	40.5	1.528	58.85	40.7	1.446	60.81	40.3	1.509	62.18	40.3	1.543	64.86	41.9	1.548
May	62.59	40.8	1.534	63.09	41.1	1.535	59.43	40.9	1.453	61.50	40.7	1.511	63.00	40.8	1.544	69.12	43.8	1.578

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$52.10	39.8	$1.309	$48.53	39.2	$1.238	$59.54	40.7	$1.463	$56.08	40.2	$1.395
1949: Average	53.56	39.5	1.356	50.68	39.5	1.283	61.43	39.3	1.563	56.52	39.5	1.431
1949: May	52.85	38.8	1.362	49.41	38.6	1.280	61.04	39.1	1.561	54.58	38.6	1.414
June	53.35	39.2	1.361	50.42	39.3	1.283	61.50	39.4	1.561	54.49	38.7	1.408
July	51.54	37.9	1.360	47.78	37.5	1.274	60.68	38.8	1.564	55.13	39.1	1.410
August	52.20	38.3	1.363	48.60	38.0	1.279	61.54	39.2	1.570	55.77	39.3	1.419
September	54.44	40.0	1.361	52.12	40.5	1.287	61.90	39.1	1.583	56.79	39.8	1.427
October	55.66	41.2	1.351	53.46	41.6	1.285	62.33	39.4	1.582	57.67	40.3	1.431
November	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.71	40.3	1.432
December	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296	63.12	39.5	1.598	58.26	40.4	1.442
1950: January	55.56	41.0	1.355	53.05	41.0	1.294	63.68	39.7	1.604	59.09	40.5	1.459
February	55.32	40.8	1.356	52.62	40.6	1.296	63.63	39.5	1.611	58.78	40.4	1.455
March	54.82	40.7	1.347	52.54	40.6	1.294	62.92	39.2	1.605	58.68	40.3	1.456
April	54.27	40.5	1.340	52.21	40.6	1.286	63.83	39.4	1.620	61.38	41.5	1.479
May	53.93	40.1	1.345	51.86	40.2	1.290	64.23	39.6	1.622	61.67	41.7	1.479

Transportation equipment

Year and month	Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.58	39.0	$1.579	$61.86	38.4	$1.611
1949: Average	64.95	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.696
1949: May	63.03	38.2	1.650	63.22	37.3	1.695
June	65.49	39.5	1.658	66.94	39.4	1.699
July	66.27	39.9	1.661	68.67	40.3	1.704
August	65.90	39.7	1.660	67.78	39.8	1.703
September	67.13	40.1	1.674	69.33	40.4	1.716
October	64.75	39.1	1.656	65.87	39.0	1.689
November	61.92	37.3	1.660	61.03	36.2	1.686
December	65.31	38.9	1.679	65.44	38.2	1.713
1950: January	68.12	40.5	1.682	70.14	40.9	1.715
February	66.58	39.7	1.677	67.64	39.6	1.708
March	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710
April	70.38	41.3	1.704	73.64	42.2	1.745
May	69.79	41.1	1.698	71.84	41.5	1.731

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Aircraft and parts			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.21	41.0	$1.493	$60.21	41.1	$1.465	$63.40	40.9	$1.550	$62.13	39.7	$1.565
1949: Average	63.62	40.6	1.567	62.69	40.5	1.548	65.24	40.7	1.603	66.83	41.0	1.630
1949: May	62.98	40.5	1.555	62.26	40.4	1.541	64.08	40.3	1.590	68.14	41.6	1.638
June	62.94	40.5	1.554	61.90	40.3	1.536	65.52	41.0	1.598	67.89	41.5	1.636
July	62.08	39.9	1.556	60.78	39.7	1.531	63.80	39.7	1.607	69.88	42.2	1.656
August	62.07	40.2	1.544	61.46	40.3	1.525	61.66	39.4	1.565	66.42	40.9	1.624
September	63.58	40.6	1.566	62.26	40.4	1.541	65.72	41.0	1.603	68.60	41.4	1.657
October	63.67	40.5	1.572	62.42	40.3	1.549	64.64	40.2	1.608	65.73	40.5	1.623
November	66.69	41.5	1.607	66.15	41.5	1.594	68.62	42.1	1.630	64.27	39.6	1.623
December	66.41	41.2	1.612	66.16	41.3	1.602	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.53	41.3	1.635
1950: January	65.20	40.7	1.602	64.63	40.7	1.588	65.00	40.1	1.621	68.88	42.0	1.640
February	65.69	40.7	1.614	65.00	40.6	1.601	66.34	40.7	1.630	70.18	41.6	1.687
March	65.29	40.5	1.612	64.36	40.3	1.597	66.99	41.1	1.630	66.65	40.2	1.658
April	64.80	40.2	1.612	64.24	40.2	1.598	66.10	40.7	1.624	67.06	40.3	1.664
May	65.77	40.8	1.612	64.88	40.6	1.598	68.35	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$63.59	41.0	$1.551	$60.68	38.7	$1.568
1949: Average	65.08	40.4	1.611	61.67	38.0	1.623
1949: May	63.53	40.7	1.561	61.61	38.1	1.617
June	63.52	40.2	1.580	62.82	38.4	1.636
July	65.37	40.3	1.622	61.94	38.4	1.613
August	65.98	40.6	1.625	60.05	37.3	1.610
September	66.83	40.8	1.638	61.00	37.7	1.618
October	69.17	42.1	1.643	59.11	36.4	1.624
November	67.90	41.2	1.648	56.97	34.8	1.637
December	67.16	41.2	1.630	62.86	38.4	1.637
1950: January	67.40	40.9	1.648	61.46	37.8	1.626
February	67.81	41.0	1.654	61.16	37.5	1.631
March	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637
April	67.14	40.4	1.662	61.66	37.6	1.640
May	68.22	41.0	1.664	63.00	38.3	1.645

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Shipbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.22	38.7	$1.582	$62.24	40.0	$1.556	$63.80	39.6	$1.611	$60.82	40.2	$1.513
1949: Average	61.88	37.8	1.637	63.54	39.2	1.621	65.47	39.3	1.666	61.70	38.9	1.586
1949: May	61.98	38.0	1.631	63.39	39.2	1.617	66.21	39.6	1.672	61.38	38.9	1.578
June	63.18	38.2	1.651	62.71	39.0	1.608	64.48	39.2	1.645	61.34	38.8	1.581
July	62.16	38.3	1.623	60.32	37.7	1.600	63.65	39.0	1.632	58.23	36.9	1.578
August	60.14	37.1	1.621	62.05	38.4	1.616	66.62	38.8	1.717	59.93	38.1	1.573
September	61.24	37.5	1.633	61.84	38.1	1.623	64.44	38.7	1.665	59.87	37.7	1.588
October	59.33	36.2	1.639	62.49	38.5	1.623	65.07	39.2	1.660	60.06	37.8	1.589
November	57.06	34.5	1.654	63.16	38.3	1.649	66.48	39.2	1.696	59.75	37.3	1.602
December	63.31	38.3	1.653	63.39	38.7	1.638	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.18	38.0	1.610
1950: January	61.74	37.6	1.642	61.60	38.0	1.621	63.29	38.9	1.627	59.77	37.1	1.611
February	61.55	37.3	1.650	64.89	39.4	1.647	67.48	40.0	1.687	62.07	38.7	1.604
March	63.30	38.2	1.657	64.21	39.2	1.638	67.42	40.2	1.677	60.93	38.2	1.595
April	62.60	37.6	1.665	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.50	40.2	1.679	61.19	38.1	1.606
May	63.54	38.0	1.672	64.87	39.7	1.634	68.71	40.9	1.680	61.02	38.5	1.585

Transportation equipment—Continued

Instruments and related products

Year and month	Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$58.14	40.8	$1.425	$53.45	40.1	$1.333
1949: Average	57.60	39.7	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.396
1949: May	56.83	39.6	1.435	54.83	39.5	1.388
June	56.87	39.3	1.447	54.61	39.2	1.393
July	54.94	39.3	1.398	54.37	39.0	1.394
August	58.46	40.4	1.447	54.25	39.0	1.391
September	62.85	41.9	1.500	55.26	39.5	1.399
October	63.11	42.1	1.499	56.08	39.8	1.409
November	59.99	40.1	1.496	56.52	40.0	1.413
December	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421
1950: January	58.67	41.0	1.431	56.49	39.7	1.423
February	60.03	40.4	1.486	56.86	39.9	1.425
March	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435
April	58.35	39.4	1.481	57.26	39.9	1.435
May	59.81	39.9	1.499	57.99	40.3	1.439

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$45.54	39.7	$1.147	$58.64	40.5	$1.448	$48.84	40.1	$1.218	$54.78	40.1	$1.366	$50.06	40.9	$1.224	$57.25	43.6	$1.313
1949: Average	47.04	39.6	1.188	59.91	39.7	1.509	49.53	39.0	1.270	57.01	39.7	1.436	50.23	39.9	1.259	55.06	41.4	1.330
1949: May	47.24	39.7	1.190	58.78	39.4	1.492	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.61	39.7	1.426	48.83	39.0	1.252	51.52	39.6	1.301
June	46.29	38.9	1.190	58.24	38.8	1.501	48.91	38.6	1.267	56.85	39.7	1.432	49.72	39.4	1.262	51.10	39.8	1.284
July	46.57	39.1	1.191	58.84	39.2	1.501	48.15	38.0	1.267	56.13	39.2	1.432	48.75	39.0	1.250	50.00	38.2	1.309
August	45.47	38.6	1.178	58.73	39.1	1.502	48.43	38.5	1.258	56.43	39.3	1.436	48.51	38.9	1.247	50.13	38.5	1.302
September	47.64	39.9	1.194	59.72	39.6	1.508	49.75	39.3	1.266	56.97	39.4	1.446	50.57	40.2	1.258	54.79	41.6	1.317
October	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.26	39.8	1.514	50.69	39.6	1.280	58.17	39.9	1.458	51.44	40.7	1.264	60.29	44.2	1.364
November	47.80	40.1	1.192	62.27	40.7	1.530	51.18	39.8	1.286	57.99	39.8	1.457	51.70	40.9	1.264	61.28	44.6	1.374
December	48.20	40.2	1.199	62.40	40.6	1.537	50.23	39.0	1.288	58.67	40.1	1.463	52.23	40.9	1.277	59.69	43.6	1.369
1950: January	46.88	39.2	1.196	61.60	40.0	1.540	49.86	38.8	1.285	58.64	40.0	1.466	51.78	40.2	1.288	55.52	41.9	1.325
February	47.60	39.6	1.202	61.95	40.1	1.545	50.18	38.9	1.290	58.71	40.1	1.464	51.62	40.2	1.284	55.93	41.4	1.351
March	47.15	39.0	1.209	62.23	40.2	1.548	50.57	38.9	1.300	59.55	40.4	1.474	51.82	40.2	1.289	57.25	42.0	1.363
April	47.71	39.2	1.217	62.93	40.6	1.550	49.97	38.5	1.298	59.03	40.1	1.472	51.86	40.2	1.290	56.20	41.2	1.364
May	49.69	40.7	1.221	63.25	40.7	1.554	49.81	38.2	1.304	59.70	40.5	1.474	52.64	40.4	1.303	56.44	41.5	1.360

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [7]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$50.47	41.2	$1.225	$62.38	45.4	$1.374	$47.24	40.1	$1.178	$45.36	40.0	$1.134	$50.39	40.7	$1.238	$59.14	46.1	$1.284
1949: Average	51.33	40.8	1.258	58.30	42.0	1.388	47.00	39.1	1.202	46.06	39.3	1.172	51.20	40.0	1.280	60.53	43.1	1.414
1949: May	49.76	39.9	1.247	52.99	39.4	1.345	45.96	38.3	1.200	44.54	38.6	1.154	50.06	39.2	1.277	60.69	44.4	1.367
June	49.92	40.1	1.245	52.02	39.5	1.317	46.25	38.8	1.192	46.93	39.4	1.191	51.07	39.5	1.293	57.27	42.3	1.354
July	48.56	37.8	1.289	50.94	38.5	1.323	44.76	37.8	1.184	46.49	39.4	1.180	50.24	39.4	1.275	60.37	44.1	1.369
August	48.11	38.8	1.240	51.88	38.2	1.358	45.67	38.8	1.177	43.88	37.5	1.170	50.11	39.3	1.275	62.64	46.4	1.354
September	51.09	41.1	1.243	57.53	41.6	1.383	47.60	39.7	1.199	45.90	39.2	1.171	51.75	40.3	1.284	60.98	39.6	1.540
October	54.19	42.7	1.269	65.85	45.6	1.444	48.36	40.3	1.200	47.48	39.5	1.202	51.55	40.4	1.276	58.98	38.3	1.537
November	54.44	42.7	1.275	67.23	46.3	1.452	49.45	40.8	1.212	46.18	39.3	1.175	51.77	40.6	1.275	61.60	40.0	1.543
December	54.44	42.1	1.293	64.13	45.0	1.425	47.08	39.1	1.204	46.93	39.5	1.188	53.35	41.2	1.295	61.45	39.9	1.547
1950: January	51.91	41.0	1.266	58.40	42.6	1.371	48.06	39.3	1.223	47.24	39.4	1.199	52.83	40.3	1.311	61.69	39.8	1.550
February	51.31	40.4	1.270	60.21	42.4	1.420	48.47	39.6	1.224	47.24	39.3	1.202	52.59	40.3	1.305	62.37	39.8	1.567
March	52.09	40.6	1.283	61.42	43.1	1.425	49.24	39.9	1.234	47.63	39.2	1.215	52.46	40.2	1.305	63.73	41.6	1.532
April	52.02	40.2	1.294	59.74	42.1	1.419	49.91	39.9	1.251	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.35	40.3	1.299	61.69	39.9	1.546
May	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.71	42.2	1.415	50.20	40.0	1.255	48.06	39.2	1.226	53.42	40.5	1.319	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Local railways and bus lines [8]			Communication											
				Telephone [9]			Switchboard operating employees [10]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [11]			Telegraph [12]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$61.73	46.1	$1.339	$48.92	39.2	$1.248	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$60.26	44.7	$1.348
1949: Average	64.61	44.9	1.439	51.78	38.5	1.345	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	62.85	44.7	1.406
1949: May	64.48	44.9	1.436	51.84	38.6	1.343	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	63.69	45.2	1.409
June	66.01	46.0	1.435	51.49	38.4	1.341	$44.30	36.7	$1.207	$68.52	41.6	$1.647	62.96	45.0	1.399
July	65.21	45.1	1.446	51.90	38.5	1.348	44.81	37.0	1.211	69.06	41.6	1.660	63.97	45.4	1.409
August	64.46	44.7	1.442	51.57	38.4	1.343	44.23	36.8	1.202	69.22	41.6	1.664	63.64	45.1	1.411
September	64.55	44.3	1.457	52.61	38.6	1.363	45.37	37.1	1.223	70.10	41.7	1.681	62.83	44.5	1.412
October	64.31	44.2	1.455	53.29	38.7	1.377	46.35	37.2	1.246	70.35	41.6	1.691	62.97	44.5	1.415
November	64.17	44.1	1.455	54.40	38.8	1.402	48.04	37.3	1.288	71.35	41.7	1.711	62.05	43.7	1.420
December	65.10	44.5	1.463	52.49	38.4	1.367	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.89	41.8	1.696	62.23	43.7	1.424
1950: January	65.11	44.2	1.473	53.13	38.5	1.380	44.58	36.3	1.228	72.46	42.3	1.713	62.84	44.1	1.425
February	65.22	44.4	1.469	53.69	38.6	1.391	45.82	36.8	1.245	72.33	42.2	1.714	62.97	44.1	1.428
March	65.53	44.4	1.476	52.98	38.5	1.376	45.03	36.7	1.227	70.55	41.6	1.696	62.93	44.1	1.427
April	66.11	44.7	1.479	53.44	38.7	1.381	46.19	37.4	1.235	70.76	41.6	1.701	64.13	44.6	1.438
May	66.63	44.9	1.484	53.76	38.9	1.382	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Trade								
	Other public utilities						Retail trade					
	Gas and electric utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$60.74	41.8	$1.453	$55.58	40.9	$1.359	$43.85	40.3	$1.088	$33.31	36.6	$0.910
1949: Average	63.99	41.5	1.542	57.55	40.7	1.414	45.93	40.4	1.137	34.87	36.7	.950
1949: May	63.40	41.3	1.535	57.83	40.7	1.421	45.98	40.3	1.141	34.85	36.3	.960
June	63.64	41.3	1.541	57.49	40.6	1.416	46.45	40.5	1.147	35.62	36.8	.968
July	64.02	41.3	1.550	58.18	40.8	1.426	46.95	40.9	1.148	35.86	37.2	.964
August	63.92	41.4	1.544	57.10	40.7	1.403	46.87	40.9	1.146	35.75	37.2	.961
September	64.75	41.4	1.564	57.35	40.7	1.409	46.58	40.5	1.150	35.17	36.6	.961
October	65.72	41.7	1.576	58.36	40.9	1.427	46.06	40.4	1.140	34.65	36.4	.952
November	65.03	41.5	1.567	57.86	40.6	1.425	45.63	40.1	1.138	34.30	36.3	.945
December	66.04	41.8	1.580	58.20	40.9	1.423	45.83	40.7	1.126	36.12	38.1	.948
1950: January	66.09	41.7	1.585	58.14	40.6	1.432	46.58	40.4	1.153	35.68	36.9	.967
February	65.08	41.4	1.572	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	.963
March	64.81	41.2	1.573	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	.960
April	65.09	41.3	1.576	58.69	40.2	1.460	46.47	40.3	1.153	34.56	36.3	.952
May	65.01	41.3	1.574	58.74	40.4	1.454	46.86	40.4	1.160	35.24	36.4	.968

Year and month	Trade—Continued											
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade		
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$37.36	37.7	$0.991	$47.15	40.3	$1.170	$56.07	45.4	$1.235	$39.60	36.5	$1.085
1949: Average	39.31	37.8	1.040	49.93	40.2	1.242	58.92	45.6	1.292	40.66	36.7	1.108
1949: May	39.33	37.6	1.046	48.99	39.7	1.234	60.00	45.8	1.310	40.92	36.8	1.112
June	39.95	37.8	1.057	50.26	40.4	1.244	59.70	45.5	1.312	40.85	36.7	1.113
July	39.79	38.0	1.047	51.13	41.1	1.244	59.83	45.6	1.312	40.37	36.5	1.106
August	39.58	37.8	1.047	51.00	41.0	1.244	59.55	45.6	1.306	40.52	36.8	1.101
September	39.48	37.6	1.050	50.57	40.2	1.258	59.51	45.5	1.308	41.66	37.1	1.123
October	38.90	37.4	1.040	50.25	40.3	1.247	59.39	45.9	1.294	40.15	36.6	1.097
November	38.75	37.4	1.036	50.37	40.1	1.256	58.78	45.6	1.289	40.26	36.5	1.103
December	42.12	39.7	1.061	50.54	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120
1950: January	40.21	37.9	1.061	50.68	40.0	1.267	58.72	45.8	1.282	41.07	36.7	1.119
February	39.85	37.7	1.057	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.086
March	39.57	37.4	1.058	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086
April	39.67	37.6	1.055	50.85	40.1	1.268	60.50	45.8	1.321	40.14	35.9	1.118
May	40.30	37.7	1.069	50.80	40.0	1.270	60.94	46.2	1.319	40.19	36.4	1.104

Year and month	Trade—Continued					
	Other retail trade					
	Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	$51.15	42.7	$1.198	$49.37	43.5	$1.135
1949: Average	53.30	43.4	1.228	51.84	43.6	1.189
1949: May	53.29	43.5	1.225	52.48	44.1	1.190
June	53.16	43.5	1.222	51.96	43.7	1.189
July	52.78	43.3	1.219	52.34	43.8	1.195
August	52.82	43.4	1.217	52.40	44.0	1.191
September	53.37	43.6	1.224	52.18	43.7	1.194
October	53.38	43.4	1.230	52.96	44.1	1.201
November	54.32	43.7	1.243	51.79	43.3	1.196
December	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.5	1.199
1950: January	54.81	43.6	1.257	51.58	43.2	1.194
February	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200
March	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204
April	54.24	43.5	1.247	53.05	43.7	1.214
May	55.10	43.8	1.258	53.91	43.9	1.228

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [12]			Service									Motion picture production and distribution [13]
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [14]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1948: Average	$41.51	$66.83	$54.93	$31.41	44.3	$0.709	$34.23	41.9	$0.817	$39.50	41.1	$0.961	$92.27
1949: Average	43.64	68.32	56.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.988	92.17
1949: May	44.05	67.82	57.26	32.99	44.7	.738	36.04	42.4	.850	43.17	42.7	1.011	90.96
June	43.10	66.12	56.59	32.85	44.1	.745	35.32	41.6	.849	42.17	42.3	.997	94.73
July	43.80	65.70	56.70	32.90	44.1	.746	35.03	41.5	.844	40.43	41.0	.986	95.52
August	43.10	65.30	55.54	32.93	44.2	.745	34.27	40.8	.840	38.63	39.5	.978	92.65
September	43.62	67.29	55.33	32.90	44.1	.746	34.69	41.2	.842	41.28	41.7	.990	92.26
October	43.94	71.25	56.04	32.84	44.2	.743	34.57	41.1	.841	40.15	41.1	.977	94.38
November	43.96	72.54	55.89	33.13	44.0	.753	34.23	40.9	.837	39.96	40.9	.977	91.54
December	43.95	74.12	56.52	33.24	43.8	.759	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39
1950: January	45.29	75.78	57.78	33.06	43.9	.753	35.15	41.5	.847	40.75	41.2	.989	87.82
February	45.52	77.61	57.68	33.51	43.8	.765	34.39	40.8	.843	39.26	39.9	.984	88.94
March	45.37	80.08	57.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.995	91.01
April	45.81	82.80	57.93	33.12	43.7	.758	35.55	41.1	.865	40.16	40.2	.999	91.23
May	45.66	82.72	57.98	33.29	43.8	.760	36.32	41.8	.869	43.43	43.0	1.010	94.37

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series, beginning with January 1947, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series desired. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data.

[2] Data relate to all construction workers, both on-site and off-site, engaged in actual construction work including pre-assembly and precutting operations. Both privately and publicly financed construction are included. Data are based on comparable but not necessarily identical samples.

[3] Includes ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[4] Includes food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[5] Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

[6] Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

[7] These averages are based on reports summarized in the M–300 report prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and relate to all hourly rated employees who received pay during the month. Most executive, professional, and supervisory personnel are excluded. Switching and terminal companies are excluded. The annual average data include retroactive pay when such payments are made. Monthly data do not include retroactive payments. Beginning with September 1, 1949, data reflect the following changes for nonoperative employees (about two-thirds of the total): (1) scheduled weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 40; (2) hourly rates were adjusted to maintain the former weekly earnings for 48 hours; (3) an additional wage increase of $0.07 an hour was granted.

[8] Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and buslines.

[9] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337.

[10] Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

[11] Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

[12] Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[13] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[14] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1948: Average	$54.14	$31.43	$72.12	$41.87	$34.23	$19.87	1949: October	$55.26	$32.60	$63.10	$37.22	$34.57	$20.39
1949: Average	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56	November	54.43	32.09	68.17	40.19	34.23	20.18
							December	56.04	33.26	48.74	28.92	34.77	20.63
1949: May	54.08	31.77	72.98	42.87	36.04	21.17	1950: January	56.29	33.52	47.36	28.21	35.15	20.93
June	54.51	31.95	59.90	35.11	35.32	20.70	February	56.37	33.65	49.83	29.75	34.39	20.53
July	54.63	32.23	47.94	28.28	35.03	20.66	March	56.53	33.65	78.75	46.87	34.56	20.57
August	54.70	32.21	49.51	29.15	34.27	20.18	April	56.93	33.82	72.86	43.29	35.55	21.12
September	55.72	32.66	52.46	30.75	34.69	20.33	May [2]	57.72	34.03	70.01	41.28	36.32	21.41

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's consumers' price index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the consumers' price index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08
1946: Average	43.74	183.3	37.65	26.87	43.13	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.27	53.83	31.64
1949: May	$54.08	226.7	$47.38	$27.83	$53.12	$30.97
June	54.51	228.5	47.74	27.98	53.48	31.34
July	54.63	229.0	47.84	28.22	53.58	31.61
August	54.70	229.3	47.90	28.21	53.64	31.59
September	55.72	233.5	48.75	28.57	54.50	31.94
October	55.26	231.6	48.37	28.53	54.11	31.92
November	54.43	228.1	47.67	28.10	53.41	31.49
December	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.09	54.77	32.50
1950: January	56.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
February	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.76	32.69
March	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.68
April [2]	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.39	55.23	32.81
May [2]	57.72	241.9	50.09	29.53	55.90	32.96

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents: (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1948: Average	$1.350	$1.310	207.0	$1.410	$1.366	$1.278	$1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1949: May	1.401	1.371	216.6	1.467	1.437	1.323	1.294
June	1.405	1.373	216.9	1.475	1.443	1.324	1.293
July	1.408	1.376	217.4	1.477	1.447	1.332	1.298
August	1.399	1.366	215.8	1.473	1.440	1.319	1.286
September	1.407	1.369	216.3	1.482	1.444	1.328	1.290
October	1.392	1.353	213.7	1.458	1.419	1.325	1.287
1949: November	$1.392	$1.357	214.4	$1.457	$1.425	$1.325	$1.289
December	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296
1950: January	1.418	1.380	218.0	1.485	1.445	1.343	1.307
February	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
March	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319
April [2]	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.498	1.448	1.356	1.323
May [2]	1.443	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.458	1.359	1.325

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

Year and month	Alabama			Arizona						Arkansas						California		
	State			State			Phoenix			State			Little Rock			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$42.29	38.1	$1.110	$57.83	40.6	$1.423	-------	-------	-------	$38.82	41.3	$0.94	$40.57	42.7	$0.95	$61.91	38.6	$1.604
July	43.08	38.5	1.119	57.49	40.6	1.416	-------	-------	-------	38.35	40.8	0.94	41.32	42.6	0.97	61.84	38.7	1.598
August	42.88	39.3	1.091	57.72	41.2	1.400	$55.00	39.7	$1.384	38.60	41.5	0.93	41.65	42.5	0.98	61.58	39.1	1.575
September	44.43	40.5	1.097	58.49	41.2	1.420	56.63	39.6	1.430	*38.32	41.2	0.93	42.14	43.9	0.96	62.73	39.5	1.588
October	43.15	40.9	1.055	58.61	42.8	1.368	56.63	40.2	1.419	40.04	42.6	0.94	41.28	43.0	0.96	63.12	39.6	1.594
November	43.09	40.5	1.064	57.75	42.6	1.355	56.26	40.1	1.403	39.90	42.0	0.95	42.10	43.4	0.97	61.12	38.2	1.600
December	45.49	40.8	1.115	55.73	42.3	1.319	53.61	39.3	1.364	39.33	41.4	0.95	41.71	43.0	0.97	62.33	38.5	1.619
1950: January	44.61	39.9	1.118	56.08	42.4	1.324	52.64	38.7	1.360	38.88	40.5	0.96	39.81	41.9	0.95	62.31	38.3	1.627
February	44.85	38.9	1.153	57.46	42.0	1.368	54.02	38.3	1.404	39.70	40.1	0.99	41.28	41.7	0.99	62.89	38.8	1.621
March	*44.47	*38.6	*1.152	*59.10	*41.8	*1.42	*54.70	37.6	1.45	*40.60	*40.6	1.00	*42.00	*42.0	1.00	63.06	39.0	1.617
April	45.90	39.6	1.159	59.82	41.6	1.44	56.30	38.3	1.47	41.65	42.5	0.98	43.58	41.9	1.04	62.94	38.9	1.618
May	44.85	38.8	1.156	59.60	42.3	1.41	54.30	38.3	1.43	41.01	40.6	1.01	42.63	40.6	1.05	63.53	39.0	1.629
June	46.21	39.7	1.164	60.50	42.8	1.41	54.50	37.8	1.46	45.52	42.1	1.01	44.00	41.9	1.05	65.10	39.6	1.644

Year and month	California—Continued						Connecticut			Delaware						Florida		
	Los Angeles			San Francisco			State			State			Wilmington			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$60.95	38.5	$1.583	$63.09	38.1	$1.656	$51.72	37.8	$1.37	$48.55	38.5	$1.261	$57.93	39.6	$1.461	$41.38	41.8	$0.990
July	61.69	38.8	1.590	62.88	38.2	1.646	52.21	38.2	1.37	48.50	38.4	1.264	59.32	39.8	1.488	41.03	40.3	1.018
August	61.58	38.9	1.583	62.91	39.1	1.609	52.32	38.2	1.37	47.63	41.5	1.147	59.70	40.5	1.471	41.16	41.2	0.999
September	62.25	39.1	1.592	64.84	39.9	1.625	54.77	39.9	1.36	48.53	40.7	1.193	59.28	39.6	1.501	41.59	41.3	1.007
October	62.80	39.4	1.594	64.48	39.2	1.645	55.15	40.3	1.37	45.88	39.0	1.177	54.96	37.8	1.456	41.93	42.4	0.989
November	61.53	38.7	1.590	61.68	37.0	1.667	55.78	40.4	1.38	48.10	38.3	1.255	57.45	39.3	1.467	43.40	43.4	1.000
December	62.24	38.8	1.604	64.53	38.5	1.676	56.07	40.6	1.38	49.53	38.6	1.283	58.87	40.0	1.470	43.74	43.7	1.001
1950: January	63.06	39.0	1.617	63.99	38.2	1.675	55.29	40.0	1.38	52.10	39.3	1.327	61.84	41.1	1.505	44.35	44.4	0.999
February	62.20	38.9	1.599	64.96	38.6	1.683	55.92	40.4	1.38	50.14	38.6	1.301	*59.58	*40.5	*1.470	43.90	42.1	1.043
March	62.88	39.3	1.600	65.05	38.7	1.681	56.56	40.6	1.39	*50.54	*38.7	1.308	*59.93	40.7	*1.471	44.16	41.5	1.064
April	62.92	39.3	1.601	64.55	38.4	1.681	56.69	40.6	1.40	49.81	37.7	1.320	59.66	40.1	1.488	44.74	41.4	1.080
May	63.39	39.4	1.609	64.89	38.6	1.681	57.07	40.8	1.40	51.14	38.8	1.319	60.34	40.7	1.483	44.89	42.0	1.070
June	64.11	39.6	1.619	66.46	39.3	1,691	57.74	41.1	1.40	51.31	39.1	1.313	62.44	41.3	1.513	45.62	41.8	1.091

Year and month	Georgia						Illinois						Indiana		
	State			Atlanta			Savannah			State			Chicago			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$37.66	37.5	$1.00	$4 .18	39.8	$1.19	$37.51	35.5	$1.06	$58.58	39.4	$1.48	$59.70	39.3	$1.52	$59.89	39.6	$1.51
July	37.84	37.9	1.00	47.24	40.1	1.18	46.22	41.1	1.12	58.65	39.4	1.49	59.94	39.4	1.52	59.99	39.3	1.53
August	38.92	38.9	1.00	48.39	41.1	1.18	49.04	42.6	1.15	58.80	39.9	1.47	60.29	40.0	1.51	59.78	39.7	1.51
September	39.89	39.9	1.00	48.31	41.1	1.18	49.00	42.0	1.17	59.53	39.8	1.49	60.87	40.0	1.52	60.88	40.6	1.50
October	40.06	39.9	1.00	46.10	40.4	1.14	48.66	42.9	1.13	59.16	39.9	1.48	60.45	40.1	1.51	59.62	40.3	1.48
November	40.16	39.8	1.01	44.45	38.6	1.15	47.65	42.4	1.12	58.46	39.2	1.49	60.20	39.6	1.52	58.01	39.4	1.48
December	40.97	40.2	1.02	46.12	39.5	1.17	48.09	43.0	1.12	60.09	40.1	1.50	61.54	40.5	1.52	60.51	40.1	1.51
1950: January	41.17	40.1	1.03	46.84	39.9	1.17	47.39	42.5	1.11	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	61.52	40.3	1.53
February	41.88	39.6	1.06	46.87	39.5	1.19	47.69	41.9	1.14	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	61.38	40.2	1.53
March	*41.99	*39.2	1.07	*48.71	*40.1	*1.22	46.83	41.3	1.14	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	61.71	40.4	1.53
April	42.93	40.1	1.07	49.12	40.2	1.22	47.36	40.9	1.16	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	62.91	40.9	1.54
May	41.85	39.4	1.06	47.33	39.1	1.21	49.61	41.7	1.19	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	63.94	41.2	1.55
June	42.87	39.8	1.08	50.46	40.9	1.24	50.73	41.5	1.22	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	64.94	41.4	1.57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Iowa						Kansas			Maine			Massachusetts			Michigan		
	State			Des Moines			State			State			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$54.67	41.1	$1.332	$44.52	39.0	$1.140	$50.86	-------	-------	$63.99	39.6	$1.615
July	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	57.89	42.4	1.364	43.56	38.3	1.138	51.48	-------	-------	64.54	39.3	1.626
August	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	57.24	41.9	1.365	44.85	39.7	1.129	50.59	-------	-------	64.03	39.7	1.617
September	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	57.00	41.8	1.365	45.36	39.3	1.153	52.31	-------	-------	65.03	39.9	1.631
October	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	55.32	40.7	1.359	47.53	41.0	1.158	51.51	-------	-------	64.03	39.7	1.618
November	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	55.95	40.6	1.376	44.92	38.8	1.159	51.64	-------	-------	59.90	37.4	1.607
December	$57.86	42.1	$1.37	-------	-------	-------	58.57	42.3	1.385	46.82	40.5	1.157	53.07	-------	-------	61.50	37.8	1.634
1950: January	56.98	41.4	1.38	$59.17	39.9	$1.48	59.73	42.1	1.418	47.39	40.9	1.158	52.90	-------	-------	65.13	40.0	1.627
February	55.93	40.6	1.38	58.48	39.7	1.47	56.62	40.6	1.395	48.80	42.1	1.158	53.55	-------	-------	65.04	40.1	1.630
March	55.86	40.4	1.38	58.87	39.8	1.48	56.80	40.8	1.392	48.76	41.4	1.177	*53.68	-------	-------	66.19	40.5	1.634
April	55.88	40.3	1.39	59.95	40.6	1.48	56.93	40.9	1.392	47.55	40.2	1.182	53.13	-------	-------	68.47	41.4	1.653
May	55.76	40.4	1.38	59.32	40.3	1.47	56.68	40.9	1.385	47.13	40.2	1.173	53.56	-------	-------	68.04	41.1	1.652
June	57.68	41.4	1.40	60.26	41.0	1.47	58.05	41.5	1.399	47.44	40.4	1.174	54.40	-------	-------	70.13	42.0	1.666

Year and month	Minnesota												Missouri			New Hampshire		
	State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$54.37	39.8	$1.37	$55.72	38.4	$1.45	$55.22	39.7	$1.39	$55.69	39.3	$1.42	-------	-------	-------	$44.79	38.3	$1.17
July	54.70	40.4	1.35	55.48	38.0	1.46	55.24	39.6	1.40	56.85	39.7	1.43	$52.64	39.5	$1.334	45.75	38.5	1.19
August	55.39	41.7	1.33	56.11	39.4	1.42	55.44	39.6	1.40	56.63	39.6	1.43	52.43	39.6	1.326	45.63	38.6	1.18
September	55.28	40.3	1.37	55.21	39.1	1.41	57.28	40.8	1.40	58.34	40.4	1.44	52.25	39.3	1.330	46.57	39.3	1.18
October	56.21	40.9	1.37	53.66	39.4	1.36	57.04	40.6	1.41	57.64	40.0	1.44	51.67	35.1	1.323	45.02	37.9	1.19
November	55.49	40.3	1.38	52.91	37.9	1.40	55.38	39.5	1.40	58.62	40.4	1.45	50.41	37.9	1.330	44.71	37.7	1.19
December	57.34	41.0	1.40	54.97	38.9	1.41	56.65	40.2	1.41	59.19	40.8	1.45	51.06	38.7	1.318	46.08	39.1	1.18
1950: January	57.09	40.3	1.42	58.58	39.5	1.48	56.69	39.7	1.43	58.89	40.0	1.47	52.44	39.3	1.334	46.76	39.9	1.17
February	57.36	40.6	1.41	59.24	40.0	1.48	56.36	39.3	1.43	60.49	40.9	1.48	52.24	39.2	1.332	47.48	39.9	1.19
March	56.60	40.1	1.41	58.36	39.3	1.49	57.14	39.8	1.44	60.74	40.8	1.49	*52.51	*39.1	*1.343	*47.88	*40.1	1.19
April	56.74	40.0	1.42	60.07	40.4	1.49	57.41	39.9	1.44	60.77	41.0	1.48	53.87	39.4	1.367	46.58	39.1	1.19
May	57.50	40.4	1.42	59.54	39.8	1.50	58.67	40.7	1.44	59.99	40.7	1.47	53.67	39.4	1.362	45.09	38.1	1.18
June	58.56	41.2	1.42	60.18	40.0	1.50	59.50	41.3	1.44	62.05	41.6	1.49	56.05	40.6	1.381	46.92	39.4	1.19

Year and month	New Jersey						New York											
	State			Trenton			State			Albany–Schenectady–Troy			Binghamton–Endicott–Johnson City			Buffalo		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$58.70	39.7	$1.467	$56.87	39.6	$1.44	$55.73	38.0	$1.47	$56.71	38.5	$1.47	$52.77	37.4	$1.41	$61.35	39.8	$1.54
July	58.63	39.6	1.478	56.41	39.2	1.44	56.60	38.1	1.49	57.15	38.9	1.47	53.19	36.9	1.44	60.76	39.5	1.54
August	57.82	39.3	1.469	55.82	38.9	1.44	56.61	37.9	1.49	57.13	38.5	1.48	52.75	36.9	1.43	61.15	40.1	1.53
September	59.32	40.1	1.477	57.50	39.9	1.44	58.24	38.7	1.50	57.66	39.1	1.48	53.24	37.1	1.43	61.36	40.0	1.53
October	59.00	39.8	1.483	56.89	39.7	1.43	57.60	38.7	1.49	57.18	39.0	1.47	54.78	38.2	1.43	60.62	39.9	1.52
November	59.13	39.9	1.481	55.72	38.8	1.44	56.74	38.4	1.48	57.56	38.9	1.48	54.48	37.6	1.45	61.16	39.5	1.55
December	60.64	40.6	1.494	57.62	40.1	1.44	57.98	38.6	1.50	58.83	39.5	1.49	56.08	38.2	1.47	63.03	40.4	1.56
1950: January	61.01	40.5	1.505	59.56	40.6	1.47	57.64	38.5	1.50	57.40	39.2	1.47	53.99	37.4	1.45	62.92	40.4	1.56
February	60.80	40.5	1.499	57.52	39.4	1.46	57.92	38.7	1.50	59.60	39.7	1.50	53.92	37.1	1.45	63.15	40.4	1.56
March	61.06	40.6	1.503	58.28	40.0	1.46	*57.83	38.7	1.49	59.11	39.3	1.50	54.62	37.5	1.45	63.60	40.7	1.56
April	60.84	40.3	1.509	59.07	40.1	1.47	57.24	38.6	1.48	59.42	39.4	1.51	54.90	37.4	1.47	64.22	40.6	1.58
May	61.35	40.6	1.508	55.79	37.8	1.48	57.93	38.8	1.49	60.27	39.9	1.51	55.66	37.8	1.47	65.13	41.1	1.59
June	62.80	41.0	1.530	61.02	40.9	1.49	58.57	39.1	1.50	59.76	39.3	1.52	55.98	38.2	1.47	66.19	41.3	1.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued																	
	Elmira			Kingston–Newburgh–Poughkeepsie			New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica–Rome–Herkimer–Little Falls [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$58.46	41.0	$1.43	$51.29	38.3	$1.34	$56.96	37.1	$1.54	$56.36	38.3	$1.47	$53.92	39.3	$1.37	$50.89	37.5	$1.36
July	58.75	41.2	1.43	51.99	38.9	1.34	58.24	37.1	1.57	57.10	39.1	1.46	52.64	38.3	1.37	51.12	37.7	1.36
August	55.74	39.8	1.40	51.02	38.4	1.33	57.63	36.7	1.57	56.64	38.8	1.46	54.89	39.7	1.38	51.09	37.6	1.36
September	57.43	40.1	1.43	52.99	39.6	1.34	60.01	38.0	1.58	57.51	39.4	1.46	55.94	40.1	1.39	51.91	37.9	1.37
October	56.07	39.5	1.42	52.58	39.2	1.34	58.83	37.7	1.56	57.63	39.4	1.46	56.15	40.8	1.37	56.30	40.4	1.39
November	56.19	39.4	1.42	52.48	38.8	1.35	57.46	37.5	1.53	58.20	39.6	1.47	54.73	40.2	1.36	55.48	40.1	1.38
December	57.01	39.7	1.44	53.09	39.2	1.36	58.51	37.4	1.56	59.19	39.8	1.49	56.32	40.4	1.39	55.43	39.9	1.39
1950: January	56.10	39.3	1.43	52.24	38.7	1.35	58.50	37.3	1.57	59.20	39.8	1.49	55.92	39.9	1.40	55.13	39.7	1.39
February	55.05	38.8	1.42	52.15	38.8	1.34	58.73	37.5	1.57	58.55	39.5	1.48	57.10	40.4	1.41	55.82	40.3	1.38
March	55.51	39.0	1.42	52.47	38.8	1.35	*58.38	37.5	*1.56	59.07	39.9	1.48	57.58	40.6	1.42	55.99	40.0	1.40
April	57.13	39.7	1.44	52.41	38.5	1.36	56.74	37.2	1.53	59.59	39.9	1.49	58.06	40.8	1.42	56.04	40.2	1.40
May	56.52	39.2	1.44	54.23	39.9	1.36	57.21	37.3	1.53	59.89	39.9	1.50	59.32	41.5	1.43	56.38	39.7	1.42
June	58.36	40.1	1.46	53.96	39.5	1.37	57.94	37.7	1.54	60.51	40.2	1.50	58.22	40.6	1.43	56.94	40.0	1.42

Year and month	North Carolina			Oklahoma									Oregon			Pennylvania		
	State			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			State		
1949: June	$39.09	35.9	$1.089	$52.16	41.2	$1.267	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$50.94	38.0	$1.340
July	[3] 38.21	[3] 36.6	[3] 1.045	53.53	41.6	1.288	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	50.22	37.5	1.338
August	39.89	38.6	1.033	53.61	41.7	1.287	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	50.74	37.9	1.337
September	40.85	39.5	1.035	53.85	41.2	1.307	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	51.31	38.3	1.339
October	41.86	40.1	1.045	53.96	42.2	1.279	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	$65.18	39.0	$1.671	49.71	38.7	1.285
November	41.89	39.9	1.050	54.67	42.4	1.289	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	65.00	38.2	1.700	49.78	38.0	1.311
December	42.25	40.0	1.056	54.17	42.1	1.286	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	67.57	39.5	1.711	*53.03	*39.4	*1.347
1950: January	41.66	39.5	1.056	54.94	41.9	1.311	$52.65	42.4	$1.242	$54.57	41.2	$1.326	60.72	37.1	1.64	52.85	39.1	1.353
February	42.33	39.2	1.079	54.02	41.6	1.300	51.31	41.4	1.239	54.20	40.8	1.328	64.15	38.0	1.69	53.09	39.3	1.352
March	*42.11	*39.0	1.081	*54.35	*41.8	*1.301	52.76	42.6	1.239	55.22	40.7	1.356	66.53	38.6	1.72	*51.91	*38.5	*1.350
April	39.82	36.8	1.082	54.68	41.6	1.314	52.93	42.5	1.247	56.41	41.9	1.347	68.79	39.2	1.75	*52.72	38.6	1.366
May	40.78	37.8	1.079	55.23	41.8	1.321	52.41	42.3	1.240	56.02	41.1	1.363	69.47	39.1	1.78	54.01	39.4	1.370
June	41.91	38.8	1.080	55.54	41.9	1.324	52.51	41.5	1.265	55.28	40.5	1.365	-------	-------	-------	54.45	39.6	1.376

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Allentown–Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster			Philadelphia		
1949: June	$50.58	36.6	$1.386	$54.76	38.2	$1.432	$49.57	38.3	$1.303	$53.72	35.6	$1.513	$48.41	39.7	$1.220	$56.90	38.9	$1,463
July	49.28	35.6	1.389	56.97	40.0	1.424	46.16	35.9	1.293	52.05	34.3	1.522	48.67	40.1	1.212	56.58	38.6	1.468
August	50.03	36.7	1.367	56.46	39.4	1.432	47.07	37.2	1.286	51.49	34.0	1.515	47.96	39.7	1.203	56.81	38.7	1.470
September	51.92	37.6	1.381	59.78	41.8	1.429	48.63	38.0	1.284	53.23	35.0	1.519	48.31	40.0	1.205	57.98	39.3	1.474
October	49.90	38.9	1.275	57.18	40.1	1.425	48.37	40.9	1.187	39.79	35.6	1.117	48.90	40.4	1.209	57.56	39.4	1.462
November	*52.04	37.3	1.390	56.51	*40.3	1.403	46.66	36.8	1.269	53.76	35.7	1.507	48.35	39.7	1.216	57.13	39.3	*1.456
December	54.53	38.8	1.404	*58.77	*40.8	1.441	47.90	37.9	1.265	57.38	37.7	1.521	50.45	40.8	1.229	*57.71	39.8	*1.451
1950: January	54.65	39.0	1.405	58.76	40.3	1.459	50.16	38.9	1.288	57.50	37.2	1.545	49.10	39.7	1.230	58.13	39.6	1.468
February	53.12	38.1	1.391	59.67	40.9	1.460	51.14	39.3	1.302	53.57	35.5	1.508	49.63	40.0	1.235	58.44	39.7	1.471
March	*53.51	*38.4	*1.394	*64.35	*43.6	*1.476	*50.05	*38.5	*1.299	*54.41	35.7	*1.525	*50.50	40.2	*1.250	*58.40	*39.7	*1.473
April	54.66	38.6	1.416	58.79	40.1	1.467	50.39	38.5	1.312	58.86	38.2	1.539	50.04	39.6	1.257	57.27	38.7	1.477
May	55.48	38.4	1.442	63.12	43.1	1.466	50.90	38.7	1.318	58.58	37.8	1.549	51.52	40.6	1.261	58.82	39.7	1.483
June	55.75	38.5	1.447	64.89	44.3	1.465	52.49	39.2	1.339	55.77	35.8	1.557	52.90	41.4	1.274	58.99	40.1	1.473

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued												Rhode Island		
	Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			York-Adams			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$59.70	37.8	$1.578	$51.48	37.9	$1.364	$42.00	37.7	$1.112	$43.40	39.1	$1.127	$47.65	38.8	$1.227
July	58.02	36.8	1.577	50.79	37.7	1.351	42.06	37.7	1.117	42.65	39.2	1.113	47.65	38.7	1.232
August	59.48	37.8	1.569	52.07	38.4	1.358	41.99	37.8	1.112	43.81	40.1	1.116	46.01	37.5	1.228
September	58.52	36.9	1.587	51.76	38.2	1.360	42.94	38.5	1.118	42.72	39.5	1.106	48.34	39.1	1.236
October	56.19	36.2	1.551	53.15	39.3	1.356	43.22	38.7	1.117	44.96	41.5	1.102	47.27	38.0	1.245
November	55.27	35.3	1.568	53.39	38.9	1.375	42.91	38.7	1.109	44.73	41.3	1.096	48.96	39.3	1.247
December	62.18	39.1	1.589	53.76	38.8	1.389	43.57	38.7	1.126	46.57	41.4	1.140	50.27	40.2	1.251
1950: January	62.43	38.9	1.604	52.29	37.7	1.388	43.79	38.9	1.125	47.02	41.5	1.149	50.33	40.5	1.243
February	62.87	*39.5	*1.589	54.44	39.0	1.397	*44.71	38.9	1.149	47.18	40.8	1.170	50.37	40.3	1.249
March	*57.80	*36.5	*1.591	*54.95	39.2	*1.406	*45.24	*38.8	*1.165	47.77	40.4	*1.197	*50.81	*40.6	*1.251
April	62.70	39.2	1.599	53.14	38.3	1.390	43.34	37.2	1.166	47.76	40.3	1.203	49.08	39.4	1.247
May	64.10	40.0	1.601	55.52	39.6	1.405	44.22	38.5	1.150	48.67	40.9	1.204	49.34	39.4	1.254
June	63.65	39.9	1.595	56.73	40.4	1.403	45.58	38.9	1.173	49.19	41.1	1.210	50.81	40.5	1.255
	South Carolina			South Dakota			Tennessee			Texas			Utah		
	State			State			State			State			State		
1949: June	$37.94	36.8	$1.031				$43.65	39.5	$1.105	$53.17	42.1	$1.263	$57.08	40.2	$1.42
July	38.50	37.2	1.035	$52.24	43.6	$1.200	43.77	39.5	1.108	53.71	41.6	1.291	54.41	40.3	1.35
August	39.38	38.2	1.031	53.32	43.7	1.220	43.96	39.5	1.113	53.42	41.9	1.275	54.77	39.4	1.39
September	40.51	38.8	1.044	53.30	43.8	1.216	45.63	40.6	1.124	54.91	42.8	1.283	52.52	40.4	1.30
October	42.15	40.3	1.046	51.72	42.9	1.205	44.97	40.4	1.113	54.23	42.6	1.273	50.96	37.2	1.37
November	42.43	40.1	1.058	55.04	45.2	1.216	44.18	39.8	1.110	54.91	42.7	1.286	54.94	40.4	1.36
December	42.97	40.5	1.061	57.98	45.1	1.285	44.54	40.2	1.108	54.31	42.2	1.287	56.68	40.2	1.41
1950: January	42.83	40.1	1.068	57.50	44.4	1.295	44.81	39.8	1.126	55.60	42.7	1.302	56.91	*39.6	1.43
February	43.38	39.8	1.090	54.94	43.2	1.272	45.15	39.4	1.146	55.15	41.5	1.329	55.91	39.1	1.43
March	*42.82	*39.5	*1.084	54.45	42.6	1.277	*45.66	*39.5	*1.156	*55.19	*41.4	*1.333	55.95	39.4	1.42
April	42.06	38.8	1.084	52.21	41.5	1.258	45.39	39.3	1.155	55.59	41.8	1.330	57.74	40.1	1.44
May	41.73	38.5	1.084	53.22	42.3	1.258	46.33	39.6	1.17	54.88	41.7	1.316	58.90	40.9	1.44
June	43.28	39.6	1.093	54.54	43.1	1.265	46.28	39.9	1.16	26.08	42.2	1.329	60.47	41.7	1.45
	Virginia			Washington			Wisconsin								
	State			State			State			Kenosha			La Crosse		
1949: June				$64.29	39.2	1.640	$56.69	40.3	$1.407	$66.97	41.6	$1.610	$58.86	40.0	$1.470
July				61.84	37.8	1.636	55.24	40.3	1.372	62.17	39.6	1.570	58.12	40.6	1.431
August				64.25	39.2	1.639	54.57	40.0	1.363	59.40	38.2	1.553	59.37	40.8	1.454
September				62.78	38.8	1.618	56.47	40.5	1.395	63.91	40.8	1.568	61.16	41.5	1.473
October	$44.67	40.1	$1.114	63.97	39.1	1.636	57.31	41.0	1.397	62.18	39.9	1.560	60.13	40.8	1.475
November	45.33	40.4	1.122	64.41	38.8	1.660	56.10	40.2	1.395	58.71	37.7	1.559	55.60	39.2	1.417
December	45.91	40.7	1.128	65.14	39.1	1.666	57.94	41.1	1.410	65.30	41.7	1.567	61.68	41.8	1.474
1950: January	46.02	40.3	1.142	59.88	35.9	1.668	58.18	40.7	1.429	63.50	40.5	1.568	63.12	41.3	1.528
February	45.89	39.8	1.153	62.20	37.2	1.672	58.75	41.2	1.426	67.09	42.1	1.594	58.29	39.6	1.470
March	*46.40	*39.9	*1.163	65.49	38.8	1.688	59.42	41.5	1.432	67.53	42.4	1.591	57.67	39.3	1.467
April	44.97	38.5	1.168	66.56	39.2	1.698	60.59	41.8	1.449	73.06	44.4	1.644	56.53	40.0	1.414
May	45.36	39.6	1.163	66.93	39.3	1.703	61.35	42.1	1.459	73.85	44.9	1.645	57.02	39.4	1.449
June	46.55	40.2	1.158	67.68	39.6	1.709	61.04	41.9	1.458	63.50	40.4	1.570	58.61	40.3	1.456

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued									Wyoming		
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: June	$54.22	37.6	$1.443	$61.15	40.0	$1.529	$63.03	40.0	$1.576	----------	----------	----------
July	56.88	39.0	1.457	60.00	39.4	1.524	63.10	40.1	1.575	----------	----------	----------
August	54.79	38.2	1.435	58.96	38.8	1.521	61.06	39.0	1.567	$64.99	39.2	$1.658
September	52.22	36.3	1.437	60.79	39.7	1.530	61.63	39.4	1.565	64.71	37.3	1.732
October	55.04	38.9	1.417	60.97	40.0	1.524	60.95	39.0	1.564	61.60	37.4	1.647
November	58.20	40.8	1.427	59.43	39.2	1.515	57.75	37.3	1.547	68.82	42.5	1.620
December	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.50	40.3	1.525	60.93	39.1	1.559	67.99	40.9	1.664
1950: January	58.42	40.5	1.441	62.14	40.1	1.550	62.15	39.4	1.578	67.08	38.1	1.759
February	56.66	39.4	1.437	61.94	40.1	1.544	62.14	39.4	1.578	68.38	39.3	1.742
March	55.97	39.1	1.431	63.75	40.9	1.557	63.75	39.8	1.601	65.95	38.0	1.737
April	55.35	38.7	1.431	65.22	41.2	1.582	64.37	40.3	*1.582	67.47	38.9	1.734
May	57.34	39.4	1.456	66.28	41.5	1.596	63.64	40.0	1.592	67.98	39.9	1.703
June	57.90	39.6	1.461	65.41	41.1	1.590	64.71	40.6	1.595	66.64	39.1	1.706

[1] State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the two most recent months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A–10.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Revised series; not comparable with preceding data shown.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration [2]				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [3]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	([4])	([4])	([4])	59.1	50.9
1914: July	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	([4])	([4])	([4])	60.8	52.0
1918: December	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	([4])	([4])	([4])	121.2	83.1
1920: June	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	([4])	([4])	([4])	169.7	100.7
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	([4])	([4])	([4])	111.7	104.6
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	([4])	([4])	([4])	85.4	101.7
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15	129.3	140.9	146.4	([5])	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
June 15	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	156.1	127.9
November 15	152.2	187.7	171.0	([5])	114.8	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
December 15	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: Average	169.1	201.9	190.1	120.8	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
June 15	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	96.9	183.0	140.0	187.3	154.2
July 15	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	135.6	96.9	183.1	139.9	186.8	154.3
August 15	168.8	202.6	187.4	120.8	135.8	97.1	183.1	141.1	184.8	154.8
September 15	169.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	97.1	185.9	141.5	185.6	155.2
October 15	168.5	200.6	186.8	121.5	138.4	97.0	188.3	145.6	185.2	155.2
November 15	168.6	200.8	186.3	122.0	139.1	97.0	190.0	146.6	185.4	154.9
December 15	167.5	197.3	185.8	122.2	139.7	97.2	191.6	145.5	185.4	155.5
1950: January 15	166.9	196.0	185.0	122.6	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
February 15	166.5	194.8	184.8	122.8	140.3	97.1	193.2	145.5	185.3	155.1
March 15	167.0	196.0	185.0	122.9	140.9	97.1	194.4	146.6	185.4	155.0
April 15	167.3	196.6	185.1	123.1	141.4	97.2	195.6	146.6	185.6	154.8
May 15	168.6	200.3	185.1	123.5	138.8	97.1	189.1	146.6	185.4	155.3
June 15	170.2	204.6	185.0	123.9	138.9	97.0	189.4	146.6	185.2	155.3

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged $1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

[3] The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures and tobacco products); personal care (barber- and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Rents not surveyed this month

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	Apr. 15, 1950	Mar. 15, 1950	Feb. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1949	Nov. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1949	June 15, 1949	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average	170.2	168.6	167.3	167.0	166.5	166.9	167.5	168.6	168.5	169.6	168.8	168.5	169.6	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md	174.3	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	174.2	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala	171.1	169.0	167.7	168.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	170.5	170.3	171.8	171.1	171.0	172.1	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass	166.2	163.3	162.3	162.0	160.7	161.5	162.7	164.0	164.1	165.4	163.8	162.6	163.3	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	164.8	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill	176.4	175.3	172.9	172.9	172.0	172.3	173.2	175.3	174.4	175.8	174.4	173.9	175.9	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	171.2	169.7	167.3	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	168.3	168.7	170.8	168.8	168.7	170.5	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich	174.2	171.4	169.5	168.3	168.1	168.5	169 1	169.8	168.7	170.4	169.9	170.4	172.0	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex	173.1	172.4	171.9	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	173.3	172.0	171.4	170.4	170.4	170.5	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	(2)	171.0	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla	176.7	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	175.5	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	174.9	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	162.1	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif	166.7	166.7	166.9	165.9	166.1	166.9	165.4	166.6	166.5	167.1	166.8	167.2	168.7	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn	169.9	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	(2)	173.5	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.6	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	169.1	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	170.3	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y	167.0	165.4	164.5	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	165.8	165.9	167.5	166.8	167.1	167.0	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	170.2	(2)	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa	169.7	167.1	166.0	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	168.6	168.9	169.6	168.7	167.5	169.2	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	173.4	172.0	170.1	169.5	169.5	169.9	170.3	171.3	171.1	172.3	172.4	171.9	173.1	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine	164.5	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	165.8	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	[3] 175.1	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va	(2)	(2)	161.9	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo	169.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	169.8	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif	173.1	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	173.0	(2)	(2)	173.7	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	173.4	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa	(2)	167.3	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	[3] 163.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	166.0	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.6

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950
Average	204.6	200.3	185.0	185.1	123.9	123.5	138.9	138.8	97.0	97.1	185.2	185.4	155.3	155.3
Atlanta, Ga	197.5	194.7	(1)	191.4	(2)	127.8	146.9	146.9	83.4	83.4	(1)	187.2	(1)	159.6
Baltimore, Md	218.7	211.0	180.0	(1)	120.1	(2)	149.2	149.2	125.3	126.2	186.9	(1)	152.8	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	195.0	193.1	193.2	194.2	154.0	143.8	131.9	131.6	79.6	79.6	177.1	178.0	150.4	150.3
Boston, Mass	198.4	191.7	175.7	174.7	119.6	119.3	151.4	149.9	117.1	117.2	177.6	178.2	153.9	153.8
Buffalo, N. Y	203.2	195.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.6	148.1	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill	211.1	208.2	190.1	190.1	142.4	142.3	133.0	133.0	83.5	83.5	168.9	169.8	158.2	158.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	206.9	202.9	183.9	184.2	116.2	115.9	146.7	146.7	101.9	101.9	177.3	177.9	156.3	156.0
Cleveland, Ohio	213.7	206.3	(1)	182.5	(2)	129.4	147.0	147.0	105.6	105.6	(1)	167.6	(1)	151.2
Denver, Colo	207.0	203.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	112.9	112.9	69.2	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich	205.2	198.7	181.5	181.6	129.9	129.9	149.4	149.5	89.3	89.7	197.5	197.0	170.8	168.1
Houston, Tex	207.3	205.5	194.9	195.2	145.8	144.5	98.4	98.4	81.8	81.8	183.6	184.0	158.6	158.4
Indianapolis, Ind	199.5	197.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	157.2	157.6	86.6	86.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	207.0	202.7	184.5	(1)	143.9	(2)	147.6	149.4	100.5	100.5	183.1	(1)	163.0	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	190.1	187.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	127.2	127.2	67.4	67.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	200.3	199.8	181.5	181.8	131.6	131.4	100.1	100.1	95.5	95.5	182.2	183.2	151.8	151.9
Manchester, N. H	200.9	197.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	151.4	[3] 149.7	96.0	[3] 97.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	206.4	204.3	203.1	(1)	132.8	(2)	140.3	140.3	77.0	77.0	172.0	(1)	141.0	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	207.6	203.9	(1)	183.9	(2)	135.7	142.7	142.7	99.0	99.0	(1)	187.6	(1)	150.4
Minneapolis, Minn	194.9	192.2	190.6	(1)	135.8	(2)	139.1	142.7	79.6	79.6	176.2	(1)	159.6	(1)
Mobile, Ala	201.1	199.5	186.9	(1)	128.7	(2)	129.3	129.2	84.5	84.3	167.2	(1)	145.3	(1)
New Orleans, La	211.6	209.3	(1)	197.1	(2)	115.9	113.1	113.1	75.1	75.1	(1)	190.1	(1)	145.4
New York, N. Y	204.3	200.1	183.2	183.7	109.0	108.9	140.2	140.4	101.9	102.0	173.8	173.2	157.7	157.5
Norfolk, Va	207.0	202.2	(1)	178.9	(2)	121.7	159.5	159.5	106.4	106.4	(1)	186.9	(1)	156.1
Philadelphia, Pa	201.5	194.6	181.6	181.8	121.7	121.7	141.5	141.5	104.2	104.2	192.0	191.2	152.4	152.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	209.1	205.9	214.6	213.4	122.9	122.6	137.1	137.1	103.3	103.3	187.6	186.9	149.9	149.9
Portland, Maine	193.5	189.7	187.9	(1)	115.5	(2)	147.2	145.2	105.7	105.8	178.6	(1)	152.6	(1)
Portland, Oreg	219.4	217.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	131.5	131.5	92.0	91.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va	197.0	192.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	145.3	145.3	109.4	109.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	212.4	208.4	188.6	(1)	123.0	(2)	135.2	135.2	88.4	88.4	167.0	(1)	144.5	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	214.3	213.2	181.2	(1)	118.0	(2)	86.8	86.8	76.5	76.5	158.3	(1)	165.7	(1)
Savannah, Ga	209.6	205.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.3	151.9	108.6	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa	205.1	199.6	(1)	193.5	(2)	113.0	148.0	147.2	98.3	98.3	(1)	168.0	(1)	144.2
Seattle, Wash	208.6	206.8	(1)	182.3	(2)	126.7	130.9	130.9	91.7	91.7	(1)	189.7	(1)	159.8
Washington, D. C	204.1	198.4	(1)	209.4	(2)	106.8	143.3	142.4	105.5	105.5	(1)	196.0	(1)	158.0

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
June	204.3	169.7	240.6	239.3	247.8	216.0	278.4	184.4	312.6	182.0	198.0	217.9	231.1	155.3	227.3	207.6	142.9	176.5
July	201.7	169.5	236.0	234.4	245.3	209.8	265.5	182.8	307.7	182.2	204.1	210.2	221.2	154.2	228.1	208.2	141.0	176.2
August	202.6	169.4	239.5	237.3	246.3	221.9	247.8	191.5	308.9	184.9	222.2	201.9	211.4	149.7	229.6	208.8	144.0	176.5
September	204.2	169.7	243.6	242.0	249.9	227.6	254.7	192.5	311.9	185.3	232.6	199.8	209.0	148.0	230.1	211.0	148.3	176.8
October	200.6	169.1	235.1	233.1	248.2	207.7	246.1	184.6	306.8	186.7	227.8	194.5	202.3	147.0	228.5	213.8	144.5	177.5
November	200.8	169.2	229.1	226.4	248.5	189.7	242.0	184.5	300.6	186.4	207.8	202.0	212.7	146.2	224.7	265.3	139.7	178.9
December	197.3	169.2	223.2	220.0	245.2	178.3	236.1	179.5	299.0	186.2	178.0	198.2	208.0	145.1	224.3	292.5	136.7	178.8
1950: January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
February	194.8	169.0	221.6	220.5	241.9	184.0	238.6	165.1	293.7	183.6	141.1	199.1	210.0	142.6	222.4	304.5	133.5	178.0
March	196.0	169.0	227.3	224.5	244.5	188.9	246.7	180.4	302.5	182.4	150.2	195.2	204.8	142.8	222.5	311.6	134.2	176.9
April	196.6	169.3	227.9	224.8	245.8	185.9	252.1	187.5	297.4	179.3	150.5	200.5	211.8	142.6	223.4	307.6	135.2	175.2
May	200.3	169.6	239.5	239.9	260.0	204.2	262.7	183.8	293.2	177.8	144.4	206.5	219.6	142.6	224.7	299.2	137.3	174.6
June	204.6	169.6	246.7	248.4	270.5	210.4	268.6	184.6	295.3	177.1	149.1	217.2	233.4	143.2	225.1	295.6	139.6	174.3

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100]

City	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	204.6	200.3	196.6	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	200.8	200.6	204.2	202.6	201.7	204.3	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga	197.5	194.7	192.6	193.8	190.0	192.5	194.7	197.7	199.9	206.9	203.9	198.3	200.5	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md	218.7	211.0	206.1	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	211.9	211.5	216.4	215.4	211.5	216.2	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala	195.0	193.1	189.6	189.8	184.5	186.4	190.5	197.2	197.2	201.9	199.8	198.6	201.4	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass	198.4	191.7	188.4	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	193.2	193.7	197.1	194.6	194.2	195.9	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn	206.8	201.8	197.8	197.0	192.5	195.5	197.0	200.3	198.2	204.8	201.1	200.3	205.0	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y	203.2	195.9	193.3	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	193.2	195.1	198.2	199.5	200.2	199.6	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont	206.9	201.3	198.5	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	199.8	200.2	201.4	200.8	202.1	206.7	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	212.1	208.6	202.3	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	203.4	201.2	205.2	203.9	205.1	211.2	148.2	--------
Charleston, S. C	189.4	186.7	185.2	186.1	183.3	185.3	187.9	189.2	190.5	193.0	193.9	190.3	195.4	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill	211.1	208.2	201.5	201.5	198.6	199.9	202.2	208.3	206.5	212.1	209.2	207.4	211.6	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	206.9	202.9	196.7	197.9	196.8	197.4	197.3	198.7	199.7	205.4	201.6	200.5	204.2	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio	213.7	206.3	203.1	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	206.0	209.2	211.1	210.4	208.9	211.2	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio	186.3	183.3	179.1	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	180.8	183.6	187.9	186.2	182.9	185.4	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex	202.0	199.8	196.3	196.3	197.6	198.4	201.9	205.0	204.8	207.0	205.3	204.8	204.9	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo	207.0	203.8	198.6	198.9	196.2	196.8	196.2	200.2	196.0	200.2	199.1	204.5	208.2	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich	205.2	198.7	194.2	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	195.5	192.4	197.4	197.2	197.9	201.5	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass	203.4	197.2	193.7	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	198.1	198.7	201.7	201.2	199.3	201.1	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex	207.3	205.5	205.1	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	212.7	212.4	212.2	211.6	211.0	211.8	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind	199.5	197.1	192.6	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	196.9	198.9	200.5	199.3	195.7	200.5	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. [1]	200.0	199.7	198.0	196.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	206.5	204.4	206.0	205.5	207.8	205.5	150.6	--------
Jacksonville, Fla	207.0	202.7	200.0	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	206.9	205.9	208.5	206.0	207.0	208.3	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo	190.1	187.3	184.0	183.2	182.7	183.6	184.5	186.9	186.0	190.7	187.2	188.5	190.5	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	223.7	220.5	217.5	217.3	216.1	216.7	220.0	223.3	223.6	227.3	226.5	222.3	226.0	165.6	--------
Little Rock, Ark	201.0	197.4	194.6	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	198.8	198.2	201.4	201.6	196.8	204.2	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif	200.3	199.8	200.6	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	200.5	200.6	202.8	201.7	202.3	206.6	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky	194.1	188.9	183.4	184.2	183.1	183.7	185.0	188.3	189.7	194.3	192.4	189.4	194.1	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H	200.9	197.5	192.1	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	195.5	197.2	203.3	202.1	200.3	205.2	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn	206.4	204.3	201.3	202.7	202.2	203.1	206.9	210.2	209.7	213.0	214.3	217.1	215.3	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis	207.6	203.9	197.6	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	199.3	199.4	203.7	200.0	201.6	205.6	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn	194.9	192.2	187.9	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	192.0	191.1	192.8	190.1	190.6	194.3	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala	201.1	199.5	199.1	198.6	194.8	196.4	201.3	203.6	204.8	207.0	206.6	205.8	207.9	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J	203.2	197.2	193.4	192.0	190.3	192.4	196.1	198.6	198.2	201.2	198.5	198.5	199.6	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn	201.3	195.7	191.5	191.1	189.6	190.6	193.1	[2] 198.4	197.9	198.3	194.2	194.7	198.5	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La	211.6	209.3	209.3	207.9	206.9	209.6	211.7	213.2	210.0	215.5	214.4	214.0	215.2	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y	204.3	200.1	197.1	195.7	195.3	195.9	198.8	201.5	201.0	205.8	204.1	204.1	203.4	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va	207.0	202.2	197.0	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	200.8	203.5	208.9	206.1	202.0	206.9	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr	199.1	197.3	190.8	190.4	188.9	189.8	190.9	194.7	195.7	197.9	196.4	196.2	201.1	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill	220.4	214.3	208.8	208.2	206.9	205.9	206.5	210.0	211.9	214.4	214.9	214.6	218.9	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa	201.5	194.6	191.5	191.9	189.5	191.3	193.5	196.8	197.9	199.9	198.3	195.2	198.7	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	209.1	205.9	200.5	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	205.4	204.8	208.0	207.9	205.3	208.8	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine	193.5	189.7	187.8	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	188.4	189.7	193.8	194.8	194.7	197.2	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg	219.4	217.2	213.0	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	207.8	209.7	211.1	211.6	213.6	219.4	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I	210.6	204.9	200.2	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	205.2	207.0	210.9	209.0	209.7	208.9	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va	197.0	192.0	188.2	190.5	188.5	188.3	191.3	195.0	197.4	202.4	200.7	195.8	197.5	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y	198.8	195.1	189.6	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	193.5	193.7	198.1	198.6	197.5	199.3	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo	212.4	208.4	202.5	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	208.6	207.5	211.6	210.6	206.8	212.8	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn	192.7	190.4	186.9	187.5	186.8	186.4	186.0	187.9	187.5	190.3	188.8	189.1	192.3	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	201.8	198.4	195.1	196.5	199.4	198.7	196.6	202.0	202.6	203.1	201.0	204.9	207.5	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif	214.3	213.2	212.9	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	212.9	213.1	213.7	209.9	212.6	215.5	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga	209.6	205.5	200.5	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	207.1	208.2	218.3	212.5	210.2	217.1	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa	205.1	199.6	192.6	193.5	191.0	192.4	193.2	198.1	200.9	208.3	206.1	202.7	204.1	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash	208.6	206.8	205.2	204.2	205.6	205.8	203.1	207.4	205.0	208.0	205.5	205.8	208.5	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill	214.3	209.0	202.0	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	204.4	204.7	209.6	210.1	208.4	214.0	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C	204.1	198.4	193.3	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	202.6	200.1	203.8	203.5	200.4	202.2	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. [1]	210.4	207.6	204.2	206.8	205.1	205.9	207.8	210.9	211.2	211.8	211.9	210.7	216.4	154.4	--------
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	197.5	192.9	191.5	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	197.8	197.5	200.6	200.6	198.9	200.6	145.3	--------

[1] June 1940=100.

[2] Estimated index based on half the usual sample of reports. Remaining reports lost in the mails. Index for December 15 reflects the correct level of food prices for New Haven.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price June 1950	Indexes 1935–39=100												
		June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	July 1949	June 1949	Aug. 1939
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat—5 pounds	*Cents* 49.1	190.4	190.1	189.2	188.2	187.7	187.3	186.6	186.3	184.8	184.2	183.6	183.9	184.9	82.1
Corn flakes—11 ounces	16.6	176.3	176.7	176.6	176.7	177.3	177.8	177.9	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.0	179.0	178.7	92.7
Corn meal—pound	8.7	180.6	178.7	175.9	175.8	175.8	177.7	178.2	178.2	179.8	182.2	182.4	181.7	181.7	90.7
Rice [1]—do	16.5	92.8	92.6	92.5	92.2	92.4	92.2	93.5	94.1	98.4	103.3	106.1	104.9	104.6	(2)
Rolled oats [3]—20 ounces	16.0	145.5	145.8	145.8	146.2	146.2	146.4	146.7	147.4	148.0	148.1	148.4	149.0	149.2	(2)
Bakery products:															
Bread, white—pound	14.0	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.9	163.8	164.0	164.1	164.1	164.2	164.1	164.2	164.3	93.2
Vanilla cookies—do	44.7	191.1	191.1	189.6	189.6	190.0	189.9	190.6	190.4	190.1	193.2	191.3	190.8	190.9	(4)
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak—do	97.5	288.7	275.3	256.1	252.9	249.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	260.8	269.2	264.7	263.1	264.6	102.7
Rib roast—do	76.1	264.4	255.2	241.4	239.4	237.0	238.5	242.1	244.2	243.7	241.7	237.8	237.0	239.6	97.4
Chuck roast—do	63.0	281.1	265.1	249.9	248.9	245.7	245.1	254.5	260.3	261.3	253.8	248.1	249.6	252.0	97.1
Hamburger [3]—do	56.1	181.5	176.1	167.4	166.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	166.8	166.8	168.0	167.2	167.2	168.4	(4)
Veal:															
Cutlets—do	108.3	271.3	264.8	258.4	262.1	261.4	255.8	248.3	250.8	252.1	254.6	252.6	249.7	254.7	101.1
Pork:															
Chops—do	80.7	244.8	239.4	207.3	210.6	201.4	186.9	182.7	201.6	228.3	264.0	253.6	234.6	252.4	90.8
Bacon, sliced—do	61.7	162.1	157.5	154.2	155.0	154.6	154.7	160.8	170.7	183.9	177.6	173.5	169.4	168.4	80.9
Ham, whole—do	63.5	216.0	206.9	193.5	198.0	195.2	192.5	194.2	195.1	208.5	233.0	232.7	222.5	218.6	92.7
Salt pork—do	33.4	160.3	152.5	148.3	152.2	149.9	153.2	169.0	181.8	176.1	171.3	169.5	163.1	161.9	69.0
Lamb:															
Leg—do	77.3	272.9	266.9	256.2	250.6	242.4	238.1	239.9	245.8	250.1	258.7	251.7	269.7	282.8	95.7
Poultry—do	------	184.6	183.8	187.5	180.4	165.1	158.9	179.5	184.5	184.6	192.5	191.5	182.8	184.4	94.6
Frying chickens: [5]															
New York dressed [6]—do	46.7	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(4)
Dressed and drawn [7]—do	59.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(4)
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [8]—do	(9)	274.1	270.6	276.0	281.2	265.1	272.2	267.1	266.4	268.4	260.1	254.4	251.1	252.2	98.8
Salmon, pink [8]—16-ounce can	42.6	325.3	327.8	328.2	332.1	345.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	385.7	428.8	434.1	439.0	454.4	97.4
Dairy products:															
Butter—pound	71.1	195.4	196.0	197.5	200.6	201.5	201.8	201.9	201.3	200.4	200.1	198.5	192.9	193.2	84.0
Cheese—do	51.1	226.2	227.7	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	232.4	232.2	230.2	228.6	225.8	226.4	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)—quart	19.6	160.1	160.5	161.7	165.4	166.9	167.9	171.1	171.3	172.3	169.8	169.8	168.4	167.9	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery)—do	18.2	161.6	162.5	165.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	174.2	175.6	174.1	174.6	172.2	171.6	96.3
Milk, evaporated—14½-ounce can	12.4	174.1	174.1	174.4	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	178.1	176.3	177.3	177.5	179.2	180.5	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh—dozen	51.6	149.1	144.4	150.5	150.2	141.1	152.3	178.0	207.8	227.8	232.6	222.2	204.1	198.0	90.7
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Apples—pound	16.1	307.5	260.0	221.9	206.0	187.7	178.6	174.9	165.8	165.0	184.7	192.1	248.1	309.9	81.6
Bananas—do	16.4	272.2	274.8	274.8	278.5	278.3	273.1	273.9	277.9	273.9	271.4	275.0	280.7	284.3	97.3
Oranges, size 200—dozen	48.9	172.6	167.9	173.2	177.1	176.3	156.5	146.8	167.3	195.3	183.4	200.1	215.5	209.0	96.9
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green—pound	16.8	153.9	211.4	201.8	180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	198.1	137.4	156.4	154.1	168.5	175.0	61.7
Cabbage—do	6.6	173.0	172.4	167.4	178.2	169.6	173.9	164.0	143.0	147.9	168.1	176.3	164.2	170.0	103.2
Carrots—bunch	9.8	181.5	178.3	175.5	177.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	219.9	202.0	197.0	191.3	187.2	188.9	84.9
Lettuce—head	13.9	167.5	189.5	158.8	155.8	170.9	220.1	158.3	222.9	199.7	254.7	209.3	156.5	131.8	97.6
Onions—pound	7.7	186.3	161.2	143.8	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.9	204.9	191.9	179.3	160.3	186.6	204.3	86.8
Potatoes—15 pounds	79.6	220.6	208.9	199.5	195.4	195.6	196.5	195.3	194.1	196.0	208.4	222.1	233.5	259.7	91.9
Spinach—pound	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	206.8	193.0	177.2	143.8	118.4
Sweetpotatoes—do	10.8	207.4	218.5	210.2	209.5	205.5	205.6	195.8	182.6	183.0	206.1	270.8	322.6	330.4	115.7
Tomatoes [11]—do	32.4	212.8	153.8	177.2	141.4	157.4	165.3	175.4	168.8	[12]100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Canned fruits:															
Peaches—No. 2½ can	27.0	140.0	138.4	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.8	148.2	149.8	152.4	155.5	158.3	161.6	163.5	92.3
Pineapple—do	37.3	171.9	171.9	173.1	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	177.0	179.4	180.9	183.0	183.7	182.5	96.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn—No. 2 can	17.2	138.4	137.3	138.8	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	152.4	153.1	155.1	155.3	155.7	155.7	88.6
Peas [13]—No. 303 can	20.9	114.3	113.6	114.7	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.5	112.6	112.8	112.3	112.9	113.5	113.8	89.8
Tomatoes—No. 2 can	14.5	161.7	161.7	159.9	159.3	157.7	158.2	157.8	158.4	158.4	158.8	161.4	171.8	174.5	92.5
Dried fruits: Prunes—pound	24.2	237.5	236.6	234.9	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	232.0	231.3	230.2	228.9	226.9	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans—do	14.9	202.4	202.7	201.9	202.9	204.3	206.9	209.0	211.7	219.2	224.4	224.7	223.1	223.9	83.0
Beverages: Coffee—do	74.2	295.1	298.6	307.0	311.0	303.9	298.9	291.9	264.8	213.4	210.6	208.4	207.8	207.2	93.3
Fats and oils:															
Lard—do	17.3	115.9	112.6	109.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	119.3	130.4	133.9	129.4	120.1	121.4	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening [14]—do	32.1	155.2	151.7	148.6	147.4	146.3	148.8	154.3	158.5	159.1	159.3	158.9	163.7	165.4	93.9
Salad dressing—pint	34.4	142.2	140.5	139.1	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	139.3	140.9	142.6	139.3	140.2	143.0	(4)
Margarine—pound	29.4	161.3	160.8	160.2	156.6	154.4	155.3	156.1	157.9	161.0	171.8	163.0	157.7	159.0	93.6
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar—5 pounds	47.1	175.2	175.4	176.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	179.8	178.4	177.7	177.4	177.1	177.4	95.6

[1] July 1947=100.
[2] Index not computed.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Not priced in earlier period.
[5] New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.
[6] Priced in 29 cities.
[7] Priced in 27 cities.
[8] 1938–39=100.
[9] Average price not computed.
[10] Discontinued October 1949.
[11] October 1949=100.
[12] First inclusion in retail food price index.
[13] No. 303 can fancy grade peas introduced in April 1950, in place of No. can standard grade peas.
[14] Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [2]	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products [2]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products [2]	All commodities except farm products [2]	All commodities except farm products and foods [2]
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77,0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
June	154.5	168.8	162.4	178.8	139.1	130.0	167.1	191.4	116.7	145.3	111.0	164.5	146.5	150.6	151.1	145.5
July	153.6	166.2	161.3	177.8	138.0	130.1	167.9	189.0	118.0	143.0	110.3	163.2	146.0	149.8	150.6	145.1
August	152.9	162.3	160.6	178.9	138.1	129.6	168.2	188.3	119.6	142.9	109.8	161.3	147.9	149.4	150.6	145.0
September	153.5	163.1	162.0	181.1	139.0	129.9	168.2	189.4	117.6	142.9	109.6	162.0	147.8	150.1	151.2	145.3
October	152.2	159.6	159.6	181.3	138.0	130.6	167.3	189.3	115.9	143.0	109.0	160.4	145.3	149.1	150.3	145.0
November	151.6	156.8	158.9	180.8	138.0	130.2	167.3	189.6	115.8	143.4	109.7	160.4	145.1	148.2	150.3	145.0
December	151.2	154.9	155.7	179.9	138.4	130.4	167.8	190.4	115.2	144.2	110.7	159.5	144.7	147.9	150.1	145.4
1950: January	151.5	154.7	154.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	144.7	110.0	159.8	144.8	148.2	150.5	145.8
February	152.7	159.1	156.7	179.0	138.2	131.3	168.6	192.8	115.2	145.2	110.0	162.4	144.3	149.1	151.1	145.9
March	152.7	159.4	155.5	179.6	137.3	131.5	168.5	194.2	116.3	145.5	110.7	162.8	144.1	148.9	151.0	146.1
April	152.9	159.3	155.3	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.5	143.9	149.4	151.2	146.4
May	155.9	164.7	159.9	181.0	136.1	132.1	• 169.8	198.1	116.4	146.6	114.7	166.3	145.6	152.2	153.7	147.6
June	157.3	165.9	162.1	182.6	136.8	132.7	171.8	202.2	114.5	147.0	114.8	167.7	148.1	153.5	155.2	148.8

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices foward in each computation through September 1946.

• Corrected.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1950						1949							1946	1939
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June	Aug.
All commodities[2]	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.5	152.9	c153.6	154.5	112.9	75.0
Farm products	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	154.9	156.8	159.6	163.1	162.3	166.2	168.8	140.1	61.0
Grains	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	160.9	156.4	155.3	156.4	150.4	154.1	154.9	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	179.9	170.5	167.0	169.6	177.7	186.6	186.3	188.5	193.3	137.4	66.0
Livestock	222.4	218.5	197.9	199.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	188.3	197.6	207.5	206.6	209.4	212.6	143.4	67.7
Poultry	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	81.4	66.7	71.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Other farm products	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	144.9	142.6	145.0	148.2	148.8	149.8	150.1	155.0	156.7	137.5	60.1
Eggs	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	87.3	86.0	99.1	132.5	147.5	158.3	146.4	138.7	126.9	97.3	47.5
Foods	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	155.7	158.9	159.6	162.0	160.6	161.3	162.4	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	154.7	154.6	153.5	152.7	149.2	145.5	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	144.6	144.6	143.7	142.8	146.1	145.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	138.2	134.3	132.4	130.7	128.0	126.9	130.3	145.4	157.5	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.5	193.5	198.9	205.0	215.1	210.7	212.2	215.5	110.1	73.7
Meats	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	206.5	212.9	219.6	230.4	224.4	227.3	230.3	116.6	78.1
Poultry	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	83.1	88.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Other foods	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	129.6	131.0	132.6	139.6	137.4	137.8	136.5	130.5	127.8	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	179.3	179.9	180.8	181.3	181.1	178.9	177.8	178.8	122.4	92.7
Shoes	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	183.4	183.8	183.8	183.8	184.1	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	202.1	c194.4	187.2	190.4	188.2	189.0	192.8	199.5	205.6	204.8	194.5	184.7	186.0	121.5	77.2
Leather	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	176.6	177.6	178.1	177.0	176.5	175.5	173.7	175.4	177.1	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	142.4	144.4	115.2	97.1
Textile products	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.4	138.0	138.0	139.0	138.1	138.0	139.1	109.2	67.8
Clothing	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.2	144.6	144.8	144.8	144.8	145.6	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	173.8	172.0	c172.8	176.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	177.9	176.5	174.8	170.2	167.3	169.3	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.5	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	30.2	28.5
Silk	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.5	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	146.0	145.1	150.4	152.6	157.6	159.7	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	170.3	171.7	171.5	169.0	175.6	181.5	180.9	178.8	177.7	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	130.4	130.2	130.6	129.9	129.6	130.1	130.0	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	138.6	135.9	135.4	134.2	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	196.7	196.2	194.1	192.4	191.2	190.5	188.8	188.9	188.6	132.8	96.0
Coke	225.6	225.6	225.6	224.7	223.7	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.0	222.0	222.4	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	67.8	67.9	69.6	68.9	69.6	70.3	70.1	68.9	68.5	70.0	68.9	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	87.2	86.8	88.3	87.4	85.0	87.2	88.3	87.8	89.3	88.9	89.5	90.1	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	108.5	109.9	109.1	109.7	110.2	110.4	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products	171.8	c169.8	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	167.8	167.3	167.3	168.2	168.2	167.9	167.1	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	143.6	143.5	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	143.0	143.1	143.6	143.8	143.9	144.0	144.1	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery	145.9	145.8	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	145.6	145.7	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.5	146.6	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	169.2	168.6	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	165.4	163.4	163.3	164.0	163.8	164.2	164.6	110.1	95.1
Motor vehicles	175.1	c175.1	175.1	175.1	175.6	176.5	176.7	176.7	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.2	175.8	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.7	186.7	186.7	186.7	187.0	187.0	187.0	187.0	185.3	142.8	95.6
Trucks	133.0	c133.0	c132.7	132.8	133.0	133.8	134.7	134.9	135.0	135.3	135.7	135.7	135.7	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	148.4	136.3	128.9	127.2	128.1	128.6	129.2	131.7	131.5	135.7	135.9	132.1	128.8	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	106.0	79.3
Building materials	202.2	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.6	190.4	189.6	189.3	189.4	188.3	189.0	191.4	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	164.3	c163.9	163.4	163.3	163.2	163.5	161.9	161.9	161.8	161.8	161.5	161.5	160.8	121.3	90.5
Cement†	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.5	134.5	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.7	102.6	91.3
Lumber	322.7	310.8	299.4	295.9	292.1	287.5	285.2	283.5	282.0	279.8	277.4	277.4	280.7	176.0	90.1
Paint and paint materials	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	139.0	139.0	139.6	140.1	141.4	144.1	144.0	145.4	153.8	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	151.3	99.3	92.9
Paint materials	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.5	142.2	142.2	143.4	144.6	147.2	153.0	152.8	155.8	159.5	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	106.0	79.3
Structural steel	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	185.2	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3
Other building materials	175.1	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.5	169.2	168.6	168.1	168.9	167.3	168.8	168.5	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	115.7	115.2	115.8	115.9	117.6	119.6	118.0	116.7	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.7	114.7	114.3	115.0	115.3	117.2	117.8	117.9	116.7	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.5	121.6	123.0	123.1	125.0	125.0	124.7	124.3	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	118.3	120.2	120.4	121.8	120.7	117.5	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.6	106.5	107.0	107.1	108.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	118.3	115.6	118.4	130.3	118.5	116.9	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	147.0	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.2	144.7	144.2	143.4	143.0	142.9	142.9	143.0	145.3	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	154.4	154.1	152.6	152.2	151.8	151.5	151.2	149.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	151.1	114.5	90.0
Furniture	139.3	138.9	138.8	138.6	138.4	137.8	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.6	136.6	136.8	139.3	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	114.8	114.7	112.6	110.7	110.0	110.0	110.7	109.7	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes	67.0	65.8	65.0	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	62.5	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.6	62.1	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	213.2	235.5	215.6	193.7	177.3	179.3	192.3	184.9	182.1	190.3	197.9	204.7	199.3	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.5	155.6	155.9	156.0	156.5	156.5	156.5	156.8	156.8	159.6	115.6	80.0
Paperboard	146.6	146.5	146.5	147.3	147.3	147.3	147.5	147.1	146.4	146.4	146.2	146.4	146.9	115.6	66.2
Paper	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.5	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.0	151.1	151.4	151.5	152.9	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	184.7	184.8	185.0	184.3	183.8	183.8	183.8	189.7	190.5	190.5	190.5	190.5	205.4	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	63.4	58.4	48.7	41.3	41.1	39.1	37.8	35.4	34.8	37.2	35.6	35.1	34.5	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	121.0	120.5	120.3	120.4	120.4	120.5	121.1	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.1	121.6	121.9	101.0	81.3
Soap and synthetic detergents	122.1	122.8	122.9	122.9	123.0	123.1	126.5	126.6	127.0	127.0	126.3	129.0	131.3	101.3	78.9

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] See footnote 2, table D–7. [3] Not available. [4] Index based on old series not available. Revised series first used in index in December. c Corrected. r Revised.

† Revised indexes for dates prior to August 1949 available upon request.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862	----------	1,130,000	----------	16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750	----------	3,470,000	----------	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	----------	4,600,000	----------	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	----------	2,170,000	----------	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	----------	1,960,000	----------	34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606	----------	3,030,000	----------	50,500,000	.59
1949: June	377	632	572,000	673,000	4,470,000	.61
July	343	603	110,000	249,000	2,350,000	.35
August	365	643	134,000	232,000	2,140,000	.27
September	287	536	507,000	603,000	6,270,000	.87
October	256	475	570,000	977,000	17,500,000	2.49
November	197	388	56,600	914,000	6,270,000	.93
December	170	323	45,500	417,000	1,350,000	.19
1950: January [2]	225	340	185,000	300,000	2,600,000	.38
February [2]	210	325	75,000	515,000	7,850,000	1.27
March [2]	260	400	80,000	530,000	3,750,000	.49
April [2]	400	550	160,000	300,000	3,150,000	.47
May [2]	450	650	325,000	500,000	3,000,000	.40
June [2]	425	650	260,000	400,000	2,750,000	.36

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary estimates.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1950							1949						1949	1948
	July [2]	June [3]	May [3]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,653	$2,500	$2,250	$1,959	$1,750	$1,618	$1,712	$1,852	$2,044	$2,177	$2,214	$2,195	$2,119	$22,594	$21,572
Private construction	1,960	1,846	1,665	1,453	1,313	1,262	1,298	1,401	1,484	1,506	1,513	1,514	1,481	16,204	16,665
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,215	1,134	1,010	852	741	717	742	806	837	832	809	782	757	8,290	8,580
New dwelling units	1,110	1,030	915	770	675	655	680	730	750	740	715	689	659	7,280	7,500
Additions and alterations	90	90	82	70	55	51	51	61	72	76	78	77	81	825	925
Nonhousekeeping [5]	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	15	15	16	16	16	17	185	155
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	325	306	275	249	249	252	257	267	270	264	262	271	273	3,228	3,621
Industrial	83	78	73	70	69	70	69	68	68	68	69	71	72	972	1,397
Commercial	118	110	92	76	77	77	79	86	88	84	83	89	93	1,027	1,253
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	32	28	26	24	25	27	28	28	27	24	23	27	26	321	352
Stores, restaurants, and garages	86	82	66	52	52	50	51	58	61	60	60	62	67	706	901
Other nonresidential building	124	118	110	103	103	105	109	113	114	112	110	111	108	1,229	971
Religious	35	33	31	28	28	29	31	32	34	33	33	33	31	360	251
Educational	24	23	21	20	21	22	23	24	24	24	23	23	23	269	253
Social and recreational	23	21	19	17	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	24	24	262	224
Hospital and institutional [7]	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	20	19	17	202	126
Miscellaneous	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	11	11	12	13	136	117
Farm construction	113	108	100	88	79	75	74	75	87	104	127	140	138	1,292	1,397
Public utilities	296	285	267	253	235	209	216	246	283	299	308	313	305	3,316	3,002
Railroad	29	28	27	26	21	16	22	23	29	29	30	32	33	352	379
Telephone and telegraph	45	42	41	40	38	32	30	37	40	40	40	43	43	533	713
Other public utilities	222	215	199	187	176	161	164	186	214	230	238	238	229	2,431	1,910
All other private [8]	11	13	13	11	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	8	8	78	65
Public construction	693	654	585	506	437	356	414	451	560	671	701	681	638	6,390	4,907
Residential building [9]	30	28	28	28	28	26	35	34	36	41	40	37	32	359	156
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	198	193	187	178	170	154	155	158	179	215	218	187	176	2,056	1,301
Industrial [10]	16	16	17	13	11	7	7	9	11	11	11	11	12	177	196
Educational	95	92	88	87	84	79	80	80	82	85	90	87	83	934	618
Hospital and institutional	45	44	42	40	40	38	37	40	44	48	48	47	44	477	223
Other nonresidential	42	41	40	38	35	30	31	29	42	71	69	42	37	468	264
Military and naval facilities	12	10	9	9	8	9	9	12	14	16	15	15	12	137	158
Highways	275	250	200	145	100	55	90	117	184	233	255	275	256	2,129	1,856
Sewer and water	54	53	52	51	49	46	49	49	51	56	57	55	54	619	535
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	20	17	15	13	11	10	12	13	16	22	25	23	22	203	185
Conservation and development	96	94	85	74	62	49	56	60	71	80	81	80	78	792	629
All other public [12]	8	9	9	8	9	7	8	8	9	8	10	9	8	95	87

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Industry and Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F–3 and F–4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

The estimates shown in this table represent extensive revisions in the series as published prior to July 1950, primarily to include segments of expenditures formerly omitted because of inadequate source data. The entire revised series (showing data annually from 1915, and monthly from 1939) is available on request.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Includes privately owned sewer and water systems, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Represents primarily expenditures to construct facilities under the atomic energy program.

[11] Covers primarily airports and publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

[12] Includes publicly owned parks and playgrounds, memorials, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Period	Value (in thousands)														
	Total new construction [2]	Airports [3]	Building									Conservation and development			Highways	All other [6]
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential							Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control		
					Total	Educational [4]	Hospital and institutional			Administrative and general [5]	Other nonresidential					
							Total	Veterans	Other							
1935	$1,478,073	(7)	$442,782	$7,833	$434,949	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$438,725	$158,027	$280,698	$381,037	$215,529
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	199,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,391
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1943	2,506,786	243,443	1,698,079	375,471	1,322,608	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,675
1944	1,297,602	110,872	875,002	101,491	773,511	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508
1945	902,265	41,219	617,001	53,133	563,868	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926
1946	1,450,312	15,068	564,743	445,647	119,096	$14,664	$14,281	$9,032	$5,249	$9,713	$80,438	290,163	149,870	140,293	534,653	45,685
1947	1,298,015	25,075	278,698	51,309	227,389	47,750	101,992	96,140	5,852	32,550	45,097	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,902
1948	1,722,157	55,577	358,809	8,355	350,454	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	55,808	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,460	45,440
1949	1,937,110	49,317	638,628	30,317	608,311	1,041	353,671	123,967	229,704	88,856	164,743	501,937	189,183	312,754	690,469	56,759
1948: January	119,951	892	14,684	149	14,535	306	8,945	8,626	319	1,974	3,310	54,115	4,876	49,239	47,696	2,564
February	165,435	1,586	47,132	860	46,272	164	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	2,592	65,119	1,229	63,890	50,194	1,404
March	149,480	5,675	66,262	60	66,202	257	59,417	56,214	3,203	1,229	5,299	22,439	6,639	15,800	51,582	3,522
April	161,316	3,850	10,245	562	9,683	12	5,773	5,049	724	1,871	2,027	84,888	56,984	27,904	58,247	4,086
May	120,771	5,634	26,538	463	26,075	468	21,783	20,044	1,739	1,869	1,955	10,495	4,738	5,757	75,645	2,459
June	146,665	4,930	43,918	790	43,128	92	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,735	14,100	24,564	8,887	15,677	68,569	4,684
July	147,509	5,251	17,405	272	17,133	6	11,887	1,697	10,190	1,413	3,827	41,947	1,327	40,620	76,428	6,478
August	136,447	6,616	13,770	119	13,651	4	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	2,140	22,505	4,269	18,236	91,310	2,246
September	134,778	8,142	27,699	66	27,633	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	5,707	29,191	2,959	26,232	65,975	3,771
October	146,999	3,678	44,369	785	43,584	0	36,316	6,498	29,818	3,312	3,956	37,158	19,371	17,787	55,747	6,047
November	118,263	3,792	21,751	2,374	19,377	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,572	35,409	13,895	21,514	51,972	5,339
December	174,543	5,531	25,036	1,855	23,181	0	17,199	460	16,739	1,659	4,323	67,041	22,558	44,483	74,095	2,840
1949: January	94,454	5,520	37,817	101	37,716	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,008	4,368	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,465	1,511
February	98,637	242	42,397	1,970	40,427	635	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	4,422	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966
March	176,245	4,288	38,304	1,773	36,531	0	26,663	9,612	17,051	1,747	8,121	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,665
April	131,007	4,212	31,620	2,899	28,721	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	6,402	39,899	18,778	21,121	52,099	3,177
May	238,444	7,233	51,993	6,245	45,748	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	8,411	89,536	61,537	27,999	83,769	5,913
June	296,661	12,262	114,534	14,955	99,579	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	24,030	80,530	26,603	53,927	80,348	8,987
July	140,007	4,818	35,218	821	34,397	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	9,613	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,448	2,408
August	233,211	3,385	95,088	49	95,039	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	50,386	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414
September	173,519	1,902	79,526	446	79,080	0	56,125	26,500	29,625	538	22,417	25,059	14,559	10,500	63,035	3,997
October	102,474	3,413	35,576	672	34,904	0	15,004	8,737	6,267	4,333	15,567	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	661
November	116,346	790	25,964	9	25,955	60	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	3,987	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	9,306
December	136,105	1,252	50,591	377	50,214	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	7,019	13,879	8,516	5,363	63,629	6,754
1950: January	122,600	4,383	42,805	86	42,719	144	27,477	19,328	8,149	12,805	2,293	25,578	17,933	7,645	40,998	8,836
February	111,613	2,899	34,865	127	34,738	138	30,676	17,302	13,374	1,052	2,872	25,537	7,087	18,450	42,357	5,955
March	203,333	7,997	26,584	1,036	25,548	20	19,901	14,391	5,510	3,457	2,170	101,266	69,797	31,469	61,026	6,460
April	135,352	5,556	43,310	717	42,593	70	35,797	21,459	14,338	2,364	4,362	19,063	2,763	16,300	63,453	3,970
May [9]	201,404	3,258	43,407	1,109	42,298	0	27,558	13,299	14,259	2,474	12,266	67,473	7,726	59,747	80,618	6,648
June [10]	217,221	(8)	49,447	1,453	47,994	1,368	29,670	7,263	22,407	8,520	8,436	47,131	22,298	24,833	110,372	10,271

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: $23,810,000), and for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: $11,238,000).

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Revised.

[10] Preliminary.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building[1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes[2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Nonhousekeeping[5]			Total	1-family	2-family[3]	Multifamily[4]	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family[3]	Multifamily[4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948	6,971,576	3,422,937	2,745,219	181,493	496,225	139,326	38,034	2,366,730	1,094,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,113
1949[6]	7,379,899	3,717,215	2,839,222	132,332	745,661	285,419	39,727	2,400,693	936,845	674,190	412,656	26,415	135,119	32,140
1949: May	665,644	359,364	254,546	13,446	91,372	30,497	3,084	186,151	86,548	54,199	36,563	2,580	15,056	3,110
June	748,046	356,816	256,544	10,547	89,725	28,782	3,850	259,474	99,124	55,331	36,947	2,131	16,253	3,373
July	598,943	307,631	231,617	8,711	67,303	22,342	3,937	181,367	83,666	48,425	34,324	1,765	12,336	2,791
August	683,898	368,133	278,286	11,004	78,843	12,889	3,074	207,335	92,467	57,051	40,340	2,282	14,429	1,507
September	722,056	401,433	302,265	12,119	87,049	17,825	3,144	215,605	84,049	63,316	43,982	2,316	17,018	2,116
October	678,540	376,556	297,200	13,893	65,463	18,987	3,635	196,076	83,286	57,320	41,794	2,747	12,779	2,254
November	619,910	353,262	292,227	10,626	50,409	18,482	2,662	181,081	64,423	52,357	41,562	2,095	8,700	2,037
December	559,540	276,820	218,851	9,838	48,131	10,350	4,669	212,214	55,487	43,333	31,349	1,984	10,030	1,287
1950: January	558,374	315,529	243,446	11,354	60,729	8,564	2,421	166,233	65,627	49,128	36,041	2,287	10,800	868
February	572,464	352,248	283,164	11,888	57,196	1,506	2,971	156,049	59,690	52,818	40,200	2,377	10,241	177
March	855,618	545,665	442,035	21,040	82,590	9,197	9,011	205,704	86,041	79,408	59,785	4,209	15,414	1,135
April[7]	920,983	577,757	482,238	17,778	77,741	13,591	4,725	237,412	87,498	81,207	63,478	3,203	14,526	1,626
May[8]	1,054,932	643,358	534,507	19,965	88,886	27,995	31,184	252,229	100,166	88,567	69,350	3,853	15,364	3,268

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Totals for 1949 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[7] Revised.

[8] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1950					1949								1949 [3]	1948
	May [4]	Apr. [5]	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
All types	$252,229	$237,412	$205,704	$156,049	$166,233	$212,214	$181,081	$196,076	$215,605	$207,335	$181,367	$259,474	$186,151	$2,400,693	$2,366,730
New England	16,817	15,648	10,377	17,552	17,361	13,095	6,467	7,178	12,194	10,192	6,683	13,859	8,485	113,834	148,039
Middle Atlantic	41,116	32,117	25,617	20,195	32,357	57,807	35,105	35,337	33,335	37,961	28,468	35,246	26,378	434,807	393,374
East North Central	59,074	68,708	47,228	28,422	23,663	39,623	29,005	50,274	46,910	41,852	38,795	55,772	38,941	491,550	511,794
West North Central	23,635	22,186	15,939	10,674	6,977	15,094	15,327	14,153	34,351	17,666	17,824	19,736	12,255	203,495	173,152
South Atlantic	33,275	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,464	21,362	24,630	25,963	23,330	19,614	19,536	28,257	31,298	306,418	269,427
East South Central	8,198	10,483	10,637	10,506	12,586	9,124	11,748	8,027	13,155	15,638	8,279	16,128	8,897	129,686	100,715
West South Central	25,874	22,864	22,513	16,080	23,529	16,894	18,419	24,130	19,598	29,701	30,554	33,808	14,088	269,915	274,663
Mountain	7,310	6,971	16,307	5,740	3,078	10,478	13,789	5,344	10,256	7,676	6,847	17,729	7,360	102,208	83,458
Pacific	36,931	29,921	30,496	24,548	23,219	28,737	26,591	25,670	22,476	27,033	24,381	38,938	38,450	348,780	412,108
Industrial buildings [6]	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,856	14,008	14,852	10,896	18,792	17,160	15,617	15,645	16,473	14,358	202,440	299,286
New England	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	209	202	706	352	350	367	623	6,357	19,839
Middle Atlantic	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,250	5,111	2,201	2,743	5,650	2,281	2,410	40,367	65,911
East North Central	6,955	6,217	5,457	4,706	4,455	8,442	3,909	5,462	8,275	5,674	3,826	6,959	4,889	77,037	100,035
West North Central	2,200	1,329	844	984	709	785	792	956	2,328	1,150	780	1,995	1,122	15,689	15,993
South Atlantic	778	1,201	1,019	482	864	1,149	841	2,529	942	1,389	715	910	1,241	18,132	27,776
East South Central	234	1,708	1,264	885	416	753	170	180	796	1,145	775	612	570	8,736	9,054
West South Central	691	1,664	851	783	1,262	308	406	1,117	249	495	645	533	703	6,859	15,864
Mountain	288	330	349	90	135	113	320	242	345	100	142	329	994	4,264	2,770
Pacific	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	2,454	1,178	1,999	2,994	1,319	2,569	2,764	2,489	1,806	24,999	42,044
Commercial buildings [7]	90,609	83,198	85,507	55,559	61,799	52,095	59,305	67,403	73,899	70,047	57,349	65,896	65,862	751,264	926,551
New England	6,327	6,241	4,348	1,379	1,785	2,094	1,849	2,953	5,513	3,041	2,137	3,195	2,956	36,564	55,560
Middle Atlantic	12,540	13,228	11,071	10,059	22,522	10,388	9,618	9,125	14,596	13,905	7,720	8,333	9,315	127,033	133,219
East North Central	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	7,558	10,119	9,991	16,635	15,951	14,542	11,229	13,037	12,616	147,620	177,322
West North Central	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	3,185	5,818	5,014	4,170	4,604	4,732	5,139	4,240	4,541	52,907	72,808
South Atlantic	11,678	10,904	11,642	10,331	5,411	6,365	9,434	8,420	9,291	9,502	5,844	12,883	10,092	105,106	121,552
East South Central	4,060	3,512	3,395	2,893	2,747	2,457	2,756	2,879	1,976	3,231	2,833	3,268	3,207	36,020	39,391
West South Central	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,290	10,006	5,207	9,399	11,680	10,522	9,022	11,453	9,705	5,594	101,025	126,064
Mountain	3,662	3,639	5,560	4,070	1,483	1,214	1,446	1,393	2,167	3,059	1,467	2,436	2,688	25,094	35,274
Pacific	11,469	9,631	14,187	7,154	7,103	8,433	9,800	10,148	9,278	9,013	9,529	8,798	14,853	119,895	165,361
Community buildings [8]	106,554	107,270	85,294	70,844	68,718	105,286	74,737	73,706	98,681	96,164	83,691	138,831	68,573	1,005,376	788,601
New England	8,040	5,757	4,977	15,335	14,515	4,622	3,110	586	4,783	5,385	3,129	8,203	3,445	42,343	47,255
Middle Atlantic	19,158	12,297	9,544	7,370	3,744	44,000	20,452	14,109	13,731	15,845	11,236	19,215	10,360	176,009	153,423
East North Central	24,028	42,280	20,053	9,967	10,150	15,451	10,110	21,923	16,015	15,428	19,317	30,333	14,273	200,974	154,846
West North Central	7,556	7,627	5,101	4,458	2,503	4,438	7,201	6,609	23,380	7,823	9,451	11,976	4,649	100,396	54,207
South Atlantic	18,647	13,369	12,586	8,320	15,470	7,344	6,942	7,464	10,224	7,050	8,783	12,159	8,007	101,126	80,384
East South Central	3,037	3,749	5,155	6,352	5,392	5,613	5,609	4,116	9,422	10,887	4,371	6,748	4,488	67,423	36,344
West South Central	8,679	7,273	8,798	6,728	7,061	8,613	6,451	7,499	7,074	18,432	16,192	18,617	6,706	135,128	106,205
Mountain	2,387	1,564	9,787	1,142	746	7,692	8,852	2,940	5,452	3,722	4,350	14,205	2,351	58,773	34,577
Pacific	15,024	13,356	9,293	11,173	9,137	7,512	6,011	8,461	8,600	11,592	6,860	17,374	14,296	123,204	121,360
Public buildings [9]	4,607	5,556	1,542	4,159	2,490	16,223	12,790	9,689	3,904	2,761	5,270	12,643	13,277	150,075	74,414
New England	90	542	0	0	158	2,040	185	154	128	18	282	702	55	4,803	5,966
Middle Atlantic	415	734	110	52	552	264	747	3,851	107	409	620	991	575	33,568	8,680
East North Central	663	33	234	177	268	2,792	332	1,816	175	534	381	211	1,149	8,156	11,352
West North Central	15	425	58	300	192	1,571	284	441	178	440	1,105	283	55	9,532	5,438
South Atlantic	90	1,337	68	1,823	369	1,748	5,567	1,377	937	538	1,418	803	10,712	50,094	8,875
East South Central	92	331	0	0	0	18	0	0	500	0	28	5,120	0	6,257	8,936
West South Central	145	954	477	71	126	146	243	774	229	292	361	1,731	42	5,041	6,132
Mountain	235	70	15	56	54	799	2,059	28	1,371	5	121	55	39	5,327	3,965
Pacific	2,862	1,130	581	1,682	771	6,845	3,372	1,249	280	526	954	2,746	649	27,297	15,070
Public works and utility buildings [10]	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	8,968	15,474	11,724	11,424	6,527	10,045	8,508	13,928	10,635	159,642	148,681
New England	49	569	236	187	430	3,615	345	2,135	53	702	129	778	790	16,010	11,438
Middle Atlantic	1,385	1,334	532	307	823	544	599	513	319	3,467	1,986	2,743	2,127	39,494	16,651
East North Central	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	361	920	2,031	390	1,828	1,839	1,309	1,813	1,158	22,303	35,809
West North Central	318	760	319	977	150	1,735	922	329	1,994	2,004	442	208	569	11,337	13,015
South Atlantic	592	540	366	765	204	4,070	1,108	5,484	1,031	459	1,039	799	645	22,706	21,450
East South Central	221	80	308	0	638	41	2,326	491	112	70	0	20	402	7,223	3,750
West South Central	1,239	812	663	292	3,982	1,663	1,034	1,357	700	499	1,234	2,431	257	11,944	12,792
Mountain	41	406	2	73	333	121	126	138	219	164	243	177	838	2,566	2,055
Pacific	488	480	845	440	2,049	2,765	3,232	586	270	840	2,128	4,960	3,850	26,059	31,721
All other buildings [11]	22,885	17,022	12,450	8,478	10,249	8,284	11,629	15,061	15,435	12,701	10,903	11,704	13,446	131,896	129,197
New England	1,086	1,724	385	324	283	404	768	1,147	1,010	694	657	613	616	7,757	7,981
Middle Atlantic	2,400	1,792	1,360	1,002	1,195	808	1,438	2,628	2,382	1,592	1,256	1,683	1,591	18,336	15,490
East North Central	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,531	871	1,899	2,632	4,050	4,665	3,836	2,733	3,420	4,857	35,460	32,430
West North Central	2,765	1,674	1,408	501	238	747	1,115	1,647	1,867	1,517	907	1,035	1,319	13,634	11,691
South Atlantic	1,489	1,164	910	611	1,146	685	738	689	906	677	1,737	703	601	9,254	9,390
East South Central	554	1,102	516	375	3,393	241	888	362	349	304	271	360	230	4,027	3,240
West South Central	3,884	1,730	1,580	1,916	1,092	957	887	1,703	825	961	670	793	787	9,918	7,606
Mountain	697	962	594	309	327	538	985	604	703	627	525	526	450	6,184	4,817
Pacific	3,786	2,962	3,451	1,909	1,704	2,004	2,177	2,233	2,728	2,492	2,146	2,571	2,996	27,326	36,552

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Totals for 1949 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Revised.

[6] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordinance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[7] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[8] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[9] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[10] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[11] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925 [3]	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [4]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [5]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [6]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1948: First quarter	180,000	103,000	77,000	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,200	100	1,315,287	1,296,612	18,675
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(7)	383,634	374,984	8,650
February	50,100	29,100	21,000	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,100	100	368,985	359,420	9,565
March	76,400	43,100	33,300	76,300	43,000	33,300	100	100	(7)	562,668	562,208	460
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,287,624	2,252,961	34,663
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,976	736,186	12,790
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,369	758,635	10,734
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	769,279	758,140	11,139
Third quarter	264,000	144,200	119,800	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,700	4,100	600	2,113,496	2,065,770	47,726
July	95,000	52,200	42,800	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,200	100	750,977	738,659	12,318
August	86,700	47,700	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,600	1,100	500	720,523	703,066	17,457
September	82,300	44,300	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,800	1,800	(7)	641,996	624,045	17,951
Fourth quarter	190,000	111,600	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,400	7,100	300	1,486,712	1,413,637	73,075
October	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(7)	573,950	560,347	13,603
November	63,700	38,100	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,400	2,300	100	498,296	471,336	26,960
December	52,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,466	381,954	32,512
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,189,640	97,588
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(7)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397	39,033
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,389	722,208	21,181
September	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(7)	768,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,097	704,220	18,877
December	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197	11,035
1950: First quarter [8]	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,636	2,138,565	24,071
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March [8]	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,886	924,378	10,508
Second quarter												
April	126,000	(9)	(9)	124,100	(9)	(9)	1,900	(9)	(9)	1,012,505	995,315	17,190
May [10]	140,000	(9)	(9)	136,700	(9)	(9)	3,300	(9)	(9)	1,167,869	1,139,269	28,600

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Housing peak year.

[4] Depression, low year.

[5] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[6] Last full year under wartime control.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

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