

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief...

RELATIVELY LITTLE departure from local custom has occurred in the construction of American homes during the past 5 years. This is disclosed in the report of *NEW HOUSING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS* (p. 429), which summarizes surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine the way in which the postwar house is evolving. The studies of new construction of 1-family houses in 15 major metropolitan areas enable one to determine regional differences and how well new housing is meeting the needs and preferences of the American consumer.

TRENDS IN PATTERN OF WORKING LIFE, 1900-75 (p. 438) is the third of a series of five articles on the *Tables of Working Life for Men*. It indicates that a 20-year-old male worker in 1975 will probably have an average life expectancy more than 10 years greater than in 1900. But because of the trend toward earlier retirement, only a portion of this gain is likely to be added to his working-life years. On the basis of prewar trends, the average period of life which he can expect to spend in retirement may rise from less than 3 years (for white males) in 1900 to as high as 10 years by 1975. If the more favorable 1947 pattern of labor-force participation continues, however, he can expect about 7 years in retirement and a correspondingly greater gain in the period of working life.

The new law, giving the President broad discretionary powers to curb inflation and spur defense production is described in *DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950: TERMS AND EARLY ACTION* (p. 453). Enacted September 8, the legislation authorizes the President to control credit, allocate strategic materials, and if he deems it necessary to fix ceilings on wages and prices and to ration consumer goods. Within a matter of hours after approving the legislation, the President exercised some of the powers it vested in him. An Economic Stabilization Agency was created and the defense coordinator was named. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System immediately reimposed Regulation W, which regulates consumer

credit by requiring specified amounts as down payment and limiting extension of terms.

Twenty years of change have reduced the economic disparities existing between different States and geographic areas of the country. The effects of these changes are described in *REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN JOBS, INCOME, AND MIGRATION, 1929-49* (p. 433). On the average, United States citizens are still better off in the North and West than elsewhere. But sharper percentage gains in employment and income for the South and Southwest have narrowed the differences. Manufacturing has grown rapidly in the South; increased farm profits have raised living standards in agricultural regions; and large numbers of people in the poorer areas have migrated to seek new opportunities, especially in the North and on the Pacific Coast.

Social and economic problems created by the rapidly increasing proportion of older people in the Nation's population were the chief concern of more than 800 experts on old age who met in Washington August 13-15. Their meeting is reported in *FSA CONFERENCE ON AGING, AUGUST 1950* (p. 489). Another Washington meeting convened on August 9 to "enlist the widest possible public interest in additional employment opportunities for the physically handicapped." It is described in *MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED WEEK, 1950* (p. 490).

Organized labor's role in the economy of Japan has gained recognition on a par with management's, and protective labor legislation and labor administration agencies have become an accepted part of the worker's daily life. These facts are highlights of a report to the International Labor Organization summarized in *JAPANESE LABOR IN 1950* (p. 445). Also summarized in *ILO REPORT ON VENEZUELAN UNIONS AND WORKING CONDITIONS* (p. 449) are the findings of an ILO Mission which visited Venezuela at the request of the Government. The Mission concluded that freedom of association is incomplete in Venezuela and reported that protective legislation is progressive but largely dependent upon trade-unions for enforcement. The Mission cited action taken by the Venezuelan Government after the survey was made as "an important step, though only a step" toward the re-establishment of constitutional guarantees essential to the free functioning of the trade-union movement.

The Labor Month In Review

THE DEFENSE PROGRAM continued to be the major influence on the economy during September. Although the military situation in Korea was much improved, a large-scale program of defense preparations appeared certain for an indefinite period.

Familiar evidences of inflation such as rising prices and wage rates, shortages of critical materials and in some instances of manpower, were more apparent. Several steps were taken by Government agencies, under the authority of the Defense Production Act, to maintain orderly production of defense material and to discourage price increases. The National Production Authority ordered businessmen to limit their inventories of certain materials in short supply, and established priorities for defense orders. Consumer credit was somewhat restricted by the Federal Reserve Board and building construction credit was sharply curtailed. The new income tax law became effective, increasing taxes on individuals about 20 percent.

More Wage Increases

New wage raises, many of them negotiated outside contracts currently in effect, continued in large numbers throughout September and early October. The wage-increase movement, which received a strong impetus through the adjustments made by General Motors and Chrysler in August, spread rapidly to other automobile plants and into other industries, particularly metal working, textile, petroleum, and maritime.

Effects on wage rates of the inflationary tendencies in the economy engendered by the rearmament program were strikingly demonstrated in the cotton-textile industry. In early July, the Textile Workers Union (CIO) had decided against reopening major contracts for wage discussions, although no increases had been received since 1948. In September, however, without the formality of a contract reopening, the union requested wage increases in the light of changed economic conditions.

The unionized mills in New England agreed to the union's request for an interim adjustment and raised wages, typically by 10 percent. A large number of the nonunion cotton-textile mills in the South, employing approximately 100,000 workers, granted wage increases of about 8 cents an hour. Late in September, the American Woolen Co. also raised its wages.

Many of the recent union agreements have adopted some features or modifications of the General Motors contract of last May. A growing number of contracts are providing for periodic wage adjustments in accordance with changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumers' price index. A few of the agreements also provide annual additions to the basic wage rates for the duration of the contract.

Labor Market Tightening

One of the most serious impacts of the expanding defense program on an economy already utilizing most of its manpower is a growing demand for labor and the possibility of shortages in certain areas or occupations. In that respect, the current situation, with less than 2½ million unemployed, may present greater problems than the beginning of the defense program before World War II, when there was a pool of 8 million jobless.

Reports received by the United States Employment Service indicate that, as a result of expanding job opportunities, almost all areas of heavy unemployment showed gains in employment between July and August. Only 11 areas are now classified "E," those having substantial unemployment. This compares with 43 such areas in January and 14 in July. The Census Bureau's report on the labor force for September indicates some further decline in unemployment. The estimate of 2.3 million jobless was a 21-month low. Some of the job seekers left the labor force to return to school, but most of the reduction was because of improved labor market conditions.

Total employment in early September was 61.3 million, the highest on record for that season of the year, according to the Census Bureau's report. This was about a million less than were employed in August, due almost entirely to the withdrawal from the labor force of students returning to school. Nonagricultural employment declined to 53.4 million in September, but was well above all previous

September levels. Employment in agriculture was about 7.8 million, slightly under last year's level.

Office of Defense Manpower

On September 29, Secretary of Labor Tobin issued a general order establishing an Office of Defense Manpower within the Labor Department. Certain advisory committees to the Secretary on defense manpower were also set up by the general order. The action was taken pursuant to the President's Executive order of September 9, giving the Secretary of Labor responsibility for matters relating to labor supply in the defense program.

The Office of Defense Manpower will develop plans, policies, and programs for meeting defense manpower requirements and will coordinate the defense manpower activities of the various bureaus and offices of the Department of Labor.

Price Advance Continues

Prices of industrial commodities increased generally during September. The wholesale price index for the month is estimated to have advanced about 2 percent from the August level to approximately 169.5 percent of the 1926 average. All major groups of commodities were higher in September with the sharpest advance in textiles and chemicals.

Commodities traded on organized exchanges and spot markets generally reacted rapidly to the news from Korea. The better military situation and the prospect of an earlier ending of the conflict caused a decline in some commodity prices during the second half of the month. The general price situation, however, remained inflationary.

The consumers' price index for September is not expected to show much change from the August level, 173.0 of the 1935-39 average. Seasonal declines in the prices of some foods, particularly fresh produce, have balanced gains in other commodities and services which consumers buy, such as apparel, housefurnishings, and fuels.

AFL Convention

International as well as domestic issues affecting labor were reviewed at the sixty-ninth annual

convention of the American Federation of Labor meeting in Houston, Tex., September 18 to 23. The AFL's International Labor Relations Committee report was adopted by the delegates. The report suggested that the United States lead a movement within the United Nations to eliminate "every vestige of colonialism and imperialist practice." The convention also reiterated its support of the Marshall Plan, President Truman's Point Four Program, and approved a proposal for a permanent United Nations security force.

The convention adopted an economic program which opposed a wage freeze, but favored over-all controls including those over prices. Real wages should be raised through giving workers the benefits of increased productivity, the report of the Executive Council stated.

Delegates heard Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, who urged that unions exercise self-restraint in their wage demands to avoid price and wage controls.

Harmony at NLRB

The disagreement between the National Labor Relations Board and its General Counsel, Robert N. Denham, over the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act, culminated with Mr. Denham's resignation, effective September 18.

In his letter of resignation to the President, Mr. Denham asserted that he had been applying the Taft-Hartley Act "in accordance with its provisions and the clear intent of Congress in the over-all picture of the legislative history of the law." President Truman, in answering Mr. Denham, said that the situation "is largely due to the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act itself creates an administratively unworkable arrangement, which invites confusion and conflict between the General Counsel and the Board."

Harmony at the agency appeared to be restored in early October when the new General Counsel, George J. Bott, accepted the Board's policies relating to its jurisdiction. At the same time, Mr. Bott acknowledged the Board's authority in two other areas where friction had developed. These were the Board's right to pass on the General Counsel's appointment of officers in charge of field offices and its right to direct the Counsel's court action to enforce Board orders.

New Housing In Metropolitan Areas

Structural Characteristics of New 1-Family Houses
Started in 15 Large Metropolitan Areas,
July-December 1949

RELATIVELY LITTLE departure from local custom in the construction of American homes has occurred during the 5 postwar years, 2 of which were marked by optimum building conditions. This conclusion is evident from surveys of new construction now being conducted by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics in 15 of the Nation's major metropolitan areas. From these surveys, one can determine the way in which the postwar house is evolving, regional differences, and how well new housing is meeting the needs and preferences of the American consumer.

Of the metropolitan areas of the Northeast, the Bureau is surveying Boston, New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia-Camden, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C.; in the Middle West, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit; in the South, Atlanta, Dallas, and Miami; and in the West, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle. Data for Denver were not available for this report, which is the first of several that will interpret the results of the Bureau's studies.

One of the few signs of a postwar trend is the marked shift to the 1-story home in communities of the Northeast such as New York, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C. Previously 1½- and 2-story houses predominated in these areas. Now, however, the 1-story home is built in these communities more frequently than any other style. In Philadelphia, the 1-floor plan is much more prevalent in new homebuilding than ever before.

The New York area's new-trend 1-story houses will undoubtedly become the 1½-story houses of tomorrow, because most of them have an expansion attic in which one or more rooms may be

built. They are similar to the prevailing style of new houses in the Boston area, where the 1-story plan is supplemented by an attic suitable for later finishing into additional living space.

Another trend is the diminishing importance of the row house in areas such as Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., where row houses predominate in many residential neighborhoods. In Philadelphia, detached houses significantly outnumbered the row house among new 1-family homes started during the last half of 1949. Practically no row houses are being started in Washington, although in 1947 two-fifths of the single-family homes standing were row houses, some of them built just before Pearl Harbor. This shift undoubtedly reflects a change in taste and custom, as well as extensive building on outlying sites where land is relatively cheap.

Size and General Characteristics

The surveys indicate that, generally, new houses are small. In the areas studied, the average recently built house has 5 rooms and less than 1,000 square feet of livable floor space. Even in places such as Dallas and Los Angeles, where the spacious Rambler and ranch house originated, the houses are small. In these two areas, three-fourths of the new 1-family houses under way in the last half of 1949 have less than 1,000 square feet of floor space. A fourth of the homes in Los Angeles and two-fifths in Dallas have less than 800 square feet.

The 6-room house, the expressed preference of 40 percent of the families interviewed in consumer surveys near the end of World War II, is being

realized by substantially less than this percentage of new home owners in most areas studied by the Bureau. Two exceptions are Philadelphia and San Francisco, where a commodious 6-room house (having at least 1,000 square feet of floor space) is quite prevalent on the new housing market. The Philadelphia new homes are of solid masonry, with brick exterior and plaster interior walls, hot air central heat, a basement and often a garage, but no fireplace. Many are row houses. Philadelphia homes are about equally divided between 1- and 2-story dwellings. By contrast, the San Francisco house is a 1-story building of frame construction, with stucco or wood exterior and

country, or houses of the same general kind in various locations, will be one of the later contributions of the Bureau's studies.

Exterior Construction

The seriousness of the recent sharp rise in lumber prices and of the threatened scarcity is intensified by the widespread use of frame construction in housing. Wood framing is almost the only type of construction encountered in 11 of the large metropolitan areas under survey. In most of these 11 areas, wood is commonly used for the exterior facing also.

Brick veneer is found to some extent in almost all the areas, but only in Pittsburgh is it the leading exterior facing. A number of the new houses in the New York, Detroit, and Washington areas are of asbestos shingle on frame. Almost all the late 1949 homes in Los Angeles and about half in San Francisco are of stucco on frame.

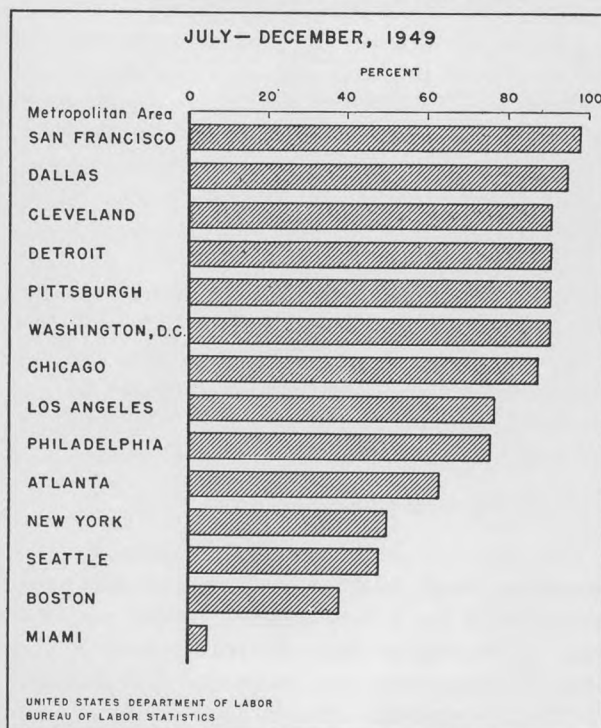
Where masonry construction predominates, as in Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago, brick is the chief exterior facing material, usually on cinder block. In Miami, however, almost all the new houses are of stucco on masonry.

The most popular exterior housing materials in each of these areas today are generally the same materials that were popular 20 years ago. Climate and the greater availability of some materials over others explain this consistency only to a limited extent. Perhaps the most forceful influence is local custom, which gains considerable strength from the risk involved in marketing as expensive a commodity as a house. The predominant kinds of construction in an area are perpetuated, it seems, because to use others might prevent a ready and profitable sale.

New Materials and Equipment

The Bureau's studies, however, show that even though exterior construction is to a large extent unvarying in each area, new or different materials and equipment are coming into acceptance. In over half the areas in the survey, steel window frames have become relatively common in 1-

**Chart 1.—One-Family Houses Started
(With Community Sewage Disposal)**



wall board interior walls, floor or wall furnace, no basement or utility room, but almost always with a garage and often with a fireplace. Information on differences in the construction costs of these dissimilar houses in different parts of the

family house construction, although wood was almost universally used in earlier years. Three out of four of the new houses started in the last half of 1949 in the Miami area and nearly one out of two in the Washington area have steel sash. Wall board often replaces plaster for interior wall construction. It is used almost exclusively in the San Francisco-Oakland area, and is found in more than half the new homes in the New York and Seattle areas.

The relatively new radiant-panel type of heating is being installed in many homes in localities where central heating is common. A fifth of the new 1-family houses started in the last half of 1949 in the Boston area and about a sixth in the New York area had panel heating. There are substantial numbers of new houses with this kind of heating system in the Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Cleveland areas also.

Heating

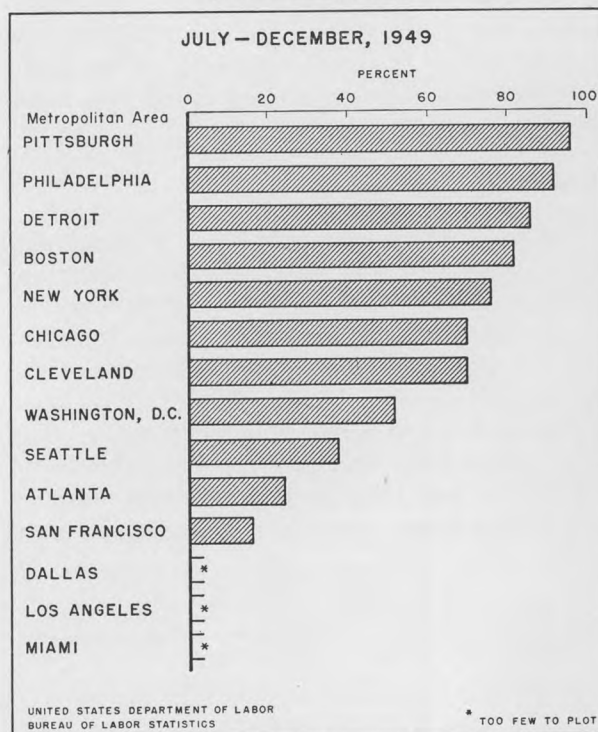
Climate is the most important influence, of course, in determining the general kind of heating system used in various parts of the country. Where the winters are severe, central heat is universal, but in the South and Southwest, floor or wall furnaces or space heaters are more generally used. Floor or wall furnaces are especially prevalent in the new housing of the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. In Seattle, where the winters are cool but moderate, about as many new houses are equipped with central heat as without it. Among the central heating systems, hot-air register installations are by far the most numerous. In Boston, however, hot-water and steam radiator systems are important also, and in New York hot-water radiator systems predominate.

Where central heating is general, a basement or utility room, but usually a basement, is also provided. A striking departure from prewar building practices is the substitution of a utility room for a basement in about a fourth or more of the new houses in the Cleveland and Chicago areas, and in two-fifths of the houses in Washington. An even greater departure is the lack of a utility room as well as basement in many of the new homes in the New York area (20 percent among houses started July-December 1949) and in the Boston area (10 percent). The heating systems in such cases are located either in the kitchen or in a closet or alcove off the kitchen.

The Large House

During the latter half of 1949, homebuilders were emphasizing construction of moderate-priced houses for middle income families. Attempts to

Chart 2.—One-Family Houses Started (With Basements)



pare costs resulted, for example, in basementless homes, wider use of wallboard instead of plaster where building codes permitted, and concentration on small, compact floor plans.

On the other hand, many spacious and costly homes were also built—a large number in metropolitan areas where incomes are relatively higher than in other parts of the country. In the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland areas, about 10 percent of the new homes started in the 6-month period had 1,400 square feet of floor space or more. Six-room houses were fairly common among the new homes under way in 11 areas. Houses having 6 rooms and a few with more, comprised at least a third of the total in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Washington. Many of these spacious homes have only one bathroom. This fact shows a compromise with the fairly elaborate standards for the costlier American house.

Garages

Having a garage, just as having 2 bathrooms, is not necessarily associated with having a relatively large and expensive house. In some areas garages seldom accompany the new house. This is more true of Detroit, oddly enough, than of any of the other areas in the study. In Washington, too, garages are quite uncommon in new homebuilding. In some areas, such as San Francisco and Los Angeles, almost every new house has a garage.

Community Services

The tremendous volume of postwar homebuilding has imposed heavy burdens on local community services. Community water supply, however, has apparently kept pace, even though construction has been primarily on the outskirts of the central metropolitan cities; almost all the new houses in the areas surveyed had city water. The communities have evidently not been able to do as well in providing sewage disposal. Nearly half the new homes in the New York-Northeastern

New Jersey metropolitan area, for example, had individual disposal systems (usually a septic tank). Most of the homes not served by community plants were in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. In the Boston area, where nearly 90 percent of the new houses started in the last half of 1949 were outside the city limits, about 60 percent were not attached to a community sewage disposal system.

The Bureau's studies of housing characteristics are continuing. Information revealing current changes in the kinds of houses being built will soon be available. Although the highlights briefly related here refer only to 1-family houses, the surveys cover apartment construction also. Detailed tabulations of the results of the studies both for single-family and apartment dwellings will appear in a forthcoming supplement to the Bureau's monthly journal *Construction*. These data present an important set of materials, along with studies of the community, with which to analyze the housing market and understand and meet local and national housing problems.

—DOROTHY K. NEWMAN
Division of Construction Statistics

A 5-man commission has been appointed by the President to study the problems of migratory labor in the United States. Subjects to be considered by the Commission are (1) extent of illegal migration of foreign workers into the United States, and whether law enforcement measures to eliminate illegal entry should be improved; (2) social, economic, educational, and health conditions among migratory workers within the country, and the responsibilities being carried by Federal, State, county, and municipal authorities to alleviate undesirable conditions; (3) migration into the United States by alien workers for temporary employment, and whether such workers

are now required to supplement the domestic labor supply. A report with recommendations is to be made to the President not later than December 15, 1950.

Members of the Commission are Maurice T. Van Hecke (chairman), North Carolina University law professor; Robert E. Lucey, Catholic archbishop, San Antonio, Tex.; Paul Miller, chief of University of Minnesota extension service; William Leiserson, former chairman of the National Mediation Board; Peter H. Odegard, University of California political science professor.

—Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Monthly Review*, July 1950.

Regional Differences in Jobs, Income, and Migration, 1929-49

THE NET EFFECT of 20 years of economic change has been to reduce somewhat the disparities which existed between the different States and geographic areas of the country in 1929. Extreme differences in economic well-being which were visible in different parts of the country at the end of the prosperous 1920's had been greatly reduced by 1949, though they had by no means disappeared. All parts of the country share in a higher economic level than in 1929; but New York is not as far above the average, Mississippi is not as far below.¹

People are still better off, on the average, in the North and West than elsewhere, but sharper percentage gains in other regions have narrowed the difference. Manufacturing activity has grown rapidly in the South; increased farm profits have raised the level of living in agricultural regions; and large numbers of people in the poorer areas have migrated in search of greater opportunities, especially to the North and the Pacific Coast.

Manufacturing Activity

The bulk of manufacturing activity is still located in the North and East. But the newer centers have expanded most, and are gaining on the older ones. These changes are discussed in the article, *Regional Shifts in Industry and Population, 1899-1949*, in the *Monthly Labor Review* for July 1950 (p. 106).

Between 1939 and 1947 all of the relatively large increases in factory jobs, of 80 percent and more, occurred in States west of the Mississippi. Although many of these increases were on so small a base as to be inconsequential, the big percentages in Texas and California represented 117,000 and 259,000 more jobs, respectively, in 1947 than in

1939. Outside the North, only those two States increased their number of factory jobs by more than 100,000.

California definitely altered its relative industrial position during these years. Having 3½ percent of the Nation's manufacturing jobs in 1939 (about the same as Indiana or North Carolina), it accounted for over 6 percent of the 4 million jobs that were added thereafter. The increases were in aircraft manufacture, machinery, and metals, as well as in the State's older specialty, food products. By 1947, California had risen to eighth place in number of factory workers. The first seven States were all in the North.

An 88-percent increase in jobs in the Southwest region is largely attributable to the developments in Texas. Among the industries in that State which more than doubled their employment were machinery, transportation equipment, metals and metal products, and chemicals.

The special industrial strength of the Southeast is in the light consumer goods, a type of manufacture that is most important in peacetime. Other manufactures have been expanding, however, and activities are more diversified than formerly. For example, textiles, which in 1939 employed 39 percent of the region's manufacturing workers, had only 31 percent of the 1947 total.

Although none of the older industrial States made percentage gains commensurate with those in the West, the number of manufacturing production jobs added in 10 large Northern States amounted to two-thirds of the total national increase between 1939 and 1947. The industries essential to war, to postwar reconstruction, and to the production of consumer durable goods are located primarily in the North, and it is there that they expanded. The North also accounted for the large increases in most other industry groups, and rises of hundreds of thousands of jobs are recorded from Massachusetts to Wisconsin.

The Northern States from Maine to Wisconsin (except for Vermont, Maryland, and West Virginia) were the only ones which had more than 100 manufacturing production workers per thousand of their population in 1947. The Carolinas and Maryland reported about 90 factory workers per thousand. All other State averages were below the United States average of 83 per thousand population. West of the Mississippi only seven States (four along the river and the three on the coast)

had even half as many such workers per thousand as the Nation. Thus—despite a sharp percentage rise in manufacturing industry in the Southwest and Northwest regions—these areas depend largely on other types of activity than manufacturing.

Agricultural Prosperity

Increased agricultural prosperity and the inter-regional migration of population have contributed heavily to economic changes.

Unlike trade and services, government, etc., in which differences from State to State are moderate, agriculture furnished anywhere from 1 to 35 percent of the income payments in different States during 1949. Some Southeastern States drew more of their 1949 income from farming than from manufacture; in others, the reverse was true.

Except for Arkansas and Mississippi, the amount that the Southeastern States received from farming was not above 16 percent of their total income payments. In most of the Northwest, on the contrary, agriculture in 1949 brought in from a fifth to as much as a third of the income. In preceding years, the proportion was still greater. In the Southwest as well as the Northwest, agriculture is of greater importance than manufacture. Therefore, the States most affected by the sharp fluctuations characteristic of agriculture are in these two regions.

National farm income, a ready indicator of developments in agriculture, dropped during the drought and depression of the 1930's but increased faster than other types of income owing to the war and postwar rise in production and prices. Agriculture by 1947 therefore supplied a larger share of a much expanded income total. The heavily agricultural States naturally gained most.

The Northwest received a larger share of the national agricultural income in 1947 than in 1929. During and just after World War II demand was heavy for grains and livestock, the chief products of the Plains, and prices of these commodities rose sharply. Expenditure per unit of product is generally less, and costs fall relatively faster with expanding production in the Plains than farther east. Among the advantages are the economical use of heavy machinery, the nearness of livestock to sources of feed, and the tendency of labor costs

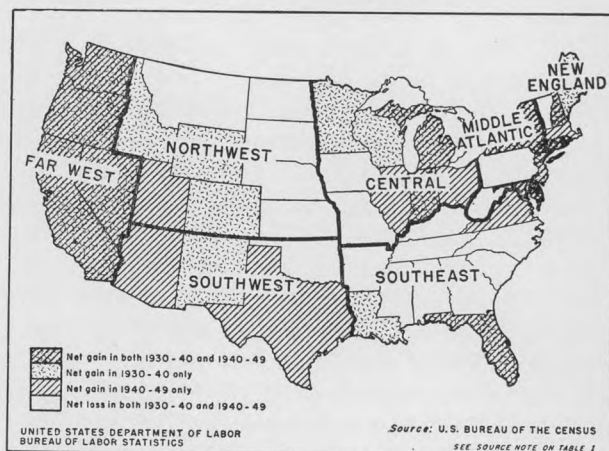
to be lower, away from large industrial concentrations. Thus, when war created great demand for agricultural products the Plains profited most, and the Far West, though less exclusively agricultural, also gained. The East and Southeast received a smaller relative share of the national agricultural income after the war than in 1929.

Conditions changed from 1947 to 1949. Farm prices dropped and costs mounted, and the Northwestern States lost more farm income than others. The Southwest made a recovery by 1949 from a sharp relative decline in the previous year, and the two regions together averaged a somewhat larger share of the national agricultural income in 1949 than in 1929. However, agricultural history furnishes little reason for regarding recent changes as indicative of permanent trends. The flow of agricultural income will no doubt continue to shift its course as well as its volume.

Migration Trends

Thus between 1929 and 1949 the economic base was changing. Somewhat greater shares of the Nation's agricultural income payments went to parts of the West, and manufacturing shifted to some degree to the Southeast and the Far West. Naturally, the people were also moving. Many moved great distances. Between 1935 and 1940, an eighth of the population changed their county of residence. From 1940 to 1946, about the same percentage moved, but they moved farther—three-

Chart 1.—Net Interstate Migration, 1930-40 and 1940-49



fifths of them from one State to another. The rate of migration continued very high during the postwar boom.

Fourteen States gained migrants from 1930 to 1940, and also from 1940 to 1949—gained, that is, whether economic activity was at a low or a high level (chart 1). Nine of these States were in the North; the others were Florida and four in the Far West. States that lost by migration during both periods stretch from Pennsylvania and West Virginia through the Appalachians and the Southeast (except Florida and Louisiana) and up across the plains to Montana. The Northwest region as a whole lost people steadily.

Movements in the Southeast and the Southwest varied more with general economic activity. In the 1930's, when opportunities were limited elsewhere, no very large numbers migrated out of the Southeast; in the 1940's, migration losses of this region were even greater relatively than those of the Northwest. The Southwest, on the contrary, with its wartime combination of industrial growth and agricultural gains, lost fewer people in the 1940's than previously. By 1949, the South and Northwest together had a net migration loss equal to more than a tenth of their 1930 population (table 1).

TABLE 1.—Net migration, 1930-49

Region	1930-40	1940-49	1930-49	
			Number	As percent of 1930 population
United States.....	-46,518	+1,488,000	+1,441,000	-----
New England.....	+1,879	+446,000	+448,000	5.5
Middle Atlantic.....	+405,453	+454,000	+859,000	2.8
Central.....	-131,343	+633,000	+502,000	1.5
Southeast.....	-636,085	-2,333,000	-2,969,000	11.6
Southwest.....	-425,986	-255,000	-681,000	7.5
Northwest.....	-557,701	-573,000	-1,131,000	15.3
Far West.....	+1,297,265	+3,119,000	+4,416,000	53.3

Source: 1949 population and migration figures used in this table and elsewhere in the article are unofficial estimates made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, taking into account the preliminary counts of the 1940 census of population. State totals and migration estimates for 1949, adjusted to 1950 census final counts and making use of more refined methods, will not be prepared and released by the Census Bureau until some time in 1951.

The regional totals conceal great differences between States. On the whole, however, the industrial areas, plus Florida and the Far West, have tended to attract migrants from agricultural and mining regions; and this has occurred to some extent irrespective of national economic activity.

The migration losses did not necessarily mean reduced population in the regions concerned; in

most of the States with out-migration the excess of births over deaths more than offset the losses by migration. From North Dakota to Oklahoma and Arkansas, however, the States actually lost population, or just held their own, between 1929 and 1949. In the 1940's, Kentucky and Mississippi also lost population. The Northwest region as a whole gained 5 percent in the 20 years ending in 1949 (compared with a national increase of 21 percent). The Southeast, owing chiefly to its high birth rate, gained about 20 percent. The industrial North, with a lower birth rate but a net in-migration, gained some 17 percent. The Far West gained nearly 75 percent.

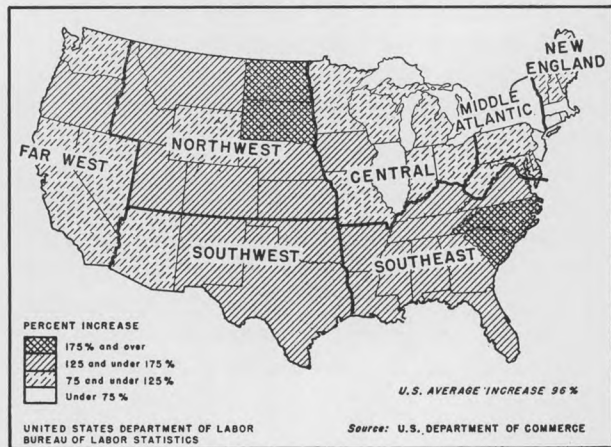
Income Payments

Since 1929, per capita incomes have risen greatly. (Allowance must be made, however, for changes in the value of money; the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price index was 38 percent higher in 1949 than in 1929.) How have different parts of the country shared in this rise? (See chart 2.)

In 1929, a good year, average income payments per person the country over amounted to \$680. However, variations between States were wide. Residents of New York State averaged \$1,125 per capita compared with \$252 (plus a small allowance for undervaluation of rural living) in South Carolina.

Twenty States in 1929 had per capita incomes averaging less than 80 percent as high as the national average. (See the two lightest shadings in

Chart 2.—Per Capita Income Payments by State, Percent Increase, 1929-49



the 1929 map, chart 3.) They included all of the Southeast, most of the Southwest, and 5 of the Northwest States. By 1949 the per capita income in each of these 20 States had risen much more than the national average. The areas that stood high in 1929—the industrial North and the West Coast—gained by smaller percentages (table 2). The 12 States in which 1929 per capita incomes were 10 percent or more above the national level had experienced a below-average increase by 1949. (Nevada is an exception.)

TABLE 2.—Per capita income payments as percent of United States average in selected years, 1929-49

Region	1929	1939	1947	1949
United States.....	100	100	100	100
New England.....	123	126	106	105
Middle Atlantic.....	136	132	116	118
Central.....	106	105	105	106
Southeast.....	51	56	67	66
Southwest.....	68	72	83	88
Northwest.....	79	78	103	96
Far West.....	127	128	127	121

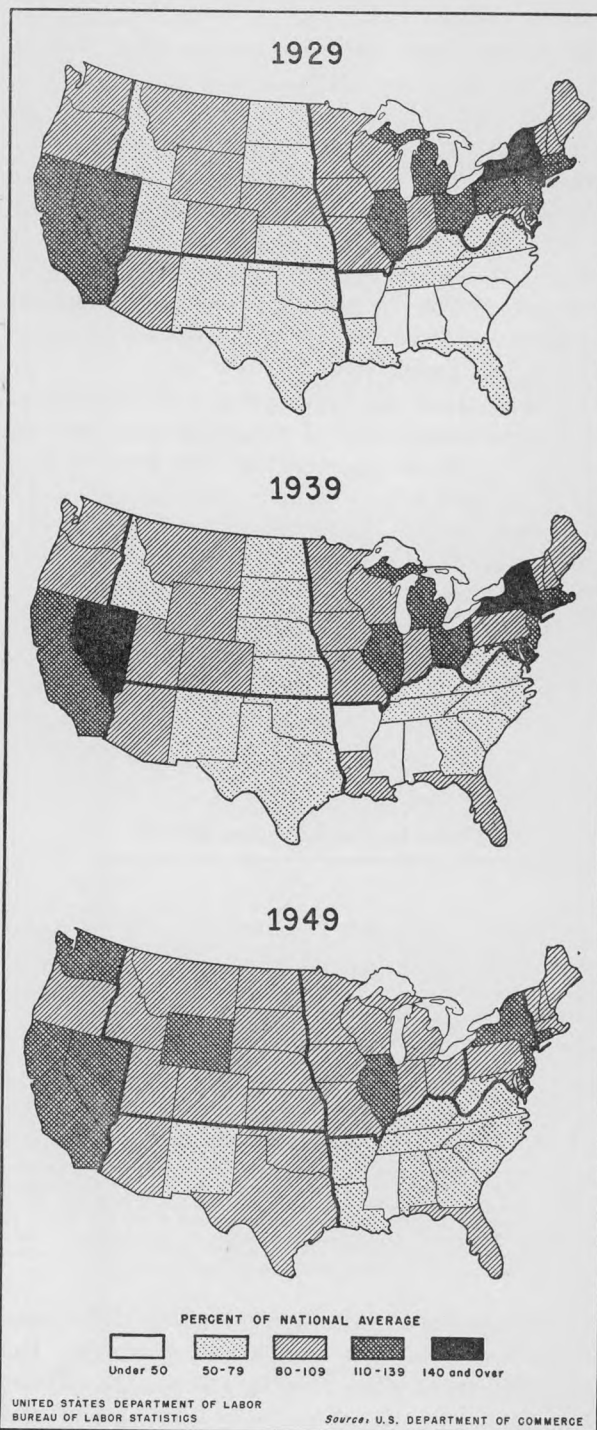
Comparison of chart 3 with chart 1 shows some correspondence between 1929 levels of income and migration experience during the next 2 decades. People tended in general, though not in all cases, to leave the poorer- for the higher-income States. To the extent that the population of the former was too great for their developed natural and industrial resources, this process helped to raise income levels for people remaining in these States. Conversely, where people flooded into a high-income State faster than they could be absorbed, they diluted income there.²

The relatively greater improvement at the lower end of the income scale has diminished the difference between the richer and the poorer States. The range in per capita income payments no longer extends so far above or below the national average.

Indexes (United States average=100)

Highest State.....	1929	1949
Lowest State.....	165	132
Extreme range, in percentage points.....	37	48
	128	84

Chart 3.—Per Capita Income Payments by State (As Percent of National Average)



In 1929, only New York State had income payments more than 40 percent above the national average; six of the Southeastern States were less than half as high as the average (chart 3). By 1949, the latter income group had been reduced to one State, Mississippi, and no State had income payments averaging as much as 40 percent above the national level. The number of States with average income payments considerably above or below the national average in different years are as follows:

	Number of States		
	1929	1939	1949
140 percent or more of the United States average.....	1	4	0
Under 50 percent of the United States average.....	6	4	1

All income levels are higher now, but the extremes are not so far apart as they were in 1929.

The Southeast has profited by manufacturing expansion and by better farm prices. Because of emigration, its population has not recently increased very fast. As a result, per capita income, though still below the national average, is climbing toward it.

Nevertheless, the Southeast (except Florida) is still behind, with average income payments less than 80 percent as high as the Nation. The

Southwest and Northwest States have done better. Growing industrialization plus higher farm incomes, for a population which in many States increased little or none, resulted in 1949 per capita payments (except for New Mexico) within a dozen percentage points above or below the national average. The Northwest in 1949 averaged 96 percent as high as the national level, less than in immediately preceding years, but a considerable rise from 1929 and 1940.

The three northern regions, though they have not lately increased per capita incomes as rapidly as have the less industrial areas, remain outstanding in industrialization and in the income level that usually accompanies industrialization.

—MARION HAYES
Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹ Regional boundaries, which follow the scheme originated by Dr. Howard W. Odum (in *American Regionalism*) and used by the National Income Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, appear in the maps. The New England and Middle Atlantic regions together are referred to as the Northeast; these two plus the Central region, as the industrial North.

² California's recent experience appears to present such a case. Agriculture in the State cannot be expanded at will. Industrial expansion from 1939 to 1947 was one of the greatest in the country, but by 1949 the number of manufacturing jobs was scarcely larger than in 1947. In these circumstances, the 10-percent increase in population from 1947 to 1949 spelled difficulty—specifically, unemployment, and a decline from a level of income payments a third above the national per capita average to no more than a fourth above. Such a level hardly suggests depression, however, and is certainly high enough to furnish a continued attraction.

Safety committeemen of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) in the Pittsburgh area completed a series of seven informal sessions on plant environmental health. The series was developed at the request of the national safety and health director of the steelworkers union to serve as a pilot study for the extension of such training to safety committeemen in other areas. Subjects covered were environment and health,

dusts in industry, the hazards of solvents, medical and engineering control methods, atmospheric pollution, general public health, and a local union program. The series was given by the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Pennsylvania State Health Department.

—*Industrial Hygiene Newsletter* (U. S. Public Health Service), June 1950.

Trends in Pattern of Working Life, 1900 to 1975

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the third in a series of five articles describing the Tables of Working Life, which form the basis for a comparison of the work life and life expectancy of men in the United States. This article analyzes past and prospective trends in work-life expectancy for the years 1900 to 1975. Previous articles in the series have summarized major findings of the study and have portrayed the pattern of working life for men under 1940 conditions. Subsequent articles will describe the applications of the Tables to occupational studies and will define the statistical techniques employed.*

A 20-YEAR-OLD MALE WORKER in 1975 will probably have an average life expectancy more than 10 years greater than his counterpart had in 1900; however, because of the trend toward earlier retirement, only a portion of this gain is likely to be added to his working life years. On the basis of prewar trends, the average period of time he can expect to spend in retirement may rise from less than 3 years (for white males) in 1900, to as high as 10 years by 1975. If, however, the more favorable 1947 pattern of labor force participation continues, he can expect about 7 years in retirement and a correspondingly greater gain in the period of working life.

These striking trends in the pattern of working life result from the interplay of many factors—including the downtrend in mortality rates, changes in the extent of employment opportunities for older persons, the effects of social security, and employer and employee attitudes regarding the age of retirement. Short term changes in labor market conditions have also had a marked effect

on the ages of retirement and on the average expectation of working life.

The present article deals first with the short term changes during the past decade, as revealed by a comparison of abridged Tables of Working Life for 1940 and 1947. These changes, as well as the longer trend in decades prior to 1940, serve as the basis for alternative projections of working-life expectancy for the year 1975.

Abridged Tables, 1940 and 1947

In order to measure the effects of changes in mortality and in labor market conditions since 1940, an abridged Table of Working Life for all males was constructed on the basis of 1947 experience; a comparable abridged table is also shown for 1940 (see table 1). These tables differ in form from the more detailed Tables of Working Life since they present data for 5-year age groups rather than for single years.¹ Thus, the 1947 stationary population, aged 10–14, of 475,284 (table 1) represents the probable number who would be living within these attained ages, assuming 100,000 male live births annually (or 500,000 in a 5-year period), and the stated conditions of mortality.

The 1947 table indicates pronounced increases in the labor force potential of the male population as compared with 1940. Increases in the stationary labor force are shown for each age interval. Sharp gains were recorded among the teen-age youth and, to a lesser extent, among the older men. Thus, under 1947 conditions, the stationary population could anticipate 4,163,000 man-years in the labor force—9 percent more than the corresponding total (3,826,000) under 1940 conditions.²

This striking gain was due to the combined effects of the increase in life expectancy and to the increased rates of labor force participation by youths and older men.

Lower Age of Labor Force Entry. A marked reduction in the average age of entry into the labor force occurred between 1940 and 1947. Under 1940 conditions, about 43 of every 100 boys aged 10–14 could expect to begin work careers in the following 5-year interval. This may be compared with an entry rate of 44 per 100 for youths who were 15–19 years of age in 1940. In 1947, the 5-year entry rate for boys 10–14 years old rose to 52 per 100, while fewer entries occurred

at the later ages than under 1940 conditions.

The earlier average age of entrance into the postwar labor force, compared with 1940, was due in part to the after effects of World War II. During wartime the long term trend toward longer schooling had been interrupted. Millions of youths left school early to enter the armed forces or to take civilian jobs, while many others took part-time jobs after school hours. Although many youths left the labor market after VJ-day, reconversion of the labor force did not bring a

complete return to the prewar work pattern. Many young people who had acquired wartime work experience preferred to remain in the postwar labor market. In addition, over a half million 17- to 19-year-old youths were still in the armed forces in April 1947, some of whom might otherwise have been in school.

The changed employment situation also was important in reducing the average age of labor force entry. In April 1940, job opportunities for inexperienced youths were limited. About a third of all male youths, 17-18 years of age, who were in the labor force were reported as unemployed, and relatively few boys attending school had opportunities for part-time employment after school hours. Thus, of 3,870,000 boys 14-17 years old enrolled in school at the time of the 1940 Census, only 240,000 (6 percent) were employed. In 1947, with jobs generally available and unemployment near the frictional level, over a fifth of the 14- to 17-year-olds enrolled in school were also employed.³

TABLE 1.—Abridged table of working life, males, 1940¹ and 1947

Age interval	Number living of 100,000 born alive—		Accessions to the labor force (per 1,000 in population)	Separations from the labor force (per 1,000 in labor force)			Average number of remaining years of—		
	In population	In labor force		Due to all causes	Due to death	Due to retirement	Life	Labor-force participation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(Within age interval)				(Between successive age intervals)				(At beginning of age interval)	
1940									
10-14	461,865	6,196	(?)	431.0	8.2	8.2	-----	-----	-----
15-19	458,100	205,229	44.8	441.6	12.0	12.0	-----	51.3	45.8
20-24	452,589	405,067	89.5	68.0	14.9	14.9	-----	46.8	41.3
25-29	445,845	429,795	96.4	7.9	17.6	17.6	-----	42.4	36.8
30-34	438,014	425,750	97.2	-----	28.0	21.9	6.1	38.0	32.3
35-39	428,373	413,808	96.6	-----	37.8	29.7	8.1	33.7	28.0
40-44	415,611	398,155	95.8	-----	53.3	42.1	11.2	29.6	23.8
45-49	398,028	376,933	94.7	-----	80.2	60.8	19.4	25.5	19.8
50-54	373,582	346,684	92.8	-----	117.8	85.9	31.9	21.8	16.0
55-59	340,970	305,850	89.7	-----	211.6	115.7	95.9	18.3	12.4
60-64	299,545	241,134	80.5	-----	376.7	148.9	227.8	15.1	9.2
65-69	248,456	150,316	60.5	-----	495.5	191.8	303.7	12.2	6.8
70-74	189,583	75,833	40.0	-----	576.4	262.4	314.0	9.6	5.6
75 and over	232,278	44,830	19.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1947									
10-14	475,284	18,320	(?)	524.1	5.8	5.8	-----	-----	-----
15-19	472,525	259,889	55.0	346.7	9.5	9.5	-----	52.6	47.4
20-24	468,041	421,237	90.0	67.2	11.3	11.3	-----	48.0	42.8
25-29	462,739	447,931	96.8	6.9	12.6	12.6	-----	43.5	38.2
30-34	456,917	445,494	97.5	-----	20.7	16.6	4.1	39.0	33.6
35-39	449,323	436,293	97.1	-----	32.5	24.4	8.1	34.5	29.1
40-44	438,330	422,112	96.3	-----	47.9	36.7	11.2	30.2	24.8
45-49	422,149	401,886	95.2	-----	75.6	56.3	19.3	26.0	20.7
50-54	398,186	371,508	93.3	-----	106.7	82.1	24.6	22.1	16.9
55-59	365,102	331,878	90.9	-----	160.5	115.1	45.4	18.6	13.2
60-64	322,102	278,618	86.5	-----	354.7	148.6	206.1	15.3	9.7
65-69	267,931	179,782	67.1	-----	501.8	189.2	312.6	12.4	7.0
70-74	204,978	89,575	43.7	-----	544.3	258.8	285.5	9.9	5.9
75 and over	263,826	60,944	23.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Labor force data for 1940 have been adjusted to allow for a revision in Census Bureau enumeration procedures introduced in July 1945. The resulting values are comparable with those shown in the abridged table for 1947, but may not be compared directly with the detailed table for 1940, appearing in the Monthly Labor Review of September 1950, p. 325.

² In accordance with current Census definitions, only persons 14 years of age or over are enumerated in the labor force. No meaningful percentage of the population in the labor force could therefore be computed for the age interval 10-14 years.

Later Age at Separation. The labor force potential of the population was also increased between 1940 and 1947 by a reduction in the age-specific rates of labor force separation. The 5-year labor force separation rates declined at all ages up to 65, with the drop most pronounced for men 55-59 years of age.

Reduced mortality was a major factor in the decline. Probabilities of separation due to death were lower at all age intervals in 1947 than in 1940. Although the decline in mortality continued a long term trend, the great medical advances of recent years and the pronounced rise in living standards resulted in a particularly favorable mortality record. Thus, between 1939 and 1947, deaths due to pneumonia and influenza had dropped from 75.7 to 43.1 per 100,000 population, largely because of extensive use of chemotherapy and antibiotics. The tuberculosis death rate also declined sharply, largely resulting from the improved standard of living among low-income families and the increased facilities for treatment and detection of the disease.⁴

A decline in the proportion of men retiring from the labor force before their late sixties also contributed significantly to the over-all reduction in separation rates. The probability of men workers 55-59 years of age retiring in 5 years dropped by more than 50 percent—from 96 per

1,000 in 1940 to 45 per 1,000 in 1947. A slight decline was also recorded for the 60-64 group, while the proportion of retirements among men aged 65-69 was somewhat higher in 1947 than in 1940.

The higher level of job opportunities in the postwar period appears to have been a major factor in the shift of the retirement pattern. During the war years, age barriers to employment were generally lifted, and many older workers who had previously dropped out of the labor force returned to gainful employment. With the continuance of high employment after the war, many men in their late fifties and sixties remained at work in preference to retiring.⁵ Higher postwar wages and prices also contributed to later retirement. Under most public and private old-age pension programs, benefit levels were generally based on earnings during a period of years preceding the date of retirement. With the sharp postwar rise in living costs, retirement on pensions became relatively less attractive as an alternative to continued employment.

The Increase in Work-Life Expectancy. The foregoing changes increased significantly both the longevity and the working-life span of the American male worker between 1940 and 1947. In 1947, a 20-year-old male worker could expect to live an additional 48.0 years, or 1.2 more years than in 1940, and could look forward to an additional 42.8 years in the labor force, a gain of 1.5 years over 1940. Since the increase in total life expectancy was matched by the lengthening of the work-life span between 1940 and 1947, there was no significant change in the number of years which the average young male worker could expect to spend in retirement.

Long-Term Trends in Work-Life Expectancy

The significance of recent changes in the pattern of working life can best be interpreted from the perspective of long term trends. Basic data for development of detailed tables of working life for years prior to 1940 are not readily available on a comparable basis. Estimates of average working-life expectancy for white men in 1900, however, have been prepared at selected age

intervals and are shown in table 2 and chart 1. These estimates are not strictly comparable with those shown here for 1940 and 1947, because the mortality experience was limited to white men in the 11 States where death registration was required in 1900. However, the comparisons with 1940 are probably sufficiently reliable to indicate the broad trends over this period.

Under 1900 conditions of mortality and of labor force participation (table 2), a young white man, at age 20, had an average additional life span of 42.2 years, and a working-life expectancy of 39.4 years. He could expect, therefore, to be outside of the labor force for 2.8 years. Between 1900 and 1940, the life expectancy of a white male, at age 20, increased by 5½ years. His average working-life expectancy, however, increased by only 2½ years. Therefore, the gap between total life expectancy and working-life expectancy had widened to more than 5½ years—about double the length in 1900 (see chart).

TABLE 2.—Average number of remaining years of life, in labor force and in retirement, white males: 1900 and 1940; total males: 1940, 1947, and 1975

Year	Average number of years of life remaining		
	Total	In labor force ¹	In retirement
At age 20			
White males:			
1900 ¹	42.2	39.4	2.8
1940.....	47.7	42.0	5.7
Total males:			
1940.....	46.8	41.3	5.5
1947.....	48.0	42.8	5.2
1975 (A) ²	52.7	42.8	9.9
1975 (B) ²	52.7	45.9	6.8
At age 40			
White males:			
1900 ¹	27.7	24.5	3.2
1940.....	30.1	24.2	5.9
Total males:			
1940.....	29.6	23.8	5.8
1947.....	30.2	24.8	5.4
1975 (A) ²	33.9	24.5	9.4
1975 (B) ²	33.9	27.2	6.7
At age 60			
White males:			
1900 ¹	14.3	11.5	2.8
1940.....	15.1	9.2	5.9
Total males:			
1940.....	15.1	9.2	5.9
1947.....	15.3	9.7	5.6
1975 (A) ²	16.8	7.9	8.9
1975 (B) ²	16.8	10.5	6.3

¹ Mortality data based on records of 11 original States requiring death registration.

² A: Assumes continued decline in labor force participation rates for men, 55 years and over, based on 1920-40 trends. B: Assumes labor force participation rates at 1947 levels.

The contrast is equally striking for those men who survived until age 60. While the life expectancy of a 60-year-old white man rose by almost 1 year from 1900 to 1940, his average working-life expectancy actually dropped more than 2 years, owing to the trend toward earlier retirement. Thus, both comparisons indicate a pronounced widening in the expected period of retirement in the course of the four decades.

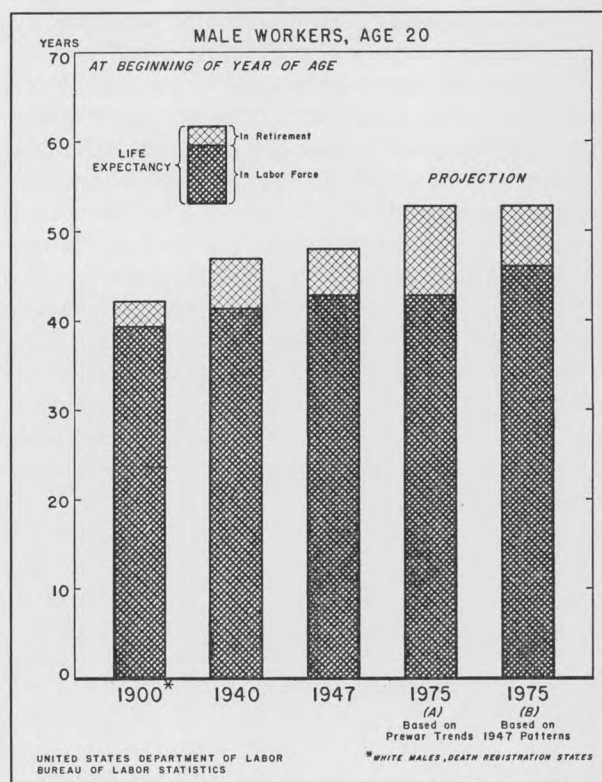
If this trend resulted simply from a preference for retirement and an increased financial ability to retire, it would not indicate any serious social problem. The weight of the evidence, however, lies in the opposite direction. A number of factors reduced the opportunities of older workers for gainful employment. There was a steady shift of employment opportunities from agricultural to nonagricultural industries and from small family-type establishments to large-scale business enterprises. Modern industry, with its more rigid and impersonal standards, its emphasis on speed and its tendency to set arbitrary age limits for hiring and retirement, offered relatively fewer opportunities for gainful employment at advanced ages. And superimposed on these long term trends was the mass unemployment of the 1930's, which caused many older men to abandon the search for work, even though they were still capable of a productive role in the economy.

This long term trend contrasts sharply with the experience between 1940 and 1947. As summarized in the preceding section, the shift from a depression to a full-employment economy was accompanied by increased labor force participation of men in their late fifties and sixties. As a result, despite the marked increase in longevity, the average period outside the labor force did not widen from 1940 to 1947.

On the basis of both the prewar trend and the more recent experience during the current decade, alternative patterns of working life for the future may be projected. Two estimates of work-life expectancy have been prepared for the year 1975. The first assumes 1940 labor force participation rates for the younger adult age groups and a continued downtrend in the proportion of workers among men 55 years and over, based on the rates of decline in the period 1920-40. The second alternative is based on the maintenance of the 1947 rates of labor force participation.

Under both assumptions, the estimates of life expectancy are based on a continued favorable trend in mortality, consistent with recent forecasts of the population published by the United States Bureau of the Census.⁶ Under 1975 conditions, the 20-year-old man could expect to live to be almost 73 years, compared with 68 years in 1947; at age 60, his average lifetime would be extended to almost 77 years—1½ years above the 1947 level.

Average Remaining Years of Life in Labor Force and in Retirement



Under the first alternative of progressively earlier retirement, the average work-life expectancy of the 20-year-old male worker would be the same in 1975 as in 1947—slightly under 43 years. The average life expectancy in retirement would widen, however, to almost 10 years, as compared with 5 years in 1947 and less than 3 years (for white males) in 1900.

The contrast at age 60 is also pronounced. Of an average future lifetime of almost 17 years, the 60-year-old worker could expect to continue in the labor force for only about 8 years, and would have

to provide for about 9 years in retirement. The prospect would, therefore, be for a progressive decline in the work-life span and a further lengthening of retirement.

The second alternative, based on the 1947 rates of labor force participation, produces quite different results. The gain in total longevity would be added mainly to the period of productive life. At age 20, the average working-life expectancy would be increased by more than 3 years as compared with 1947, and the span of retirement would be raised by 1½ years. At age 60, the future work-life span instead of declining would increase by almost a full year as compared with 1947.

These comparisons do not, of course, allow for all of the factors which may influence the relative economic burden of old-age dependency. Changes in the age structure of the population, for example, will play an important role, and will be influenced by future trends in the birth rate and by future immigration, as well as by the increase in life expectancy. The prospective cost of old-age pensions and related programs will also be affected by changes in coverage, eligibility, benefit amounts and in other provisions of these programs. Changes in average earnings and of productivity will also significantly affect the relative cost of programs for the aging.

These comparisons do, however, focus attention on one of the pivotal aspects of the problem of old-age dependency. Individually and collectively, vital decisions will be made in the coming decades as to the disposition of the later years of life between retirement and continued productive activity. These decisions will have important repercussions on the size of the Nation's labor force, the national income, and on the prospective standards of living of the American population.

—HAROLD WOOL

Division of Manpower and Productivity

¹ The rates of labor force participation shown in the 1947 table were based on a special tabulation of the Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labor Force for April 1947. Because of sample limitations, the development of estimates by single years of age was not feasible.

² This total represents the cumulative number in the stationary labor force, obtained by a summation of column 3 in the abridged table.

³ Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, School Enrollment of the Civilian Population: April 1947, table 6 (Series P-20, No. 12).

⁴ Source: Federal Security Agency, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1947, part I, table X. An analysis of recent changes in longevity appears in the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., January 1950.

⁵ In 1947, there were about 842,000 men, 65 years or over, entitled to benefits, but who had continued in covered employment, according to the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Administration.

⁶ Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-75 (pp. 10-16), 1947. (The Census Bureau "low mortality" projection for 1975 was selected since it was most consistent with the mortality experience between 1945 and 1949.)

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Family Expenditures: San José, Costa Rica, 1949

HOUSING accounts for a smaller proportion (8 percent) of the family expenditures of wage earners and white-collar workers in San José, Costa Rica, than it does in other Latin American countries for which data are available.¹ Food and clothing expenditures account for 45 and 18 percent, respectively. These facts are evident from a study² made in September 1949 by the National Bank of Costa Rica and the National Statistical Office. Representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, operating under the United States program for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation with the American Republics, acted as statistical consultants.

Designed to derive expenditure weights for a revision of the official cost-of-living index of San José, the survey covered 258 representative families of workers in that city. Of these, 203 were wage-earner families with an average size of 5.4 persons and 55 were white-collar families with an average size of 4.6 persons.³ The number of children under 12 in the two groups were 1.9 and 1.2, respectively.

Although not designed specifically for the purpose, the study gives some indications of differences in spending patterns between wage-earner families and white-collar families in San José. Average expenditures for the former were 113.05 colons⁴ and for the latter 195.70 colons. On the average, families of white-collar workers with their higher total expenditures devoted a much smaller proportion of the total amount spent to food (38 percent) than did the families of wage-earners (47 percent). Clothing required 20 percent of the total expenditures of white-collar families as compared with 17 percent of those incurred by wage earners. Other categories on

which white-collar families spent proportionately more than wage-earner families were housing, medical care, and recreation.

Income and Expenditures of All Families

The median earnings of each family's chief earner were 60 colons a week with a range from 8.00 to 297.72 colons. The average total weekly family earnings were 96.66 colons with a range from 8.00 to 442.05 colons. Weekly expenditures per family ranged from 27.63 to 465.78 colons, the average being 130.67 colons.

The excess of expenditures over family income from earnings was partially made up from sources other than earnings (e. g., pensions and income from investments). In addition, there were many reports of spending beyond income.

The amount spent per family increased markedly as income increased, but the percent distribution of these expenditures also changed as income increased (see table 1). In each higher income class, clothing, household furnishings and equipment, medical care, recreation, and quotas payable to unions and toward social security took not only larger amounts per family, but also a larger percent of total expenditures. On the other hand, food, fuel, light, and refrigeration, tobacco, and transportation took a larger amount of money per family, but represented a smaller percent of expenditures. Items not showing a consistent variation with income were housing, household operation, personal care, education, and gifts and contributions.

Although the percentage of expenditures devoted to food and housing was low as compared with other Latin American countries, the percentage devoted to clothing was relatively high. Food, clothing, and housing (including fuel, light, and refrigeration) accounted for over 70 percent of total expenditures in every income class.

TABLE 1.—Average weekly expenditures by 258 families in San José, Costa Rica, September 1949

Item of expenditure	All families	Families with average weekly earnings of—		
		Under 60 colons	60.00 to 99.99 colons	100 colons and over
Number of families	258	87	86	85
Average family size	5.2	4.7	4.9	6.0
Average weekly expenditures	₡130.67	₡76.16	₡109.73	₡207.64
Percentage distribution				
Food	44.6	51.1	45.7	41.5
Clothing	18.0	13.8	17.3	20.1
Housing, including water	7.6	8.2	8.8	6.8
Fuel, light, and refrigeration	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.1
Other household operation	3.6	3.2	2.7	4.2
Furnishings and equipment	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.8
Transportation	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3
Medical care	5.0	4.1	4.9	5.4
Personal care	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3
Recreation	4.8	3.4	4.5	5.4
Tobacco	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
Education	.8	.4	1.0	.8
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the family	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.7
Social Security payments and union dues	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.2
Miscellaneous items	.4	.5	.4	.4
All expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Housing and Household Operation

Even including the cost of fuel, light, and refrigeration, the families surveyed spent only 11 percent of their total expenditures on housing. This low percentage is due partly to the small size of dwelling units, the mild climate which permits a cheaper type of housing than is possible in colder regions, and Government control of rents since 1939. Twenty-one families received a house as a gift or a part of salary and therefore paid no rent. Home owners' expenses were low. Few had assessments high enough to require the payment of property taxes. The only housing expense for many of the home owners was a small charge for water, sewerage, and street lights.

Median size of the houses was three rooms (see table 2). Electricity was in 90 percent of the houses, and water was available to 97 percent. Fifty-five percent of the families had either the sole use or shared use of a flush toilet, and 88 percent either had or shared bathing facilities. The percent of families having light, water, bath, and flush toilet increased with income.

Three-fourths of the total expenditures for fuel, light, and electricity were for electricity (39 percent) and charcoal (37 percent). Some wood and kerosene were also used. Fuel purchases were almost entirely for cooking.

Household operation accounted for almost 4 percent of total family expenditures. Over half the expenditures in this group were for laundry and for washing and cleaning supplies. Decidedly greater expenditures for household operation by families with earnings of 100 colons and over per week than by families with earnings below 100 colons are explained by the greater number of families in the top income class who have domestic servants. Of the 29 families with servants, 23 were in the highest of the 3 income groups. Only 9 of the 258 families had telephones, 7 of which belonged to families of white-collar workers in the top-earnings category.

TABLE 2.—Housing facilities of 258 families in San José, Costa Rica, September 1949

Item	All families	Families with average weekly earnings of—		
		Under 60 colons	60.00 to 99.99 colons	100 colons and over
Number of families	258	87	86	85
Average size of family	5.2	4.7	4.9	6.0
Median number of rooms	3	3	3	5
Percent of families				
Families having—				
Rented dwelling	62.4	62.0	67.5	57.7
Owned dwelling	29.5	25.3	24.4	38.8
Dwelling as gift or salary	8.1	12.7	8.1	3.5
Families having—				
Electricity	89.5	79.3	94.2	95.3
Water	96.9	93.1	98.8	98.8
Sole use of bathroom	57.8	34.5	58.1	81.2
Shared bathroom	30.2	43.7	33.7	12.9
Sole use of flush toilet	40.7	19.5	34.9	68.2
Shared flush toilet	14.3	14.9	19.8	8.2
Sole use of other type toilet	24.4	27.6	23.3	22.4
Shared use of other type toilet	22.1	35.6	24.4	5.9

Food

The amount spent per family and per person for each food group increased with family earnings. The percentage of expenditures devoted to the groups—meat, poultry and fish, dairy products, eggs, and fruits—increased with income; however, for fats and oils, sugar and sweets, cereals and bakery products, vegetables, and nonalcoholic beverages, the percentage declined with increased income (see table 3).

Among the most important items of expenditure in the food group are beef, which accounted for 70 percent of all meat, poultry, and fish purchases; fresh milk and butter among dairy products; beans, potatoes, and platanos (large cooking bananas) among vegetables. The variation in importance of these expenditures between income classes was not great, except for beef which repre-

sented 82 percent of all meat, poultry, and fish purchases for the lowest income groups and 64 percent in the highest.

TABLE 3.—Weekly expenditures for food by 258 families in San José, Costa Rica, September 1949

Item	All families	Families with average weekly earnings of—		
		Under 60 colons	60.00 to 99.99 colons	100 colons and over
Number of families.....	258	87	86	85
Average size of family.....	5.2	4.7	4.9	6.0
Average expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages.....	₡58.23	₡38.88	₡50.15	₡86.21
Average expenditures for food eaten at home.....	₡54.92	₡37.28	₡47.14	₡80.86
Percentage distribution—Food eaten at home				
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	14.1	11.2	13.6	15.8
Dairy products.....	16.4	13.6	14.4	19.0
Eggs.....	2.4	.9	1.8	3.3
Fats and oils.....	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.8
Sugar and sweets.....	8.4	10.5	8.9	7.2
Cereals and bakery products.....	25.1	28.4	27.4	22.1
Vegetables.....	17.3	18.5	17.4	16.7
Fruits.....	2.6	1.7	2.4	3.3
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....	6.5	7.8	6.7	5.8
Condiments.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0
All food eaten at home.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Clothing

Eighteen percent of total family expenditures were for clothing, including yard goods and the expense for dressmaking and clothing upkeep (see table 4). A high percentage of expenditures for clothing is to be expected in San José. The midday is warm, and the evenings are cool enough to require the use of coats and sweaters both outdoors and indoors because the houses are

TABLE 4.—Per capita clothing expenditures (except for infants) of 258 families in San José, Costa Rica

Item	Men and boys 12 and over	Boys 2 to 12	Women and girls 12 and over	Girls, 2 to 12
Per capita annual expenditures.....	₡358.36	₡100.57	₡268.01	₡101.96
Percentage distribution				
Suits, trousers, overalls.....	38.5	27.0	-----	-----
Shirts.....	14.0	11.1	-----	-----
Dresses, suits, skirts, blouses.....	-----	-----	7.8	10.5
Coats, jackets, sweaters.....	4.6	7.6	12.9	7.9
Hats, caps, headscarves.....	.8	(¹)	.3	.2
Underwear.....	5.0	5.0	10.1	4.1
Nightwear, bathrobes.....	2.3	1.7	1.2	.7
Hosiery.....	5.0	6.4	12.4	8.7
Footwear.....	15.0	21.5	17.8	27.9
Yard goods.....	2.5	10.5	25.0	30.6
Making of clothing, buttons, etc.....	.8	1.8	5.1	4.5
Accessories and miscellaneous.....	6.2	3.8	5.2	2.5
Cleaning and repairing.....	5.3	3.6	2.2	2.4
Total annual expenditures.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.

unheated. Much of the clothing and many textiles are imported and subject to duty and are high priced relative to locally produced articles.

The annual per capita expenditure on women's clothing was 268.01 colons, compared with the expenditure on men's clothing of 358.36 colons. Per capita expense was greater for men than for women in every earnings group in both white-collar and wage-earner families.

The most important item of clothing expenditures for men and boys was "suits and trousers" which accounted for 38 percent of such purchases. For women and girls, the largest clothing expense (35 percent) was for materials and dressmaking. Footwear was the most important finished product purchased. As very few women in San José wear hats, expenditures for this item were very small.

—THOMAS F. MOSIMANN and MARION H. GILLIM
International Statistical Studies Branch

¹ Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1947-48, International Labor Office, Geneva (summary data from 9 studies); Estudio Sobre Las Condiciones de Vida de 179 Familias en la Ciudad de Guatemala, Dirección General de Estadística, Guatemala, 1948.

² The study was conducted by Sr. Rodrigo Bolaños Sánchez under the direction of Lic. Luis Manuel García V., Director General of Statistics. Detailed results are available upon request to the Dirección General de Estadística, San José, C. R.

³ The distinction between wage-earner and white-collar families was based on the occupation of the head of the family or the chief earner. The white-collar group includes families of office workers, accountants, bank clerks, clerks in stores, etc. The wage-earner group consists mainly of families of skilled and unskilled manual workers.

⁴ The approximate rate of exchange of the colon at the time of the survey was 8 to the U. S. dollar.

Japanese Labor in 1950¹

JAPANESE WORKERS have continued to improve their position during the past year, according to a report presented to the International Labor Conference of 1950. Labor's role in the economy of Japan has gained recognition on a par with that of management. Protective labor legislation and labor administration agencies have become an accepted part of the worker's daily life. The workers now demand protection and service as their right. These gains and the direction the labor movement has taken indicate that Japanese labor will go forward and be able to defend itself from either totalitarian or reactionary pressure, the author states.

General Labor Conditions

Relative wage-price stability has been achieved as a result of the economic stabilization program introduced in December 1948, but the wage structure remains complex. This complexity, together with other economic and political factors, still deter the Japanese Government from establishing minimum wages. However, real wages have risen in the past year. From March 1949 to March 1950, manufacturing wages increased 14 percent in Tokyo but consumer prices dropped 9 percent, restoring real wages to 77 percent of those of the prewar period.

Since the war ended in 1945, Japan has been confronted with an increasing volume of surplus labor. This has not been manifest in large numbers of totally unemployed seeking work because of two characteristics of Japan's social relations, namely, family support of needy relatives and employers' paternalism in keeping workers on payrolls even when they are not needed for production. During the past year, both of these channels of absorption showed signs of saturation. Families were finding it impossible to assume the responsibility for feeding extra mouths. Employers have been forced to lay off substantial numbers of workers, particularly in industries competing in international markets, under the economic-stabilization program since December 1948. Consequently, since mid-1949, the number of workers seeking employment or work relief through public agencies has increased, the number of job openings in private industry has decreased, and paid industrial employment has remained virtually stationary.² This contrasts with the earlier postwar period labor-market conditions.

The Japanese Government has acted with foresight and provided public programs to protect workers from serious distress resulting from unemployment, the report under review adds. Thus, the immediate unemployment problem arising in the course of economic adjustment has been kept in hand.

All important phases of the public manpower and employment program are operating effectively. Prior to June 1949, Japan had in operation: free public employment offices; public vocational training centers; unemployment insurance for regular workers; restrictions against use of intermediaries in placement of workers; a

national labor-market analysis program; and placement of unemployed workers on general public works projects. Several new activities were undertaken during the past year, thereby giving Japan a well-rounded program in the manpower and employment field. The new programs are extension of unemployment insurance to casual laborers; initiation of a work-relief program to counteract serious unemployment; provision for school placement service operated in conjunction with the Public Employment Security Offices; and training within industry for supervisors.

Emphasis has been continued on programs aimed at reducing the influence of labor bosses (i. e., labor contractors or intermediaries³). Although the labor-boss system, thriving on the exploitation of a backward labor force, has a long tradition and is very deeply entrenched, progress is being made toward its elimination. It is estimated that a half-way mark has been reached in freeing the 2.5 million workers formerly under boss control; about 200,000 of these workers were freed by action of the Public Employment Security Offices between March 1949 and March 1950.

The Trade-Union Movement

Far-reaching developments during the past year were listed as (a) the gain of control of the labor movement by anti-Communist forces; and (b) the complete realignment and reorganization of trade-union federations, strengthening labor's position through a unified front, more concrete organizational structures, and more responsible leadership.

The Japanese labor movement has been continuously confronted with attempts by Communist and minority groups to use it as an instrument to gain political power and to disrupt economic recovery of Japan. Rank-and-file union members sympathetic to radical elements have always been a small group. However, at times, well-organized minorities in many unions have managed to supply leaders and spokesmen who involved the unions in other than proper union activities and occasionally precipitated tense situations.

Two Communist-dominated trade-union federations, namely the National Congress of Industrial Unions (Sanbetsu) and the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions (Zenroren), largely supplied

this antidemocratic leadership. The National Congress of Industrial Unions, one of the two leading federations of labor unions that emerged after the war, was organized in mid-1946. At the peak of its influence it was supported by more than 1.25 million workers from 19 national industrial unions. The National Liaison Council of Labor Unions, affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions, was organized early in 1947. It was sponsored primarily by the National Congress of Industrial Unions, with the purported objective of unifying the Japanese labor front, and for a brief period was supported by most leading labor groups.

The struggle between the Communist and anti-Communist factions led moderate labor leaders to start the so-called "democratization" movement in late 1948, in a concerted effort to overcome the growing Communist minority control of unions. This movement speedily gained momentum and by late 1949 was supported by more than 4 million unionists, or some two-thirds of organized workers. Thus, the major portion of Japanese labor decisively shifted to moderate leadership. Most of the membership which supported the movement initially was composed of dissidents, of the National Congress of Industrial Unions and of the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions and of several large independent industrial unions which previously had been significantly Communist-dominated. Another large labor group which later joined in this movement was the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (Sodomei). This was the first federation of labor unions organized after the war (i. e., in 1946) by leaders of the Japan Federation of Labor Unions, also known as Sodomei, which existed prior to the war.

The newly realigned majority of Japanese labor sent five delegates to the inaugural convention of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London and later affiliated with it. Three of the Japanese delegates were elected to committees of the Confederation.

Both the success of the moderate element in winning the support of the majority of organized workers and participation in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions stimulated a unification movement. Its union leadership dedicated to democratic principles, the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyogikai) was

formed on a provisional basis, with plans for formal inauguration in July 1950.⁴ This new council currently is composed of some 20 major national industrial unions and federations representing nearly 4.5 million workers, according to the report under review. The primary reasons for unification and centralization were to further effective resistance against totalitarian ideas and tactics and to strengthen labor's effectiveness in collective bargaining on a uniform basis through negotiations at the national level. In order to carry out these objectives, the council's constitution permits its development into a strongly knit federation with some degree of authority over its constituents. It also asserts that it is to be an instrument through which the existing chaotic structure of the Japanese labor-union movement is to be simplified, and strong national industrial unions are to be built.

Unification was given further impetus by the decision of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (the largest labor organization, representing over 848,000 workers) in May 1950 to dissolve and to have its components affiliate directly with the council. Supporting the council's objectives, elements of the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions pledged themselves to engage in organizational activity to consolidate its industrial national unions with other related industrial organizations. Communist minorities continue to exist in some of the large unions affiliated with the general council, but currently the democratic elements maintain control of their unions.

Communist groups not affiliated with the General Council, faced with a unified anti-Communist labor front, also undertook to unify and to strengthen their forces. In April 1950, the National Congress of Industrial Unions, with a membership of some 250,000 (a fifth of the peak total) decided to dissolve and to amalgamate its components with the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions.⁵ The Liaison Council was to be reorganized—i. e., converted from the loosely organized liaison council into a federation of labor unions as the left-wing counterpart of the General Council.

Total trade-union membership had declined to 6,251,000 in 32,634 unions at the beginning of 1950 from the maximum membership of slightly over 6,700,000 in some 36,200 local unions in

May 1949. Major reasons cited for the decline are: revision of the Trade Union Act to exclude supervisory and managerial personnel from union membership; personnel retrenchment, both in Government and private enterprises; and loss of leadership and disinterest in trade-union activities, especially by workers in small establishments. Current membership represents slightly over half of the paid industrial work force.

Labor Relations

Collective bargaining has gained general acceptance in labor-management relations, notwithstanding that many procedures and negotiating processes are still not fully understood. All workers except some 1,600,000 national and local government employees have the legal right to negotiate formal collective-bargaining contracts. As of January 1, 1950, 23,805 local unions with 4,651,000 union members were covered by formal agreements, representing over 60 percent of the local unions and 80 percent of the union members eligible to negotiate formal collective-bargaining contracts.

During 1949, employers tended to insist on considerably lower standards in collective-bargaining agreements than formerly with respect to working conditions, workers' prerogatives, and wages. This was due partly to the employers' attempt to regain some of the concessions they had made when first confronted with their changed postwar status and partly to the prevailing tight economic conditions. Gradually in the process of negotiation, employers' and workers' rights were being defined. The general trend in contract provisions is toward longer-term agreements, inclusion of specific grievance machinery, arbitration of disputes and contract interpretation, and a moratorium on work stoppages.

Labor-relations adjustment machinery has come into common use as an instrument in labor-management relations. During the past year, the central and prefectural labor-relations commissions were strengthened through revisions of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law and the promulgation of the Public Corporation Labor Relations Adjustment Law. The central and prefectural commis-

sions have been instrumental in preventing or adjusting all major disputes during the year as well as in assisting in the adjustment of nearly all others.⁶

Although labor-management disputes were widespread, labor, under prevailing economic pressures and anti-Communist leadership, actually quit work in few instances. During 1949, man-days of idleness due to work stoppages numbered 4,327,000 (about a tenth of 1 percent of total available working time) and involved 1,236,000 workers.

Labor Legislation and Administration

No new basic legislation was enacted during the past year, but most of the labor laws and implementing ordinances underwent some revision in order to clarify ambiguous sections, make certain provisions more effective, to fill in gaps, or to provide for new conditions. The most significant of these were:

(1) Revision of the Trade Union Law to require that union constitutions include certain minimum provisions to secure democratic operation of union affairs, and to prohibit financial support of unions by employers.

(2) Revision of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law to clarify definitions of proper acts of dispute, to extend the functions of the Central Labor Relations Commission, and to make the law consistent with legislation enacted subsequent to its passage.

(3) Promulgation of the Public Corporation Labor Relations Adjustment Law to govern adjustment of disputes in Government-operated enterprises.

(4) Extension of the Unemployment Compensation Law to cover casual workers.

(5) Addition of provisions to the Employment Security Law providing special placement service to new school graduates.

(6) Revision of the enforcement and safety and sanitation regulations under the Labor Standards Law to simplify record-keeping and reporting requirements for employers and to amend safety and sanitation standards.

(7) Enactment of the Emergency Unemployment Counter-Measures Law to provide for work

relief projects to meet any extended unemployment that might develop.

The Ministry of Labor and its operational agencies gained significantly in maturity and effectiveness, the report here reviewed states, as labor, management, and the general public made increasing demands on their services. Despite reduction in personnel, all units handled greatly increased work loads through more efficient procedures and better trained staff.

Employers and workers are becoming more fully cognizant of their responsibilities and rights under the Labor Standards Law. To cite a single example, trade-unions actively support the law and seek the assistance of the Labor Standards Bureau in correcting violations. Both trade-unions and individual workers, without fear of reprisal, filed more than 27,000 complaints in 1949, which the Bureau investigated.

Child labor in large establishments is virtually nonexistent, and small and medium-size establishments are becoming increasingly aware of the child-labor restrictions. The many feudalistic practices, which were part and parcel of the prewar employer-employee relationship in Japan, such as indentured labor, restrictions on the life of workers living in dormitories, and general exploitation of women and young workers, are rapidly becoming extinct. Gains have been less satisfactory in improving the safety and sanitary conditions prevailing in working places, primarily because of the lack of materials and the poor financial condition of many employers.

ILO Report on Venezuelan Unions and Working Conditions

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION to strengthen the Venezuelan labor movement and to improve social insurance and related measures have been made by an International Labor Office (ILO) Mission which visited the country in mid-1949. The investigation was made at the invitation of the Venezuelan Government to obtain "complete and impartial information concerning social problems, general conditions of work in the different industries, the scope of the benefits and protection afforded to workers under the legislation in force and (under) the National Government, and the development and functioning of trade unions . . ." This invitation followed charges of infringement of freedom of association, made to the ILO earlier in the year by the Venezuelan Confederation of Labor (CTV).¹ In its report,² which is here summarized, the Mission concluded that "Freedom of association in Venezuela is far from being complete." The report provides detailed information on the current disorganization of the country's trade-union movement and the resultant dangers to Venezuelan protective labor legislation—progressive but largely dependent upon the trade-unions for enforcement. Venezuelan Government action taken after the Mission's departure is cited in the report as "an important step, though only a step, towards the re-establishment of the constitutional guarantees without which the trade-union movement cannot function freely."

In the course of the investigation (July 22 to August 30, 1949) the Mission talked with labor, management, and Government officials in the most populous and industrial areas. Every facility necessary for making the investigation was granted to the Mission except permission to talk with certain imprisoned trade-union leaders.

The Mission called attention to (1) the country's political instability; (2) the comparatively recent industrial development; (3) the preponderant role of the petroleum industry in the Venezuelan economy. The Labor Code of July 16, 1936, as amended in 1945 and 1947, incorporates many of

¹ Condensed from a Report to the Thirty-Third Session of the International Labor Organization presented in June 1950 by Robert T. Amis, Director of Labor, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers, Tokyo.

² Editor's Note: According to the Monthly Labor Force Survey of the Japanese Ministry of Labor, the number of totally unemployed persons in Japan numbered 500,000 in April 1950—the highest recorded since the Survey was started in August 1947. Excluded are 255,000 on work relief. In May 1950 total unemployment had dropped to 430,000, compared with 440,000 in May 1949.

³ For a description of the contract labor system, see the Monthly Labor Review for January 1949 (p. 47).

⁴ Editor's Note: The inauguration took place on July 12, 1950.

⁵ Editor's Note: This Council was dissolved and its leaders purged by order of the Attorney General's Office on August 30, 1950.

⁶ Editor's Note: Arbitration awards to employees of Government corporations have not been carried out in several important instances because no funds were appropriated for this purpose, and money could not be obtained within the budgetary limits prescribed by the economic stabilization program.

the constitutional labor provisions.³ Based on petroleum industry conditions, it has been criticized as too advanced for industry, in general. The Military Junta, at the time of its coup in November 1948, announced that it would continue both the Labor Code and the "progressive" sections of the 1947 constitution, as modified by various supplementary regulations.

Trade-Union Position

Neither public authorities nor industrial circles dispute the extent of the repressive measures against trade-union leaders, according to the Mission. However, the trade-unionists believe these measures were intended to destroy their movement, while the Government maintains that the trade-union movement was involved merely because of its close connections with the Democratic Action Party. The Minister of Labor "assured the Mission that he was perfectly aware that in Venezuela freedom of association, in the strict sense of the word, did not exist as in the highly developed countries of Europe and North America and that this situation would continue until the trade-union movement followed a normal course, as in the countries just mentioned, independent of political parties."

Basic labor regulations conform to most of the principles of the ILO's Convention concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize.⁴ The Code permits the closed shop and, though protecting union autonomy, carefully regulates union operation. Qualified labor organizations may register and "represent their members with a view to insuring the enforcement of the (Code) provisions," conclude collective agreements, etc. Registration may be canceled, subject to a final court decision, for activities incompatible with legitimate trade-union objects; political activity in pursuit of that aim was interpreted as legitimate, provided the "pursuit of political objectives" was not the organization's sole purpose. An organization can be legally dissolved only for affiliation with a national or international political association or party.

In November 1948, 1,014 trade-unions were registered, grouped in State and industrial federations—an extraordinary advance, in the Mission's opinion, since the labor movement's beginning in 1936. Four-fifths of organized labor belonged to

the CTV, first effective Venezuelan confederation, which was formed in November 1947 by 17 State and 7 industrial federations, almost all of which favored collaboration with the Democratic Action Party Government.⁵ A number of CTV leaders were elected to the Venezuelan legislative body. Worker organizations grew more rapidly than employer organizations, occasioning some lack of equilibrium in industrial relations, according to the Mission.

Between November 1948 and February 1949, the Military Junta adopted the following four measures:

(1) Certain constitutional guarantees were suspended by decree until such time as "the circumstances in respect of which (the decree) was issued have ceased to exist."⁶ This enabled the Government to control union correspondence, documents, funds, publications, and meetings; search union offices and members' homes; and exile, arrest, or restrict movements of union officers without legal check. The authorities informed the Mission that suspension of the other constitutional guarantees implied the suspension of the right to strike also.

(2) The judiciary system was revised. Because of the extremely important part played by the courts in registration and dissolution of labor organizations, this action created the "danger of the very existence of the trade-union movement being at the mercy of the public authorities," according to the Mission.

(3) The CTV and its affiliated federations were dissolved. According to a Government spokesman, this "artificial framework" was set up by the Democratic Action Party (dissolved in December 1948) through persecution of independent organizations and continued to be its political instrument. Though local unions were not dissolved and the few unaffiliated organizations were not affected, the dissolution had "the most serious consequences" for the trade-union movement, the Mission stated.

(4) Local unions were required to elect new committees of management, with current officials declared ineligible to hold office. Union meetings, originally completely prohibited, were permitted for the sole objects of re-electing the committees and examining financial accounts. Meetings, however, required prior approval by the public authorities—often subject to delay—and were under police or labor inspectorate supervision,

which in many instances amounted to interference. Many unions (especially in country districts) could not comply with the detailed meeting requirements. Also important, in the Mission's opinion, was the impracticability of federating the legally recognized unions; State federations were not opposed by the Government but were beset by the same difficulties encountered by unions. Establishment of a new central confederation was not authorized.

Minimum Conditions of Employment

Legal minimum standards, immediately applicable to all workers, include limitation of working hours to 8 daily or 7 nightly and 48 and 42 weekly, respectively; provision of 2 weeks' paid annual leave; protection of employment of women and young persons; conditions of hygiene and safety; protection of wage payments; and profit sharing (distribution to workers of 10 percent of the annual net profits up to a maximum of 2 months' wages per wage earner). Because these minimum employment standards had not been questioned, the Mission devoted little discussion to them.

However, the Labor Code regulations concerning the individual contract require that notice or equivalent wages, a long-service bonus, and a "leaving grant" be given to workers for unjustified dismissal or "indirect dismissal" (adverse employer modification of employment conditions). On this subject, the Mission noted: "The particularly extensive protection which Venezuelan workers enjoy against all forms of unjustified dismissal is certainly one of the most characteristic features of Venezuelan social legislation." In the investigation of worker charges concerning violation of collective agreement and Code dismissal provisions, the Mission reported extensive employer criticism of long-service and "leaving" grants. Employers held that (1) calculation based on the worker's current wage alone is an unwarranted burden in view of the regular wage rate increases in recent years; (2) workers increasingly tended to provoke dismissal, thereby disorganizing industry and increasing labor turn-over; and (3) employers might be obliged to refuse future wage increases (because of their cumulative effect), with extensive social conflicts as a result.

Collective Bargaining

In assessing the effect of the Military Junta's measures on the application of collective agreements, the Mission stated that the system, while not directly restricted, "appears to have been profoundly modified" and further improvements through collective agreements have become "extremely difficult, if not impossible. * * * Only the re-establishment of the right to organize and other fundamental guarantees would * * * render the system of collective bargaining fully effective."

Heretofore, collective agreements have been of outstanding importance in Venezuela. Under the Code, an employer must conclude a collective agreement if so requested by a worker organization or group, which may make the request when at least 75 percent of the members so demand. The number of agreements registered declined sharply in early 1949, and only a small number of expiring agreements were renewed (many were due to expire in 1949 and 1950). The authorities informed the Mission that collective agreements would continue in force even if not renewed. If this is correct, the Mission observed, conditions are at least stabilized. However, the Code entrusts supervision of the application of collective agreements first to the trade-unions, second to the labor administration, and finally to special labor courts, and the question arises whether isolated trade-unions, unsupported by a federation or confederation, can make full use of their legal rights.

The Code provides for compulsory conciliation and voluntary arbitration by bipartite boards, representing the parties concerned. However, the Mission reports that "the conciliation and arbitration procedure, insofar as it continues to operate, no longer offers to the worker the same guarantees as under normal conditions * * * the risk of a strike or lock-out has disappeared and the very machinery for negotiation prescribed by the Code is in danger of becoming paralyzed, even though the text of the Code remains unchanged."

Social Insurance and Medical Facilities

The Mission noted considerable current effort to insure the efficient working and gradual expansion of social insurance. The act of June 14,

1940, established compulsory sickness, maternity, and industrial injuries insurance (excluding agricultural, home, and domestic workers). Benefit provisions generally conform to the principles fixed in international labor Conventions, according to the Mission, except that the administrative wage limitation set in 1944 remains unrevised in spite of the subsequent cost-of-living and monetary wage rise. The act is to be applied gradually, an area at a time. In July 1949, only about 10 percent of all employees were covered by the law, although subsequently it was extended to several important municipalities. The Mission noted that further extension is conditioned by Venezuela's current lack of adequate facilities for a public health service. No general insurance is provided for other contingencies.⁷

Industrial hygiene and safety, maintenance of medical services for workers and their families, and workmen's compensation are also provided for by the Code. According to workers, there are many deficiencies in existing medical facilities. The Mission noted the complexity of the problem but believed that the combined efforts of the Government, employers, and workers could considerably improve the present situation.

Labor Inspection Service

The Mission found that the national labor inspector, 26 inspectors, and 110 commissioners have achieved a great deal but have had insufficient time and facilities to overcome all the difficulties encountered. They are responsible not only for application of legal employment standards and collection of industrial census data but also for many union and labor relations operations. Owing to the scattered population, inadequate communications, illiteracy, small and dispersed industry, etc., the task is particularly difficult. Finally, technical training of inspectors and commissioners is inadequate and they are obliged to rely on the help of the technicians and experts of the establishments supervised—"clearly a delicate and abnormal position," says the Mission.

Subsequent Government Action

On November 23, 1949, some 3 months after the Mission's departure, the Government re-established—insofar as they do not prejudice public

peace—inviolability of correspondence and the home, freedom to travel and change domicile, and the right not to be placed in solitary confinement or held in custody if a final judicial decision has declared invalid the reasons for arrest. In addition, all political prisoners, trade-union leaders included, were liberated and all adults were given the right to vote in general elections to be held shortly. Suspension of the other constitutional guarantees (including the right to strike or lock-out) and prohibition of industrial federations and confederations remained in force.

Recommendations of Mission

Employers should endeavor without delay to set up free and representative employers' organizations, "the absence of which constitutes a regrettable gap in the country's social structure" in the Mission's opinion. Trade-union officials could enhance union effectiveness by drawing a clearer demarcation between purely trade-union and political activities; regrouping and centralizing the numerous small unions; establishing or improving research services; and strengthening union administrative structure to avoid dependence on public authorities for solution of certain material questions, e. g., trade-union offices.

Both employers and unions should cooperate with the Government in establishing unemployment and old-age insurance, improving the seriously insufficient technical instruction and vocational training, etc. Moreover, the trade-union movement increasingly should work to improve housing and reduce illiteracy. The possibilities of creating a system of consumers' cooperatives as well as production cooperatives (both agricultural and industrial) should be explored.

As for Government action, the Mission suggested:

- (1) Promotion of healthy trade-unionism by permitting re-election of former trade-union committee members, union meetings without previous Government sanction, formation of national federations and confederations, and strikes and lock-outs within the limits laid down by the labor law;

- (2) Encouragement to economic and social collaboration between free, strong, and independent employer and worker organizations;

- (3) Legal prolongation of collective agreements pending renewal by free negotiations;

(4) Improvement of social insurance and related measures by raising the wage ceiling which limits compulsory sickness and maternity insurance coverage, revising wage class specifications so that contributions and benefits will be closely related to wages paid, building up a trained medical staff and medical facilities (possibly financing needed construction by loans from industrial injuries insurance funds), coordinating and developing specific programs for the health services of the Venezuelan Social Insurance Institute and of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, examining methods of overcoming the scarcity of qualified doctors and auxiliary medical personnel and securing their better geographical distribution, continuing preparation for extending existing social insurance measures to all the country, studying problems involved in establishing old-age, invalidity, death, and other social insurance measures (including relation to Labor Code provisions concerning dismissal, long-service, and death compensation), and examining possible improvements in agricultural workers' social security status (particularly public health services);

(5) Improvement of labor inspection service by bettering selection and training of inspectors, assuring inspectors adequate remuneration and employment stability by law, recruiting new female inspectors and hygiene and safety specialists, introducing stricter specialization (including consideration of transfer of dispute duties to specialized bodies), and making available to inspectors necessary technical or material facilities; and

(6) Development of an effective employment service and vocational training system on which the Mission formulated no further recommendation. As a result of the Minister of Labor's keen interest, negotiations had already begun for an ILO mission to assist the Venezuelan Government in setting up an adequate employment service.

Defense Production Act of 1950: Terms and Early Action

BROAD DISCRETIONARY POWERS to curb inflation and to spur defense production were accorded to the President of the United States under the Defense Production Act of September 8, 1950 (Public Law 774). This law authorizes the President to exercise certain controls over credit, production, and distribution of materials. He may fix ceilings on wages and prices and ration consumer goods, when he feels that such steps are justified. Defense spending is to be doubled to an annual rate of \$30 billion, according to the President, who said in an address to the country on September 9: "This cannot be achieved on the basis of business as usual * * * The danger the free world faces is so great that we cannot be satisfied with less than an all-out effort by everyone * * * We must raise the money to pay the cost of our increased defense efforts * * * we must prevent inflation. * * * To the extent that we finance our defense effort out of taxes now, we will avoid an enormous increase in the national debt. * * * We will [also] help to hold down prices."

Consumer credit controls were announced on the day that the law became effective and a number of administrative appointments followed shortly afterwards, including that of defense coordinator. These actions and the terms of the emergency legislation are discussed in the present article.

Legislative Provisions

The Defense Production Act is divided into seven titles, two of which deal with price and wage stabilization and the settlement of labor disputes, all of which are here summarized.

¹ The CTV charged the Venezuelan worker delegation to the 1949 and 1950 International Labor Conferences was not representative. The Credentials Committee seated the delegate in 1949, in the absence of satisfactory evidence, but refused to admit him in 1950.

² The Mission's report, *Freedom of Association and Conditions of Work in Venezuela*, International Labor Office, Geneva, 1950, was released on August 21.

³ In principle, the Code applies to all industries, but special regulations take into account the special problems of agricultural workers. The Mission reported that dissolution of the Agricultural Workers' Federation under the Military Junta had particularly serious repercussions on agricultural employment and cited various other indications that the agricultural worker's economic position was considerably below that of other workers.

⁴ For discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review* for September 1947 (p. 261).

⁵ Available information indicates that the Democratic Action Party had placed every obstacle in the way of the rival labor group opposing such collaboration.

⁶ The Mission points out that the Democratic Action Party which preceded the Military Junta suspended constitutional guarantees from the time of its coup in October 1945 until the adoption of the constitution on July 5, 1947, by a Constituent Assembly set up as a result of free elections. The President of the current "Provisional Government" stated it would give way to a freely elected Government "when an atmosphere of serenity and national agreement has been re-established."

⁷ Certain categories of public employees and employees of some private undertakings have provident funds providing old-age, invalidity, and death benefits.

Price and Wage Stabilization. In order to meet the objective of stabilization, the law empowers the President to encourage and promote voluntary action by business, agriculture, labor, and consumers.

However, if the title's objectives cannot be fulfilled by voluntary action, the President may issue regulations and orders establishing a ceiling or ceilings on prices of any material or service (broadly construed) and shall at the same time issue regulations and orders stabilizing wages, salaries, and other compensations in the industry or business producing the material or performing the service. A ceiling may be established on an individual basis only when the President finds that (1) the price of the material or service has risen or threatens to rise unreasonably above the prevailing price from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950; (2) the increase will materially affect the cost of living or the national defense; (3) the ceiling is necessary to the purposes of the defense production law; (4) it is practicable to impose the ceiling; and (5) the ceiling will be equitable to all concerned.

In stabilizing prices and wages in an industry, the President shall issue regulations prohibiting increases in wages, etc., which he believes would require increased price ceilings or would impose hardships or inequities on sellers operating under the price ceiling.

When price ceilings have been established over "a substantial part of all sales at retail and materially affecting the cost of living, the President (i) shall impose ceilings on prices and services generally, and (ii) shall stabilize wages, salaries, and other compensation generally."

Due consideration must be given by the President to comparable prices, rentals, commissions, margins, rates, fees, charges, and allowances, and to comparable salaries, wages, or other compensation which are representative of those prevailing from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive, or at the date nearest that time when they were representative. Among the other considerations to be taken into account is, of course, the national effort to achieve maximum production.

Regulations and orders issued shall take precedence over any other obligation, except that the President shall make appropriate provision to prevent hardships and inequities to sellers who have bona fide contracts, in effect when an order

is issued, for future delivery of materials in which seasonal demands or normal business practices require contracts for future delivery. In addition, no wage, salary, or other compensation may be stabilized below the May 24-June 24 level, or be in conflict with the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, or any other Federal, State, District of Columbia, Territory, or possession law. Similarly, ceilings are prohibited for any agricultural commodity below the highest of a variety of prices (for example, parity, and the highest price from May 24 to June 24, 1950).

The authority granted by the title on price-wage stabilization is inapplicable to prices or rentals for real property; fees for professional services; rentals for materials for publication and books, etc.; rates for underwriting insurance; rates charged by any common carrier or other public utility; and margin requirements on any commodity exchange.

If imposed by the President, price-wage controls are to be administered through a new independent agency created for that specific purpose. Provision is made for appeal of decisions and for punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, for any person who willfully violates the terms of this title.

Settlement of Labor Disputes. Regarding labor disputes, the act states the intent of Congress to be the establishment of effective procedures for the settlement of labor disputes affecting national defense. This is to insure effective price-wage stabilization and the maintenance of uninterrupted production. Here again, primary reliance is to be placed upon voluntary effort of the parties in settling their differences by negotiation and collective bargaining and by making full use of mediation and conciliation facilities in order to effect a settlement in the national interest. To this end, the President may (1) initiate voluntary conferences between management, labor, and such persons as he may designate to represent the public, and (2) take such action as may be agreed upon in any such conference and which is appropriate to carry out the provisions of the title on labor disputes.

The President may designate such persons or agencies as he deems appropriate to carry out the provisions thus laid down. However, in any

conference held to settle disputes, due regard must be given to conditions established by prevailing collective-bargaining practice which will be fair to labor and management alike, and will be consistent with the stabilization policies established by the Defense Production Act. No action shall be taken that is inconsistent with the FLSA and other applicable law.

Priorities, Allocations, and Requisitioning. When he deems it necessary, the President is authorized to require performance under contracts or orders (other than employment contracts) which he deems necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense and to allocate materials and facilities in a manner to promote the national defense. In order to prevent hoarding, no person shall accumulate in excess of reasonable business, personal, or home-consumption demands, or, for the purpose of resale at prices in excess of those prevailing, materials which have been designated by the President as scarce, etc. The President is to order published in the Federal Register, and in other appropriate manner, every such designated material.

Provision is made for the President to requisition equipment, supplies, or component parts thereof, or their use, if needed. This need must be immediate and other means must be exhausted before the President may exercise the right of requisitioning. He is required to determine compensation promptly (subject to appeal in the Court of Claims) and to return the property to the owner at a fair price, or dispose of it otherwise, when the defense need is ended.

Productive Capacity. Production and deliveries or services under Government contracts may be expedited by the President by authorizing the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Commerce and such other Federal procurement agencies for the national defense as he may designate (so-called "guaranteeing agencies") to guarantee loans through any public or private financing institution (including any Federal Reserve bank) in connection with the carrying out of defense production.

The President may provide for loans to private business enterprises in order to expedite the expansion of capacity, the development of technological processes, and for a number of other

constructive purposes. He may provide for purchases of strategic materials for Government use or for resale. Procurement power thus granted includes the transport and storage, processing, and refining of the materials.

Existing Federal departments, agencies, officials, or corporations may be utilized for the foregoing purposes, or the President may create new agencies (other than corporations) which he deems to be appropriate. Any of these agencies may borrow from the Treasury of the United States such sums as are needed, provided that the total amount borrowed does not exceed \$600 million in loans outstanding at any one time. Authority is given for an appropriation not to exceed \$1.4 billion, as may be necessary.

Consumer and Real Estate Credit. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is authorized to exercise consumer credit controls in accordance with and to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 8843 (August 9, 1941) until the President determines that such controls are no longer needed (in no event, beyond June 30, 1951).

The President may prescribe regulations with respect to real estate construction credit, covering, for example, maximum loan or credit values and minimum down payments. "New construction" means any structure or any major addition or major improvement to a structure, which was not begun before 12 o'clock meridian, August 3, 1950.

General Provisions. Congress laid down the policy that small-business enterprises should be encouraged to make the greatest possible contribution to the objectives of this act.

Whenever the President finds that the allocations he has authorized will result in significant dislocation of normal civilian distribution, he is obliged to make the allocation, so far as practicable, on the basis of the share received by any business under normal conditions (i. e., during any representative period before June 24, 1950) and with due regard to new business.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, the President may delegate any power or authority conferred upon him by this legislation to any officer or agency of the Government, including new agencies. (The President is authorized to create the latter, other than corporate agencies.)

The President may during the life of the act and for 2 years thereafter obtain information, inspect books, etc., at his discretion, in order to ascertain the enforcement of the act itself and orders issued thereunder. If in his judgment any person has engaged in or is about to engage in acts or practices in violation of any provision of this law, he may apply to the appropriate court for a restraining order.

The President may consult at his discretion with representatives of industry, business, financing, agriculture, labor, and other interests, with a view to encouraging them to enter voluntary agreements (with his approval) and programs to further the act's objectives. No act or omission under this legislation—if requested and approved by the President, pursuant to such a voluntary agreement or program—shall be construed as in violation of the antitrust laws or the Federal Trade Commission Act.

For the purpose of carrying out the priorities and allocations provisions, the authority here granted may be delegated to a single Government official.

The Attorney General is directed to make or to request the Federal Trade Commission to make surveys, for the purpose of determining any factors that tend to eliminate competition or to foster monopolies. He must submit to Congress and the President a report setting forth his findings and recommendations within 90 days of the effective date of this legislation, and at other future dates.

Penalties are listed for the use of confidential information in direct and indirect speculation on any commodity exchange and for aiding others so to speculate.

The Joint Committee on Defense Production is established, to consist of five representatives each of the Senate and House of Representatives Committees on Banking and Currency. The stated function of this committee is to make a continuous study of the programs authorized by the Defense Production Act, and to review progress under its terms. Either the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee may hold hearings and subpoena witnesses, if necessary.

Provisions of the act are applicable to the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia. The titles covering

priorities and allocations, requisitioning, productive capacity and supply, and general provisions are to terminate on June 30, 1952, but are to remain effective after June 30, 1951, only to the extent necessary in carrying out defense contracts entered into by the Government prior to that date. The titles dealing with price and wage stabilization, labor disputes, and consumer and related credit terminate on June 30, 1951. However, Congress has reserved the power to terminate the act and any agency created under its terms at an earlier date.

Persons who engage in a strike against the Government or who belong to an organization which advocates the overthrow of the United States Government are barred from employment under the law. A signed affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not fall in either of the foregoing categories. Any employee who accepts salary or wages but contravenes these provisions commits a felony.

Administrative Action

The machinery for the economic mobilization of the country was immediately set in motion after President Truman had signed the Defense Production Act. In accordance with the general provisions of the law, on September 9 the President named W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, as defense coordinator to administer all controls, defense production, expansion, and economic mobilization.

Consumer Credit Control. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board had announced on September 8 that installment buying restrictions would be reimposed 10 days later, September 18 (Regulation W). The Board ordered a down payment of at least one-third on automobiles with no more than 21 months to pay and 15 percent on home appliances with 18 months to pay. Articles costing less than \$100 are exempt from these restrictions. Although the provision of the Defense Production Act to control the issuance of private credit for housing construction was delegated to the Federal Reserve Board by the President, no action had been taken by the end of September.

Agencies' Powers Defined. By Executive Order No. 10161 of September 9, an independent Economic Stabilization Agency was created to plan and develop price and wage stabilization policies; to effect voluntary anti-inflationary measures; and to impose wage and price controls when necessary. This agency will be headed by a stabilization administrator. Under him will be a Director of Price Stabilization and a Wage Stabilization Board, composed of 3 members each of the public, labor, and management. This board is to make recommendations concerning the planning and development of wage stabilization policies.

In the same Executive order, the President delegated the priorities, allocations, and requisition functions conferred upon him by the Defense Production Act to various agencies: for fuels and electric power, Secretary of the Interior; for food and the distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer, Secretary of Agriculture; for rail and truck transportation, Interstate Commerce Commission; and all other materials and facilities, Secretary of Commerce. A National Production Authority was created within the Department of Commerce on September 11 to carry out the functions assigned to the Secretary of Commerce.

The President also delegated the power to develop and promote measures for the expansion of productive capacity and materials necessary for national defense to the Departments of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture, and the General Services Administration.

The formulation of plans for meeting defense and essential civilian labor needs was assigned by the President to the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary is also authorized to draw up a list of "critical" occupations, and together with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Selective Service, formulate policies pertaining to the induction and deferment of personnel for the armed services.

In another Executive Order (No. 10160) of September 9, the President ordered all persons engaging in trade or business during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, to keep records of cost and price data. As already stated, this is the base period that will be used to determine wage and price ceilings when they become necessary.

Federal Social Security Act Amendments of 1950

MAJOR EMPHASIS was placed upon strengthening the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) system in the amendments to the Social Security Act, approved on August 28, 1950.¹

In addition, the new law, originally drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee, modified by the Senate and revised by conference committee action, changed certain provisions of existing law dealing with State programs relating to public assistance; unemployment insurance; and maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare.

The 1950 legislation is an attempt to restore emphasis on providing social security through insurance rather than through assistance.² New provisions reflect, in some measure, numerous recommendations made in 1948 by the Advisory Council on Social Security to the Senate Committee on Finance for the improvement of the old-age and survivors insurance and public assistance programs.³

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Briefly, nearly 10 million additional workers—2 million on a voluntary basis—will become eligible for coverage under the OASI program on January 1, 1951. Primary benefits were raised more than three-fourths, on the average, for those who have already retired. An even more liberal benefit schedule was adopted for those retiring in the future. These new rates constitute the first major increase in benefit scales since the Social Security Act was originally adopted in 1935. Eligibility requirements for retirement were also liberalized.

Other Program Modifications. The new law authorized the usage of Federal funds on a matching basis in connection with State programs of public assistance for needy persons 18 years old or over who are permanently and totally disabled. The Federal share of expenditure for the disabled needy is the same as the expenditure made for the needy aged. It also authorized an appropriation of \$50

million for the current fiscal year, as well as future appropriations, to cover this new program.

The aid to dependent children program is strengthened by a provision by which the Federal Government matches a share of the expense of upkeep of the relative with whom a dependent child lives—up to a maximum of \$27 monthly.

As of mid-1952, the States, in determining the need for assistance to the blind, must disregard earned monthly income up to \$50.

The new law allows the Federal Government to assume a share of the cost of payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled living in public medical institutions (with certain exceptions). The Federal Government also shares in direct payments for medical or remedial care to practitioners instead of payment by the recipient of public assistance, as formerly; but the law continues to limit the amounts that can be included for this purpose to those that are within the monthly maximums on individual payments.

A responsible State authority must be designated for maintaining standards in private or public institutions if any inmates receive old-age, blind, or disabled assistance. Various other standards are prescribed.

Provisions of the law relating to public assistance programs and old-age and survivors insurance are extended to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (with limitations in public assistance aid).

Substantial increases in Federal appropriations are authorized for programs of maternal and child health services, services to crippled children, and child welfare services.

Under the amendment to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (included in the law under discussion) the power of the Secretary of Labor is restricted in determining whether State laws meet certain minimum Federal standards. Failure to meet these preclude (1) grants of Federal funds for administration of State unemployment laws, and (2) the crediting of tax paid by employers under State unemployment laws against the Federal unemployment tax. The provisions of the Social Security Act which expired December 31, 1949, authorizing Federal advances to States whose accounts in the unemployment trust fund were threatened with depletion, are made applicable until January 1, 1952.

OASI Amendments

The amended Social Security Act strengthens appreciably the old-age and survivors insurance system.

Added Coverage. The 7,650,000 workers who are to be covered by OASI compulsorily on January 1, 1951, and the 2,050,000 persons who may voluntarily obtain coverage are distributed as shown in the accompanying tabulation.

Group ¹	Estimated number
Compulsory coverage:	
Nonfarm self-employed.....	4,700,000
Agricultural workers.....	850,000
Domestic workers in private homes..	1,000,000
"Employee" defined.....	350,000
Federal civilian employees (not under a retirement system).....	200,000
Employees outside the United States..	150,000
Workers in Puerto Rico ² and the Virgin Islands.....	400,000
"Voluntary" coverage:	
Employees of nonprofit organizations..	600,000
State and local government em- ployees ³	1,450,000

¹ Source: Congressional Record, Aug. 16, 1950 (p. 12819). Casual labor for which no estimate was given is covered by definition in the new law.

² The legislature of Puerto Rico must pass an enabling law to make this coverage effective.

³ Excludes a small number of compulsorily covered transit workers.

All of the foregoing groups were necessarily defined by the Congress; some definitions follow:

Nonfarm self-employed (specified occupations excluded) are those who receive at least \$400 net income a year from self-employment.

Agricultural workers must have been employed without interruption for at least 3 months by one employer, and continue to be employed by him thereafter for at least 60 full days in a calendar quarter, earning a minimum of \$50 quarterly.

Domestic workers must be employed in the private home by a single employer for at least 24 days in a quarter and receive a minimum of \$50 wages for the period. (Domestics in farm houses may be covered only as agricultural workers.)

Casual labor not performed in the course of the employer's trade or business is that which involves a worker at least 24 days a quarter, is rendered for one employer, and for which the worker receives cash wages of at least \$50 in that quarter.

Employee is defined as being a person engaged in a relationship which common law precedents declared to be that of employee; but the amendment specifically includes persons in the following

occupations who were not considered employees at common law: full-time, life-insurance or wholesale salesmen; agent- or commission-drivers distributing specified food products, laundry, or dry cleaning; and industrial home workers earning at least \$50 in a quarter and working under employer specifications, if the work is subject to State regulations.

Federal civilian employees include employees of the Federal Government or wholly owned corporations or specified instrumentalities of the United States who are not covered under any retirement system.

Employees of nonprofit organizations are eligible if the employer elects to come under coverage and holds a referendum among employees in which two-thirds vote in favor of the plan. The minimum coverage is for 10 years. Ministers and members of religious orders are excluded.

Employees of State and local governments may be covered by agreement between the State and the Federal Government. Public employees covered by an existing retirement system are excluded unless State statutory authority exists making such system supplementary to OASI.

Benefits. Currently retired workers were granted an average increase in primary benefits of 77½ percent, under a revised schedule of payments effective for September 1950. These increases range from 50 percent for the highest paid benefit groups to about 100 percent for low-benefit groups. The minimum primary monthly benefit of the insured worker was increased from \$10 to \$20, and the maximum from \$46 to \$68.50. Some of the changes in benefit payments are shown below:

Old	Primary benefit ¹	New	Average monthly wage ²
\$10		\$20.00	\$40.00
15		30.00	60.00
20		37.00	74.00
25		46.50	93.00
30		54.00	126.60
35		59.20	161.30
40		64.00	195.00
45		68.50	250.00
46		68.50	250.00

¹ Source: Public Law 734, 81st Cong., sec. 215 (c) (1).

² For computing maximum benefits.

worker was increased to about \$46. The maximum family benefit of \$85 was raised to \$150 (but not to more than 80 percent of the average monthly wage).

A new benefit formula was provided for persons retiring in the future which requires at least 6 quarters of coverage after 1950.

The new benefit formula is 50 percent of the first \$100 of average monthly wages, plus 15 percent of the next \$200 (based on a maximum wage base of \$3,600 a year instead of \$3,000 as in the current provisions).⁴

Benefits based on the new formula are to be paid only after April 1952. Persons becoming eligible for OASI before that date will be entitled to the increased benefits provided for those already retired.

Eligibility requirements for fully insured status were greatly liberalized: Quarters of coverage⁵ are required for half the number of quarters elapsing between the end of 1950 (formerly 1936) and retirement. Moreover, quarters of coverage earned before 1951 may be counted toward the coverage requirement. For instance, a person aged 62 years or over on the effective date of the law⁶ will be fully insured for benefits at age 65, provided he has acquired at least 6 quarters of coverage at any time. Thus, many persons already 65 years of age or over may draw retirement benefits and the newly covered groups may qualify much more quickly. It was estimated that about 500,000 additional persons will be paid benefits in the first year of operation.

Coverage requirements for various age groups under both previous and new provisions are shown in the following table:

Quarters of coverage required to be fully insured¹

Age attained in first half of 1951	Quarters of coverage		Age attained in first half of 1951	Quarters of coverage	
	Previous requirement	New requirement		Previous requirement	New requirement
76 years or over	6	6	64 years	30	6
75 years	8	6	63 years	32	6
74 years	10	6	62 years	34	6
73 years	12	6	61 years	36	8
72 years	14	6	60 years	38	10
71 years	16	6	59 years	40	12
70 years	18	6	58 years	40	14
69 years	20	6	57 years	40	16
68 years	22	6	56 years	40	18
67 years	24	6	55 years	40	20
66 years	26	6	50 years	40	30
65 years	28	6	45 years or under	40	40

¹ Source: Congressional Record, August 16, 1950 (p. 12821).

Under the revised schedule, the average primary benefit of about \$26 a month for a retired insured

Benefit payments to dependents and survivors have also been liberalized. Dependent husbands aged 65 years or over of retired or deceased women workers are now eligible as beneficiaries. They are to receive a half of the primary benefit of the insured wife, and three-fourths as widowers. The wife of a retired worker may receive benefits at any age if she has a child under 18 years of age. In some instances, a divorced wife caring for a child may receive a mother's survivorship benefit. The benefit for the first child of a deceased worker's family is increased from one-half to three-fourths of the primary benefit, as are those of dependent parents. A lump-sum payment equal to 3 times the monthly benefit is authorized for the family of a deceased worker. Previously, lump-sum payments were made only when a survivor was not immediately eligible for monthly payments.

The maximum annual earnings credited for benefits and subject to contribution was raised from \$3,000 to \$3,600, as of January 1, 1951.

World War II veterans are credited with \$160 monthly wages for time spent in service if benefits are not payable to them under another Federal retirement system.

The new law permits the retired worker to earn \$50 a month in wages in covered employment or self-employment without loss of right to his retirement benefit (instead of less than \$15, formerly) and entirely removes restrictions against supplementary earnings after he reaches age 75.

Financing. The tax rate for employers and employees, respectively, remains at 1½ percent of taxable wages for the calendar years 1950-53 (previously 1950 and 1951). It then rises by a half

percent in 1954, 1960, and 1965, and remains pegged at 3¼ percent in 1970.

The tax rate on the net income of the self-employed is computed at 1½ times the employee's rate. Thus, it will be 2¼ percent for the calendar years 1951-53; 3 percent in 1954-59; 3¼ percent in 1960-64; 4½ percent in 1965-69; and 4¾ in 1970 and thereafter. (The self-employed are to combine reports of net income with annual income tax reports.)

The additional cost of financing World War II veterans' wage credits is to be borne by the old-age trust fund.

Among the fiscal adjustments made by the amendments is the repeal of the provision which authorized appropriations from the United States Treasury for sums which might be required to finance the benefits and payments of the OASI program.

State Minimum Wages: Legislative Changes, 1949-50

AN APPROPRIATE MILESTONE for evaluating progress in State minimum-wage regulation is provided by the October 1949 amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act, increasing the Federal hourly minimum wage to 75 cents, effective January 25, 1950. During the decade when the Federal minimum wage was not increased beyond 40 cents, the States, under their flexible wage-board-type laws, continued to make basic revisions in wage orders, and gradually established minimum wages more nearly adjusted to changes in the cost of living.

By June 30, 1950, approximately 70 minimum-wage rates had become effective since VJ-day in 15 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Practically all were established by the wage-board process. During this entire period, only 4 wage orders, 3 in one State, established minimum wages below 40 cents an hour. Half of the orders in this period set minimum wages of 60 cents or over, 6 set 70 cents or higher.

Major Legislation

July 1949 through June 1950, the period here dealt with, was an "off" year, legislatively speak-

¹ Public Law 734, 81st Cong., 2d sess.

² See Public Social Security Programs in the United States, 1949-50, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 982, Washington, 1950; also Monthly Labor Review, June 1948 (p. 641) and January 1949 (p. 53).

³ Recommendations for Social Security Legislation. Reports to the Senate Committee on Finance from the Advisory Council on Social Security. (Sen. Doc. 208, 80th Cong., 2d sess.), Washington, 1949.

⁴ Current benefits are based on previous provisions: 40 percent of the first \$50 of average wages, plus 10 percent of the next \$200 (based on a maximum wage base of \$3,000 a year), and for the calendar year 1950 only, also the overall increase of 1 percent formerly allowed for each year of coverage. The total is then increased according to the conversion tabulation shown in part above.

⁵ A quarter of coverage is a calendar quarter with \$50 or more in wages, or a minimum of \$100 net income from self-employment. Workers are able, under the new law, to combine wages earned as employees and net income from self-employment.

⁶ A number of effective dates are given, covering various sections of the law.

ing, for only 11 States convened their legislatures in regular session. Seven of these States had existing minimum-wage laws: California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. The other four—Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia—failed to adopt any minimum-wage laws at their legislative sessions. This was a continuation of the status quo, inasmuch as only three such laws—those of Maine, Alaska, and Hawaii—were adopted subsequent to the effective date of the Fair Labor Standards Act in October 1938.

Several States continued their efforts to improve the effectiveness of their existing laws. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, this action occurred in 1949 legislative sessions which continued into the period under study. It took the form of amendments to establish statutory rates. Massachusetts set a minimum rate of 65 cents an hour, effective January 1, 1950; New Hampshire, a minimum rate of 50 cents for experienced workers, and 35 cents for inexperienced (less than 6 months), effective July 28, 1949. In both these States, the statutory rate became applicable to men as well as to women. A previous amendment to the Massachusetts minimum-wage law, effective September 11, 1946, had provided that the statute itself, as well as every wage order and regulation under it, should apply to men. The amendment to the basic New Hampshire statute did not state expressly that it applied to men, but the term "any employees" used in the section on rates was interpreted by the Attorney General in a formal written opinion as being applicable to men as well as to women and minors.

Occupational coverage, however, differs in the two States. The Massachusetts statutory rate applies to all occupations covered by the basic minimum-wage law (i. e., all except domestic service and agricultural labor) except as the Minimum Wage Commission sets a lower wage by wage order. In New Hampshire, the amendment establishing the statutory rate exempts household, domestic, or farm labor (occupations also exempt from the basic minimum-wage law); outside salesmen; and employees of restaurants, hotels, inns, cabins, and summer camps for minors. The latter group of occupations is not exempt from the basic law, and the Attorney General has ruled that the Labor Commissioner may continue to establish minimum wages for women

and minors in these and other occupations not exempt from the basic law by the usual wage-board procedure, but any wage hereafter fixed in this way may not be less than the statutory rate.

In both States the amendments had the initial effect of bringing under coverage groups not previously subject to industry wage orders. In New Hampshire, in spite of the occupations excepted from the statutory rate, the amendment brought the benefits of minimum-wage coverage to a greater number of such groups than in Massachusetts. When the New Hampshire legislation became effective, the State already had wage orders in effect covering the following trade and service industries: laundry, restaurant, dry cleaning, beauty parlor, and retail, but Massachusetts had postwar orders covering these and four additional occupations.

Adoption of the statutory-rate amendments in Massachusetts and New Hampshire is significant from the standpoint of future progress and probable developments in this field. A statutory rate with immediate coverage, in addition to wage-board authority to increase that rate, has long been a goal of unions, State labor commissioners, and civic organizations. Because Massachusetts and New Hampshire were the first States to adopt amendments which preserve the wage-board procedure and at the same time fix a flat rate in the law, their two recent amendments must be regarded as major steps forward in the State minimum-wage field.

Establishment of minimum wages by statute rather than by wage order is not a new development. At the time the two recent amendments were adopted, 6 jurisdictions—Arkansas, Nevada, South Dakota, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico—already had such rates fixed by statute. The practice of setting such rates dates from early minimum-wage history—Utah, 1913; Arkansas, 1915; Arizona, 1917; and Puerto Rico, 1919.

However, in all of the laws previous to the recent amendments in Massachusetts and New Hampshire (with the exception of the Arkansas law) the rate was static; the law did not authorize the Labor Commissioner to study the relation of wages to changes in the cost of living and to establish separate industry minimums by wage order.

Experience under these recent amendments will be required in order to indicate (1) the extent to

which the wage-board procedure will be used or needed, and (2) the extent of the wage board's authority in setting wages higher than the statutory rate or in the coverage of such rates. The Massachusetts statute, for example, makes the statutory rate of 65 cents effective "unless the Commission has expressly approved or shall expressly approve the establishment and payment of a lesser wage." This raises the question of whether the Commission has authority to set a minimum higher than 65 cents. Recent wage-board activity in Massachusetts has not yet tested the effect of this rate as a possible ceiling to wage-board action.¹ In New Hampshire the statutory rate amendment directs the Labor Commissioner to readjust minimum wages for women and minors under wage orders, in line with the statutory rate. The Attorney General, interpreting this provision, has ruled that the Commissioner may issue wage orders for women and minors, but that such orders do not cover men in the occupations exempt from the application of the statutory rate. This raises the question as to whether the amendment permits any wage orders applicable to men to be issued.

Since Massachusetts and New Hampshire were the first States to enact statutory rates subsequent to the effective date of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, their action permits certain comparisons with the Federal law. Both State rates are lower than the existing Federal 75-cent minimum, which may be explained, in part, by the fact that both were adopted not only before the new Federal rate became effective, but before Congress acted on the measure. A second consideration is that the State amendments did not set a basis for overtime as is done under the Federal act. A third difference is the point already discussed, i. e., the two States have preserved their wage-board procedure.

Other Legislation

California appropriated \$9,725 to its Department of Industrial Relations for an investigation of the cost of living for women and minors in relation to the minimum-wage law. This appears to be the first such study under California State Labor Department auspices. A limited cost-of-living study covering San Francisco has been prepared periodically by the University of California, but no survey has been made regularly on a

State-wide basis nor has any official State survey been made.

An amendment to the Massachusetts law, approved April 17, 1950, effective July 16, requires employers to keep employee records for 2 years instead of 1, thus extending the period during which inspections may be made and violations determined by the Massachusetts Commission. A New York amendment, approved April 5 and effective July 1, 1950 provides that a wage board established under the minimum-wage law shall continue in existence for 2 years following the date of its formation, unless previously dissolved by the Commissioner. It also stipulates that the Commissioner may dissolve a wage board which fails to submit a report on time, and appoint a new board. A Rhode Island amendment approved and effective April 26, 1950, provides that the Director of Labor or the Minimum-Wage Commissioner shall bring all actions and prosecutions for violations of the minimum-wage law.

Wage Orders

Since the wage-board process involves a certain amount of time, the effect of the Federal amendment in influencing State minimum wages was not immediately apparent in the orders issued for the period July 1949 through June 1950. But both the increase in rate and the reduction in coverage of the Federal law emphasize, in different ways, the importance of State action in the minimum-wage field.

During the period covered, 11 minimum-wage orders became effective in 7 States and 1 Territory—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico. In addition, in Massachusetts, three orders which had been directory became mandatory. As has been customary since the adoption of the Federal Act in 1938, the State minimum-wage orders in the period under study related largely to intrastate activities, particularly in the trade and service industries.

North Dakota was the only State, during the 12 months covered, that established a revised rate for manufacturing, the principal industry to which the Federal minimum wage applies. This action followed the pattern increasingly adopted by other States during the period 1947-49, when the cost of living rapidly increased, and the Federal rate was static at 40 cents. Within the last

few years, three other jurisdictions have revised their manufacturing wage orders: California, 1947; District of Columbia, 1948; Oregon, 1948. These orders were made applicable to all types of manufacturing within the States. In 1947, New York also revised its order for the confectionery segment of manufacturing. Kentucky and Wisconsin established increased rates for manufacturing occupations in 1947, by the revision of their all-occupation orders.

These State manufacturing orders became effective before the recent increase in the Federal rate, and their minimum wages are lower than those which Congress ultimately adopted. (The one exception is the District of Columbia manufacturing and wholesaling order which fixed a basic weekly minimum of \$30 for a workweek of 32 to 40 hours.) Consequently, the State minimum wages have been superseded, in the main, by the increased Federal rate. The rate established by the North Dakota manufacturing order is 55 cents an hour, more than a third above the 40-cent Federal rate in effect at the time the State order was issued.

However, the State manufacturing orders also cover, in addition to interstate manufacturing, many processes which are largely intrastate; e. g., the revised North Dakota order effective September 1, 1949, as well as the preceding one, specifically includes, in addition to general coverage, the work performed in dressmaking shops, wholesale millinery shops, workrooms of retail millinery shops, garment alteration, art needlework, fur garment making, and millinery workrooms in mercantile stores.

In the 12 months under study, the industry or occupation to which principal attention was given by States was that of public housekeeping or one of its branches, i. e., restaurants. Of the orders that became effective in this period, 3 covered such work. The Connecticut restaurant order, effective May 15, 1950, established a guaranteed wage of \$28 for a workweek of 40 to 48 hours for nonservice employees. Meals are to be furnished in addition to wages, or 65 cents paid for each meal not furnished. An employee working 5 hours or less must receive 1 meal, and if more than 5 hours, 2 meals, or must be paid for any meal not furnished.

The Rhode Island wage order for restaurants and hotel restaurants, effective June 1, 1950,

established 60 cents an hour plus meals for nonservice employees, for a workweek of over 24 and up to 45 hours. If meals are not furnished, the employee must be paid an additional 10 cents an hour for each hour of working time. As in the previous order, employees working 5 hours or more are entitled to 2 meals a day; less than 5 hours, to 1 meal a day; and if on a split shift, 1 meal for each consecutive period of hours worked.

The public housekeeping order in Washington State effective January 23, 1950, established a minimum-wage rate of 65 cents an hour without distinction as to service and nonservice workers. Instead of requiring meals to be furnished or paid for, this order permits a deduction of 40 cents for each meal eaten during an employee's work shift and a further deduction for lodging provided by employer—\$3.50 for a single room and \$2.50 for a double room.

Washington, with four orders, was the most active State in issuing wage orders during the period. The orders and their effective dates were: Amusement and recreation, November 28, 1949; public housekeeping, January 23, 1950; beauty culture, February 13, 1950; and laundry, dry-cleaning, and dye works, June 5, 1950. Each of these orders established a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour; the working-conditions standards provided in all the recent Washington orders, include a 30-minute lunch period, a 10-minute rest period in each 4 hours, and adequate sanitary and safety conditions. The Washington public housekeeping order repeated the prohibition of the earlier order on work after midnight for women elevator operators, and specifically prohibited women's employment as bellhops.

Washington was the only State to issue an order for the amusement and recreation industries in the period covered. This is a comparatively new field for State minimum wages, and Washington was the third State to cover it by an individual industry order. Other States with such orders are California and Massachusetts. In a fourth State, New York, the establishment of minimum wages for this industry is in process.

Minimum rates were also established by wage orders that became effective during the year July 1949 through June 1950, as follows: Massachusetts—clerical, technical, and similar occupations—65 cents an hour for experienced employees, 60 cents for inexperienced (800 hours in the occu-

pations); and Puerto Rico—wholesale trade—50 cents per hour up to 44 hours per week and twice the employee's regular rate thereafter. The California motion picture order and the Wisconsin canning order did not set minimum wages, but established general standards governing conditions of work.

Following custom in State minimum-wage regulations, other orders issued in this period also fixed various standards to safeguard the minimum wage. The most usual type of provision related to the purchase and upkeep of uniforms. One of the more effective of such regulations is included in the Rhode Island restaurant and hotel-restaurant occupations order, which requires an employer who does not furnish and/or launder uniforms to pay the employee \$1 a week in addition to wages. The Connecticut restaurant occupation order requires uniforms to be supplied and laundered without cost to the employee; the Massachusetts clerical order requires the employer to furnish uniforms and prohibits any deduction for them; the Washington State orders prohibit the employer from requiring the employee to contribute to the purchase or maintenance of uniforms, equipment, or tools.

Regulations designed to reduce the over-all length of the workday, which are frequently established in State wage orders, are contained in two orders that became effective in this period: the Connecticut restaurant occupation order requires \$1 a day additional to be paid to the employee on any day on which the spread of hours exceeds 12; the Rhode Island restaurant and hotel-restaurant occupations order requires an additional 50 cents to be paid on any day on which the spread of hours exceeds 10, or there is more than one interval off duty. Because minimum-wage laws in these States cover men as well as women, wage-order provisions serve to give men workers the benefits of some working-hour standards.

Under accepted wage-order practice in these two States, the four Washington wage orders and the North Dakota order for manufacturing established regulations governing sanitary conditions, such as ventilation, toilets, and washrooms, as well as certain safety standards.

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¹ Recommendations of the wage board for the personal services industry in September 1950 proposed a rate of 70 cents for certain classes of workers.

Woolen and Worsted Textiles: Earnings in May 1950¹

LOOM FIXERS had the highest earnings among selected occupations in woolen and worsted textile mills in May 1950, averaging from \$1.58 to \$1.79 an hour in three New England areas and \$1.81 in the Philadelphia area. In Virginia-North Carolina, the other area studied, fixers on worsted looms earned, on the average, \$1.46 an hour and those on woolen looms, \$1.28.

In the New England area mills, which represented almost 85 percent of the total woolen and worsted employment in the 5 areas studied, worsted weavers averaged from 2 to 6 cents an hour more than woolen weavers. Men weavers generally had an earnings advantage over women, ranging from 1 to 9 cents an hour in New England and amounting to 20 cents in the Philadelphia area. The wage level of women worsted weavers in the Lawrence, Mass., area, exceeded that of men by 1 cent an hour. Average hourly earnings of weavers varied from \$1.36 to \$1.61 in the Northern areas, compared with levels of \$1.12 for woolen weavers and \$1.28 for worsted weavers in the Virginia-North Carolina area.

Woolen card finishers and card strippers in Virginia-North Carolina mills averaged 97 cents and were the only groups of workers studied whose hourly earnings levels were below \$1. Average earnings of workers in the same occupations in the Northern areas ranged from \$1.10 to \$1.42 an hour.

Cloth menders were among the highest paid women workers in the woolen and worsted industry and earned, on the average, \$1.43 an hour in the Philadelphia area and from \$1.17 to \$1.54 in New England. Their earnings in Virginia and North Carolina averaged \$1.08 on woolen cloth and \$1.18 on worsted cloth. Yarn winders, also a numerically important group of women workers, had hourly earnings averaging from \$1.05 to \$1.28.

Of the 3 New England areas studies, wage levels were lowest in northern New England. In 12 of 21 occupations for which data are presented for all 3 areas, average earnings were highest in Lawrence, Mass. The top averages in the other 9 jobs were recorded for Rhode Island mill workers. In general, earnings of workers on worsted production exceeded those of workers on

TABLE 1.—Straight-time average hourly earnings ¹ for selected occupations in the woolen and worsted textile industry in specified areas, May 1950

Occupation and sex	New England			Philadelphia, Pa.	Virginia and North Carolina
	Lawrence, Mass.	Northern New England	Rhode Island		
<i>Plant Occupations—Men</i>					
Card finishers, woolen	\$1.16	\$1.10	\$1.38	(2)	\$0.97
Card finishers, worsted	1.14	(3)	1.25	\$1.18	(3)
Card strippers, woolen	1.25	1.18	1.42	(2)	.97
Card strippers, worsted	1.18	(3)	1.34	1.24	(3)
Comber tenders, worsted	1.22	(3)	1.30	1.12	(3)
Doffers, spinning frame, woolen	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.01
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth, woolen	1.18	1.12	1.18	(3)	(3)
Dyeing-machine tenders, cloth, worsted	1.23	1.20	1.28	(3)	(2)
Fuller tenders, woolen	1.19	1.13	1.19	(2)	(3)
Fuller tenders, worsted	(3)	1.14	1.29	1.32	(2)
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners)	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.08	(2)
Loom fixers, woolen	1.71	1.58	1.70	(2)	1.28
Loom fixers, worsted	1.79	1.58	1.75	1.81	1.46
Machinists, maintenance	1.52	1.39	1.53	1.64	1.29
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	1.27	(3)	1.23	(3)	(3)
Spinners, frame, woolen	1.22	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.02
Spinners, mule, French system	1.55	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Spinners, mule, woolen	1.59	1.49	1.49	(3)	1.19
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys)	1.13	1.08	1.12	1.04	(3)
Weavers, woolen ⁴	1.56	1.45	1.55	(2)	1.12
Box looms, automatic	1.54	1.50	(3)	(2)	1.09
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	1.21	(3)	(2)	(3)
Plain looms	(3)	1.45	(3)	(3)	(3)
Weavers, worsted ⁴	1.60	1.47	1.61	1.54	1.28
Box looms, automatic	1.61	1.39	1.63	1.59	(3)
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	(3)	1.53	1.50	(3)
<i>Plant Occupations—Women</i>					
Battery hands	1.08	(3)	1.14	(3)	(3)
Comber tenders, worsted	(3)	(3)	1.18	1.10	(3)
Doffers, spinning frame, Bradford system	1.15	1.08	1.06	1.00	(3)
Menders, cloth, woolen	1.17	1.21	1.25	(2)	1.08
Menders, cloth, worsted	1.54	1.38	1.49	1.43	1.18
Spinners, frame, Bradford system	1.22	1.15	1.17	1.06	(3)
Spinners, frame, French system	(3)	(3)	1.30	(3)	(3)
Spinners, frame, woolen	1.43	1.16	1.22	1.10	(3)
Weavers, woolen ⁴	1.55	1.36	(3)	(3)	(3)
Box looms, automatic	(3)	1.44	(3)	(3)	(3)
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	1.24	(3)	(3)	(3)
Plain looms	(3)	1.52	(3)	(3)	(3)
Weavers, worsted ⁴	1.61	1.40	1.56	1.34	(3)
Box looms, automatic	1.63	(3)	(3)	1.27	(3)
Box looms, nonautomatic	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.31	(3)
Winders, yarn, woolen ⁴	1.28	1.16	1.12	(2)	(3)
Cone and tube, high speed, non-automatic	(3)	(3)	1.11	(3)	(3)
Filling, automatic	(3)	1.16	(3)	(3)	(3)
Winders, yarn, worsted ⁴	1.25	1.11	1.19	1.05	(3)
Cone and tube, high speed, non-automatic	1.27	(3)	1.18	1.04	(3)
Cone and tube, slow speed, non-automatic	1.24	(3)	(3)	1.01	(3)
Filling, automatic	1.25	1.16	1.25	1.05	(3)
Filling, nonautomatic	1.23	(3)	1.23	1.08	(3)
<i>Office Occupations—Women</i>					
Clerks, payroll	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.21	1.14
Clerk-typists	1.13	1.02	1.09	(3)	1.10
Stenographers, general	1.14	.97	1.22	1.17	1.25

woolen production. Area averages of men worsted weavers in New England were from 2 to 6 cents an hour higher than those of woolen weavers. Differences for worsted cloth menders were much greater with area advantages of 17, 24, and 37 cents an hour, respectively, in northern New England, Rhode Island, and Lawrence, Mass.

Of the three women's office occupations studied, general stenographers, whose hourly earnings were highest in all areas except northern New England, averaged from 97 cents in the latter area to \$1.25 in Virginia-North Carolina. Earnings of payroll clerks and clerk-typists exceeded \$1 an hour in all the selected areas and varied from \$1.02 to \$1.21.

Mills employing 50 percent of the workers in the Philadelphia area and from 80 to about 90 percent in the New England areas reported a minimum job rate of \$1.05 an hour. In the Virginia-North Carolina area, approximately two-fifths of the workers were employed in mills having an 81-cent minimum and a fourth in mills with a 94-cent minimum. A minimum of 75 cents was applicable to 7 percent of the workers in Philadelphia, 4 percent in Virginia-North Carolina, and 2 percent in northern New England.

In general, average earnings changed slightly from May 1949, the date of the previous study, to May 1950. Some fluctuations, however, are typical in an industry in which incentive workers comprise a large segment of the labor force. Incentive earnings are affected by changes in work flow and pattern styles and other related factors. For about three-fifths of the occupations for which comparisons could be made, average earnings were either identical or changed less than 2 percent during the 1-year period.

Related Wage Practices

A weekly schedule of 40 hours was applicable to more than 9 of every 10 mill workers in the New England and Philadelphia areas. Such a workweek was also in effect for half of the men and two-thirds of the women in the Virginia-North Carolina area. Other workers in the latter area had a schedule of 48 hours a week in May 1950.

Second-shift employment varied by area but generally represented between 20 and 30 percent of the mill force. In the northern areas, from 3 to 9 percent of the workers were employed on the third shift, contrasted with 16 percent in Virginia-North Carolina. The large majority of workers

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
² Included with data presented for workers engaged in worsted manufacturing.
³ Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.
⁴ Includes data for workers not shown separately.

Note: The Bradford and French systems are two methods of spinning worsted yarns. The Bradford system (also known as the English system) provides for the spinning of yarns from long fibers; yarns are smooth and even, have a considerable amount of twist and are used extensively in weaving men's suitings. The French system provides for the spinning of yarns from shorter fibers; the yarns are soft, have high elastic properties, and are used in fine women's wear, neckties, and hosiery.

Nonautomatic looms are looms on which weavers change filling bobbins by hand; otherwise, these looms are fully automatic. On automatic box and plain looms, filling bobbins are changed automatically.

received premium pay for late-shift work. In the North, the most common differentials were 4 cents an hour for work on the second shift and 7 cents on the third shift. Premium payments for shift work varied by mill in the Virginia-North Carolina area, typical differentials were 2 and 2.5 cents for second shifts and 5 cents an hour for third shifts.

Six paid holidays a year were provided plant workers by mills employing from slightly more than half the total force in Virginia-North Carolina to nearly all in the Lawrence, Mass., area. Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's employment and 2 weeks after 5 years were typically received by woolen and worsted textile mill workers. Paid holiday and vacation provisions were more liberal for office workers. Six holidays a year were most common but fairly good proportions of woolen and worsted office workers (from 23 to 68 percent) in the northern areas received 7, 8, or 9 paid holidays annually. Nearly half of the office workers in the Philadelphia area and about two-thirds or more in the other areas studied received 2-week paid vacations after 1 year's service.

Life insurance plans, in which employers participated by paying part or all of the costs, were reported by mills employing 70 percent or more of both plant and office workers in each of the areas studied. More than five-sixths of the workers in the New England woolen and worsted mills and from about a third to three-fourths of the office and plant workers in the other two areas were covered by hospitalization and surgical plans. Medical plans had not been widely adopted by May 1950 but were most common in New England, applying to slightly less than three-fifths of the mill workers in the Lawrence and Rhode Island areas. Retirement pension plans were reported by mills employing 44 percent of the plant force in Virginia-North Carolina, 9 percent in northern New England, and 5 percent in Rhode Island. The coverage of office workers in these areas varied from 12 to 62 percent; approximately a fourth of the Lawrence area office workers were provided with retirement pension benefits.

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¹ Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included woolen and worsted textile mills employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 86,000 workers were employed in mills of this size in the 5 areas studied.

Cotton and Rayon Textiles: Earnings in April 1950¹

A MINIMUM JOB RATE of 97 cents an hour was most prevalent in cotton and rayon textiles in New England and the Middle Atlantic States in April 1950. The 97-cent minimum was an established practice of virtually all cotton mills studied in New England. In rayon textiles, this rate was applicable in mills employing 93 percent of the workers in northern New England, 61 percent in southern New England, 37 percent in Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, and 25 percent in Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.

Varying proportions of mills in all southern areas reported a 75-cent minimum as the minimum job rate; the total employment in these mills ranged from 9 percent of the cotton workers in the Statesville, N. C., area to 59 percent in east central Alabama. In rayon textiles, mills having the 75-cent minimum employed from 29 percent of the rayon workers in the Greenville, S. C., area to 65 percent in the Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C., area. In southern cotton mills, a 94-cent minimum rate was applicable to over half the mill workers in the Charlotte, N. C., area, to about a third in northwest Georgia, and to more than two-fifths of the workers in the Statesville area. This rate was found to a much lesser degree in southern rayon. Nearly three-fourths of the rayon workers in the Greenville, S. C., area were covered by a minimum rate of 87 cents and about a third in western Virginia by a rate of 90 cents.

The relationship between minimum job rates and average earnings of workers in the lesser-skilled occupations was closer in the North² than in the South. For example, janitors, hand truckers, and battery hands in northern cotton mills earned, on the average, from 97 cents to \$1.03 an hour. In the South, where the 75-cent minimum was an established policy of many mills, cotton workers in these occupations had average hourly earnings varying from 88 cents to \$1.01. For the same occupations in rayon, northern workers averaged from 92 cents to \$1.03 an hour, and southern workers from 90 cents to \$1.

Loom fixers were the highest paid among the selected occupations. In cotton mills, they averaged from \$1.48 to \$1.50 an hour in the North and

from \$1.38 to \$1.42 in the South. In rayon textiles, the corresponding ranges were from \$1.49 to \$1.62 and from \$1.48 to \$1.56. Wage levels of these workers were below \$1.50 an hour in all southern cotton areas, Connecticut and Rhode Island cotton mills, and in rayon textiles in northern New England and the Charlotte, N. C., area.

The lowest paid among the occupations studied were janitors, who as a group earned less than \$1 an hour in all areas. In cotton textiles, area levels varied from 88 to 98 cents an hour; in rayon, from 90 to 99 cents.

Hourly earnings of men weavers in the North ranged from \$1.27 to \$1.36 in cotton and from \$1.30 to \$1.41 in rayon. Southern workers in this occupation averaged from \$1.21 to \$1.27 in cotton

mills and from \$1.29 to \$1.32 in rayon mills. Women weavers averaged from 1 to 5 cents an hour more than men in one cotton and two rayon areas. In Fall River-New Bedford cotton and in Greenville, S. C., rayon, area earnings levels of men and women weavers were identical. In the other areas, earnings of men weavers exceeded those of women by amounts varying from 1 to 10 cents an hour.

Among women workers, the earnings levels of ring frame spinners, the largest group studied in cotton textiles, ranged from \$1.09 to \$1.13 in the North and from \$1.01 to \$1.08 in the South. Women yarn winders, numerically the most important group studied in the rayon industry, earned, on the average, from \$1.01 to \$1.16 in northern and from \$1.04 to \$1.07 in southern mills.

TABLE 1.—Cotton-textile industry: Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, specified areas, April 1950

Occupation and sex	New England			South				
	Connecticut and Rhode Island	Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.	Northern New England	Charlotte, N. C.	East central Alabama	Greenville-Spartanburg, S. C.	North-west Ga.	Statesville, N. C.
<i>Plant occupations</i>								
Men:								
Card grinders.....	\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.20	\$1.29	\$1.31	\$1.30	\$1.19
Card tenders.....	1.14	1.10	1.10	.97	1.04	.99	1.00	1.00
Comber tenders.....	1.20	1.17	(2)	1.01	(2)	1.17	(2)	1.04
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.27	1.24	1.19	1.05	1.15	1.12	1.16	1.09
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.04	(2)	1.03	(2)	(2)
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	.98	.97	.97	.89	.88	.91	.93	.89
Loom fixers ²	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.42
Jacquard looms.....	(2)	(2)	1.58	1.41	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plain and dobbie looms.....	1.47	1.49	1.49	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.39	1.41
Machinists, maintenance.....	1.37	1.42	1.39	1.31	1.32	1.37	1.37	1.37
Slasher tenders.....	1.31	1.36	1.34	1.26	1.18	1.10	1.23	1.26
Slubber tenders.....	1.29	1.26	1.33	1.15	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.12
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys).....	1.03	.98	1.00	.93	.95	.94	.97	.94
Warper tenders, high speed.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.10	1.16	1.08	(2)	1.12
Weavers ²	1.28	1.27	1.36	1.27	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.23
Box looms.....	(2)	(2)	1.36	1.28	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dobby looms.....	(2)	(2)	1.43	1.26	(2)	1.31	(2)	(2)
Jacquard looms.....	(2)	(2)	1.36	1.27	1.35	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plain looms.....	1.25	1.26	1.35	1.26	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.21
Women:								
Battery hands.....	1.00	1.00	1.01	.97	.97	.95	1.01	.96
Comber tenders.....	1.17	1.15	1.20	.96	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Doffers, spinning frame.....	(2)	(2)	1.16	1.08	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.08	.99	.95	1.01	1.07
Spinners, ring frame.....	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.01	1.08	1.02	1.06	1.01
Twister tenders, ring frame.....	(2)	(2)	1.10	.95	(2)	1.01	(2)	1.00
Warper tenders, high speed.....	1.14	1.10	1.16	1.07	1.10	1.02	1.12	(2)
Warper tenders, slow speed.....	(2)	1.04	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Weavers ²	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.26	1.22
Box looms.....	(2)	(2)	1.19	1.24	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Dobby looms.....	(2)	(2)	1.36	1.23	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jacquard looms.....	(2)	(2)	1.30	1.21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Plain looms.....	1.27	1.26	1.29	1.18	1.19	1.21	1.04	1.20
Winders, yarn ²	1.21	1.11	1.13	.97	1.03	1.01	1.10	.99
Automatic spooler.....	1.12	1.10	1.16	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.10	1.16
Cone and tube, automatic.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.05	(2)	1.12	(2)
Cone and tube, high speed nonautomatic.....	1.24	(2)	1.06	.93	(2)	(2)	.97	.97
Cone and tube, slow speed nonautomatic.....	(2)	1.13	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Filling, automatic.....	1.07	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.07
Filling, nonautomatic.....	(2)	(2)	1.13	1.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
<i>Office occupations</i>								
Women:								
Clerks, payroll.....	1.14	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.04
Clerk-typists.....	1.09	(2)	1.03	(2)	1.01	1.10	1.10	.99
Stenographers, general.....	1.20	1.14	1.07	1.14	1.35	1.18	1.19	1.06

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
² Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

³ Includes data for workers not shown separately.

Battery hands recorded the lowest earnings among women workers in most of the areas studied. Their earnings levels in both cotton and rayon textiles varied from 95 cents to \$1.01 an hour.

Area differentials in occupational averages of cotton workers were greater in the South than in the North. Of 15 occupations for which data were available for all areas studied, area differences of 5 cents or less were recorded for 3 occupations in the South compared with 11 in the North. The differences in averages for 6 of the occupations in the North did not exceed 2 cents, 1 occupation, card grinders, having an average of \$1.28 in all three areas. In contrast, 8 occupations in the South showed area differentials of at least 7 cents an hour. An inverse relationship in area differentials existed in rayon

textiles. Of 9 occupations for which data are presented for all areas, only 1 in the North and 4 in the South showed differences of 5 cents an hour or less.

In both cotton and rayon textiles, hourly earnings of women office workers in southern mills were generally higher than those in northern mills. Average earnings in the South ranged from \$1.02 to \$1.21 an hour for payroll clerks, from 93 cents to \$1.17 for clerk-typists, and from \$1.06 to \$1.35 for general stenographers. In the North, workers in these occupations averaged from 86 cents to \$1.14, from 98 cents to \$1.09, and from \$1.04 to \$1.20, respectively.

Comparisons of hourly earnings in mill jobs in April 1950 with those reported in similar studies in April 1949 show relatively little change, other

TABLE 2.—Rayon, nylon, and silk textile industry: Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, specified areas, April 1950

Occupation and sex	New England		Middle Atlantic		South			
	Northern New England	Southern New England	Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charlotte, N. C.	Greenville, S. C.	Western Virginia	Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C. ²
<i>Plant occupations</i>								
Men:								
Card grinders.....	\$1.22	(³)	(³)	(³)	\$1.18	\$1.31	(³)	(³)
Card tenders.....	1.07	\$1.14	(³)	(³)	1.00	1.01	(³)	(³)
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.23	1.30	(³)	(³)	1.14	1.15	(³)	(³)
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	(³)	1.16	\$1.22	(³)	(³)	(³)	\$1.07	\$1.12
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	.97	.99	.97	\$0.92	.90	.91	.92	.91
Loom fixers ⁴	1.49	1.50	1.62	1.51	1.48	1.56	1.52	1.54
Box looms.....	(³)	1.52	1.63	1.49	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Jacquard looms.....	(³)	(³)	1.70	1.51	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Plain and dobby looms.....	1.49	1.50	1.60	1.53	1.49	1.55	1.53	1.54
Machinists, maintenance.....	1.36	1.43	1.58	1.45	1.32	1.35	1.43	1.39
Slasher tenders.....	1.41	1.42	1.20	1.29	1.17	1.21	1.30	1.36
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys).....	.98	1.03	1.00	1.24	.93	.98	.97	.97
Warper tenders, high speed.....	(³)	1.27	1.25	1.24	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.13
Warper tenders, slow speed.....	(³)	(³)	1.30	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.18	1.11
Weavers ⁴	1.35	1.30	1.41	1.33	1.29	1.32	1.32	1.32
Box looms.....	(³)	1.32	1.47	1.28	(³)	(³)	1.28	(³)
Dobby looms.....	1.36	1.29	1.38	1.38	1.29	1.31	1.32	1.29
Jacquard looms.....	(³)	1.36	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Plain looms.....	1.36	1.30	(³)	1.25	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Women:								
Battery hands.....	1.00	1.01	(³)	(³)	.95	.98	.98	1.00
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.23	1.12	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.01	.99	1.06	1.02	1.10
Spinners, ring frame.....	1.14	1.10	(³)	(³)	1.04	1.06	(³)	(³)
Twister tenders, ring frame.....	1.04	1.08	1.07	.97	.94	1.07	1.12	1.04
Uptwisters.....	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.00	(³)	(³)	1.02	1.08
Warper tenders, high speed.....	1.06	1.16	1.23	1.23	(³)	(³)	1.11	(³)
Warper tenders, slow speed.....	(³)	1.27	1.23	1.16	(³)	1.06	1.11	(³)
Weavers ⁴	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.28	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Box looms.....	(³)	1.35	1.36	1.24	(³)	1.32	1.30	1.36
Dobby looms.....	1.27	1.30	1.29	1.29	(³)	(³)	1.29	(³)
Jacquard looms.....	(³)	1.39	(³)	1.37	(³)	1.32	1.32	1.36
Plain looms.....	1.37	1.32	(³)	1.23	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Winders, yarn ⁴	1.12	1.16	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.07
Automatic spooler.....	(³)	1.42	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.02	(³)	(³)
Cone and tube, automatic.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.02	(³)	(³)	(³)
Cone and tube, high speed, nonautomatic.....	(³)	1.12	(³)	1.05	1.08	1.06	(³)	(³)
Cone and tube, slow speed, nonautomatic.....	(³)	(³)	1.10	1.04	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.09
Filling, automatic.....	1.14	1.07	.98	.94	1.01	1.02	(³)	(³)
Filling, nonautomatic.....	1.12	1.16	1.03	(³)	(³)	1.07	1.04	1.08
<i>Office occupations</i>								
Women:								
Clerks, payroll.....	1.07	1.04	.86	1.01	1.18	1.21	1.02	1.13
Clerk-typists.....	1.02	1.00	(³)	.98	1.17	1.10	.93	1.02
Stenographers, general.....	1.16	1.12	(³)	1.04	1.07	1.21	(³)	(³)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² In previous studies this area was known as "Greensboro-Burlington, N. C."

³ Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

⁴ Includes data for workers not shown separately.

than those typical in industries which use incentive methods of wage payments. Earnings of incentive workers usually fluctuate from one period to another and are affected by changes in individual productivity and other related factors. In over a fourth of the occupations for which comparisons could be made in cotton textiles and a sixth in rayon manufacture, average earnings showed no change during the 1-year period. In general, job averages showed more increases than decreases but, for the most part, the differences were less than 3 percent.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was common among northern cotton and rayon mills and covered most of the workers employed in each of the selected areas. In the South, the 40-hour week was predominant in 3 of 5 cotton areas and 2 of 4 rayon areas. The majority of cotton workers in northwest Georgia and rayon workers in the Charlotte, N. C., and Winston-Salem-High Point areas had a weekly schedule of 48 hours in April 1950.

Second- and third-shift operations are common in cotton and rayon textiles. Approximately 30 percent of all workers studied were employed on the second shift; third-shift employment varied by area and in the North ranged from 7 to 22 percent and in the South from 18 to 27 percent of the labor force. Second-shift workers received no differentials in any of the cotton areas or in 3 of the 8 rayon centers. About 85 percent of the second-shift workers in the Allentown-Bethlehem area received a night-work premium, 5 percent being the most common differential paid. Small proportions of rayon workers (ranging from 0.6 to 2.3 percent of the total plant force) in 2 northern and 2 southern areas also received additional payments for work on the second shift. Nearly all cotton and rayon mills in New England operating third shifts had provisions for the payment of a 7-cent hourly premium. In the South, a 5-cent differential was almost universal for third-shift workers in all rayon areas and in 3 of the 5 cotton areas.

Six paid holidays a year were generally provided plant workers in New England cotton and rayon mills. Paid holidays were not granted to rayon workers in mills employing from about 15 to 30 percent of the workers in southern New England and the Allentown-Bethlehem and Scranton-

Wilkes-Barre areas. In the Pennsylvania mills having such provisions, the number of paid holidays ranged from 3 to 7 annually. Textile workers in some southern areas received 1 or 2 paid holidays a year. Such benefits were provided for nearly half of the cotton workers in northwest Georgia and from about 5 to 15 percent of the labor force in each of 2 cotton and rayon areas. Paid-holiday provisions were more liberal for office workers. In the North, virtually all such workers received specified holidays with pay, the number of days a year ranging from 4 to 11. Southern office workers received from 1 to 7 holidays annually. Paid holiday benefits were not granted to more than half the office workers in east central Alabama and the Statesville area cotton mills, nor to smaller proportions in the other southern textile areas studied, except Winston-Salem-High Point where all office workers in rayon mills received such benefits.

Paid vacations of 1 week after 1 year's service were generally received by mill workers in both the North and South. Two-week vacations after 5 years' employment were granted to most of the cotton-mill workers in northwest Georgia and to a majority of the rayon workers in the two Pennsylvania and three of the four southern areas. Most of the office workers in New England received paid vacations of 2 weeks after a year's service. Southern mills employing most of the office workers in two of the five cotton areas and three of the four rayon areas provided for similar benefits. With few exceptions, clerical workers in other textile mills received a 1-week paid vacation after a year's employment.

Life-insurance and hospitalization plans, for which employers paid part or all of the costs, covered the large majority of textile-mill and office workers in the areas studied. In only one area, Greenville-Spartanburg (cotton), was less than 50 percent of the plant force employed in

¹ Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each industry and area presented here is available on request.

The textile studies covered mills with 21 or more workers. Approximately 178,000 workers were employed in cotton mills of this size in the 3 New England and 5 southern areas studied. The study in the rayon industry included 2 areas in New England, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 4 in the South, representing a total employment of about 68,000 workers.

The rayon industry referred to in this report also includes the production of nylon and silk yarns and fabrics.

² For purposes of this and other comparisons, the two Pennsylvania areas in rayon textiles are included in the North.

mills having such plans. Health benefits, such as accident and sickness, medical, and surgical benefits, were generally more common in the North than in the South. Retirement-pension plans were reported by mills employing a third or more of the workers in all southern rayon areas except Greenville, S. C. In the other textile areas studied, there were either no pension plans or the coverage related to only small proportions of workers.

—CHARLES RUBENSTEIN
Division of Wage Statistics

Salaries of Office Workers: Los Angeles, Calif., March 1950¹

OFFICE WORK, exclusive of that in small establishments and governmental agencies, employed more than 130,000 persons in the Los Angeles area during March 1950. Fully a third of these workers were employed in offices of manufacturing concerns and another third were concentrated in the finance, insurance, and real estate group of industries. The remainder were distributed among hundreds of offices in the trade and service industries and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Motion-picture production located in the area required only 3 percent of the office workers in Los Angeles. Women outnumbered men in office work in all except manufacturing offices. These estimates are based on a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of salaries paid in selected office occupations in the Los Angeles area.²

The 22 jobs studied accounted for about 46,000 office workers, or more than a third of the total office employment in industries within the scope of the Bureau's survey. In terms of training and experience involved, the jobs studied ranged from office girl or clerk assigned to routine typing or filing work to bookkeeper. Women outnumbered men in nearly all of the jobs studied and accounted for five-sixths of the aggregate employment in these jobs.

Average weekly salaries of women office workers in 12 of the 22 job categories studied were at the

\$47-\$52 level in March 1950. General stenographers, the largest group in office work, averaged \$50.50, as did accounting clerks. Switchboard operators and key-punch operators averaged \$50 and \$47, respectively. Average weekly salaries above \$60 were recorded for secretaries (\$60.50) and hand bookkeepers (\$64). Class B typists averaged \$38, or \$2 a week more than class B file clerks, the lowest-paid job group in the survey.³

Among routine office jobs, average salaries were about the same for men and women. In jobs involving acquisition of skills or knowledge of office procedures, however, men held a salary advantage of \$10 or more a week. Among 8 classifications of men office workers, average salaries ranged from \$76.50 for hand bookkeepers to \$39 for office boys. Accounting clerks and order clerks, the 2 largest job groups, averaged \$62 and \$65.50, respectively.

Salary levels varied among the 6 broad industry divisions covered in the study. The greatest earnings advantage indicated was that for office workers employed in the service industry division, largely dominated by motion-picture production. Illustrative of the generally higher pay level prevailing in the motion-picture industry, secretaries averaged \$76 and general stenographers averaged \$65, or about 30 percent more than the average pay for these jobs in all other industries combined. An exception to this well-defined differential was noted in the case of beginning job levels. Office boys in the motion-picture industry, for example, averaged \$40.50 as compared with a \$39 weekly figure recorded for other workers in this category.⁴

Higher-than-average salaries were also paid in most jobs in wholesale trade and in offices of manufacturing establishments. Lower weekly salaries in the finance, insurance, and real estate group were at least partly offset by average weekly work hours that were below the general level for the community as a whole.

These interindustry differences in pay levels, together with pay differences among establishments in the same industry as well as rate variations reported in individual establishments, tend to account for the wide variation of salary rates noted in individual occupations. Among all industries as a group, the highest and lowest salaries paid differed by \$40 or more in a majority of the jobs. The salary range of the middle 50

Salaries ¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Los Angeles, Calif., by industry division, March 1950

Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salary	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salary	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salary	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate					Weekly salary	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Men						Women—Con.							
Bookkeepers, hand ⁴	696	\$76.50	40.0	\$1.91	\$75.00	\$64.00-\$85.00	Bookkeepers, hand—Con. Retail trade, except department stores.....	54	\$60.50	40.5	\$1.49	\$61.50	\$50.00-\$63.50
Manufacturing.....	223	72.50	40.5	1.79	71.00	65.00- 80.50	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	104	63.50	39.5	1.61	60.00	46.00- 69.00
Durable goods.....	125	73.00	40.5	1.80	75.00	64.00- 84.00	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	63	55.00	40.5	1.36	55.00	46.00- 64.00
Nondurable goods.....	98	72.00	40.5	1.78	69.00	65.50- 71.50	Services.....	108	67.00	39.5	1.70	69.00	55.00- 70.00
Wholesale trade.....	175	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.00	80.50- 89.00	Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ⁴	478	57.50	40.0	1.44	57.50	51.00- 63.50
Retail trade, except department stores.....	54	88.50	43.5	2.03	85.00	80.50- 97.00	Manufacturing.....	168	61.00	39.5	1.54	58.00	53.00- 65.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	112	68.00	40.0	1.70	63.50	57.50- 69.00	Durable goods.....	92	58.00	40.0	1.45	53.50	52.00- 70.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ⁴	119	50.00	40.5	1.23	55.00	44.00- 55.50	Nondurable goods.....	76	64.00	39.0	1.64	64.50	58.00- 65.00
Manufacturing.....	55	54.50	40.0	1.36	55.00	55.00- 55.50	Wholesale trade.....	209	56.50	40.0	1.41	54.00	51.00- 63.50
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	38	42.00	40.0	1.05	42.50	37.00- 45.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	59	51.50	39.5	1.30	48.50	48.50- 57.50
Clerks, accounting.....	2,119	62.00	39.5	1.57	60.00	54.00- 69.00	Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ⁴	1,687	47.00	40.0	1.18	45.50	41.50- 53.00
Manufacturing.....	223	61.00	40.5	1.51	60.00	55.00- 65.50	Manufacturing.....	312	51.00	39.5	1.29	50.00	44.00- 55.50
Durable goods.....	780	60.00	41.0	1.46	60.00	56.00- 64.50	Durable goods.....	147	47.50	40.0	1.19	47.50	41.50- 50.00
Nondurable goods.....	308	63.00	39.5	1.59	59.50	55.00- 71.00	Nondurable goods.....	165	54.50	39.5	1.38	55.00	47.50- 62.00
Wholesale trade.....	326	57.50	40.0	1.44	57.50	47.50- 66.00	Wholesale trade.....	502	54.00	40.0	1.35	55.50	48.00- 57.50
Retail trade, except department stores.....	95	73.50	42.0	1.75	74.50	65.00- 86.50	Retail trade, except department stores.....	62	49.00	40.5	1.21	48.50	46.00- 53.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	168	48.50	39.5	1.23	49.50	42.50- 54.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	760	40.50	40.0	1.01	41.50	38.00- 42.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	80	57.50	40.0	1.44	56.00	52.00- 63.50	Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type) ⁴	1,987	51.50	40.0	1.29	49.50	46.00- 57.50
Services.....	382	72.50	36.5	1.99	70.00	62.50- 80.00	Manufacturing.....	653	50.00	40.5	1.23	48.00	44.00- 55.00
Clerks, general ⁴	811	62.00	40.5	1.53	60.00	52.00- 72.00	Durable goods.....	238	48.00	40.0	1.20	47.00	45.00- 52.00
Manufacturing.....	291	64.00	40.0	1.60	65.00	54.00- 72.00	Nondurable goods.....	415	51.50	40.5	1.27	50.50	43.00- 58.50
Wholesale trade.....	179	58.00	40.0	1.45	58.00	54.00- 60.00	Wholesale trade.....	738	51.00	40.0	1.28	49.50	46.00- 53.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	164	54.00	38.0	1.42	48.50	45.00- 66.00	Retail trade, except department stores.....	317	54.50	40.5	1.35	55.00	46.00- 63.50
Services.....	55	75.00	40.5	1.85	76.50	69.50- 81.50	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	164	49.00	40.0	1.23	48.00	42.00- 55.00
Clerks, order ⁴	1,456	65.50	40.0	1.64	63.50	57.00- 74.00	Services.....	93	55.50	38.0	1.46	57.50	48.00- 62.00
Manufacturing.....	309	61.50	40.0	1.54	61.00	52.00- 69.00	Clerks, accounting.....	3,859	50.50	39.5	1.28	48.50	43.50- 56.00
Wholesale trade.....	1,068	67.00	40.0	1.68	64.00	57.50- 75.00	Manufacturing.....	1,013	52.50	40.0	1.31	53.50	46.50- 57.00
Clerks, payroll ⁴	386	66.50	40.5	1.64	65.00	55.50- 76.00	Durable goods.....	700	52.00	40.0	1.30	52.00	47.00- 56.50
Manufacturing.....	260	60.50	40.0	1.51	58.00	52.00- 70.50	Nondurable goods.....	313	54.50	39.5	1.38	54.00	46.00- 60.50
Durable goods.....	186	58.50	40.5	1.44	56.50	50.50- 65.00	Wholesale trade.....	840	52.50	40.5	1.30	52.00	45.00- 57.50
Nondurable goods.....	74	65.50	39.5	1.66	71.00	58.00- 72.00	Retail trade, except department stores.....	418	46.50	40.5	1.15	46.00	40.00- 52.00
Retail trade, except department stores.....	26	78.00	44.5	1.75	82.50	82.50- 84.50	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	732	42.50	39.0	1.09	42.50	40.50- 45.00
Services.....	72	85.50	40.0	2.14	88.00	80.00- 91.00	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	351	49.00	40.0	1.23	48.00	43.00- 54.00
Clerk-typists.....	122	50.50	40.0	1.26	52.50	48.00- 53.00	Services.....	505	60.00	38.0	1.58	55.00	45.00- 69.00
Office boys ⁴	761	39.00	40.0	.98	39.00	34.50- 42.00	Clerks, file, class A ⁴	516	45.00	40.0	1.13	44.00	40.50- 47.00
Manufacturing.....	146	42.00	40.0	1.05	42.00	38.00- 43.00	Manufacturing.....	123	47.50	40.0	1.19	46.00	42.50- 56.00
Durable goods.....	43	46.50	40.0	1.16	48.90	42.00- 50.00	Wholesale trade.....	107	45.50	40.0	1.14	46.00	41.50- 50.00
Nondurable goods.....	103	40.00	40.0	1.00	40.50	36.50- 43.00	Retail trade, except department stores.....	28	43.00	40.5	1.06	47.00	31.00- 54.00
Wholesale trade.....	115	41.00	40.0	1.03	40.50	39.00- 42.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	185	41.50	39.5	1.05	41.50	38.50- 44.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	234	37.00	39.5	.94	37.00	34.50- 39.00	Clerks, file, class B ⁴	2,214	36.00	39.0	.92	35.00	31.00- 39.00
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	86	39.50	39.0	1.01	34.50	32.50- 43.50	Manufacturing.....	240	43.00	40.0	1.08	44.00	40.00- 46.00
Services.....	171	38.00	40.0	.95	37.50	31.00- 40.00	Wholesale trade.....	255	39.00	40.0	.98	38.50	37.00- 40.00
Women						Women—Con.							
Billers, machine (billing machine) ⁴	508	48.00	40.0	1.20	46.00	42.00- 53.00	Retail trade, except department stores.....	32	41.50	41.5	1.00	38.00	35.00- 52.00
Manufacturing.....	173	46.50	40.0	1.16	48.50	39.00- 50.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1,345	33.00	38.5	.86	32.50	30.00- 35.50
Durable goods.....	121	46.00	40.0	1.15	46.00	39.00- 52.00	Services.....	94	39.50	39.0	1.01	37.00	31.50- 42.50
Nondurable goods.....	57	47.50	39.5	1.20	48.50	48.00- 50.00	Clerks, general.....	3,863	48.00	39.5	1.22	47.50	42.00- 54.00
Wholesale trade.....	212	49.50	40.0	1.24	44.00	42.00- 55.00	Manufacturing.....	1,377	51.00	40.0	1.28	52.00	48.00- 66.00
Billers, machine (book-keeping machine) ⁴	155	47.00	40.5	1.16	47.00	42.00- 50.00	Durable goods.....	1,243	51.00	40.0	1.28	52.00	48.00- 56.00
Manufacturing.....	42	51.00	40.0	1.28	50.00	48.00- 50.00	Nondurable goods.....	134	53.00	40.5	1.31	52.50	47.50- 57.50
Retail trade, except department stores.....	48	45.00	41.5	1.08	43.00	42.50- 45.00	Wholesale trade.....	850	49.00	40.0	1.23	46.00	46.00- 50.00
Bookkeepers, hand.....	769	64.00	40.0	1.60	60.50	53.00- 70.00	Retail trade, except department stores.....	92	46.00	40.0	1.15	46.00	32.00- 60.00
Manufacturing.....	248	65.50	40.0	1.64	64.00	58.00- 73.50							
Durable goods.....	137	69.00	40.0	1.73	64.00	63.50- 75.00							
Nondurable goods.....	111	61.00	40.0	1.53	60.00	54.00- 70.00							
Wholesale trade.....	192	65.00	40.5	1.60	60.50	50.00- 81.00							

See footnotes at end of table.

Salaries¹ and weekly scheduled hours of work for selected office occupations in Los Angeles, Calif., by industry division, March 1950—Continued

Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salary	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers	Sex, occupation, and industry division ²	Estimated number of workers	Average—			Median ³ weekly salary	Salary range of middle 50 percent of workers
		Weekly salary	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate					Weekly salary	Weekly scheduled hours	Hourly rate		
Women—Con.						Women—Con.							
Clerks, general—Con.						Secretaries—Con.							
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,033	\$40.50	37.5	\$1.08	\$39.00	Retail trade, except department stores	97	\$62.50	40.0	\$1.56	\$63.50	\$57.00—\$67.00	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	253	53.50	40.5	1.32	54.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate	711	55.00	39.5	1.39	53.00	50.50—57.50	
Services	258	52.00	39.0	1.33	52.00	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	439	57.00	40.0	1.43	54.00	48.50—63.50	
Clerks, order ⁴	585	51.50	41.5	1.24	50.00	Services	716	71.00	39.5	1.80	71.00	63.00—78.50	
Manufacturing	85	54.50	40.0	1.36	56.00	Stenographers, general	6,283	50.50	40.0	1.26	49.50	45.00—54.00	
Wholesale trade	279	54.00	40.0	1.35	53.00	Manufacturing	1,669	51.50	40.0	1.29	51.00	48.00—54.00	
Clerks, payroll	1,145	53.50	40.0	1.34	52.00	Durable goods	1,182	51.00	40.0	1.28	50.50	48.00—54.00	
Manufacturing	461	53.50	40.0	1.34	52.50	Nondurable goods	487	52.50	40.0	1.31	52.00	48.00—56.00	
Durable goods	270	50.00	40.0	1.25	52.00	Wholesale trade	1,052	49.50	40.5	1.22	48.00	46.00—52.00	
Nondurable goods	191	58.00	40.0	1.45	63.00	Retail trade, except department stores	312	51.00	40.5	1.26	50.50	45.00—56.00	
Wholesale trade	209	53.00	40.5	1.31	52.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,833	45.50	39.5	1.15	45.00	42.00—48.50	
Retail trade, except department stores	114	53.50	40.5	1.32	52.00	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	517	49.00	40.5	1.21	49.00	42.50—56.00	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	63	49.50	39.5	1.25	46.00	Services	900	59.50	39.0	1.53	60.00	52.50—66.00	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	137	51.50	40.5	1.27	51.00	Switchboard operators	1,150	50.00	39.5	1.27	48.50	44.00—55.50	
Services	161	58.00	40.0	1.45	46.00	Manufacturing	307	51.50	40.0	1.29	54.00	45.50—55.50	
Clerk-typists	3,699	44.50	40.0	1.11	44.00	Durable goods	112	52.00	40.0	1.30	54.00	48.00—54.00	
Manufacturing	1,199	47.50	40.0	1.19	47.50	Nondurable goods	195	51.50	40.0	1.29	51.00	45.00—55.50	
Durable goods	908	47.50	40.0	1.19	47.00	Wholesale trade	183	51.00	40.0	1.28	48.00	44.00—61.00	
Nondurable goods	291	47.50	40.0	1.19	47.50	Retail trade, except department stores	58	46.50	41.0	1.13	45.00	40.00—53.50	
Wholesale trade	636	43.50	40.5	1.07	44.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate	229	44.00	39.0	1.13	43.00	41.50—46.00	
Retail trade, except department stores	103	42.50	40.0	1.06	40.50	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	184	47.00	40.0	1.18	46.00	44.00—52.00	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,201	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.50	Services	189	56.50	37.5	1.51	59.50	50.00—66.00	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	268	43.50	40.0	1.09	40.50	Switchboard operator-receptionists ⁴	1,473	47.50	40.0	1.19	47.00	42.50—52.00	
Services	292	51.50	40.0	1.29	50.00	Manufacturing	500	47.00	40.0	1.20	49.50	44.00—52.00	
Key-punch operators ⁴	1,346	47.00	40.0	1.18	46.00	Durable goods	291	47.00	40.0	1.18	48.00	42.50—49.50	
Manufacturing	364	51.50	40.0	1.29	50.00	Nondurable goods	209	49.00	40.0	1.23	50.00	45.00—52.00	
Durable goods	321	50.50	40.0	1.26	50.00	Wholesale trade	480	50.00	40.5	1.23	48.00	46.00—53.00	
Nondurable goods	43	59.00	39.0	1.51	60.00	Retail trade, except department stores	112	47.00	40.5	1.16	46.00	40.50—52.00	
Wholesale trade	176	47.50	40.0	1.19	46.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate	212	40.50	39.5	1.03	40.50	37.00—44.00	
Retail trade, except department stores	374	41.00	39.5	1.04	40.50	Services	153	48.00	40.0	1.20	46.00	44.00—56.00	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50	51.00	40.0	1.28	50.50	Transcribing-machine operators, general ⁴	572	47.00	40.0	1.18	47.00	42.50—49.50	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	339	47.00	39.5	1.19	42.50	Wholesale trade	159	49.50	40.5	1.22	49.50	48.50—50.00	
Services	339	47.00	39.5	1.19	42.50	Finance, insurance, and real estate	251	44.50	39.0	1.14	43.00	39.00—46.00	
Office girls	607	38.50	40.0	.96	37.00	Typists, class A ⁴	944	44.00	39.0	1.13	44.00	37.00—48.50	
Manufacturing	122	42.50	40.0	1.06	42.00	Manufacturing	221	48.00	40.0	1.20	48.00	46.50—50.00	
Wholesale trade	92	41.50	41.0	1.01	40.00	Wholesale trade	90	46.50	41.0	1.13	48.00	43.00—48.50	
Retail trade, except department stores	46	36.00	39.5	.91	33.50	Services	127	51.00	40.0	1.28	48.50	46.00—60.00	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	188	34.50	39.5	.87	33.50	Typists, class B ⁴	1,490	38.00	39.0	.97	37.00	34.50—42.00	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	96	42.50	40.0	1.06	40.00	Wholesale trade	263	42.50	40.0	1.06	43.50	41.50—45.00	
Services	63	35.50	39.5	.90	33.00	Finance, insurance, and real estate	757	35.00	38.0	.92	34.50	32.50—37.00	
Secretaries	3,977	60.50	40.0	1.51	57.50	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	267	40.00	39.5	1.01	38.00	36.00—43.00	
Manufacturing	1,412	60.00	40.0	1.50	58.00								
Durable goods	1,007	58.50	40.0	1.46	57.00								
Nondurable goods	405	64.00	39.5	1.62	62.00								
Wholesale trade	602	57.50	40.5	1.42	54.00								

¹ Excludes pay for overtime.

² The study covered representative manufacturing and retail-trade establishments (except department stores) and transportation (except railroads), communication, heat, light, and power companies with over 100 workers; and establishments with more than 25 workers in wholesale trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and selected service industries (business serv-

ice, such professional services as engineering, architectural, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping firms; motion pictures; and nonprofit membership organizations).

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

⁴ Includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.

percent of the workers in an earnings array, however, amounted to \$10 or less in half of the women's jobs. The dispersion of rates in men's jobs was substantially greater.

None of the men and comparatively few of the women workers in the jobs studied were paid a salary of less than \$30 a week in March 1950. With the exception of file clerks (class B), a

sixth of whom received less than \$30 weekly, such lower rates were recorded for only a small percentage of office girls, typists, and stenographers.

Salaries in Los Angeles offices were, in general, slightly higher in March 1950 than in January 1949, when a similar Bureau study was made.⁵ Average weekly pay for most of the jobs increased from 2 to 5 percent during the 14-month period.

Work Schedules

About five-sixths of the women office workers in Los Angeles were scheduled to work a 40-hour week in March 1950. Shorter schedules, generally calling for a 37½-hour week, were in effect for a fourth of the women office workers in the service industries and in the finance, insurance, and real estate division. On an all-industry basis, less than 3 percent of the women worked more than 40 hours.

A 5-day workweek was scheduled for virtually all women office workers in four of the six industry divisions. About a fifth of the workers in retail trade were required to work 5½ days and a third of the office workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate group worked at least 5½ days a week.

—TOIVO P. KANNINEN
Division of Wage Statistics

¹ Information was collected from 229 establishments in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area (Los Angeles and Orange Counties), and workers were classified on the basis of uniform job descriptions.

² 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, Memphis, Milwaukee, New York, Oklahoma City, and Providence. Moreover, salary information for office workers will be incorporated in community wage reports covering Buffalo, San Francisco-Oakland, and Philadelphia. See June-September 1950 issues of the *Monthly Labor Review* for previous reports.

³ 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 the scope of the study.

⁴ Office workers in motion-picture production are covered by union agreements. Among other industries, union coverage is concentrated for the most part in offices of manufacturing and public-utility establishments. About a fifth of the office workers within the scope of the study were employed in establishments that operated under terms of a union agreement covering office workers.

⁵ For a report on the 1949 study in Los Angeles, including a summary of supplementary benefits provided office workers, see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1949.

Wage Chronology Supplements¹

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The Wage Chronology Series was introduced to readers of the Monthly Labor Review in the December 1948 issue. Thus far, 10 chronologies have appeared. The following supplements summarize the changes put into effect in the United States Steel Corp., Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. since the chronologies dealing with these companies were published. Supplements to other chronologies in the series will appear in forthcoming issues of the Review.*

Wage Chronology No. 3: United States Steel Corp.²

Supplement No. 2

THE AGREEMENTS of July 16, 1948, between the steel-producing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), which were to have expired on April 30, 1950, were reopened by the union for negotiation on wages and social insurance in May 1949. At the same time, the union requested the company to negotiate on the matter of pensions. Agreement on a pension plan and social-insurance benefits was reached on November 11, 1949. Existing wage scales and related wage practices, as shown in the chronology, were continued without change.

Basic agreements were extended to December 31, 1951, with a provision permitting either party to open the contracts for wage negotiations 60 days prior to December 31, 1950. The agreement covering pensions and social insurance continues in effect until December 31, 1951. The company is free, thereafter, to take any action it deems advisable with reference to pension provisions. As long as no modification or change is made, the agreement will continue in effect until October 31, 1954.

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>INSURANCE BENEFITS PLAN</i>		
Mar. 1, 1950.	<p>Program of contributory social-insurance benefits established.¹ Total cost, including administrative expenses, 5 cents a man-hour. One-half of cost to be borne by employees, amount of each employee's contribution to depend on insurance provided.²</p> <p>The plan provides:</p> <p><i>Life insurance</i>—Group term insurance from \$2,000 to \$4,500. Reduced to \$1,250 upon retirement after age 65 and continued without cost to employee. No reduction until age 65 in event of retirement on disability pension before that age.</p> <p><i>Accident and sickness benefits</i>—\$26 a week up to 26 weeks for any 1 disability due to nonoccupational accident or sickness. Benefits for accident start on 1st day, for sickness on 8th day. Benefits for maternity disability limited to 6 weeks.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—National Blue Cross 70-Day Plan covering employees and dependents.</p>	Benefits apply only during active employment. In case of lay-off: Accident, sickness, and hospitalization coverage continues until end of month following month in which lay-off occurred; life insurance continues in force for 3 months if employee pays share of premiums.
<i>PENSION PLAN</i>		
Mar. 1, 1950.	<p>Noncontributory pension plan established. All employees with at least 15 years of continuous service eligible for pensions upon reaching 65 and thereafter or upon being permanently incapacitated. Amount of monthly payment: 1 percent of employee's average monthly earnings during 120 calendar months immediately preceding retirement multiplied by number of years of continuous service. Pension payments as computed by formula reduced by primary benefits to which employee is entitled under Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance or other public pensions. Minimum pension including public pension—\$100 a month after 25 or more years' service; pro rata amount for from 15 to 25 years' service. Minimum pension upon permanent incapacitation—\$50 a month up to age 65 and standard minimum thereafter. Entire cost borne by company.</p>	Pension payments may be reduced by any severance allowance paid at time of retirement.

¹ A contributory group life-insurance plan and various voluntary plans financed by employees were previously in effect.

² Schedule of benefits and employee contributions, in addition to the National Blue Cross 70-Day Hospitalization Plan, is as follows:

Standard hourly wage rate	Life insurance	Accident and sickness insurance (weekly benefits)	Employee's monthly cost	
			No dependents	With dependents
Less than \$1.29	\$2,000	\$26	\$2.90	\$4.15
\$1.29 but less than \$1.57	2,500	26	3.15	4.40
\$1.57 but less than \$1.86	3,000	26	3.35	4.60
\$1.86 but less than \$2.15	3,500	26	3.60	4.85
\$2.15 but less than \$2.43	4,000	26	3.80	5.05
\$2.43 and over	4,500	26	4.05	5.30

*Wage Chronology No. 6: Armour & Co.*³

Supplement No. 1

THE MULTIPLANT AGREEMENTS between Armour & Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) were extended by agreement beyond the

August 11, 1949, expiration date. New contracts were negotiated in November 1949 (UPWA) and in December 1949 (MCBW). These contracts provided for a reopening by either party on the question of a general wage adjustment after February 15, 1950, and termination on August 11, 1950.

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
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GENERAL WAGE CHANGES

Oct. 31, 1949 (UPWA and MCBW).	Previous spread of 2.5 cents between job rates increased to 3 cents. Increases ranged from 0.5 cent an hour in job-class one step above the base or unskilled-labor class to 15 cents in highest classification.	In addition to job-rate increases, the following inter-plant adjustments were made: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Plant location</i></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Increase (cents per hour)</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Men</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Women</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Atlanta, Ga.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birmingham, Ala.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fargo, N. Dak.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fort Worth, Tex.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fort Worth (Ratliffe), Tex.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Forks, N. Dak.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green Bay, Wis.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Huron, S. Dak.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lexington, Ky.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Memphis, Tenn.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oklahoma City, Okla.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tifton, Ga.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Plant location</i>	<i>Increase (cents per hour)</i>		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	Atlanta, Ga.....	2½	2½	Birmingham, Ala.....	2½	2½	Fargo, N. Dak.....	2½	2½	Fort Worth, Tex.....	2	2	Fort Worth (Ratliffe), Tex.....	2	2	Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	2½	2½	Green Bay, Wis.....	2½	2½	Huron, S. Dak.....	2½	2½	Lexington, Ky.....	2½	2½	Memphis, Tenn.....	2½	2½	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	2	2	Tifton, Ga.....	2	1
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Dec. 5, 1949 (MCBW)	-----	Increases in some rates, including common-labor rate, in San Francisco plant.																																									

GUARANTEED TIME

Nov. 23, 1949 (UPWA and MCBW).	-----	36-hours' pay guarantee applicable to first 5 days worked by employee in week instead of entire week as before.
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PAID VACATIONS

Nov. 28, 1949 (UPWA and MCBW).	Length-of-service requirement for 3-week vacation reduced to 15 years for men and continued at 15 years for women.	
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PAID SICK LEAVE

Oct. 31, 1949 (UPWA and MCBW).	Length-of-service requirement for immediate sick benefits reduced. Thus: 1 to 5 years of continuous or accumulated service—one-half wage starting on 8th day of absence; 5 or more years—one-half wage starting on 1st day of absence.	Sick-leave provisions amended to include benefits for disability due to pregnancy up to maximum of 8 weeks.
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DELAY TIME

Nov. 23, 1949 (UPWA and MCBW).	Piece-work employees compensated at base rate for lost time in excess of 15 minutes a day resulting from delays caused by mechanical breakdown, waiting for material, etc.	Delays of less than 4 minutes' duration not counted in day's total.
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Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters																								
<i>SEPARATION ALLOWANCE</i> ¹																										
Nov. 23, 1949 (UPWA and MCBW).	Employees permanently separated as result of force reduction arising out of department or unit closing eligible for following allowance: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Continuous service</i></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Weeks of pay</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1 year.....</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2 years.....</td><td>1½</td></tr> <tr><td>3 years.....</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4 years.....</td><td>2½</td></tr> <tr><td>5 years.....</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>6 years.....</td><td>3½</td></tr> <tr><td>7 years.....</td><td>4½</td></tr> <tr><td>8 years.....</td><td>5½</td></tr> <tr><td>9 years.....</td><td>6½</td></tr> <tr><td>10 years.....</td><td>7½</td></tr> <tr><td>Over 10 years.....</td><td>7½ plus 1½ weeks for each year above 10.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Continuous service</i>	<i>Weeks of pay</i>	1 year.....	1	2 years.....	1½	3 years.....	2	4 years.....	2½	5 years.....	3	6 years.....	3½	7 years.....	4½	8 years.....	5½	9 years.....	6½	10 years.....	7½	Over 10 years.....	7½ plus 1½ weeks for each year above 10.	Not applicable to employees separated through gang reductions, or those refusing other employment.
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1 year.....	1																									
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3 years.....	2																									
4 years.....	2½																									
5 years.....	3																									
6 years.....	3½																									
7 years.....	4½																									
8 years.....	5½																									
9 years.....	6½																									
10 years.....	7½																									
Over 10 years.....	7½ plus 1½ weeks for each year above 10.																									

MALE UNSKILLED (COMMON LABOR) HOURLY WAGE RATES

Plant location	Effective date, Oct. 31, 1949	Plant location	Effective date, Oct. 31, 1949
Baltimore, Md.....	\$1. 150	Los Angeles, Calif.....	\$1. 250
Chicago, Ill.....	1. 150	Portland, Oreg.....	1. 200
Columbus, Ohio.....	1. 150	San Francisco, Calif.....	² 1. 290
Denver, Colo.....	1. 150	Spokane, Wash.....	1. 200
East St. Louis, Ill.....	1. 150	Fargo, N. Dak.....	1. 150
Eau Claire, Wis.....	1. 150	Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	1. 150
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1. 150	Green Bay, Wis.....	1. 150
Jersey City, N. J.....	1. 150	Huron, S. Dak.....	1. 150
Kansas City, Kans.....	1. 150	Fort Worth, Tex.....	1. 125
Mason City, Iowa.....	1. 150	Fort Worth (Ratliffe), Tex.....	1. 125
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1. 150	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1. 125
New York, N. Y.....	1. 150	Atlanta, Ga.....	1. 090
North Bergen, N. J.....	1. 150	Birmingham, Ala.....	1. 090
Peoria, Ill.....	1. 150	Memphis, Tenn.....	1. 070
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1. 150	Lexington, Ky.....	1. 070
Reading, Pa.....	1. 150	Tifton, Ga.....	1. 035
Sioux City, Iowa.....	1. 150		
South Omaha, Nebr.....	1. 150		
South St. Joseph, Mo.....	1. 150		
South St. Paul, Minn.....	1. 150		

¹ Established policy incorporated in union agreements with some changes.² Effective December 5, 1949.**Wage Chronology No. 7:****Swift & Co.⁴****Supplement No. 1**

THE THREE MASTER CONTRACTS between Swift & Co. and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), the Amalgamated Meat Cutters

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1949. Reprinted in the Wage Chronology Series, Vol. I, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 970.

and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL), and the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (CUA) were extended by agreement beyond the August 11, 1949, expiration date. In October 1949, new contracts were negotiated. These provided for a reopening, by either party, on the question of a general wage adjustment after February 15, 1950, and termination on August 11, 1950.

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters																																						
<i>GENERAL WAGE CHANGES</i>																																								
Sept. 12, 1949 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	Previous spread of 2.5 cents between job rates increased to 3 cents. Increases ranged from 0.5 cent an hour in job-class one step above the base or unskilled-labor class to 15 cents in highest classification.	In addition to job-rate increases, the following interplant adjustments were made: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"><i>Plant location</i></th> <th colspan="2"><i>Increase (cents per hour)</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th><i>Men</i></th> <th><i>Women</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Atlanta, Ga.-----</td> <td>2½</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dallas, Tex.-----</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evansville, Ind.-----</td> <td>2½</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fort Worth, Tex.-----</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marshalltown, Iowa.-----</td> <td>2½</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montgomery, Ala.-----</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nashville, Tenn.-----</td> <td>2½</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ocala, Fla.-----</td> <td>3½</td> <td>3½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Perry, Iowa.-----</td> <td>2½</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Watertown, S. Dak.-----</td> <td>2½</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winona, Minn.-----</td> <td>2½</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Plant location</i>	<i>Increase (cents per hour)</i>		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	Atlanta, Ga.-----	2½	2½	Dallas, Tex.-----	2	2	Evansville, Ind.-----	2½	2½	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	2	2	Marshalltown, Iowa.-----	2½	2½	Montgomery, Ala.-----	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.-----	2½	2½	Ocala, Fla.-----	3½	3½	Perry, Iowa.-----	2½	2½	Watertown, S. Dak.-----	2½	2½	Winona, Minn.-----	2½	2½
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Winona, Minn.-----	2½	2½																																						
Dec. 5, 1949 (MCBW)	-----	Increases in some rates, including common-labor rates, in South San Francisco plant.																																						

PAID VACATIONS

Jan. 1, 1950 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	Length-of-service requirement for 3-week vacation reduced to 15 years for men and continued at 15 years for women.
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PAID SICK LEAVE

Sept. 12, 1949 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	Length-of-service requirement for immediate sick benefits reduced. Thus: 1 to 5 years of continuous or accumulated service—one-half wage starting on 8th day of absence; 5 or more years—one-half wage starting on 1st day of absence.	Benefits for disability due to pregnancy provided for maximum of 8 weeks.
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SEPARATION ALLOWANCE¹

Oct. 24, 1949 (UPWA, MCBW, and NBPW).	<p>Employees permanently separated as result of force reduction arising out of department or unit closing eligible for following allowance:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Continuous service</i></th> <th><i>Weeks of pay</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 year-----</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 years-----</td> <td>1½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 years-----</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 years-----</td> <td>2½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 years-----</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 years-----</td> <td>3½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 years-----</td> <td>4½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 years-----</td> <td>5½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 years-----</td> <td>6½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 years-----</td> <td>7½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 10 years²-----</td> <td>7½ plus 1½ weeks for each year above 10.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Continuous service</i>	<i>Weeks of pay</i>	1 year-----	1	2 years-----	1½	3 years-----	2	4 years-----	2½	5 years-----	3	6 years-----	3½	7 years-----	4½	8 years-----	5½	9 years-----	6½	10 years-----	7½	Over 10 years ² -----	7½ plus 1½ weeks for each year above 10.	Not applicable to employees separated through gang reduction or eligible for company pension benefits, or those refusing other employment.
<i>Continuous service</i>	<i>Weeks of pay</i>																									
1 year-----	1																									
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See footnotes at end of table.

MALE UNSKILLED (COMMON LABOR) RATES

Plant location	Effective date, Sept. 12, 1949	Plant location	Effective date, Sept. 12, 1949
Baltimore, Md.....	\$1. 150	Springfield, Mass.....	\$1. 150
Cambridge, Mass.....	1. 150	Los Angeles, Calif.....	1. 250
Chicago, Ill.....	1. 150	North Portland, Oreg.....	1. 200
Chicago, Ill. (Hammond plant).....	1. 150	South San Francisco, Calif.....	² 1. 290
Chicago, Ill. (Omaha Packing Co.).....	1. 150	Spokane, Wash.....	1. 200
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1. 150	Evansville, Ind.....	1. 150
Columbus, Ohio.....	1. 150	Marshalltown, Iowa.....	1. 150
Denver, Colo.....	1. 150	Ogden, Utah ³	1. 125
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1. 150	Perry, Iowa.....	1. 150
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1. 150	Scottsbluff, Nebr.....	1. 125
Harrison-Kearny, N. J.....	1. 150	Watertown, S. Dak.....	1. 150
Jersey City, N. J.....	1. 150	Winona, Minn.....	1. 150
Kansas City, Kans.....	1. 150	Dallas, Tex.....	1. 125
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1. 150	Fort Worth, Tex.....	1. 125
National City, Ill.....	1. 150	Atlanta, Ga.....	1. 090
Newark, N. J.....	1. 150	Lake Charles, La.....	1. 015
New Haven, Conn.....	1. 150	Montgomery, Ala.....	1. 035
New York, N. Y.....	1. 150	Moultrie, Ga.....	1. 035
Omaha, Nebr.....	1. 150	Nashville, Tenn.....	1. 090
St. Louis, Mo.....	1. 150	Ocala, Fla.....	1. 000
St. Paul, Minn.....	1. 150	San Antonio, Tex.....	1. 065
Sioux City, Iowa.....	1. 150		
Somerville, Mass.....	1. 150		
South St. Joseph, Mo.....	1. 150		

¹ Established policy incorporated in union agreements with some changes.
² Plant covered for first time by 1949 agreement (MCBW).

³ Effective December 5, 1949.

Work Injuries in the United States, 1949¹

INJURY-FREQUENCY RATES² in manufacturing and in most nonmanufacturing industries continued to decline during 1949. For the first time, the average rate for all manufacturing returned to the low level of prewar years. The substantial decrease in frequency of work injuries was offset, in part, however, by an increase in severity of the cases reported, as measured by average days of disability per case. As a result the severity rate,³

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

² See Monthly Labor Review, February 1949. Reprinted in the Wage Chronology Series, Vol. I, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 970. Supplement No. 1 was included in the basic chronology.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1949. Reprinted in the Wage Chronology Series, Vol. I, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 970.

which reflects both frequency and severity of injuries, declined only moderately.

Injury-Frequency Rates

Manufacturing. For manufacturing as a whole there were on the average 15 injuries for each million employee-hours worked—a decrease of 12.8 percent from the 1948 average of 17.2. This decrease is somewhat less than had been indicated by preliminary reports. Nevertheless, it represents the greatest improvement achieved in any single year since 1938, when the all-manufacturing rate dropped 15.2 percent from the level of the preceding year. The 1949 average compares very favorably with prewar rates of 15.1 for 1938; 14.9 for 1939 (the lowest recorded for any year in the Bureau's 24-year injury-rate series); and 15.3 for

1940. This return to prewar levels presents a sharp contrast with the substantially higher injury rates prevailing during the war period.

Only 1 of the 18 major manufacturing groups—ordnance and accessories, for which the rate rose from 5.1 to 6.6—recorded a significant increase in injury-frequency rates from 1948 to 1949. One industry group showed a decrease of less than 1 full frequency-rate point; the 16 others recorded decreases of from 1.0 to 3.9 points.

Only 8 of the 149 individual manufacturing classifications for which comparable data were available showed significant increases, 28 recorded little change, and 113 reported decreases of 1 or more frequency-rate points. In this latter group, the rates of 22 decreased by 5 or more points.

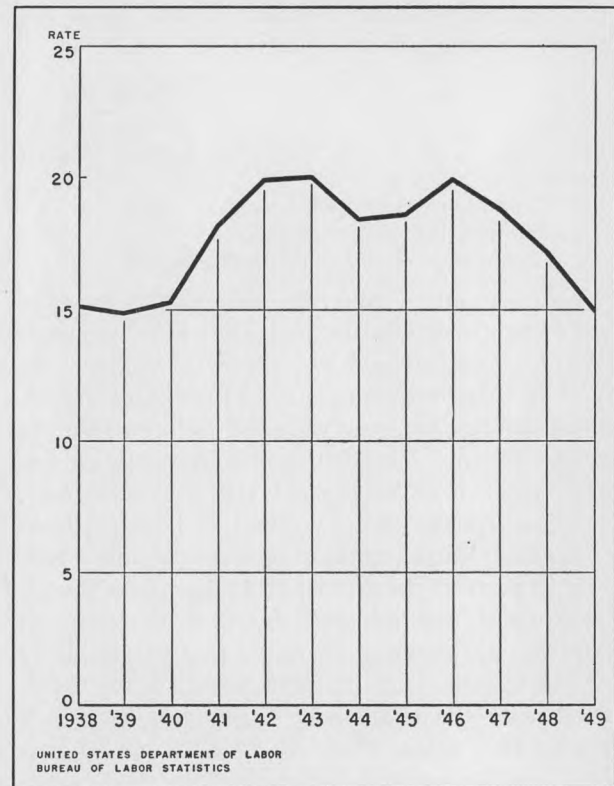
The iron and steel products group showed the greatest improvement—a drop of 3.9 frequency-rate points from 1948 to 1949. Of the 26 separate industry classifications in this group, 10 dropped 5 points or more, 13 declined 1 to 5 points, and 3 showed little change from the preceding year. The rate for iron foundries decreased from 39.7 injuries per million man-hours to 29.0; vitreous-enameled products, from 25.1 to 16.6; plate fabrication and boiler-shop products, from 33.4 to 25.1; stamped and pressed metal products, from 21.6 to 14.0; steel foundries, from 30.5 to 23.1; and steel springs, from 20.8 to 13.6.

Marked decreases in injury-frequency rates also occurred in boatbuilding and repairing (from 48.2 to 40.0), textile machinery (from 20.9 to 13.6), breweries (from 35.5 to 28.4), and wooden containers (from 42.6 to 35.6).

Based on percent of change in contrast with change in frequency-rate points, the explosives industry made the best record. Its injury-frequency rate dropped 58 percent (from 4.3 in 1948 to 1.8 in 1949). The millinery industry's rate decreased 49 percent (from 7.5 to 3.8); and the automotive electrical equipment rate dropped 41 percent (from 16.2 to 9.5).

Average injury rates for individual industries reflect changes in composition of the industries as well as in the level of safety prevailing at different times. Hence, achievements in the advancement of safety may best be measured by comparing the records of identical establishments which continued in the same type of operations during successive periods. Considering only those establishments for which comparable reports were available

Chart 1.—Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing (1938 to 1949)



for the 2 years, the explosives industry still recorded the greatest percentage decrease in injury-frequency rates (49 percent). In bookbinding, however, reports from identical establishments in the 2 years showed a 43-percent decrease, compared with only a 17-percent drop in the industry averages. The rate for identical establishments in the textile machinery industry dropped 42 percent, as compared with 35 percent in the industry averages. In the manufacture of plastic materials, the rate in identical establishments declined 37 percent, compared with a decrease of 25 percent for all reporting establishments. These comparisons, based upon reports from the same establishments in each period, give a better indication of the trend of safety in continuing operations; whereas, the injury-frequency rates based upon all reports received in each year give the truest picture available of the current incidence of work injuries in the industry as a whole.

In some industries, although the injury-frequency rates based upon all reports received

increased from 1948 to 1949, a comparison of rates based upon reports from the same establishments each year showed the reverse. Listed below are the more important instances:

Industry:	Percent change in injury-frequency rates, 1948-49	
	All establishments surveyed	Identical establishments
Compressed and liquefied gases..	+52	-4
Paving and roofing materials....	+29	-26
Hats, except cloth and millinery-	+32	-1

A comparison of injury-frequency rates over the past 4 years gives a better indication of the progress individual industries have made in safety work since the 1946 postwar peak. During this period, the explosives industry recorded a decrease of 68 percent (from 5.7 in 1946 to 1.8 in 1949); rubber tires and tubes, 54 percent (from 12.9 to 5.9); plastic materials, except rubber, 52 percent (from 9.9 to 4.8); and aluminum and magnesium products, 50 percent (from 24.8 to 12.5). Iron foundries showed the greatest decrease in terms of frequency-rate points, dropping 18.3 points, or 39 percent (from 47.3 in 1946 to 29.0 in 1949). Breweries reduced their average injury-frequency rate by 16.9 points (from 45.3 to 28.4, or 37 percent); mattresses and bed springs, by 16.1 points (from 34.6 to 18.5, or 47 percent).

In spite of a general improvement in the injury-frequency record of most manufacturing industries, a number still had relatively high rates. Logging had a rate of 92.2 injuries per million man-hours—the highest in manufacturing. The only other comparable rates were found in mining, and only one of the mining rates—that for gold-silver (93.8)—was higher than the logging rate. Other manufacturing industries with high injury-frequency rates in 1949 were sawmills, 55.6; integrated saw and planing mills, 47.6; planing mills operated separately from sawmills, 38.1; structural clay products, 36.8; cut stone and cut-stone products, 36.6; and wooden containers, 35.6.

Manufacturing industries with the best safety records in 1949 were explosives, with an injury-frequency rate of 1.8; synthetic rubber, 2.3; synthetic textile fibers, 3.6; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.7; millinery, 3.8; women's and children's clothing, 4.1; radios and phonographs, 4.4; communication equipment other than radio, 4.7; and plastic materials other than rubber, 4.8.

Nonmanufacturing. The injury-frequency record for nonmanufacturing industries showed less improvement between 1948 and 1949 than that for manufacturing. Of the 54 nonmanufacturing classifications (exclusive of mining) for which comparable data were available, 25 recorded significant decreases and 15 showed little change; but 14 reported significant increases.

The principal construction industries—general building contracting, highway and street construction, and other heavy construction—recorded moderate increases in injury-frequency rates from 1948 to 1949. Among the special contracting trades rates fluctuated widely, four showed increases of over 5 frequency-rate points, and four recorded decreases of 5 points or more. Structural-steel erection and ornamental ironwork had the highest rate (48.6) among the construction industries for which data were available. (Wrecking and demolition work, which ranked highest in 1948, was not sufficiently represented in the 1949 study to warrant presentation of the rate.) Highway and street construction had a rate of 45.5; plastering and lathing, 42.7; heavy construction, other than highway and street, 41.8; and general contracting, 40.8 injuries per million man-hours. The lowest rate reported among the construction industries was 17.8 for painting, paperhanging, and decorating. The next lowest rate was 27.1 for terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work. For electrical work the rate was 28.3; for carpentering, 29.3; and for masonry, stone setting, and other stone work, 29.4.

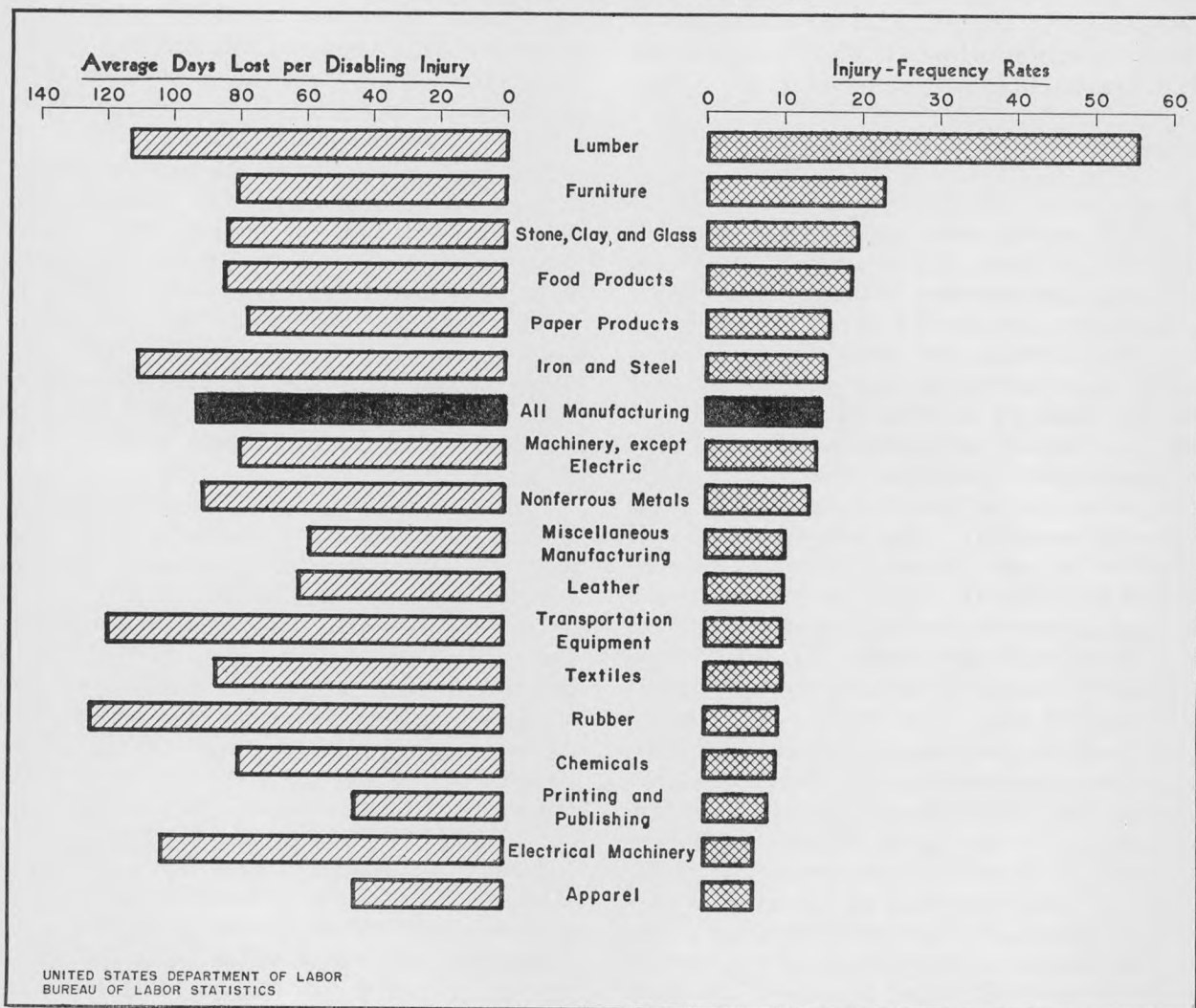
Of the other 39 nonmanufacturing classifications, 14 showed little change, 6 reported increases, and 19 decreases from 1948 to 1949. Decreases of more than 5 frequency-rate points were recorded for streetcar operations (from 20.7 to 14.3), miscellaneous repair services (from 31.1 to 25.7), and for filling stations (from 10.0 to 4.8). Other industries showing large percentage drops in injury rates were transportation not elsewhere classified (43 percent, from 9.1 to 5.2), eating and drinking places (28 percent, from 14.9 to 10.7), and medical and other professional services (25 percent, from 5.3 to 4.0). None of the increases amounted to as much as 5 frequency-rate points. However, amusements and related services had an increase of 26 percent (from 8.4 to 10.6).

As in previous years, stevedoring had the highest injury-frequency rate among the nonmanufacturing industries—66.7. This was a slight increase over the rate of 62.3 reported for 1948. Outstandingly low injury-frequency rates were reported for radio broadcasting and television (1.7), insurance (2.1), telephone (2.3), banks and other financial agencies (2.4), medical and other professional services (4.0), retail apparel and accessories (4.4), filling stations (4.8), and dry cleaning (4.9).

Preliminary reports of the U. S. Bureau of Mines indicate continuation of the improvement in safety records of most mining industries which

was noted in the 1948 report. The important coal-mining group showed a drop of 1.6 frequency-rate points from the revised 1948 to the preliminary 1949 figures.⁴ The injury-frequency rate for bituminous-coal mines decreased from 57.4 to 55.6, but that for anthracite mines changed only slightly, from 76.6 to 76.0. Other decreases were recorded by gold-silver ore dressing mills (from 51.8 to 30.4), copper mines (from 40.4 to 33.1), and granite quarries (from 47.8 to 42.1). Major increases in injury-frequency rates were confined for the most part to the relatively small mining industries. Miscellaneous ore dressing mills showed an increase from 39.7 in 1948 to 52.5

Chart 2.—Injury-Frequency Rates and Severity Averages
(Major Manufacturing Groups, 1949)



in 1949; miscellaneous metal mines, from 61.7 to 71.8; slate quarries, from 42.3 to 51.1; and gold-silver mines, from 88.2 to 93.8.

An outstanding record was established by copper ore dressing mills. Their injury-frequency rate was reduced from 26.0 in 1946 to 13.9 in 1949, or 47 percent. Copper mines reduced their rate 36 percent (from 51.7 to 33.1); and gold-silver ore dressing mills, 30 percent (from 43.3 to 30.4).

The injury-frequency rates of most mining industries were still relatively high compared with those for manufacturing industries.⁵ Gold-silver mining had the highest rate of any industry recorded for 1949—93.8 injuries per million man-hours—followed by lead-zinc mines with a rate of 88.5.

Iron ore dressing mills reported the lowest injury-frequency rate (13.3) in the mining group. Cement quarries had a rate of 13.6; copper ore dressing mills, 13.9; and iron mines, 21.3.

Injury Severity

Manufacturing. The injury-severity rate³ for all manufacturing decreased slightly, from 1.5 to 1.4, from 1948 to 1949. This was due entirely to the relatively large decrease in the injury-frequency rate, which counteracted a 12-percent increase in the average days lost per case. The proportion of deaths and permanent-total disabilities⁶ (0.4 percent), remained about the same as in 1948, but the proportion of permanent-partial disabilities⁶ increased from 4.7 percent in 1948 to 5.4 in 1949. The proportion of temporary-total disabilities decreased conversely. The average number of days lost for each temporary disability case increased from 16 to 17. The average days charged for each permanent-partial disability increased from 925 days per case to 943. These factors all combined to increase the severity average⁷ from 83 to 93 days per case.

Although there was a steady improvement in the injury-frequency rate during the past 3 years, the average days lost or charged per case increased. The average in 1946 was 82, and in 1947, 73 days per case. It is evident from comparison of the trends in injury frequency and in average days lost per case that the injuries which occurred during 1949 were of a slightly more serious nature and involved somewhat longer periods of disability.

Much of the decrease in the frequency of injuries took place among the less serious cases.

Of the 105 industries for which such data were available, 71 showed decreases in the proportion of temporary disabilities and a corresponding increase in the proportion of deaths and/or permanent disabilities. An increase between 1948 and 1949 in average days lost or charged per case was noted in 62 separate industry classifications.

Relatively large proportions of reported injuries were fatalities and/or permanent-total disabilities in the following industries: cement mills, excluding quarries, 2.5 percent—fatalities only; iron and steel, 2.0; copper smelting, 1.5—fatalities only; logging, 1.5; ordnance and accessories, 1.5; petroleum refining, 1.4—fatalities only; and engines and turbines, 1.4 percent. The proportion of permanent-partial disabilities was high in electrical appliances (14.0 percent), motor-vehicle parts (13.9), stamped and pressed metal products (13.2), carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (11.9), and aircraft manufacturing (11.3).

Iron and steel recorded the highest severity average of any manufacturing industry (269 days per case). In this industry 10.0 percent of the injuries reported were permanent-partial disabilities, and 2.0 percent were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities. The temporary cases averaged 53 days' disability per case. Other manufacturing industries with high severity averages were ordnance and accessories (215 days lost or charged per case); aircraft manufacturing (205); breweries (190); logging (190); morticians' supplies (181); stone, clay, and glass products not elsewhere classified (179); batteries (169); carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (163); and electrical appliances (161 days).

The highest severity rate among the manufacturing industries (18.0) was found in logging. In this industry there is not only a high frequency of injuries but they tend to be more serious than those in most other industries. Of all injuries reported in logging, 1.5 percent resulted in death or permanent-total disability. This may be compared with the rate of 0.4 percent for all manufacturing. An average of 2,346 days was charged for each permanent-partial disability case, whereas the average for all manufacturing was 943 days. Temporary cases were disabled for an average of 23 days, compared with 17 days for all manufac-

Injury frequency and severity rates and injuries by extent of disability, by major industry groups, 1949

[All reporting establishments]

Industry group	Number of establishments reporting	Average number of employees ¹	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Percent of disabling injuries resulting in— ²			Average days lost or charged per case ³			Injury rates ⁴	
					Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	All disabilities ⁵	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability	Frequency	Severity ⁶
Manufacturing: All industry groups.....	34,026	7,945,193	15,570,505	205,001	0.4	5.4	94.2	93	943	17	15.0	1.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	2,135	233,507	419,936	2,702	.3	1.7	98.0	45	898	11	6.5	.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	2,055	540,457	1,102,706	10,034	.5	3.9	95.6	80	942	16	9.4	.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1,054	570,695	1,121,511	7,327	.3	8.2	91.5	103	843	16	6.5	.7
Food products.....	4,358	569,102	1,164,451	23,719	.4	3.8	95.8	85	1,214	14	18.9	1.4
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	2,212	217,401	428,176	9,891	.2	6.8	93.0	81	836	13	22.8	1.9
Iron and steel and their products.....	4,647	1,355,424	2,604,673	37,793	.6	6.3	93.1	111	849	22	15.6	1.6
Leather and leather products.....	757	167,198	310,552	3,367	.2	4.5	95.3	62	885	13	10.2	.6
Lumber and timber basic products.....	1,916	155,042	310,141	14,978	.6	4.1	95.3	113	1,368	19	55.5	7.0
Machinery, except electric.....	3,567	950,283	1,861,865	25,495	.2	5.9	93.9	80	889	17	14.2	1.2
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	809	182,935	372,285	5,314	.3	6.8	92.9	91	853	15	13.3	.9
Ordinance and accessories.....	24	31,148	61,683	406	1.5	8.9	89.6	215	1,192	22	6.6	1.8
Paper and allied products.....	1,379	299,881	624,380	10,048	.4	5.4	94.2	78	732	16	16.0	1.4
Printing and publishing.....	2,714	246,683	484,972	4,004	.1	3.2	96.7	45	799	14	8.2	.4
Rubber products.....	280	184,132	341,531	3,255	.5	7.5	92.0	125	1,069	16	9.7	1.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1,555	243,457	490,011	9,354	.5	3.4	96.1	84	1,077	16	19.6	2.2
Textile and textile-mill products.....	2,437	688,372	1,292,903	13,471	.2	5.2	94.6	87	1,164	17	10.1	.8
Transportation equipment.....	900	1,023,149	2,011,914	18,293	.6	8.0	91.4	120	796	23	10.1	1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	1,227	286,327	566,808	5,550	.1	5.3	94.6	59	759	12	10.3	.8
Nonmanufacturing:												
Communication ⁷ & 8.....	543	574,580	1,059,145	2,372	.7	.3	99.0	67	1,622	18	2.2	.1
Construction ⁸	4,443	(7)	430,375	17,116	.8	3.2	96.0	100	1,386	14	39.8	3.9
Transportation ⁸ & 9.....	1,301	214,236	506,082	10,634	.4	3.1	96.5	85	1,445	19	21.0	1.8
Heat, light, and power ⁸	604	366,979	758,351	12,007	1.5	2.8	95.7	147	1,427	15	15.8	2.3
Waterworks ⁸	159	8,442	17,565	479	.2	1.3	98.5	41	1,192	14	27.3	1.1
Personal services.....	2,981	151,969	322,485	2,893	.3	1.4	98.3	51	1,508	13	9.0	.5
Business services.....	2,667	182,433	356,089	1,452	.5	1.8	97.7	66	1,288	14	4.1	.3
Educational services.....	195	134,096	226,358	1,725	.3	1.7	98.0	58	1,624	13	7.6	.4
Fire departments.....	209	30,872	101,071	3,249	.9	.4	98.7	76	1,800	15	32.1	2.5
Police departments.....	151	20,145	48,307	1,330	.8	.7	98.5	86	2,911	16	27.5	2.4
Trade.....	8,930	358,530	740,419	9,036	.3	1.8	97.9	49	1,110	13	12.9	.6
Mining: ⁹												
Coal mines.....	(9)	482,800	650,030	38,358	¹⁰ 1.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	59.0	(7)
Metal mines.....	(9)	68,300	6,714	6,714	¹⁰ 1.1	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	46.7	(7)
Nonmetal mines.....	(9)	12,300	27,380	1,150	¹⁰ .9	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	42.0	(7)
Quarries.....	(9)	54,961	111,686	4,134	¹⁰ 1.3	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	37.0	(7)
Ore dressing (mills and auxiliaries).....	(9)	16,600	35,290	777	¹⁰ .9	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	22.0	(7)

¹ Reports in this survey secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include all employees. Reports compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior (see footnote ⁹), exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining.

² Based on reports which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities, constituting approximately 60 percent of the total sample.

³ Each death or permanent-total disability is charged with a time loss of 6,000 days.

⁴ The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries for each million employee-hours worked. The severity rate is the average number of days lost for each thousand employee-hours worked. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Stand-

ards Association, 1945. Injury rates for all-manufacturing, for each manufacturing and mining group, and for the trade group have been computed from the rates of individual industries by the application of weights based upon estimates of total employment in each industry; rates for other industry groups are based on the unweighted totals of all reports received.

⁵ Primarily reported by company instead of establishment.

⁶ Includes telephone, radio, and television only.

⁷ Not available.

⁸ Does not include railroads and other interstate transportation.

⁹ Compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior; data represent preliminary estimated industry totals, based on average of 80 percent coverage of all mining industries.

¹⁰ Fatalities only.

turing combined. The resulting average of days lost or charged for all disabling injury cases in logging was 190, more than twice as great as the average of 93 for manufacturing industries in general.

Most high severity rates in other industries can be accounted for by either a high frequency rate, or high severity average, or both. Integrated saw and planing mills had a severity rate of 6.3, a frequency rate of 47.6, and an average of 126 days lost per case. Breweries had a severity rate of 5.5, a frequency rate of 28.4, and an average of 190 days per case. Sawmills operated separately

from planing mills had a severity rate of 3.7 and a frequency rate of 55.6, with an average of 69 days per case. Other manufacturing industries with high severity rates were veneer mills (6.4) and cut stone and cut-stone products (4.0).

Nonmanufacturing. For all construction, the average severity rate was 3.9, in comparison with 1.4 for all manufacturing. This, however, represents a substantial improvement over the rate of 5.0 recorded in 1948. Most of this improvement was due to a decrease in the proportion of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities from 1.2 percent

to 0.8, and of permanent-partial disabilities from 4.0 to 3.2 percent of the cases reported. Average days lost or charged per case dropped from 135 in 1948 to 100 in 1949. Structural-steel erection had the highest severity rate in the construction group (13.6), as well as the highest frequency rate (48.6). In this industry 1.5 percent of the reported cases were fatalities or permanent-total disabilities and 8.5 percent were permanent-partial disabilities. An average of 279 days were lost or charged per case. Other construction industries with high severity rates were terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work (8.3); painting, paperhanging, and decorating (7.6); heavy construction other than highway and street construction (5.5); and highway and street construction (4.7).

Stevedoring was the only other nonmanufacturing industry with a high injury-severity rate (13.4). In this industry 10.1 percent of the cases reported were permanent-partial disabilities, with an average time charge of 1,360 days per case. Temporary cases averaged 32 days disability per case. The severity average was 201 days per case, which, coupled with a high frequency rate, resulted in the high severity rate. The electric-light and power industry had a severity average of 189 days per case, but a low frequency rate brought the severity rate down to 2.6.

The proportion of fatalities in mining was relatively high. In coal mining, 1.5 percent of the cases reported were fatalities; in metal mining, 1.1 percent; in nonmetal mining, 0.9; in quarrying, 1.3; and in ore-dressing mills, 0.9. Some individual industries indicated even higher percentages of fatalities. Of all cases reported, 3.9 percent in cement quarries and 3.6 percent in iron ore-dressing mills resulted in death.

—ROBERT S. BARKER
Industrial Hazards Branch

¹ The detailed tables on which this article is based will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin.

² 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 a regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns) after the day of injury.

³ The severity rate is the average number of days lost, because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computations of days lost include standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities, as given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

⁴ See U. S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Health and Safety

State Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1950

LEGISLATIVE ACTION in the field of workmen's compensation was limited during 1950. Only 19¹ State legislatures met in which amendments could have been introduced. Twelve of these amended existing laws in one or more respects: In 5 (Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) major improvements were enacted; in the other 7 States (Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia) important, but less extensive, changes were made. The latter affected such provisions as coverage, hernia cases, and rehabilitation and created interim legislative committees to study the workmen's compensation law.

Kentucky

The Kentucky amendments included increased death, disability, and medical benefits and improvements in certain administrative provisions. Maximum weekly death benefits were increased from \$20 to \$23 and the total maximum amount permitted to individual beneficiaries was raised from \$8,000 to \$8,500. Maximum weekly benefits for temporary or permanent-total disability were increased from \$21 to \$24 and total benefits for such a disability from \$9,500 to \$10,000. Permanent-partial disability benefits were raised from a maximum weekly amount of \$18 to \$21 and the total maximum amount from \$8,100 to \$8,600. The former maximum limit of \$800 for medical benefits was increased to \$2,500.

The list of disabilities to be classified specifically in the law as permanent-total was enlarged to

Statistics, No. HSS392, Employment and Injuries in the Mineral Industries, 1949, Washington, August 29, 1950, for revised injury statistics for 1945 to 1948 and preliminary data for 1949.

¹ In making comparisons of injury rates between mining and other industries, one should bear in mind that the rates for mining are based upon the experience only of those employees engaged at the mining operations, and exclude office workers, whereas the rates for other industries include the man-hours and injury experience of office workers and others not exposed to actual operating hazards of the industry concerned.

² A permanent-total disability is an injury, other than death, which permanently and totally incapacitates an employee from following any gainful occupation. A permanent-partial disability consists of the complete loss in one accident of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof to any degree less than permanent-total disability.

³ The severity average is the average number of days lost per case, including the actual time lost because of temporary-total disabilities and the standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments.

include loss of one hand and one eye and loss of one foot and one eye. Disabilities previously classified as permanent-total include: The total permanent loss of sight in both eyes, the loss of both feet at or above the ankle, the loss of both hands at or above the wrist, a loss of one hand and one foot, an injury to the spine resulting in permanent and complete paralysis of both arms or both legs, or of one arm and one leg, and an injury to the skull resulting in incurable insanity or imbecility.

Two changes affecting the administration of the law were adopted. One provides that the act shall be construed liberally on questions of law and that the rule of law requiring strict construction of statutes shall not apply to this act. The other, designed to insure adequate administrative funds, provides that only when the net surplus in the maintenance fund exceeds \$150,000 (instead of \$100,000) at the end of the fiscal year is the 2 percent payroll tax assessed against self-insurers to be canceled during the following year.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts legislature eliminated the restrictions relating to cases involving silicosis and other occupational pulmonary dust diseases. Such cases were made subject to the same provisions as other injuries, with the exception of a \$5,000 total maximum limit for silicosis in cases arising in the granite industry. Previously, benefits for silicosis and other occupational pulmonary dust diseases were limited to a total amount of \$4,000. These benefits were denied unless the disease was due to the nature of the employment in which the employee was engaged for a period of 180 days or more and unless disability resulted within 3 years after the last exposure to hazards likely to cause the disease. It was also required, under certain conditions, that to be eligible for benefits, the worker must be exposed to inhalation of harmful dust over a period of not less than 5 years during the 10 years immediately preceding the date of total disability.

To study the problems of rehabilitating injured industrial workers and to assist in handling cases requiring such services, a Rehabilitation Commission was established in the Department of Industrial Accidents but independent of its super-

vision or control. The commission is composed of the Chairman of the Industrial Accident Board and the Commissioner of Education as ex-officio members and five other members appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the council, for 6-year terms. One member must be a physician, one an employee, one an employer, one a representative of a casualty insurance company, and one a person who has undergone a rehabilitation training program. Among the specific duties of this commission are the establishment of a list of physicians available to render competent rehabilitation services for injured industrial workers and the issuance of certificates of qualification to rehabilitation facilities which meet certain standards. Rehabilitation facilities are defined to include medical, surgical, hospital, prosthesis, vocational, educational, and physical restoration services. The commission is also authorized to designate qualified physicians to serve as impartial rehabilitation examiners for the Department of Industrial Accidents in cases requiring rehabilitation services. Employers are required to furnish rehabilitation services by a qualified physician or rehabilitation facility, the expenses of which are to include cost of travel for the injured worker and cost of his board and room when necessary.

Maximum weekly benefits for a widow without children were increased from \$15 to \$20 and the provision for an additional allowance of \$5 for each child under the age of 18 years was retained. The total maximum amount allowed in such cases was raised from \$7,600 to \$10,000. The definition of children as dependents under the act was enlarged to include any children of the injured or deceased worker conceived but not born at the time of the worker's injury. Compensation for such children was made payable from the date of birth.

Another amendment to the workmen's compensation law authorized the payment from a special fund of the expense of printing records and briefs in cases in which the employee appeals from a decree of the superior court. For an employee to qualify, the superior court must certify that the appeal raises a substantial question of law.

The Massachusetts Legislature authorized the Joint Committee on Ways and Means to study the possible coverage of farm laborers and domestic servants under the law.

Mississippi

During 1950, the first changes were made in the Mississippi law since it had become effective in January 1949.

Public agencies were authorized to elect coverage for their employees under one of the new amendments.

The minimum weekly benefit for death or disability was increased from \$7 to \$10.

Restrictive provisions relating to hernia cases were liberalized to permit the employee a reasonable time rather than 48 hours in which to notify the employer of the injury. The amendment provides that the injury shall have required the attendance of a physician within 5 days, instead of within 48 hours.

The medical aid provision was expanded to include the furnishing of artificial members where needed.

Attorneys' fees for appearances before the Workmen's Compensation Commission were limited to a maximum of 25 percent of the total compensation award. This limitation does not apply to fees awarded for additional services by any superior court. The commission retains authority to approve any claim for legal services or for any other services rendered in respect to an award for compensation.

The provisions relating to the establishment of the commission to administer the law were amended to require that one member be a lawyer with at least 5 years of active practice in Mississippi. The chairman was specifically designated as the administrative head of the commission.

New Jersey

Maximum weekly benefits were increased from \$25 to \$30 to become effective on January 1, 1951, under an amendment to the New Jersey law.

Another amendment eliminated the special provisions restricting the payment of benefits for hernia cases. The only special requirement retained relates to the notice to be given to the employer in cases of traumatic hernia. Such notice must be given within 48 hours, instead of 24 hours, not including Sundays, Saturdays, or

holidays. The eliminated restrictions had required proof that the hernia was immediately caused by such sudden effort or severe strain that the employee was compelled to quit work immediately and that there was such physical distress that the attendance of a licensed physician was required within 24 hours after the occurrence of the hernia.

To coordinate the handling of claims under the workmen's compensation law with those received under the temporary disability benefit law, provision was made in New Jersey for establishing procedures to avoid duplication of payments under both laws.

Rhode Island

Coverage was extended under the Rhode Island workmen's compensation law by removing the exemption for employees who earn more than \$3,000 per year.

An amendment was adopted affecting the method of determining the earning capacity in permanent-partial disability cases. It authorizes the Director of Labor, the Chief of Workmen's Compensation Division, and the hearing officers to fix the dollar value of weekly earning capacity of injured workers if there are no actual earnings on which to compute the compensation. The worker is to receive 60 percent of the difference between his average weekly wages before injury and the earning capacity so established after injury, subject to the weekly maximum of \$18.

The time limit for bringing suits in occupational disease cases has been extended to 24 months from the date of disablement, instead of the date of contraction of disease. Also removed was a former provision which barred compensation for an occupational disease unless contracted in the same employment with the same employer by whom the worker was engaged at the time of his disablement.

Under another amendment, an injured worker must be given an exact copy of any paper, report, or agreement concerning compensation which he is requested to sign.

The legislature commended the State Department of Labor for its achievement in the preven-

tion of industrial injuries which permitted a reduction of 24.5 percent in workmen's compensation insurance rates as of April 1, 1950. This reduction in insurance rates was accomplished together with an increase in maximum weekly benefits of approximately 40 percent in 1949 for permanent-total and temporary-total disability.

Other States

In the other seven States which made changes in their workmen's compensation laws, coverage was extended in four. Georgia included cooperative corporations engaged in rural electrification. In Idaho, members of the Idaho National Guard were given the benefits of the workmen's compensation law. Policemen who are not elected officials of municipalities were included among those eligible for compensation under the Louisiana workmen's compensation law. New York extended coverage to members of certain volunteer fire companies.

Among the other amendments adopted in these seven States were provisions for legislative committees to study workmen's compensation laws. An interim committee of three members of the senate was established for this purpose in Michigan. South Carolina continued the life of the committee established in 1949 to study the cost of workmen's compensation insurance rates.

Virginia amended its provisions regarding hernia cases. It authorized the Industrial Commission in case of operation for compensable hernia to enter an award covering the cost of hospital and medical attention. This was to be done without regard to the date when such attention was given.

To facilitate the rehabilitation of injured workers, maintenance benefits for rehabilitation purposes were increased from \$15 to \$20 per week in New York.

—BRUCE A. GREENE
Bureau of Labor Standards

Extent of Workmen's Compensation in the United States, 1948

THREE OUT OF FOUR nonagricultural wage and salary workers in the United States were covered by State or Federal systems of workmen's compensation in an average month in 1948, according to recent estimates of the Social Security Administration.¹ This represented a total of 34 to 35 million workers who were protected against employment injuries² as compared with 24 to 25 million in 1940.³

Workmen's compensation payments (including medical and hospital benefits) more than doubled between 1940 and 1948—rising from \$256 million to \$536 million. Increased coverage, the rise in wage rates on which benefits are based, and the liberalization in cash and medical benefits accounted for the rapid increase in payments during this period.

Total compensation payments in 1948 were 10 percent above those in 1947. Only Maine, Rhode Island, and the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, which administers the Federal compensation laws, showed a decrease in benefit payments (2, 11, and 6 percent, respectively).

Compensation Costs

The cost of workmen's compensation to employers was estimated at 1 percent on a payroll of \$100-\$103 billion in 1948, and at 1.2 percent on a payroll of \$35-\$36 billion in 1940.

Of the average dollar spent by employers in net insurance premiums in 1948, 53 cents were paid back in workmen's compensation payments. The State insurance funds paid out a considerably higher proportion of their premium income in benefits in 1948 than did the private insurance companies—69 percent as against 45 percent. Sixty-two percent of total workmen's compensation payments were made by private insurance companies, while only 23 percent were made by State funds and 15 percent by self-insurers.⁴

¹ Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Over the decade 1939-48, benefit payments of private carriers increased more than did those of the other two types of insurers. During this period, private companies wrote a total of \$4.8 billion in net premiums and paid out \$2.2 billion in "losses" (benefits)—a ratio of about 47 percent.

Types of Benefit Payments

Of the \$536 million paid out in workmen's compensation in 1948, about a third was spent for medical care and hospitalization; the other two-thirds constituted cash compensation for wage losses of injured or deceased workers.⁵

Payments to survivors (including a small but unknown amount of lump-sum funeral benefits and of payments to the State where there were no dependents) increased much more slowly between 1939 and 1948 than payments to nonfatally injured workers—reflecting a decline in the proportion of fatal work injuries. Thus, in 1948, 14 percent of nonmedical payments were for fatalities, as compared with 20 percent in 1939.

*Workmen's compensation payments, by type of benefit,
1939-48*
[In millions]

Year	Total	Type of benefit			
		Medical and hospitalization	Compensation for wage loss		
			Total	Disability	Survivor ¹
1939.....	\$235	\$85	\$150	\$120	\$30
1940.....	256	95	161	129	32
1941.....	291	100	191	157	34
1942.....	330	108	222	186	36
1943.....	356	112	244	206	38
1944.....	387	120	267	227	40
1945.....	411	125	286	244	42
1946.....	435	140	295	251	44
1947.....	487	160	327	281	46
1948 ²	536	175	361	311	50

¹ Includes a small but unknown amount of lump-sum funeral benefits and of payments to the State when there were no dependents.

² Preliminary.

Proportion of Wage Loss Compensated

The objective of the majority of workmen's compensation laws was to provide weekly payments ranging from three-fifths to two-thirds of wages for total occupational disability. "To a great extent in recent years," the report points out, "the liberality of these proportions—and even of the fairly common proportion of 50 percent—has been nullified by the statutory maximum on the dollar amount of weekly benefits."

In 1939, half the workmen's compensation laws provided weekly maximum benefits of less than \$20; \$25 was the highest amount payable under the State laws. "These maximums were high enough, however," the study states, "so that in virtually every State the worker receiving the average weekly wage * * * could receive the proportion of his wage loss specified in the statute."

By 1948, in spite of increases, the average worker could receive the maximum percentage benefit provided by law in only a few States.

A number of States raised their maximum weekly benefits in 1949 so that more than three-fourths of workmen's compensation laws provided maximum weekly benefits (including allowances for dependents) of \$25 or more. But had these liberalized laws been in effect in 1948, only two more States would have been added to the group having maximum dollar amounts high enough to permit the statutory percentage of wages to be effective for workers with average wages.

Under the legislative dollar maximums in effect on October 1, 1949, an unmarried worker with an average 1948 wage would have received, under more than half the workmen's compensation laws, a benefit amounting to less than 50 percent of his wage, according to the Social Security Administration.

"Workmen's compensation programs, despite limitations in their coverage and the proportion of wage loss that they compensate," observes the study, "provide important protection for a large segment of the working population." [This is particularly true in view of the full medical benefits provided under most of these laws.] The first of the social insurances to be adopted in this country, workmen's compensation, "plays a significant role in any evaluation of the scope and character of protection afforded by social security programs."

¹ Workmen's Compensation: Coverage, Premiums, Payments, by Dorothy McCamman, Division of Research and Statistics, Office of Commissioner, Social Security Administration. (*In Social Security Bulletin*, Washington, D. C., July 1950, pp. 3-10, 24.)

The Social Security Administration emphasizes the difficulties involved in making such estimates. These figures are very rough due to the wide variations in coverage under the various laws. They are arrived at principally by actuarial computations based on insured payrolls.

² The proportion of workers covered by workmen's compensation is based on total employment in an average week of 1948 of about 45 million nonagricultural wage and salary workers; interstate railroad workers and unpaid

FSA Conference on Aging, August 1950

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS created by the rapidly increasing proportion of older people in the Nation's population brought over 800 experts on old age together in Washington, D. C., August 13-15, 1950. They met at the first National Conference on Aging, sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, to study the varied implications of an older population.

Representing business, labor, government, medicine, education, religion, and other groups interested in problems of the aged, the delegates assembled in 10 discussion groups to consider such questions as employment, income, health, community life, housing, and other aspects of aging. They made the following proposals:

1. That a National Council on Aging be set up to handle the multiple social problems of long living and act as a clearing house for information on improving conditions for the older population. (Several delegates suggested a special Government agency for old folk, similar to the U. S. Children's Bureau in the FSA.)

2. That a National Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics be established in the U. S. Public Health Service, similar to the Institutes on Cancer and Heart Diseases, to encourage and coordinate medical research on aging processes.

3. That age be abandoned as the single deciding factor in retirement, and that a gradual system of

retirement be worked out to replace a sharp cut-off date.

4. That all American workers be covered by old-age insurance benefits, not doles or old-age assistance programs.

5. That a broad education system be set up for "senior citizens," perhaps to include a country-wide network of colleges; and that those educational facilities now available for the old folk be broadened to induce greater interest among older persons in attending classes.

Government Reports on the Aged Population

In calling the Conference, the FSA pointed out that the number of persons aged 65 and over has almost quadrupled in the past 50 years, while the total United States population has only doubled. The FSA also highlighted the facts that average life expectancy has increased about 17 years in the past half-century, and that heart diseases and cancer combined cause more than 55 percent of the deaths among those 65 and older. Fewer than 3 percent of the older population live in institutions, it was disclosed, and more than four-fifths live with some member of their family. Of almost 11½ million persons 65 and over in 1948, about 3½ million had no money income of their own. Of the 7½ million with some money income, almost a third made less than \$500. The long-time trend in the relative number of workers among older persons has been downward. About 2,349,000 men and 593,000 women 65 and over are actually employed.

In reports prepared especially for the Conference, the Bureau of Labor Statistics predicted that the gap between total life expectancy and working-life expectancy will have tripled between 1900 and 1975, and the Bureau of Employment Security reported that 6 percent of job applicants seeking work through public employment offices, during an April 1950 survey, were 65 and over.

President Truman told the delegates that "we cannot be satisfied with merely extending normal life expectancy." In a message read to the Conference by Oscar R. Ewing, Administrator of the FSA, the President said: "The real problem is to enable the older men and women among us to make full and happy use of their

family workers are excluded because these groups are not within the scope of workmen's compensation legislation.

Quite commonly workmen's compensation laws exempt agricultural, domestic, and casual labor, as well as employers who have fewer than a specified number of employees.

³ Although all States except Mississippi had workmen's compensation laws in 1940, no coverage is included for Arkansas, since its law (passed in 1939) did not take effect until the end of 1940. Mississippi, the last State to adopt workmen's compensation, enacted its law in 1948 (effective in 1949). In addition to the 48 State laws [and those of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico], Federal acts cover Federal Government employees, private employees in the District of Columbia, and longshoremen and harbor workers. Estimates in the original article are for the continental United States only.

⁴ Most laws permit insurance with private insurance companies. In 7 of the 18 States that have State insurance funds, employers are required to use the State fund exclusively; in the other 11 States, the choice between the fund and a private carrier is optional. Under all but a few acts, an employer may qualify by giving proof of ability to carry his own risk.

⁵ This compensation excludes some other direct costs to the employer for occupational injuries, such as those resulting from a time loss shorter than the compensation waiting period.

added years. The great gift which medical science and an increasingly healthy society have given us should not be more years on the shelf, but more years of productive activity."

He suggested that older persons continue working at their regular jobs if they want to. There is a need for "imaginative thinking" about the special problems of health, housing, and recreation that older people face, the President stated, and a need for improving the financial condition of the aged by making the social security system more satisfactory. "As we increase the opportunities for our older citizens to stand on their own feet, and live out their lives in self-respect, free from fear and want, we shall be helping to fulfill the promise of our free society," the President declared.

Speaking at a Conference dinner, Mr. Ewing referred to the Korean war as an emergency that might create a new manpower shortage. In this instance, he said, the Nation will have to rely heavily on the productive capacity of its older workers, as it did during World War II.

Mr. Ewing asserted that the needs of older people will continue to press for attention no matter what the crisis in world affairs. He called the problem of aging a long-range one with enormous complexities, and said:

We must continue to study how best we can provide some measure of genuine financial security for older workers who can no longer earn a living. We must redouble our research into the causes of chronic disease and do everything possible to lighten the burden which now rests so heavily on our old people. We must take steps to see that adequate medical care is provided for all elderly people who are unable to meet the heavy expenses of such care. We must see that the whole matter of living arrangements for these older people is worked out in some practical manner. And we must devise ways and means by which we can maintain an alert interest in the business of living—in terms of recreation, hobbies and creative interests, community and church activities. For one of the values in our democracy is the essential well-being of all our citizens. And we must make sure that these values have lifelong meaning—for the elder citizens of today, and for the elder citizens of tomorrow.

John L. Thurston, FSA's Assistant Administrator for Program, greeted the delegates, stating that older people are "assets to our society and its economy"—not "problem children." He said that adjustment to aging is primarily a responsibility of the individual, but that creation of an environment

in which older people may adjust to aging will call for "changing attitudes on the part of many individuals and many social groups."

Alvin Johnson, director of New York City's New School for Social Research, in a major address to the Conference, criticized the tendency to look upon retirement pensions as cure-alls for the problem of aging. He said retirement plans reduce the mobility of labor by making it inexpedient for a man to shift from one job to another for fear of losing his pension rights. They also produce a "damping down of energy and initiative in men approaching the age of compulsory retirement." His advice:

We can apply part of the engineering talent now concentrated upon technological problems to map out, in each institution and in each business enterprise, plans for directing its aging personnel toward functions less dependent on physical elasticity and more upon mental and moral steadiness and reliability. Be generous, indeed, with retirement pensions for disability; permit those working over age to accumulate additional benefits for the eventual time of disability. But let us have no dated retirement; no pensions without disability.

Meeting of Committee on Employ the Handicapped Week, 1950

THE PROBLEM of the physically handicapped must be attacked through accident prevention, preventive medicine, and improved rehabilitation programs, President Truman told his Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, at their sixth annual meeting, August 9, 1950, in Washington, D. C.

They met to plan the 1950 observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, set for October 1-7, "to enlist the widest possible public interest in additional employment opportunities for the physically handicapped."

"We must improve our skills and increase our efforts for rehabilitating those who are disabled," said the President. "This requires us to improve our programs for better medical care, for providing education and training, individual counseling, and specialized job placement. Through these activities we can conserve the human resources

of our country. Through them we can strengthen and improve our most valuable asset—the lives of our citizens. The expenditures which we make on such programs are returned to us many times over in the productive lives of those who are benefited.”

The President wished his Committee success in this year's campaign for the employment of the physically handicapped. “Nothing is more important in the rehabilitation of the disabled than the final step—the acceptance, by employers and the public, of the physically handicapped as normal members of a productive society,” he said. “That is our goal. And it is only through the efforts of individuals and organizations represented on this Committee, and on State and municipal committees, that this goal can be reached.”

Governor Okey L. Patteson of West Virginia, who addressed the meeting, described the goal of the Committee as “helping the handicapped to become taxpayers instead of tax consumers.” He said the appeal to employ the physically handicapped should not be considered an emotional one. “It is really sound business,” he stated, “because ‘ability’ and not ‘disability’ counts on a job; and business and labor surveys show that the handicapped worker is just as productive and dependable in his work habits and attendance record.”

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin told the delegates that the Department of Labor recognizes the possibilities of labor force expansion which lie in the unused skills of jobless handicapped workers. He said:

“The great and real value of handicapped workers was strikingly demonstrated in World War II for the first time. As manpower shortages became more and more acute, greater and greater use was made of the handicapped. Handicapped job placements jumped from 27,700 in 1940 to 297,000 in 1945. Altogether, 877,000 handicapped workers were recruited and placed during the war. Those handicapped workers did an outstanding job. They proved they were dependable, safe, and productive.

“Hundreds of thousands of employers learned through necessity the worth of handicapped workers. They carried this knowledge into their post-war operations. In the 5-year period after the war, local employment offices placed almost a million handicapped workers.”

Summary of Industrial Relations Activities

NEW CONTRACTS embodying wage increases accelerated the rising wage trend during September. The wage movement, beginning in the automobile industry, affected other industries during the month. Cost-of-living escalator clauses frequently accompanied wage increases.

Railroads

The settlement of the dispute between the Switchmen's Union (AFL) and 10 Western and Midwestern railroads on September 1 may clarify the complex labor-management situation in the railroad industry. There were no immediate developments, however, in the dispute between the major railroads and the Conductors' and Trainmen's unions, which led to seizure in August.¹

The 3-year switchmen's agreement provided for a wage increase of 23 cents an hour effective October 1, 1950, and of 1 cent an hour for each point of increase in the BLS Consumers' Price Index after it reaches 174. Although the parties agreed on a 5-day week in principle, they stipulated that it should not be adopted for at least a year. At that time, adoption of the 5-day week will depend upon “the desires of the employees and the manpower situation.”

During the month, a Presidential emergency board recommended that 16 short-line railroads grant their nonoperating employees a 40-hour workweek, with the same pay as for the 48-hour week, plus a 7-cents-an-hour increase. The Board suggested that these recommendations should not apply to the 3 short-line railroads which were not financially able to bear the added cost.

Automobiles

The Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) agreed to a new 5-year agreement to replace the 2½-year contract signed in October 1949 (which provided for a wage reopening after January 1, 1951).

The new contract, retroactive to September 1, 1950, provided an hourly wage increase of 8 cents for about 110,000 workers, and an additional 5 cents for skilled workers. Annual wage

improvement factor and Consumers' Price Index escalator clauses followed the General Motors pattern. Other provisions of the new contract included noncontributory pensions of \$125 a month, including social-security benefits; liberalized accident and disability payments; increased paid-up life insurance; and 3-week annual vacations for employees with 15 years' service.

Five-year contracts negotiated by Kaiser-Frazer Corp. and Mack Trucks, Inc., with the UAW (CIO) in September followed, in general, the formula for cost-of-living wage adjustments and annual wage improvement factors established in the General Motors agreement.

The Kaiser-Frazer agreement provided for an immediate wage increase of 12 cents an hour for 16,000 production employees and an additional 5 cents for skilled and foundry workers. Of the 12-cent increase, 8 cents represented a cost-of-living adjustment, and 4 cents was the first of four annual wage-improvement adjustments. The Mack Truck agreement provided for wage increases averaging 7 cents an hour for production workers—ranging from 4 cents on the base rate of incentive workers to 18 cents for employees in skilled trades.

A 5-year contract was negotiated by Studebaker Corp. and the UAW-CIO, increasing wages 9 cents an hour effective September 1. It contains a cost-of-living wage adjustment clause similar to the General Motors-UAW formula.

Steel

The United Steelworkers of America (CIO) announced on September 22 that it would seek wage increases for 750,000 union members employed by 1,400 companies in the steel industry.

The union requested immediate voluntary wage increases, or the reopening of existing contracts for wage negotiations on October 9. (Current agreements permit wage-reopening negotiations after November 1.²) The Inland Steel Co. was the first of the major steel producers to agree to discuss the need for earlier contract reopening.

The union requested the NLRB on September 25 to conduct elections among 88,000 steelworkers in 17 plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. The union announced that it hoped to obtain the union shop throughout the steel industry by 1951. Current agreements in the basic steel industry have maintenance-of-membership arrangements.

Electrical Products

Approximately 35,000 workers, represented by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), were involved in strikes beginning August 30 at General Electric Co. plants in 5 Eastern States. Union plans to extend the strike to other GE plants across the Nation were abandoned on September 4 after Cyrus S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, advised the parties that the threatened work stoppages at 116 of the company's plants might seriously threaten national defense. The existing stoppages continued, however, until September 15, when a new 1-year contract was negotiated.

This contract increased wages by 10 cents an hour—5 cents effective July 1, 1950, and 5 cents effective September 15, 1950. A cost-of-living escalator clause provides for a 1-cent increase in wages for every 1.14 increase in the BLS Consumers' Price Index, the first adjustment to take place on March 15, 1951. A contributory pension plan provides minimum payments of \$125 a month, including social-security benefits, for retiring workers with 25 years' service. Employees are to receive an extra paid holiday and liberalized hospital and insurance benefits.

The United Electrical Workers (Ind.) and the General Electric Co., on September 17, agreed on a contract similar in most respects to the IUE (CIO) contract. The UE, however, refused any escalator clause. Three wage reopenings during the 2-year term of its agreement are provided.

The Westinghouse Electric Corp. offered to increase wages 8 cents an hour, pay minimum pensions of \$100 a month, including social-security benefits, and to contribute 2½ cents an hour for social-insurance benefits. This offer was rejected by the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) and the United Electrical Workers (Ind.).

The IUE-CIO contended that the proffered pension plan compared unfavorably with those in the electrical and other industries and that some proposed provisions would require speed-up in operations and loss of incentive pay.

Textiles

The United Textile Workers (CIO) announced its intention of obtaining wage increases for its members in northern textile mills. Union leaders

contended that, although current contracts do not expire until next year, employers are morally obligated to increase wages immediately because of current economic changes.

The major agreement negotiated by the union during September granted more than 20,000 workers in 22 northern cotton mills a 10-percent wage increase effective September 18 and continuing to March 15, 1951, when existing contracts expire. Textron, Inc., and the union agreed on a new 3-year contract raising wages by 10 percent effective October 1, and by 5 percent on September 30, 1951, and on September 28, 1952. Three large rug manufacturers—Alexander Smith & Sons, Bigelow Carpet Co., and A. & M. Karagheusian, Inc.—granted a 10-cent hourly wage increase effective October 1 to 14,000 employees, although current contracts with these firms did not permit wage reopenings until June 1, 1951.

The union requested the woolen and worsted branches of the industry to raise wages 20 cents an hour immediately. Existing contracts do not expire until February 1, 1951.

Other Stoppages

The International Harvester Co. strike which began in late August was partially settled on September 18. Under an agreement reached with the Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union (Ind.) wages of 27,000 FE members were increased by 10 cents an hour. The union agreed not to strike during the life of the 2-year contract. A similar wage-increase offer was rejected on September 13 by the UAW (CIO), which represents 23,000 workers in 8 plants, who continued on strike.

Production of farm equipment was also affected by a work stoppage which began on September 1 at plants of John Deere and Co. in Illinois and Iowa. Approximately 13,000 idle workers, represented by the UAW (CIO) sought a wage increase of 15 cents an hour. The strike continued through the end of September.

Among recent disputes which have seriously curtailed production in the soda ash branch of the chemical industry, the first settlement terminated a 6-day strike on September 10 of Wyandotte Chemical Co. employees in Detroit, Mich., members of District 50, United Mine Workers of Amer-

ica (Ind.). A second tentative agreement on September 17 covered the Syracuse Solvay Process plant.

Strikes were also ended at plants of the Solvay Process Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. in Detroit, and Baton Rouge, and at the Diamond Alkali Co. in Painesville, Ohio. They began in June and July.

Other Developments

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the United States Clothing Manufacturers Association, representing about 90 percent of the men's clothing manufacturers in the Nation, began wage negotiations on September 16. The ACW has not asked for an industry-wide wage increase since November 1947 but is now requesting a 15-percent wage raise for about 150,000 men's clothing workers, to compensate for the increase in the cost of living.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL) directed its constituent organizations to seek a 15 percent increase in wages for over 400,000 members. This is to be done under wage-reopening clauses of existing contracts or by requesting voluntary increases from employers.

The International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) and the New York Shipping Association reached a tentative wage agreement on September 22. Base pay for longshoremen is increased 12 cents an hour.

Northern bituminous-coal operators, who account for about 34 percent of the Nation's soft-coal production, completed the establishment of a united organization to negotiate with the UMWA (Ind.).³ On September 21, Harry B. Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coal Co. for the past 13 years, was elected president of the organization.

Initially the association will consist of a group of soft-coal mine operators from Ohio, central and western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. A division among western mine operators prevented their accepting an invitation to affiliate with the new organization. The Southern Coal Producers Association was not invited to participate.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1950 (p. 366).

² Under current basic steel contracts, any wage changes would not become effective until January 1, 1951.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1950 (p. 244).

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Enforcement—Contempt; Restitution of Wages. An employer was held³ by the Federal District Court for Puerto Rico to be in contempt of an injunction to prevent violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Minimum wage, overtime compensation, and record-keeping provisions of regulations of the Wage and Hour Administrator concerning homework in the needlework industry, and a wage order applicable to such industry, were involved.

The Court ordered the employer to purge himself of contempt by paying his employees the balance of wages due them under the act for the 2-year period prior to institution of the contempt proceedings. He was also ordered to compensate the Secretary of Labor for the cost of investigating, instituting, and maintaining the proceedings by paying the Treasurer of the United States \$150 plus costs and expenses.

Portal Act—Good Faith. A Federal district court held⁴ that an employer could not raise the "good faith" defense of section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act in a suit for overtime compensation under the FLSA, when his conduct was clearly not in conformity with a regulation of the Wage and Hour Division. The fact that he had relied on a contrary regulation by the War Department was held immaterial.

Section 9 relieves an employer from liability for minimum wages and overtime compensation under the FLSA for an act or omission prior to May 14, 1947, provided his action was in good faith, in reliance upon and in conformity with a regulation of an agency of the United States.

A wartime munitions plant had been operated by the employer for the Federal Government under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract. A recent Supreme Court decision⁵ held employees in such plants to be covered by the FLSA.

The court held that the employer was relieved of liability for liquidated damages under the FLSA by section 11 of the Portal Act on the ground that, in classifying the employees as exempt, he had acted in good faith and had reason to believe that he was not violating the FLSA. Evidence was held to show that he had tried to obey regulations of both the War Department and the Labor Department.

Labor Relations

Free Speech—Picketing for Closed Shop. Peaceful picketing is not protected by section 8 (c) of the amended

National Labor Relations Act (the so-called "free speech" clause), when it is part of an attempt to cause an employer to discriminate in hiring in favor of a union, the National Labor Relations Board held.⁶

Various unions picketed a building project because an employer was hiring nonunion men and had not acceded to the unions' demand that union members be hired. Unfair-labor-practice charges brought by the employer under section 8 (b) (2) of the amended NLRA were dismissed by the trial examiner on the ground that the picketing constituted the "expression of views or opinion" protected by section 8 (c).

The trial examiner relied on a statement in an earlier Board opinion.⁷ That opinion had held that section 8 (c) did not protect peaceful picketing in furtherance of a secondary boycott, and in dictum "assumed" that 8 (c) did limit other subsections of section 8 (b).

Reversing the trial examiner, the Board pointed out that, since the Board opinion referred to, several decisions⁸ of the United States Supreme Court had clearly indicated that the rule protecting picketing established in *Thornhill v. Alabama*⁹ was not so broad as had been assumed. In one decision, the Court had held that peaceful picketing to cause discrimination in hiring contrary to a State's public policy was not protected as free speech under the Federal Constitution.

Reassessing its prior views in the light of these recent decisions, the Board held that nothing in the amended NLRA or its legislative history indicated that Congress intended to go beyond the protective scope of the first amendment to the Constitution in exempting picketing from the prohibitions in section 8 (b) of the act.

Free Speech—Picketing and Blacklist to Enforce Secondary Boycott. A court of appeals upheld,¹⁰ for a second time,¹¹ the constitutionality of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the amended NLRA, prohibiting secondary boycotts. This court also held that picketing and circulation of a blacklist against the secondary employer did not constitute the expression of views or opinion protected by section 8 (c) (the "free speech" provision) of the amended NLRA.

The court enforced an order of the NLRB¹² against a union to cease picketing and blacklisting a local builder who was using materials furnished by a manufacturer of prefabricated houses with whom the union had the primary labor dispute. The manufacturer did over \$200,000 worth of business a year. About 90 percent of its purchases were from, and 50 percent of its sales were to, persons outside the State.

Picketing and blacklisting by the union, the court stated, did not constitute an expression of views or opinions within the meaning of section 8 (c).

It was contended by the union that the local builder was an "ally" of the manufacturer and that as a result the illegal objective, i. e., "forcing or requiring any employer * * * to cease doing business with any other person," was absent. The court saw no merit in this proposition, as it found that the requisite elements of alliance were lacking and that the two concerns had only the business relationship of buyer and seller.

Interference—Solicitation of Striking Employees. The NLRB held¹³ that an employer's solicitations of individual strikers to return to work constituted interference in violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the amended NLRA. The fact that he had no duty to bargain with the union representing the strikers was ruled immaterial, since the solicitations were found by the Board to be part of a pattern of illegal opposition to the union, prohibited by the act. The employer had threatened to fire union leaders if a strike were called, and to discharge employees if they did not return within 3 days. Inducements to return offered by the employer included higher wages than those prevailing before the strike.

Interference—Union Activities in "Company" Town. Employers in a "company" town violated the act, the Board ruled,¹⁴ by prohibiting the holding of union meetings anywhere on their property, causing peace officers to arrest or threaten to arrest persons attempting to hold such meetings, and bringing court proceedings to enjoin meetings.

The usual right of a person to resort to a court, the Board held, did not apply when such process was invoked in bad faith, as in cases of malicious prosecution. In this case, the Board pointed out, the employer's motive in bringing suit was not to prevent destruction to his property, but to prevent a union meeting. The courts had previously held¹⁵ that a company owning the only available meeting place in a town could not discriminatorily prevent a union from holding meetings there. In the instant case, the Board did not require a showing of discriminatory treatment, as the company denial to organizers of the sole area of access to employees had been held by the Supreme Court to be violative of the act.

All the property available for meetings in the town was owned by the company. It chose to treat union organizers as trespassers, and each of the first three times the union tried to hold open-air meetings, one of the managers asked the sheriff to prevent it. The results were the arrest of organizers on one occasion, a threat to arrest on two other occasions, and restriction of the union's use of the streets to a car with a loud-speaker, which was closely followed by company supervisors.

Subsequently the company secured an injunction in a State court against the holding of union meetings on their property except with their consent, which action was held violative of the act, one Board member dissenting. The Board's order affecting this aspect of the case was somewhat novel. It directed the company to apply to the State court for a dissolution of that court's injunction decree.

Interference—Distribution of Union Literature. A Federal court of appeals held¹⁶ that a company which on two occasions prohibited distribution of a union newspaper on company property had not committed an unfair labor practice, as an article in the newspaper had held up certain supervisors to ridicule and was calculated to disrupt discipline in the plant.

On September 26, 1947, upon organization of a supervisors' association at the plant, the newspaper published an article calling it a "scab" association and quoted Jack

London's definition of a "scab." In 20 issues, the company president was referred to as a "vulture." When, on October 31, copies of an issue containing articles holding the president up to further ridicule were being distributed by union representatives on company property, the plant guard ordered them off the premises and stated that the company had forbidden distribution of union literature on its property. A similar incident occurred when, 2 months later, an attempt was made to distribute an issue of the paper which asked members to submit suitable music for doggerel verse lampooning the president.

The NLRB ruled that the company's prohibition of distribution of the paper constituted interference with union activities. It pointed out that the company had not shown that the discipline of employees was undermined, and that the union had been allowed to distribute equally scurrilous articles without hindrance prior to the above incidents.

On the company's petition, the court of appeals set aside the Board's order. The fact that the newspaper's distribution had not actually destroyed discipline in the plant, it held, did not bar the company from preventing such distribution. The company's action, the court stated, was a reasonable attempt to protect its own property and to preserve discipline, and could not be held to be an unfair labor practice.

There was no evidence, said the court, other than the hearsay statement of the guard, that the company had prohibited distribution of proper union literature, or that its prohibition extended to other than scurrilous articles.

That the company did not warn the union that distribution of the paper would be prohibited was held to be immaterial, since no such duty existed in the case of defamatory literature. Prohibition of the distribution of such literature was held not to curtail any right of union members to free speech.

Consumer Boycott as "Concerted Activity." The NLRB held¹⁷ that a "consumer" boycott of a company's products by striking employees was protected "concerted activity." While stating that not all concerted activity was protected by section 7, the Board pointed out that the exceptions were confined to activities involving violence or similar conduct or objectives inconsistent with some Federal statute. The company also sought to justify its refusal to reinstate the strikers who had engaged in the boycott, on the ground that the "consumer" boycott was disloyal. The Board rejected that defense.

A strike had been called when the employer withdrew recognition of the union because of its failure to comply with the filing and non-Communist affidavit provisions of the amended NLRA. About 1 month thereafter, a boycott was started and the union attempted to enlist support from other locals. In less than 3 weeks after the boycott began, the union voted to abandon the strike, and employees returned to work. However, the company refused to reinstate members of the union's executive board. The boycott was continued for a few weeks longer, then formal notification of its abandonment was sent by the union to the company.

In the meantime, shortly before commencement of the boycott, an independent union had filed a representation

petition with the Board. That union executed a consent election agreement with the employer, and was certified on the day on which the notice of discontinuance of the first union's boycott was given to the employer.

An attempt was made by the company to justify its discharge of the executive board members of the striking union on the ground that they were attempting to compel the employer to recognize one union while another union's representation petition was pending. This, the company claimed, violated the neutrality which the NLRA required that it maintain during pendency of representation proceedings. The Board held that the employer's recognition of the union would not necessarily have violated the law, since it was possible that each union might have been recognized on a members-only basis or that prior to recognition the rival union's petition might have been withdrawn or dismissed.

Jurisdictional Disputes. Application of section 10 (k) of the amended NLRA, which authorizes the Board to hear and determine jurisdictional disputes between two or more unions over the assignment of work tasks was ruled upon¹⁸ by the NLRB.

An employer engaged in tanning and wool processing employed production and maintenance workers represented by a local of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, and truck drivers represented by a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Raw material was moved between buildings in the employer's plant on a spur railroad, with a locomotive operated by a maintenance employee, a member of the fur workers union. On June 10, 1949, the employer discontinued use of the locomotive and replaced it by a truck converted into a power-driven cab. A truck driver was assigned to drive the cab, but was replaced by a maintenance employee when the fur workers union protested that its contract with the employer required that one of its own members do the work. (The contract provided that when a department or employees therein were displaced by new machinery, employees with the greatest length of continuous service on the operation displaced should be given preference in employment on such machinery, if they were capable of operating it.) In conformity to an award resulting from an arbitration instituted by the teamsters, the job was again reassigned—to a teamster's member. The fur workers were not present at the hearing. The fur workers then refused to unload intraplant trailers.

The Board held that it had jurisdiction to hear this dispute. Section 10 (k) authorizes such a hearing when it is charged that any person has engaged in an unfair labor practice within the meaning of section 8 (b) (4) (D) and when an investigation has shown there is reasonable cause to believe that the charge is true. Section 8 (b) (4) (D) prohibits strikes or boycotts to force the assignment of certain work to one group of employees rather than another, unless conformity to a Board order or certification is the object of such action. The fur union's advice to the employer that its members would refuse to handle company goods was held to bring the case within the jurisdictional requirements of section 10 (k).

On the ground that the contractual provisions concerning operation of new machinery replacing former machinery

was applicable, the Board determined the dispute in favor of the fur workers. The teamsters were unable to show that truck drivers had ever operated the old machinery. In view of past practices and the lack of representation of the fur workers, the arbitration award to the contrary was held not to be controlling.

Decisions of State Courts

Kansas—Union's Bylaw Inducing Breach of Contract. A union's imposition of penalties on members if they work for a certain employer without going through procedures required by the union's bylaws, cannot be enjoined, the Kansas Supreme Court held¹⁹—even though threats of such penalties induced union members to break their contracts with the employer.

A radio station sought replacements for former employees known as the "Ark Valley Boys," who performed a "hillbilly" act. The employer had gone to considerable expense in advertising the "Ark Valley Boys." The local musicians' union was unable to fulfill the employer's request for replacements, so the employer secured members of the same national union from another State. When these members sought to transfer their membership to the local union, it refused to accept them and threatened to fine them \$1,000 each if they performed over the station.

The employer asked the trial court to restrain the local union from interfering with performance of contracts which these members had made, and from interfering with their membership in the national union. The local union was shown not to have complied with a State law requiring registration of union agents. A temporary restraining order was granted. Shortly thereafter, the union complied with the registration law. A motion by the employer to make the injunction permanent was denied by the lower court. This decision was sustained by the State supreme court.

In reaching this decision, the supreme court pointed to the bylaws and constitution of the national union, which prohibited a member who transferred his union card to a local from accepting steady engagements for 3 months thereafter without the local's consent. The members had testified that this rule was customarily disregarded, but the court held that they had not given sufficient evidence to show that the custom was firmly and universally established. Without such evidence, the court stated, a custom could not be said to overrule a written constitution or bylaw.

The court refused to interfere with the internal affairs of a voluntary association such as this union, merely because the enforcement of the union's rules indirectly induced breach of a contract. It pointed out that no direct action had been taken by the union against the employer. That membership in the union was a condition of employment was held immaterial.

One judge dissented, on the ground that the union's violation of the registration law prevented it from justifying its action by reliance on its constitution and bylaws. He thought that the fine of \$1,000 threatened to be imposed on the transferred members was inequitable, unreasonable, and without authority in the bylaws.

New York—Union Monopolies, Blacklist. A union did

not violate the State antimonopoly law, the New York Court of Appeals held,²⁰ by refusing to supply laborers to an employer in an industry in which the union controlled the labor supply in the area. However, the court intimated that, if proved, the union's alleged attempts to coerce workers not affiliated with the union to refuse to work for the employer and allegedly false statements about the employer were unlawful.

The union controlled the supply of stone carvers in the New York City area. It refused to furnish workers to the employer, on the grounds that prices were getting too cheap in the industry and that it would not furnish labor to subcontractors. The employer sought an injunction on the grounds that he was not a subcontractor and that the union was violating the antimonopoly law. The trial court granted the injunction, but was reversed by the appellate division.

The decision of the appellate division was upheld by the court of appeals, which pointed out that the antitrust law expressly exempted labor unions from its provisions. The union and its members were held to be merely exercising their lawful right to refuse to work.

Attempts to coerce other workers into refusing to work for the employer were not finally passed upon by the court of appeals, which refused to enter a judgment on this point, since the appellate division had not specified whether it had reversed the trial court's findings that the union had engaged in such activities. The case was remanded to permit clarification of the findings of fact.

Two judges dissented from the remand. They thought that the evidence only showed that the union had adopted a legitimate policy of not supplying employees to subcontractors, who as a class, in its opinion, depressed labor standards. In enforcing this policy the dissenters found the union merely made its position known to other employers in the trade and informed its members that to accept such employment would result in expulsion.

Rhode Island—Check-Off; Wage Payment Law. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island held²¹ that a check-off agreement was invalid under Rhode Island law, and could not be enforced against employees working in that State. A State wage-payment law, which was held to prohibit the check-off, was held not to be in conflict with the National Labor Relations Act.

A local of the United Office and Professional Workers Union representing industrial insurance agents, entered into a collective-bargaining agreement under which union dues were to be checked off. The contract extended to October 1, 1948, when it was to be automatically renewed for a year unless notice was given in writing by either party. Employee-members' authorizations for the employer to check off their dues were revocable after October 1, 1948, or succeeding anniversaries of that date, upon appropriate notice. In May 1947, because of a dispute with its international, the local union seceded, and its charter was revoked by the international. Over 30 employees later resigned from the union and when their request to the employer to discontinue the check-off was denied, brought suit to prevent the employer from deducting union dues from the wages.

A State wage-payment law required every employer to pay wages in full in lawful money, and prevented private agreements that would set aside this rule. This law was held to prevent the check-off of union dues, in spite of a provision in another statute excepting the check-off from application of the law prohibiting assignment of wages of hospital employees. The court held that the exception was limited to hospital employees and not generally applicable to wage assignments.

The employees in question were engaged in interstate commerce. However, the court held that the amended NLRA did not mention the check-off as a subject of collective bargaining. Holding that an employer could not be compelled under that act to bargain over the check-off, the court said that the State law could not be said to conflict with any Federal policy. When the Federal Government had not occupied the field, a State could make reasonable regulations as to labor relations even though they might affect interstate commerce.

One judge dissented, on the ground that the resigning employees, a minority in the union, could not revoke a collective-bargaining agreement, and that the Labor Management Relations Act, taken as a whole, was intended to regulate bargaining over the check-off.

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 *Tobin v. Barreda* (U. S. D. C., Puerto Rico, July 26, 1950).

⁴ *Hoffman v. Todd & Brown, Inc.* (U. S. D. C. N. D. Ind., June 21, 1950).

⁵ *Powell, U. S. Cartridge Co.* (See Monthly Labor Review, July 1950, p. 133).

⁶ *In re Denver Building and Construction Trades Council, et al.* (90 NLRB No. 224, Aug. 7, 1950).

⁷ *In re United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, et al.* (Klassen & Hodgson, Inc.) (81 NLRB 802). See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 441).

⁸ *Giboney v. Empire Storage and Ice Co.* (336 U. S. 490), see Monthly Labor Review, June 1949 (p. 671); *International Brotherhood of Teamsters v. Hanke* (339 U. S. 470); *Building Service Employees International Union, Local 262 v. Gazzam* (339 U. S. 532); *Hughes et al v. Superior Court* (339 U. S. 460), see Monthly Labor Review, July 1950 (p. 134).

⁹ 310 U. S. 88.

¹⁰ *NLRB v. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America* (C. A. 10th Cir., Aug. 14, 1950).

¹¹ *United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners v. Sperry* (170 F. (2d) 863 C. A. 10th Cir., 1948). See Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (p. 71).

¹² Cited fr. 7, above.

¹³ *In re W. T. Rawleigh Co.* (90 NLRB No. 271, Aug. 17, 1950).

¹⁴ *In re W. T. Carter and Brother* (90 NLRB No. 257, Aug. 22, 1950).

¹⁵ *NLRB v. Stowe Spinning Co.* (336 U. S. 226). See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 439).

¹⁶ *Maryland Drydock Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 4th Cir., July 29, 1950).

¹⁷ *In re Hooper Co.* (90 NLRB No. 201, Aug. 1, 1950).

¹⁸ *In re Local 26, International Fur and Leather Workers Union* (90 NLRB No. 188, July 27, 1950).

¹⁹ *Radio Station KFV v. Musicians Association, Local 297* (Kansas Supreme Ct., July 8, 1950).

²⁰ *Rockette & Parzine Corp. v. Campo* (N. Y. Ct. of App. July 11, 1950).

²¹ *Chabot v. Prudential Insurance Co. of America* (Rhode Island Supreme Ct., Aug. 4, 1950).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

August 13, 1950

A 3-DAY CONFERENCE ON AGING, sponsored by the U. S. Federal Security Agency, was held in Washington, D. C. (Source: Conference on Aging Program, Aug. 13, 1950; for discussion, see p. 489 of this issue.)

August 17

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *W. T. Rawleigh Co. and Margaret Mason et al.*, ruled that an employer violated the NLRA by soliciting individual strikers to return to work, even though they had no legal bargaining representative. Such solicitation, the Board held, was part of a pattern of antiunion conduct. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 26, No. 35, Aug. 28, 1950, 26 LRRM p. 1421.)

August 21

IT WAS ANNOUNCED that the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) had jointly won wage increases of 11 cents an hour from Armour & Co. The unions negotiated separately, but conferred on their demands and settled jointly. (Source: CIO News, Aug. 21, 1950, p. 2; for discussion, see p. IV, MLR, Sept. 1950.)

August 22

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK (CIO) ended a 10-week strike against The New York World-Telegram and Sun on terms that included a guaranteed "maintenance of membership" and a management promise to freeze all jobs during the first year of a 2-year contract. (Source: The Guild Reporter, Aug. 25, 1950, p. 1.)

August 25

THE CHRYSLER CORP. voluntarily granted 93,000 employees a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase. This action was apart from the contract signed between the company and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) last May 6 after a 102-day strike (see Chron. item for May 6, 1950, MLR, June 1950). (Source: CIO News, Sept. 4, 1950, p. 2; for discussion, see p. IV, MLR, Sept. 1950.)

On September 4, the Ford Motor Co. signed a 5-year contract with the UAW-CIO providing for an 8-cent

hourly wage increase for 110,000 workers, cost-of-living adjustments, \$125 monthly pensions, and annual increases of 4 cents an hour. (Source: CIO News, Sept. 11, 1950; for discussion, see p. IV, MLR, Sept. 1950.)

August 27

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY took over control and operation of the Nation's railroads at the direction of President Truman. The seizure averted a Nation-wide strike on August 28 by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), who refused to accept the recommendations of a Fact-Finding Board created by the President under the Railway Labor Act (see Chron. item for June 15, 1950, MLR, August 1950). (Source: White House Release, Aug. 25, 1950; for discussion, see p. IV, MLR, Sept. 1950.)

On September 1, 10 railroads and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) accepted the recommendations of a Presidential Fact-Finding Board in a controversy that had precipitated "threat of direct Government action" (see Chron. item for June 15, 1950, MLR, Aug. 1950). In addition to an 18-cent hourly wage increase, the agreement included cost-of-living adjustments, a delay in the adoption of the 5-day week for at least 1 year, and an additional 5 cents an hour in return for a 3-year moratorium on changes in wages and rules. (Source: White House Release, Sept. 1, 1950; for discussion, see p. IV, MLR, Sept. 1950.)

THE NLRB ordered W. T. Carter & Brother of Camden, Tex., to withdraw or seek modification of a State court injunction which it had obtained to prevent its employees from holding meetings in a town owned entirely by the company. (Source: NLRB Release R-337, Aug. 27, 1950.)

August 28

PRESIDENT TRUMAN signed the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (Public Law 734), extending old-age and survivors insurance to another 10 million persons and increasing existing benefit payments. (Source: White House Release, Aug. 28, 1950; for discussion, see p. 457 of this issue.)

August 29

THE CIO completed the expulsion of 11 unions for pro-Communism by revoking the charters of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the National Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, and the International Fishermen and Allied Workers Union (see Chron. item for June 15, 1950, MLR, Aug. 1950). (Source: CIO News, Sept. 4, 1950, p. 3.)

September 6

PRESIDENT TRUMAN signed the General Appropriation Act of 1951, the first consolidated appropriation for the departments and agencies of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1950-51 (Public Law 759). (Source: White House release, Sept. 6, 1950.)

September 8

PRESIDENT TRUMAN signed the Defense Production Act of 1950, authorizing him to curb inflation and to promote defense production. The Federal Reserve Board immediately announced that installment and other credit controls would go into effect on September 18. (Source: White House release, Sept. 8, 1950 and Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 176, Sept. 12, 1950, p. 6118.)

On September 9, the President designated the chairman of the National Security Resources Board to coordinate the administration of these powers and created an economic stabilization board to effect voluntary anti-inflationary

action and to impose wage and price controls when necessary. (Source: White House release, Sept. 9, 1950.)

On September 10, the Secretary of Commerce announced the establishment of a National Production Authority to handle priorities, allocations, and inventory controls for industrial items. (Source: Journal of Commerce, Sept. 11, 1950; for discussion of the above actions, see p. 453 of this issue.)

THE International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) announced that it would refuse to handle all cargoes coming from the U. S. S. R. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 9, 1950.)

Activities of the National Women's Trade Union League were terminated on June 15, 1950. The league was founded in 1903, "at a time when working women and the labor movement had few sympathetic supporters," but it "successfully pioneered in labor education for working women, in establishing industrial standards * * * in industrial hygiene * * * in interpreting * * * problems of women wage earners and of the trade-union movement. * * *"

The secretary-treasurer of the organization, in announcing its disbanding, explained that it was "and should be" a self-liquidating organization; that although its task was not done, much of it

had been taken over by the labor movement and by other groups which the league had helped to form. An enormous opportunity existed, she added, for women in the trade-union movement "to participate directly in the implementation" of the program to which the league had been dedicated for so many years.

The league's original records were presented to the Library of Congress, and its unusual collection of papers on women in industry was distributed among various archives.

—U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau,
Facts on Women Workers, Washington, D. C.,
June 30, 1950.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

Special Reviews

The New Society: The Anatomy of the Industrial Order. By Peter F. Drucker. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 356 pp. \$5.

The Future of Democratic Capitalism. By Thurman W. Arnold and others. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950. 112 pp. (Benjamin Franklin Lectures, Second Series, 1949.) \$2.

Since World War II, thinkers in the United States have been examining more intensively than ever before the foundations of our modern social order. The war created a new world of which the outstanding characteristics are the rise to world power of revolutionary communism in Soviet Russia, emergence of democratic socialism in Western Europe, and the flowering of democratic capitalism in the United States. The two powerful, dynamic forces are Soviet Russia and the United States, with Europe representing at the moment the battleground of two conflicting ideas of the future. Europe represents the older, more mature civilization, but it will have to move toward either the East or the West in the solution of its basic social and economic problems.

Peter Drucker looks at the new society and comes to the startling conclusion that "the world revolution of our time is 'made in the United States of America' * * * . The true revolutionary principle is the idea of mass production." This industrial revolution has reached its peak in the United States, but it is occurring in other parts of the world as well. It is the disturbing factor which is creating maladjustments, upsetting governments, and destroying social orders in various parts of the world. Yet this powerful force, when harnessed properly to social needs, can create an economy of abundance and a high standard of living for all people.

The important problem is the development of new institutions which will make the new mass production principle operate effectively in a free industrial society. Mr. Drucker charges the United States, as the most highly developed industrial country in the world, with responsibility for solving this problem. The United States has already achieved unquestioned leadership in technology.

The task ahead of us is to develop the social and political institutions which are necessary to turn this technology into a preserver and not a destroyer of the social order. Mr. Drucker's conclusion is that we are going to have an industrial society in any event; whether it is to be free or slave "will depend primarily on the relationship of the State to enterprise and plant community." He presents some suggestions concerning the way in which free enterprise and effective government can exist side by side.

The University of Pennsylvania lecturers are also concerned about the future of the free society. These men look at the problem from a variety of points of view. Thurman Arnold believes that the most important economic principle is the preservation of competition. He regards the decline of productivity in Europe and some of the present difficulties in the United States as due to lack of devotion to the competitive idea. He, like Mr. Drucker, deplors the tendency to rush to the government for complete security—"Our new mass production cannot exist without the markets which are created by recognizing that the security and welfare of every individual is a natural right * * * yet human selfishness and desire for profit are the dynamic force which will take this idea out of the church and put it to work in the market place."

Mr. A. A. Berle, Jr., centers his attention upon the rise to power of the giant corporation. Like Mr. Drucker, he clearly recognizes that the significance of the corporation is not the plant or the property rights but the organization which makes it a going concern. And Mr. Berle also recognizes that large corporations, and even near-monopolies, may be necessary in certain fields of production. But he has no fear for the future of democracy as long as faith and belief in democracy guide the people of a country. The economic structure does not govern man; it is man's ideas which will govern the structure.

Concern for these ideas of men is expressed by Morris Ernst in his speech on the preservation of civil liberties. A free society can exist only so long as there is a completely free market for ideas. Truth will prevail if it has a reasonable chance of being heard, but the "big lie" can win if there is no chance to oppose it. Mr. Ernst is deeply concerned about newspapers and publishers, the radio, and other forms for the expression of opinion. He has no patience with censorship—"Let us keep faith, faith that the American people are more likely to be right than any governors, kings or presidents that ever ruled any people anywhere in the history of man."

Lloyd Garrison sketches the place of organized labor in a free society, presenting objectively the management, the labor, and the government points of view on critical issues in industrial relations. Mr. Garrison does not believe that organized labor in this country will in the near future move to the formation of a labor party such as that in Britain. Nor does he think that labor in this country now is likely to move in the direction of socialism.

Finally, Sir Alfred Zimmern discusses the international community in a peaceful world. It is his contention that the foundations of an international community already exist. There are five realms of international activity—the political, the regional, the social, the functional, and the economic. In all these fields beginnings have been made

in international cooperation. But "mankind is not moving toward uniformity. The trend today is all in the other direction, toward diversity." Sir Alfred Zimmern therefore endeavors to sketch in outline an international form of organization which could become an effective instrument of government for the international community which now exists.

In the world today there is ample ground for dismal pessimism as to the outlook for our present society and for all mankind. Yet all these students of social and economic problems who express their ideas in these two books maintain a hope and a faith in the successful solution of the problems of our time. They look forward to a happy future in a free society. —EWAN CLAGUE.

Arbitration

Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Public Utilities. By Harold S. Roberts. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, June 1950, pp. 694-704; also reprinted.)

Review of Labor Arbitration Awards on Jurisdictional Grounds. By Eugene F. Scoles. (In *University of Chicago Law Review*, Chicago, Summer 1950, pp. 616-633. \$1.75.)

Die Schlichtung von Kollektiven Arbeitsstreitigkeiten in der Schweiz. By Kurt Waldner. Bern, A. Francke, 1949. 215 pp., bibliography. (Staatswissenschaftliche Studien, Neue Folge, Band 4.)

Study of the arbitration of collective labor disputes in Switzerland.

Benefit Plans

Employee Benefit Plans, Nation-wide Survey, Twelve Metropolitan Areas. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1950. 42 pp., charts. (Publication No. 69.) 75 cents.

Summary of surveys of employee benefit plans made by the Council in 1948-49 in 12 large cities, mainly in the Midwest. Indicates degree of financial participation by employers and employees.

Separate reports were published by the Council for each of the 12 cities.

Negotiated Health and Welfare Plans—Text of 30 Agreements, with Editorial Summary. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1950. 230 pp. \$4.50.

Sickness and Accident Benefits in Union Agreements, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1998; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1950.) Free.

Welfare Plans and Collective Bargaining. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Employer-Employee Relations Division, 1950. 43 pp., bibliography.

Cooperative Movement

New Aids for Cooperative Housing. By Warren J. Lockwood. (In *Insured Mortgage Portfolio*, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, Second Quarter 1950, pp. 6-8. 15 cents.)

Discussion of the aids provided for cooperative housing groups under the National Housing Act of 1950, and regulations adopted to carry out the provisions.

The Birth of a Movement: Reminiscences of a Cooperator. By George Keen. [Brantford, Ont., the Author, 1950?] 62 pp.

Account of the development of the cooperative movement in Canada, by the long-time secretary of the Canadian Cooperative Union.

Cooperation in Canada, 1949—Eighteenth Annual Summary. By J. E. O'Meara. Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1950. 19 pp., illus.; processed.

Report of the 80th Annual Cooperative Congress, Scarborough, [England], May 2-5, 1949. Manchester, Cooperative Union, Ltd., [1949?]. 583 pp.

Contains not only the proceedings of the congress of the Cooperative Union, but also much detailed statistical information (as of 1948) on the cooperative movement of Great Britain.

Literature on Cooperation in India—A Brief Reference List. By Florence C. Bell. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, August 1949. 41 pp.; processed.

Employment and Unemployment

Recent Unemployment Trends—Changes Since 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 12 pp., map, charts. (Serial No. R. 1997; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1950.) Free.

Stabilizing the Economy: The Employment Act of 1946 in Operation. (In *American Economic Review*, Evanston, Ill., May 1950, pp. 144-190. \$2.)

Three papers and discussion at 62d annual meeting of American Economic Association, New York, December 27-30, 1949.

Arbejdsløsheden, 1948. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1950. 51 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, 4.Række, 137.Bind, 2.Hæfte.)

Report on unemployment in Denmark in 1948. Translations in French of table of contents and text of tables are provided.

Disoccupazione de Emigrazione. By Enzo Cataldi. (In *Il Diritto del Lavoro*, Rome, March-April 1950, pp. 53-82.)

A study of unemployment in Italy, its causes, remedies, and relationship to emigration.

Handicapped Workers

Performance—The Story of the Handicapped. Washington, President's Committee on National Employment the Physically Handicapped Week, August 1950. 13 pp., illus. Free.

Second number of a monthly periodical being published by the President's committee.

To Reclaim and Utilize the Nation's Human Resources: National Employment the Physically Handicapped Week, October 1-7, 1950. Washington, President's Committee on National Employment the Physically Handicapped Week, 1950. 28 pp. Free.

For use in connection with National Employment the Physically Handicapped Week, October 1-7, 1950, and in the year-round program, this pamphlet brings together information on handicapped workers and efforts in their behalf by governmental and private agencies.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled 45 Years of Age and Over, Fiscal Years 1949 and 1948. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, [1950]. 13 pp.; processed. (Administrative Service Series, No. 58.)

Guides for Vocational Rehabilitation of the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1950. 26 pp.; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series No. 120.)

Committees' reports of the first Institute for Special Workers for the Aural Disabled, Washington, November 28-December 2, 1949.

Utilizing the Handicapped in Industry. By Jean Spencer Felton, M.D. (In *Journal of Rehabilitation*, Washington, July-August 1950, pp. 21-23.)

Income

The Income of Society: An Introduction to Economics. By Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1950. 753 pp., charts. \$4.50.

An introductory textbook with emphasis not so much on economic theories as on conditions and policies affecting the creation, distribution, and use of income and the relation of income to standards of living.

1950 Survey of Consumer Finances, Part III: Distribution of Consumer Income in 1949. (In *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, August 1950, pp. 948-965; also reprinted.)

State Income Payments in 1949. By Charles F. Schwartz and R. E. Graham, Jr. (In *Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, August 1950, pp. 11-24, map, charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

State and regional distributions of total and per capita income payments and of income payments by type, including wages and salaries, are analyzed in detail for 1949

and summarized for earlier years. The article continues the series of annual reports as published in earlier years. Revisions of the series of income payments by State, for conformity with the revised national series, are still in progress.

National Income Statistics of Various Countries, 1938-1948. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Statistical Office, 1950. 249 pp., bibliographies. \$3.50 (\$2.50, paper), International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, New York.

The second issue of the series on national income statistics. The present volume covers 32 countries. For information regarding countries for which no new data have become available, reference must be made to the first issue. Efforts were made to adjust the estimates in accordance with a proposed standard definition of national income. A new chapter has been added to facilitate international comparisons.

Medical Group Practice in the United States, VI: Income of Physicians. By Marcus S. Goldstein. (In *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, April 8, 1950, pp. 1049-1052. Reprints of article are available free from U. S. Public Health Service, Washington.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Annual Report on Industrial Accidents in Illinois: Part I, Industrial Injuries Reported in 1949 to the Illinois Industrial Commission, Compensable under the Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Diseases Acts. [Chicago], Illinois Department of Labor, Division of Statistics and Research, 1950. 63 pp., charts; processed.

This statistical report focuses attention on the causes of injury-producing industrial accidents in the State.

Accident Hazards and Costs in Service Industries, [New York State]. New York, State Workmen's Compensation Board, 1950. 93 pp., charts. (Research and Statistics Bull. No. 5.)

Achievements in Mine Safety Research and Problems Yet to be Solved. By Arno C. Fieldner. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 31 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7573.)

Coal-Mine Explosions and Coal- and Metal-Mine Fires in the United States in 1949. By J. J. Forbes, W. J. Fene, H. B. Humphrey. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 17 pp., charts; processed. (Information Circular No. 7572.)

Review of Dust-Allaying Practices at Working Faces in Some Bituminous-Coal and Lignite Mines. By J. J. Forbes, R. K. Franklin, S. T. Reese. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 29 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7566.)

Labor-Management Cooperation for Safety. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 4 pp. (Bull. No. 121.) Free.

Industrial Hygiene

The Chemistry of Industrial Toxicology. By Hervey B. Elkins. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1950. 406 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. \$5.50.

Concise treatment of industrial poisons, primarily from the viewpoint of the plant chemist or engineer. Considers basic properties of common toxic substances, industrial processes in which the substances occur, degree of hazard involved, and maximum allowable concentrations. Suggests control measures, also equipment and analytical procedures for detection and measurement of atmospheric contaminations.

Increased Use of Agricultural Chemicals Serious Problem for Industrial Hygienists. By H. K. Abrams, M.D. (In *Industrial Hygiene Newsletter*, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Industrial Hygiene Division, Washington, July 1950, pp. 3, 4, 16.)

In the April issue of the same periodical, Dr. J. Walter Hough discusses important organic insecticides used in agriculture and their harmful effects, and makes suggestions for treatment.

Health Aspects in Field Application of Parathion. (In *Industrial Health Bulletin*, Department of National Health and Welfare, Industrial Health Division, Ottawa, June 1950, pp. 1, 2.)

Also lists precautions for the worker against the toxic effects of parathion, and suggestions for physicians as to treatment.

Some Industrial Hygiene Problems in the Petroleum Industry. By N. V. Hendricks. (In *American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly*, Chicago, June 1950, pp. 111-115, illus. 75 cents.)

Pneumoconiosis. Report of Committee on Pneumoconiosis, American Public Health Association. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, May 1950, Part 2—Year Book, 1949-1950—pp. 149-159, bibliography.)

Summarizes important developments in the field since the last report of the committee, published in 1943, and evaluates present problems. Discusses workmen's compensation status, medical techniques and progress, Federal coal-mine inspections, and other aspects of the subject.

Q Fever in a Wool and Hair Processing Plant. By M. Michael Sigel and others. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, May 1950, pp. 524-532, bibliography, chart. 70 cents.)

As a result of the study reported upon in this article, the authors state that Q fever should be recognized as an occupational disease. Several protective measures are mentioned.

Safety Code for the Prevention and Control of Occupational Disease. Salem, Oreg., State Industrial Accident Commission, 1949. 29 pp. Rev. ed.

Thermal Standards in Industry. Report of Committee on Atmospheric Comfort, American Public Health Association. (In *American Journal of Public Health and*

the Nation's Health, New York, May 1950, Part 2—Year Book, 1949-1950—pp. 131-143, charts.)

Discusses factors affecting atmospheric comfort of workers, and attempts to "define limits of environmental conditions and of working time within which men can perform safely and efficiently."

Industry's Role in the Employment of the Diabetic. By Joseph T. Beardwood, Jr., M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, June 1950, pp. 271-274. 75 cents.)

One of eight papers on diabetes published in the June issue of *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*. Six of the papers comprised a "seminar on diabetes in industry" at the medical conference of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Pittsburgh, November 16, 1949.

Industrial Relations

Basic Patterns in Collective Bargaining Contracts. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1950.

Variouly paged. (Reprinted from *Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Contracts*.) Rev. ed. \$2.

Based on an analysis of 400 collective bargaining agreements.

Collective Bargaining Provisions—Hours of Work, Overtime Pay, Shift Operations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 109 pp. (Bull. No. 908-18.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employee Participation in the Grievance Aspect of Collective Bargaining. By Bernard Dunau. (In *Columbia Law Review*, New York, June 1950, pp. 731-760. \$1.)

Management Rights: Theory Underlying Management Rights and Analysis of Management-Rights Clauses in Ohio Collective Bargaining Contracts. By Alton W. Baker and Franklin S. Rawson. Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1950. 44 pp. (Research Monograph No. 59.)

Problems of Method in the Study of Human Relations. By John W. McConnell. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1950, pp. 548-560. \$1.25.)

The Taft-Hartley Act and Craft Unit Bargaining. By Benjamin Rathbun, Jr. (In *Yale Law Journal*, New Haven, Conn., May 1950, pp. 1023-1039.)

Labor Relations in the Automobile Industry—A Bibliography. Compiled by Roberta McBride. Detroit, Mich., Detroit Public Library, 1950. 60 pp.; processed. \$1.

The bibliography extends through material published in the first 4 months of 1949.

Collective Agreements in the Primary Textile Industry, [Canada]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, May 1950, pp. 617-636, charts. 10 cents.)

Enquête sur les Modalités de Participation Ouvrière aux Bénéfices, à la Gestion ou à la Propriété des Entreprises. (In *Revue Française du Travail*, Ministère du Travail

et de la Sécurité Sociale, Paris, January-March 1950, pp. 13-32.)

Report on a government survey of worker participation in profits, management, and ownership of industrial establishments in France. Discusses systems in operation and gives examples of each.

Industry Reports

The Cement Industry in Puerto Rico. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1950. 37 pp.; processed. Free.

Report on a survey of economic conditions (including employment and wages), and of competitive relationships with other market areas, made in connection with wage determinations under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Similar reports are available, from the office listed above, on a variety of other Puerto Rican industries.

De Nederlandse Sigarenindustrie. By A. A. G. Meijers. Eindhoven, N. V. Lecturis, [1949?]. 118 pp., charts.

Historical review of economic and social developments in the Dutch cigar industry.

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation, November 15, 1948-December 31, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 140 pp. (Bull. No. 118.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor Laws and Their Administration: Proceedings of the 32d Convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, New Orleans, September 27-29, 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 141 pp. (Bull. No. 120.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Cases on the Law of Business Organization: Agency and Employment Relations (Including an Introduction to Partnership Liability). By Alfred F. Conard. Brooklyn, Foundation Press, Inc., 1950. xxvi, 661 pp. (University Casebook Series.) \$7.

Collection of cases, statutes, essays, and editorial comments, for the use of law students.

Guidebook to Labor Relations Law: Employer-Union Relations Under Federal Regulation. Chicago, etc., Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1950. 301 pp. \$3.

Union Security Agreements Under the "Right to Work" Statutes. (In Virginia Law Review, Charlottesville, May 1950, pp. 477-496.) \$1.25.)

Review of judicial opinions and statutes—Federal and State—bearing on the legal status of closed shop agreements.

Constitution of the Republic of India. (In Industry and Labor, Geneva, May 15, 1950, pp. 375-379. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Summary of provisions on economic, labor, and social matters. The constitution came into force on January 26, 1950.

Labor Organizations and Activities

American Labor Unions—Organization, Aims, and Power. Compiled by Herbert L. Marx, Jr. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1950. 240 pp., bibliography. (Reference Shelf, Vol. 21, No. 5.) \$1.75.

Compilation of articles, reprinted from different sources, presenting varying views on the current role played by organized labor in American life. Topics considered range from labor's general aims to activities in the international sphere.

American Trade Union Journals and Labor Papers Currently Received by the Department of Labor Library, June 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Library, 1950. 69 pp.; processed. Free.

The Union Movement in Government Service. By Helen A. Lei. (In Industrial Relations Newsletter, Vol. II, No. 3, University of Denver, Bureau of Personnel and Industrial Relations, Denver, Colo., Spring 1950, pp. 1-8.)

Traces the development of government workers' unions. A large part of the article is devoted to discussion of the National Federation of Federal Employees (independent).

A Leader of the Garment Workers—The Biography of Isidore Nagler. By Harry Haskel. New York, Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, 1950. 351 pp., bibliography, illus. \$1.50.

The history of the cutters' branch (Local No. 10) of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is studied by reviewing the work in the union of its manager, Isidore Nagler.

Disciplinary Powers of Unions. By Clyde Summers. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1950, pp. 483-513. \$1.25.)

Financial Reports of Labor Unions. By George Kozmetzky. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1950. 280 pp. \$3.50.

Examination of the financial statements of 172 international unions disclosed that while their accounting methods indicate a high degree of detail in so far as receipts and disbursements are concerned, they do not show clearly all the activities of the unions, or their cost. The many different methods of reporting assets, liabilities, income, and expenses lead, the author states, to confusion and misunderstanding. He also discusses the use of financial reports by union officers in managing their unions and formulating union policies.

How People Make up their Minds About Unions. By Ross Stagner. Champaign, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, [1950?]. 14 pp.; processed. (Lecture Series, No. 7.)

The Trade Union Movement in Belgium. By Léon Del-sinne. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, May 1950, pp. 492-521. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Les Expériences Syndicales en France de 1939 à 1950. By Georges Lefranc. Aubier, Éditions Montaigne, 1950. 381 pp., bibliography. (Histoire du Travail et de la Vie Économique.)

Occupations

How to Get and Hold the Job You Want. By Ruth Hooper Larison. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1950. 264 pp. \$2.95.

Careers With the Armed Services. (In *School and College Placement*, Philadelphia, May 1950, pp. 47-55. \$1.)

Automotive Jobs in Yourtown, U. S. A. Detroit, Mich., General Motors Corporation, [1950?]. 39 pp., illus. Contains brief descriptions of jobs and careers in local automotive service and sales establishments.

Occupations in the Federal Civil Service: A Guide to the Principal Categories of Jobs Filled Through the Competitive System. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1949. 59 pp., illus. (Pamphlet No. 3.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Careers for Specialized Secretaries. By Juvenal L. Angel. New York, Latin American Institute Press, 1950. 12 pp. 25 cents.

Other pamphlets in this series take up careers in advertising, business administration, the diplomatic service, export and import fields, personnel management, and public relations.

Your Opportunities in Television. By Ruth Lee Harrington. New York, Medill McBride Co., 1949. 199 pp., bibliography, illus. \$3.

Older Workers and the Aged

Fact Book on the Employment Problems of Older Workers, Prepared for the Conference on Aging, August 13-15, 1950, Washington, D. C. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 23 pp., charts; processed.

An account of the Conference on Aging is given in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 489).

A Selective Bibliography on the Welfare of Older People, . . . as of July 1, 1949. New York, Welfare Council of New York City, 1949. 46 pp.; processed. \$1.

Young and Old: The Changing Age Pattern. (In *Monthly Review*, Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, February 1950, pp. 1-4.)

Primarily on Canada but includes some data for several other countries.

Pensions and Retirement Problems

Changing Concepts and Trends in Pension Planning. . . . By Alexander R. Heron and others. New York, American Management Association, 1950. 27 pp. (General Management Series, No. 148.)

Deciding Your Policy on Pensions. New York, Research Institute of America, Inc., 1950. 48 pp., charts, forms. (Analysis No. 71.)

Includes suggestions for bargaining on pensions.

A Study of Industrial Retirement Plans, Including Analyses of Recently Negotiated Union Agreements. New York, Bankers Trust Co., 1950. 119 pp.

Major provisions of 217 unilateral, individual company plans adopted or amended since 1948 are summarized, and trends are analyzed. Eleven recently negotiated plans are also studied.

Survey of Retirement Practices. [New York], Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Group Annuity Division, 1950. 15 pp.; processed.

Collectively Bargained Pension Plans in New York State. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. 65 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B-40.)

How To Retire—And Enjoy It. By Ray Giles. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1949. 268 pp. \$3.

Social Security

Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund—Tenth Annual Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1950. 34 pp., charts. (Senate Doc. No. 151, 81st Cong., 2d sess.)

In addition to the review of the Fund's operations in 1948-49, the report contains a statement of expected receipts, disbursements, and beneficiaries in the next 5 years and an actuarial report on the long-range status of the Fund.

Labor's Stake in Social Security. By Nelson H. Cruikshank. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, [1950?]. 9 pp.; processed. (Lecture Series, No. 6.)

Objectives and Minimum Standards of Social Security. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 130 pp. (Report IV (1) prepared for 34th Session of International Labor Conference, 1951.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Social Insurance in Austria. By Reinhold Melas. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, April 1950, pp. 1-27.)

Social Security in Haiti. By Jean Lescouflair. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, January-March 1950, pp. 3-8.)

Traces the history of social welfare legislation in Haiti from the early 19th century to the Act of October 7, 1949, setting up a new social insurance system and creating a Social Insurance Institute to administer it.

A summary of the new act was also published in *Industry and Labor of the ILO*, June 15, 1950.

Social Security in Iceland. (In *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, May 1950, pp. 1-8.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Agricultural Wage Stabilization in World War II. By Arthur J. Holmaas. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1950. 140 pp., bibliography, chart. (Agriculture Monograph No. 1.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Account of the origins, purposes, and development of the agricultural wage stabilization program, its administrative machinery, and the attitudes of farmers and workers, together with an evaluation of the results. A chronology, a summary of wage-ceiling regulations, and detailed maximum wage rates are given in an appendix.

Wages and Hours in the Building Service Industry, New York State, October 1949. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. Various pages; processed. (Publication No. B-31.)

The report states that this is the first comprehensive survey of wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of building service workers in New York State.

[*Clerical*] *Pay Distribution Practices, Based on Survey Findings From 693 Companies.* By A. H. Gager. (In NOMA Forum, National Office Management Association, Philadelphia, April 1950, pp. 8, 40. 50 cents.)

Teachers' Salaries in 13 Cities Over 500,000 Population, [1939 to 1949-50]. Chicago, Civic Federation, 1950. 10 pp.; processed. (Bull. No. 339.)

Salary and Wage Data, Michigan Cities of More Than 10,000 Population; Hours of Work, Overtime Pay Practices, and Holiday Pay Practices, 1949-50. Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1950. 31 pp.; processed. (Information Bull. No. 61.) \$1.25.

Similar data are available in Michigan Municipal League Bulletin No. 62 for Michigan cities and villages of from four to ten thousand population.

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions in the Primary Textiles Industry, [Canada], October 1949. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, May 1950, pp. 719-739. 10 cents.)

Union Wage Decisions and Employment. By George P. Shultz and Charles A. Myers. (In American Economic Review, Evanston, Ill., June 1950, pp. 362-380. \$1.50.)

Wage Incentives. By John A. Willard. (In Factory Management and Maintenance, New York, May 1950, pp. 100-103. 50 cents.)

One of several articles on this subject in the same issue of the periodical. Mr. Willard gives reasons for failure of eight incentive plans and describes fundamentals of a good plan.

Women in Industry

American Women—A Selected Bibliography of Basic Sources of Current and Historic Interest. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, June 1950. 13 pp.; processed. Free.

The Outlook for Women in Dietetics. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 77 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 234-1; Home Economics Occupations Series.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Outlook for Women in Social Case Work in a Medical Setting. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 55 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 235-1; Social Work Series.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Women in the Federal Service, Part II: Occupational Information. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 87 pp. (Bull. No. 230-II.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Your Job Future After High School. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 8 pp. 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report of Proceedings of the Women's Bureau 15th Annual Conference of State Minimum Wage Administrators Held in Washington, D. C., April 20-21, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 20 pp.; processed. Free.

Miscellaneous

Economic Development Atlas—Recent Changes in Regions and States. By Victor Roterus and Sterling March. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Domestic Commerce, 1950. 31 pp. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Contains tables and charts showing changes, usually since 1929, in such aspects of the economy as population, relative importance of manufacturing, factory employment, average size of farms, use of farm tractors, income-tax payments, and consumers' prices.

Prewar, War, and Postwar Earnings, Hours, and Employment of Wage Earners in Ohio Industries, 1935-1946. By Viva Boothe and Sam Arnold. [Columbus], Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1949. 608 pp., charts. \$7.50.

European Recovery Program: Second Report of the O. E. E. C. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1950. 281 pp., charts.

A brief chapter on manpower gives fragmentary data on unemployment, industrial disputes, and migration among the countries participating in the program.

British Labor as Government and as Opposition. By Harry W. Laidler. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, [1950]. 37 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Employment, Productivity, and Income in New Zealand Farming. By F. R. Bray. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, May 1950, pp. 461-491. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Guide to Soviet Bibliographies—A Selected List of References. Compiled by John T. Dorosh. Washington, Library of Congress, General Reference and Bibliography Division, 1950. 158 pp.; processed.

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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						
	Aug.	July ²	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ¹	Aug.	
Total, both sexes														
Total labor force ³	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475	64,363	64,021	64,222	65,105	
Civilian labor force.....	64,867	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045	62,927	62,576	62,763	63,637	
Unemployment.....	2,500	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123	4,684	4,480	3,489	3,409	3,576	3,351	3,689	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,051	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,533	1,956	1,399	1,586	1,736	1,327	1,484	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	679	754	664	634	686	1,143	1,456	1,171	971	771	719	757	1,020	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	221	249	181	252	521	580	547	418	302	257	300	395	384	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	266	334	474	559	705	722	650	542	456	460	471	507	473	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	285	361	439	481	475	449	448	396	361	335	349	368	329	
Employment.....	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	56,953	56,947	58,556	59,518	59,001	59,411	59,947	
Nonagricultural.....	54,207	52,774	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783	51,640	51,254	51,254	51,441	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,033	41,143	41,334	41,433	40,839	42,260	36,766	41,354	27,366	40,407	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	4,583	19,201	5,153	6,149	6,522	5,715	5,271	6,251	6,126	11,383	6,056	19,683	5,231	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,545	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,974	2,049	1,991	2,027	1,867	1,509	
With a job but not at work ⁴	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,725	1,941	1,686	1,349	1,501	1,855	2,339	4,294	
Agricultural.....	8,160	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,195	6,675	6,223	6,198	6,773	7,878	7,710	8,158	8,507	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778	6,205	5,462	6,294	6,724	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,475	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,575	1,271	1,459	1,511	1,256	1,604	1,455	1,290	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	295	238	246	292	318	255	300	329	297	238	365	269	264	
With a job but not at work ⁴	223	158	88	187	250	295	317	431	189	179	279	140	228	
Males														
Total labor force ³	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,115	45,102	45,174	45,515	45,413	45,759	46,613	
Civilian labor force.....	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879	43,769	43,715	43,765	44,099	43,988	44,319	45,163	
Unemployment.....	1,664	2,126	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002	3,426	3,262	2,472	2,316	2,563	2,233	2,519	
Employment.....	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877	40,343	40,453	41,293	41,783	41,426	42,085	42,644	
Nonagricultural.....	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890	34,698	34,880	35,369	35,484	35,123	35,521	35,549	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,800	18,905	31,523	30,860	29,722	29,562	29,336	29,108	30,077	26,629	29,631	20,498	29,277	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,508	12,762	2,605	2,829	3,483	3,156	2,909	3,711	3,424	6,922	3,234	12,663	3,080	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	654	732	756	874	999	958	922	904	884	870	901	810	593	
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,494	4,207	1,832	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,531	1,157	984	1,064	1,359	1,551	2,599	
Agricultural.....	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987	5,645	5,573	5,924	6,269	6,302	6,565	7,095	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380	4,176	3,817	4,497	5,335	4,896	5,465	6,019	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	764	899	743	895	925	1,148	942	1,094	1,017	638	910	792	705	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	181	162	162	186	251	188	228	262	234	152	247	179	161	
With a job but not at work ⁴	183	126	78	170	205	274	298	399	177	173	249	128	209	
Females														
Total labor force ³	19,072	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301	18,848	18,608	18,463	18,492	
Civilian labor force.....	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796	17,868	17,712	18,280	18,828	18,588	18,444	18,474	
Unemployment.....	836	1,087	1,184	927	887	1,121	1,258	1,218	1,017	1,093	1,013	1,118	1,170	
Employment.....	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674	16,610	16,494	17,263	17,735	17,575	17,326	17,303	
Nonagricultural.....	16,752	16,169	16,220	16,072	16,253	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414	16,156	16,167	15,733	15,892	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,035	6,167	11,594	12,173	11,421	11,772	12,097	11,731	12,183	10,137	11,723	6,868	11,130	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,559	2,362	2,540	2,702	4,461	2,822	7,020	2,151	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	891	918	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,163	1,070	1,165	1,121	1,127	1,057	916	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,752	2,645	991	503	580	511	410	529	365	437	496	788	1,695	
Agricultural.....	1,461	1,463	2,033	1,473	923	688	578	625	849	1,579	1,408	1,593	1,412	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	597	559	944	631	234	171	168	162	281	870	566	829	705	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	711	796	996	718	578	429	329	365	494	618	694	663	585	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	114	76	84	106	67	67	72	67	63	86	118	90	103	
With a job but not at work ⁴	40	32	10	17	45	21	19	32	12	6	30	12	19	

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 Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950								1949					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1949	1948
Total employees.....	44,939	44,062	43,952	43,311	42,926	42,295	41,661	42,125	43,694	42,784	42,601	43,466	42,994	43,006	44,201
Mining †	982	922	947	940	939	938	595	861	940	917	593	948	956	932	981
Metal.....	104.0	103.2	101.9	99.9	98.5	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.6	89.3	70.2	98.1	100.2	100.1	105.1
Iron.....		36.6	36.1	35.4	33.8	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.1	28.8	9.4	36.6	37.1	33.7	36.6
Copper.....		28.4	28.1	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.1	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4	27.3	27.8
Lead and zinc.....		20.5	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.4	18.4	17.3	17.1	18.0	19.0	20.6	21.7
Anthracite.....		73.7	75.3	76.1	75.3	76.9	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.7	76.2	75.6	75.7	77.3	80.0
Bituminous-coal.....	416.0	381.8	410.9	413.1	419.0	422.9	82.6	347.7	419.7	400.9	94.3	414.7	418.3	399.0	438.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....		262.0	259.2	253.9	251.4	249.2	249.8	251.1	253.4	254.8	256.2	260.7	262.9	259.0	257.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	103.3	101.4	99.8	97.3	94.5	90.2	88.6	88.9	93.6	95.7	95.9	98.7	99.1	96.4	100.1
Contract construction	2,589	2,524	2,416	2,245	2,076	1,907	1,861	1,919	2,088	2,244	2,313	2,341	2,340	2,156	2,165
Manufacturing	15,385	14,783	14,667	14,413	14,182	14,103	13,997	13,980	14,031	13,807	13,892	14,312	14,114	14,146	15,286
Durable goods †.....	8,282	7,976	7,968	7,809	7,548	7,418	7,324	7,342	7,303	7,050	6,986	7,409	7,302	7,465	8,315
Nondurable goods †.....	7,103	6,787	6,699	6,604	6,614	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,728	6,757	6,906	6,909	6,812	6,681	6,970
Ordnance and accessories.....	24.0	23.2	23.5	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.6	22.7	22.6	24.8	28.1
Food and kindred products.....	1,699	1,616	1,520	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,409	1,432	1,491	1,539	1,631	1,703	1,718	1,523	1,536
Meat products.....		297.1	293.1	286.3	282.7	285.3	288.7	301.3	307.6	298.3	292.8	287.7	285.9	288.6	271.2
Dairy products.....		159.2	156.5	148.7	141.4	136.6	134.1	132.4	133.7	136.3	142.2	149.9	156.5	146.2	147.7
Canning and preserving.....		248.8	175.9	152.3	144.9	133.9	133.6	141.0	161.2	185.2	258.2	351.0	369.8	207.1	222.0
Grain-mill products.....		126.8	125.0	121.2	120.2	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.9	122.9	125.4	123.6	122.5	120.6	117.7
Bakery products.....		289.7	284.4	286.7	284.6	282.4	277.9	277.3	280.0	286.0	292.4	289.7	288.0	281.7	282.9
Sugar.....		30.9	29.4	28.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	28.9	42.5	49.3	48.0	30.7	29.9	32.7	34.5
Confectionery and related products.....		89.5	90.2	88.6	90.6	94.5	96.7	99.5	104.7	109.4	113.6	105.6	92.5	96.9	100.2
Beverages.....		232.2	225.7	212.8	206.0	205.1	198.2	199.2	205.4	211.3	215.0	222.4	232.6	211.4	218.6
Miscellaneous food products.....		141.4	140.2	135.5	134.1	135.3	133.2	132.3	135.4	139.9	142.9	142.5	140.2	137.6	141.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	86	82	82	83	83	85	88	92	94	96	99	101	98	94	100
Cigarettes.....		26.0	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.8	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.6
Cigars.....		38.9	39.5	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.3	42.4	43.2	45.5	45.7	45.2	44.3	44.5	48.3
Tobacco and snuff.....		11.9	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		5.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.4	10.8	10.7	10.2	12.9	16.0	14.1	10.1	11.2
Textile-mill products.....	1,303	1,248	1,263	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,265	1,274	1,272	1,256	1,220	1,179	1,224	1,362
Yarn and thread mills.....		155.9	155.9	153.3	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.8	157.7	156.1	153.3	148.5	141.4	149.3	177.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		602.7	611.5	602.9	602.8	604.2	600.6	597.8	604.1	601.9	594.8	577.0	559.8	581.9	645.7
Knitting mills.....		227.3	230.4	231.6	236.1	233.8	241.1	244.7	247.8	244.8	244.8	237.0	228.7	231.4	249.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		84.8	86.3	86.4	88.3	89.5	89.9	89.3	90.0	89.5	87.3	85.4	82.6	86.4	89.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		58.5	59.8	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.1	57.5	55.9	55.3	58.9	64.8
Other textile-mill products.....		119.1	118.9	117.9	117.8	119.6	121.2	119.3	119.1	118.6	118.4	115.8	111.0	116.0	135.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,192	1,091	1,090	1,091	1,119	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,156	1,144	1,199	1,198	1,155	1,136	1,162
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		141.0	149.0	143.2	146.0	149.2	148.9	143.5	140.7	130.6	141.5	146.5	143.5	141.5	154.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		247.0	254.4	256.0	258.6	262.2	260.8	258.5	264.5	269.6	270.5	264.5	253.1	257.8	269.1
Women's outerwear.....		295.3	278.0	285.2	305.2	338.9	348.2	334.9	330.1	313.7	342.2	353.1	341.1	328.6	342.4
Women's, children's undergarments.....		95.5	98.8	101.3	105.5	107.1	106.3	102.3	104.4	108.5	107.2	104.0	98.2	98.9	97.4
Millinery.....		20.0	17.6	18.9	20.7	26.5	26.5	24.2	22.3	18.5	23.8	24.0	23.1	22.3	22.9
Children's outerwear.....		66.6	64.8	62.6	63.6	68.4	68.5	65.6	64.5	65.8	68.2	67.9	67.3	63.4	59.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		86.6	88.8	85.4	82.6	83.6	82.8	80.0	90.0	95.9	98.4	95.5	91.1	88.2	90.1
Other fabricated textile products.....		139.4	138.8	137.9	136.9	138.4	137.9	137.3	139.1	141.7	146.8	142.2	137.9	135.8	125.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	846	812	804	784	753	738	713	702	744	753	750	743	747	736	812
Loggins camps and contractors.....		74.4	71.8	67.4	59.2	59.3	49.2	45.0	61.5	63.7	64.0	59.5	62.3	61.4	72.8
Sawmills and planing mills.....		475.9	470.6	459.1	439.8	429.8	416.1	411.2	433.9	442.7	444.0	445.4	444.8	431.7	472.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		125.3	124.3	122.0	120.2	117.2	116.8	116.7	117.4	116.3	113.4	110.1	109.4	110.5	119.5
Wooden containers.....		77.0	77.7	75.5	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.7	73.0	72.2	71.7	72.0	73.3	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....		58.9	59.5	59.9	59.8	58.8	57.7	56.8	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	58.1	59.0	65.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	362	348	349	348	347	344	341	333	332	327	327	319	305	315	348
Household furniture.....		248.8	249.1	248.5	248.8	247.3	244.9	238.1	236.8	232.6	231.2	223.9	212.3	220.0	247.0
Other furniture and fixtures.....		99.2	99.5	99.4	98.6	97.1	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.1	95.7	95.1	92.5	94.6	100.9
Paper and allied products.....	480	466	467	459	458	455	453	451	455	458	456	448	436	447	470
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		234.8	235.5	231.8	230.6	230.2	229.3	228.4	229.0	229.3	228.1	225.6	219.5	226.9	240.7
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		123.5	124.3	121.3	121.3	120.5	120.0	119.8	123.1	125.6	124.2	119.4	114.9	117.1	121.4
Other paper and allied products.....		107.3	107.6	105.7	105.6	104.7	103.7	102.5	102.7	102.8	103.8	102.9	101.2	103.1	107.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950								1949					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued															
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	737	738	738	736	735	734	732	730	739	736	735	728	719	727	725
Newspapers.....	293.8	294.2	293.9	293.5	293.5	291.6	289.5	285.7	288.6	288.8	288.2	286.4	285.2	282.5	267.5
Periodicals.....	51.9	51.5	51.6	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	52.9	52.9	53.2	53.3	52.7	53.4	54.7
Books.....	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.1	41.5	41.5	44.6	46.6
Commercial printing.....	198.8	200.0	197.9	198.9	199.2	198.5	198.5	200.4	198.0	199.2	195.0	193.1	193.1	197.1	197.5
Lithographing.....	40.2	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	42.2	42.2	41.6	40.8	40.2	41.1	45.1
Other printing and publishing.....	107.5	106.5	106.2	105.7	106.3	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.1	107.7	107.3	106.3	106.3	108.0	113.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	683	669	671	671	675	671	665	658	660	662	665	654	636	664	699
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	69.9	73.1	71.4	70.5	69.4	68.8	65.8	66.6	66.3	67.1	65.7	65.7	65.7	68.4	70.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	200.1	198.7	195.7	194.1	191.9	189.5	187.9	187.8	187.0	185.6	184.7	180.3	180.3	192.1	210.3
Drugs and medicines.....	95.1	94.2	93.1	93.4	91.1	91.4	94.6	94.6	94.1	93.7	92.7	92.0	92.3	92.3	89.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	72.6	71.5	69.7	69.1	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.1	67.6	67.9	66.3	65.8	67.3	67.3	70.7
Fertilizers.....	28.5	30.3	36.2	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	30.7	30.3	31.8	32.3	30.4	34.3	34.3	35.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	46.7	48.1	50.0	53.2	55.3	56.2	59.2	62.1	63.4	64.9	58.8	48.7	56.1	56.2	56.2
Other chemicals and allied products.....	155.8	155.0	154.4	153.4	153.0	152.4	150.3	151.5	153.5	153.6	153.7	153.0	153.0	165.0	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	250	240	239	236	234	241	242	242	243	245	241	247	247	245	250
Petroleum refining.....	188.9	188.3	186.2	185.7	194.8	194.8	195.1	195.4	195.6	197.3	197.6	199.2	200.2	198.7	199.1
Coke and byproducts.....	21.2	21.1	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.6	20.2	20.4	18.7	13.5	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	20.0
Other petroleum and coal products.....	30.3	30.3	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.1	28.4	27.7	27.7	27.1	30.8
Rubber products.....	259	247	247	241	238	237	236	234	234	233	234	209	227	234	259
Tires and inner tubes.....	109.8	109.7	108.1	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	104.3	103.5	103.5	82.5	103.5	103.5	106.6	121.1
Rubber footwear.....	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	27.0	27.0	26.4	25.9	25.2	26.4	26.4	29.6
Other rubber products.....	113.5	112.7	108.8	107.4	106.1	106.2	104.1	102.7	102.4	104.1	100.9	98.3	100.5	107.9	
Leather and leather products.....	414	390	382	374	379	396	395	388	382	372	390	395	397	388	410
Leather.....	49.5	49.6	49.5	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.1	48.3	49.7	49.7	54.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	252.5	247.1	240.4	244.3	257.4	257.4	254.9	247.2	232.4	249.2	255.5	259.4	251.0	260.1	260.1
Other leather products.....	88.1	84.9	83.8	85.4	88.4	87.9	83.2	85.5	90.2	91.2	90.1	89.2	87.2	95.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	531	510	511	501	487	478	475	469	479	477	478	482	480	484	514
Glass and glass products.....	130.2	134.4	131.7	128.8	124.8	123.9	121.7	122.7	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.7	122.2	122.6	135.9
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.1	42.7	42.2	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.7	42.2	40.6	40.5	42.4	42.5	41.8	41.8	40.9
Structural clay products.....	84.7	83.1	80.2	76.0	75.5	75.2	75.2	77.4	76.6	78.2	79.3	79.5	79.8	83.4	
Pottery and related products.....	55.0	56.3	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.6	56.1	57.0	57.6	57.2	55.8	54.9	57.5	60.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	94.9	93.2	90.0	86.4	84.0	83.6	81.4	85.1	86.1	86.5	87.1	85.8	84.6	87.8	
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	103.1	101.1	99.4	97.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	94.3	93.1	92.0	94.6	94.9	97.1	105.9	
Primary metal industries.....	1,260	1,224	1,218	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,112	891	703	1,097	1,092	1,101	1,247
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	620.7	616.3	606.3	599.2	583.3	587.5	584.8	580.4	592.3	392.3	191.3	572.5	572.0	550.4	612.0
Iron and steel foundries.....	230.5	228.5	220.8	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.3	198.8	195.8	198.5	198.5	200.5	205.5	217.0	259.3
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	54.3	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	46.2	47.9	51.0	50.3	52.3	55.6	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	96.3	96.6	95.1	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	88.1	76.9	85.5	83.0	79.9	87.0	103.8	
Nonferrous foundries.....	93.0	91.7	87.3	84.3	83.3	80.8	79.0	78.4	74.4	76.3	74.0	71.1	75.8	85.2	
Other primary metal industries.....	128.7	129.7	126.1	124.1	121.6	120.8	119.0	117.1	105.4	103.5	116.1	113.1	118.4	130.7	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment).....	967	925	921	894	876	863	851	846	841	820	829	863	843	859	976
Tin cans and other tinware.....	51.5	48.7	45.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	41.2	42.1	43.8	46.4	48.9	49.4	45.8	48.7	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	152.9	156.4	154.3	152.5	151.2	147.3	145.2	142.9	139.1	140.2	137.4	135.2	142.3	154.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	147.3	147.6	144.4	143.9	140.4	137.8	133.0	136.8	138.3	141.3	134.6	124.5	132.0	165.8	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	202.4	198.7	192.4	190.3	187.6	185.1	186.2	186.2	178.9	173.0	202.1	201.8	198.5	215.9	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	171.2	170.9	162.6	156.3	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.0	141.6	148.4	151.6	146.6	147.9	172.2	
Other fabricated metal products.....	199.6	199.1	194.8	188.0	187.7	187.0	188.9	186.1	178.2	179.4	188.2	185.1	192.4	219.0	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,375	1,340	1,342	1,328	1,307	1,283	1,261	1,238	1,229	1,209	1,223	1,236	1,229	1,311	1,533
Engines and turbines.....	72.5	73.2	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	65.9	66.4	64.5	67.6	66.9	72.5	83.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	180.1	180.4	180.7	180.5	177.5	175.2	171.0	168.3	162.7	166.0	178.9	179.4	181.3	191.3	
Construction and mining machinery.....	98.9	97.9	95.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	90.6	89.2	90.5	88.8	91.1	101.3	122.6	
Metalworking machinery.....	211.0	212.6	207.2	204.5	201.6	198.4	196.7	196.0	195.6	197.9	199.1	197.4	208.7	239.5	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	164.6	165.2	162.7	160.8	158.7	157.1	155.9	156.6	157.0	158.8	161.5	161.8	171.8	201.9	
General industrial machinery.....	184.0	183.8	181.3	178.8	175.7	174.0	172.8	173.1	173.2	175.9	177.6	177.9	186.4	209.8	
Office and store machines and devices.....	89.8	89.4	88.4	88.0	87.0	85.4	84.7	86.2	87.5	88.8	88.5	86.8	90.6	100.1	
Service industry and household machines.....	178.1	180.7	181.5	175.6	169.3	163.9	165.2	149.3	139.0	136.4	130.2	126.0	145.4	191.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	160.5	158.5	156.2	152.6	149.3	147.0	144.9	142.9	138.5	143.7	143.5	141.3	153.2	183.4	
Electrical machinery.....	866	820	809	800	791	779	772	762	762	750	753	734	712	759	869
Electrical generating, transmission distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	313.2	307.2	306.7	303.3	300.0	298.1	294.4	294.5	289.2	289.7	286.8	281.9	295.2	332.9	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	70.9	69.5	67.8	66.6	65.1	65.5	65.1	64.9	59.1	65.9	65.4	63.4	64.5	69.0	
Communication equipment.....	298.6	295.7	289.4	287.6	283.2	279.7	276.7	275.5	275.7	270.1	257.9	250.2	271.1	312.2	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	136.8	136.6	136.5	133.7	130.5	128.8	126.0	126.9	125.7	127.0	124.0	116.5	128.3	154.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950										1949					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1949	1948		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Transportation equipment.....	1,337	1,301	1,308	1,269	1,122	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,112	1,112	1,208	1,240	1,224	1,212	1,263		
Automobiles.....	885.8	894.8	894.8	862.4	720.3	698.9	689.0	797.4	703.2	697.1	789.2	810.2	807.0	769.0	792.8		
Aircraft and parts.....	260.8	257.2	253.9	253.3	252.4	252.4	251.9	251.9	252.5	252.3	255.4	258.3	252.2	255.6	228.1		
Aircraft.....	173.6	170.7	169.0	167.9	166.5	166.5	166.1	166.8	167.0	166.8	168.8	171.2	171.7	169.7	151.7		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	52.9	52.0	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.2	52.1	52.4	46.2	51.8	46.7		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.4		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	26.6	26.7	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	26.3	26.2	22.4		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	80.5	81.1	80.0	79.9	80.2	81.2	79.4	82.8	82.8	85.3	82.7	88.6	86.6	100.3	140.7		
Ship building and repairing [†]	66.7	66.6	66.2	66.7	68.3	70.0	68.9	72.3	74.8	72.4	77.9	83.3	88.2	124.2			
Railroad equipment.....	62.0	63.5	61.6	58.4	59.2	60.1	60.6	64.2	65.3	68.2	71.2	59.3	76.1	84.8			
Other transportation equipment.....	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	7.7	9.6	11.6	12.0	11.4	10.5	10.9	16.6			
Instruments and related products.....	249	243	242	238	236	234	232	233	234	234	235	233	230	238	260		
Ophthalmic goods.....	24.6	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.8	28.2		
Photographic apparatus.....	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.8	48.8	49.1	49.7	49.5	50.1	52.6	60.3		
Watches and clocks.....	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.3	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	30.6	31.4	40.8			
Professional and scientific instruments.....	139.2	139.4	136.5	133.7	131.5	129.7	129.2	128.1	127.7	126.9	125.8	123.3	127.1	130.5			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	465	430	440	434	435	433	429	420	436	455	457	439	417	426	466		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	51.2	52.5	52.7	52.7	53.2	54.4	54.2	56.2	57.5	57.2	54.9	52.5	55.4	60.3			
Toys and sporting goods.....	71.3	71.9	70.3	69.5	67.2	63.8	61.7	66.8	76.4	76.9	72.3	70.3	68.7	80.8			
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	52.1	52.7	51.4	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	58.4	63.5	64.5	62.9	58.1	57.7	62.3			
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	255.3	262.7	260.0	259.8	256.5	251.3	246.9	254.6	257.9	258.1	248.5	236.4	243.8	262.8			
Transportation and public utilities	4,099	4,058	4,023	3,885	3,928	3,873	3,841	3,869	3,930	3,892	3,871	3,959	3,992	3,977	4,151		
Transportation.....	2,871	2,837	2,833	2,685	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,732	2,689	2,664	2,739	2,760	2,754	2,934		
Interstate railroads.....	1,415	1,407	1,296	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,333	1,333	1,281	1,257	1,339	1,375	1,366	1,517		
Class I railroads.....	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,144	1,090	1,066	1,166	1,202	1,191	1,327		
Local railroads and bus lines.....	148	147	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	157	158	163			
Trucking and warehousing.....	586	576	562	554	550	545	540	566	571	568	555	539	547	566			
Other transportation and services.....	688	683	678	673	666	664	667	679	682	683	688	689	683	687			
Communication.....	671	667	662	659	657	654	654	657	660	665	669	676	685	686	696		
Telephone.....	619.4	614.5	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	611.7	615.5	618.5	624.7	632.9	632.2	634.2			
Telegraph.....	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	45.7	48.2	47.1	47.7	48.2	49.4	50.1	51.6	52.5	60.8			
Other public utilities.....	557	554	548	541	538	537	536	536	538	538	538	544	547	537	521		
Gas and electric utilities.....	528.0	522.2	515.8	512.5	511.5	510.6	511.5	513.0	513.5	513.7	518.7	521.4	512.0	497.0			
Local utilities.....	25.8	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.6	23.7			
Trade	9,426	9,374	9,414	9,326	9,346	9,208	9,152	9,248	10,156	9,807	9,805	9,408	9,213	9,438	9,491		
Wholesale trade.....	2,560	2,524	2,501	2,479	2,477	2,484	2,495	2,511	2,542	2,538	2,554	2,538	2,515	2,522	2,533		
Retail trade.....	6,866	6,850	6,913	6,847	6,869	6,722	6,657	6,735	7,614	7,269	6,951	6,871	6,698	6,916	6,958		
General merchandise stores.....	1,385	1,370	1,412	1,412	1,466	1,392	1,360	1,392	1,584	1,590	1,489	1,432	1,337	1,480	1,470		
Food and liquor stores.....	1,202	1,205	1,206	1,204	1,200	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,217	1,208	1,200	1,192	1,181	1,198	1,195		
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	744	745	731	714	706	699	700	701	717	704	696	692	688	676	634		
Apparel and accessories stores.....	495	498	536	533	545	519	496	513	632	560	557	542	486	554	577		
Other retail trade.....	3,040	3,032	3,028	2,984	2,952	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,061	3,007	3,009	3,013	3,006	3,008	3,081		
Finance	1,837	1,832	1,826	1,812	1,803	1,791	1,777	1,772	1,770	1,768	1,767	1,771	1,780	1,763	1,716		
Banks and trust companies.....	433	427	421	420	419	416	415	416	415	415	417	422	416	403			
Security dealers and exchanges.....	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.5	57.9			
Insurance carriers and agents.....	652	645	640	639	637	634	630	630	627	626	627	628	619	589			
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	686	694	692	686	677	670	671	669	669	671	672	675	672	665			
Service	4,843	4,848	4,827	4,790	4,757	4,708	4,696	4,701	4,739	4,768	4,794	4,833	4,836	4,781	4,790		
Hotels and lodging places.....	507	476	451	441	431	430	428	443	444	441	475	504	464	478			
Laundries.....	364.1	362.4	353.7	347.4	345.5	345.0	346.9	346.7	347.7	350.6	355.8	358.0	352.2	356.1			
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	151.2	155.8	150.1	146.1	141.3	139.7	141.1	142.7	144.7	147.4	146.9	144.2	146.9	149.9			
Motion pictures.....	236	237	236	236	236	236	236	238	238	238	236	238	237	241			
Government	5,798	5,741	5,832	5,900	5,915	5,769	5,742	5,777	6,041	5,783	5,868	5,893	5,763	5,813	5,613		
Federal.....	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,863	1,892	1,900	1,902	1,827		
State and local.....	3,957	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,960	4,003	4,001	3,863	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 social insurance programs data for 1947, and have been carried forward from 1947 benchmark levels, thereby providing con-

sistent 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.

† See footnote, table A-3.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950									1949					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1949	1948	
Mining:†																
Metal																
Iron.....		91.7	90.1	88.5	87.2	87.3	86.9	86.2	86.1	77.9	58.9	86.6	88.5	89.0	94.7	
Copper.....		33.0	32.4	31.8	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.6	25.4	6.2	33.2	33.6	30.4	33.6	
Lead and zinc.....		25.0	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	24.3	25.0	
Anthracite.....		18.1	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.1	15.0	14.7	15.6	16.5	18.1	19.2	
Bituminous-coal.....		69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.1	71.6	71.1	71.2	72.8	75.8	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production.....		357.0	385.4	387.9	398.8	398.4	60.0	322.5	392.7	375.4	72.2	389.3	394.0	373.4	413.1	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		88.8	87.5	85.0	82.4	78.3	77.3	76.7	80.1	82.8	83.2	85.8	86.0	83.7	87.6	
Manufacturing	12,733	12,140	12,070	11,841	11,597	11,549	11,460	11,449	11,504	11,289	11,368	11,775	11,561	11,597	12,717	
Durable goods.....	6,884	6,592	6,598	6,456	6,195	6,070	5,982	6,000	5,961	5,719	5,651	6,060	5,947	6,096	6,909	
Nondurable goods.....	5,849	5,548	5,472	5,385	5,402	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,543	5,570	5,717	5,715	5,614	5,501	5,808	
Ordinance and accessories	19.4	18.8	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.2	18.2	20.2	23.9	
Food and kindred products	1,307	1,229	1,142	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,139	1,185	1,273	1,340	1,350	1,172	1,197	
Meat products.....		235.3	232.5	227.4	223.3	228.3	231.5	243.7	251.0	242.2	236.0	230.4	228.5	231.3	215.8	
Dairy products.....		116.2	114.4	108.2	102.8	99.1	96.7	95.1	96.1	98.9	104.0	110.4	116.3	107.9	111.0	
Canning and preserving.....		220.7	149.5	126.8	119.9	109.3	109.8	116.5	135.6	159.8	232.2	321.5	339.1	180.8	195.3	
Grain-mill products.....		96.5	95.1	92.2	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.0	96.9	100.3	98.0	96.9	95.3	93.6	
Bakery products.....		194.4	190.9	192.6	191.0	190.0	187.6	186.1	189.8	194.7	199.4	196.4	194.1	191.2	195.5	
Sugar.....		26.1	24.8	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	38.1	44.7	43.5	26.7	25.7	28.5	30.0	
Confectionery and related products.....		73.5	73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	90.5	95.3	99.2	91.5	78.7	83.0	85.9	
Beverages.....		163.0	157.3	146.4	140.9	139.4	134.4	135.3	141.3	146.2	149.2	157.3	164.7	150.6	161.4	
Miscellaneous food products.....		103.5	103.3	99.4	98.4	100.7	99.4	98.1	101.3	106.1	108.9	107.8	105.8	103.8	108.1	
Tobacco manufactures	79	75	75	76	76	78	81	85	87	89	92	94	91	87	93	
Cigarettes.....		23.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.1	24.3	
Cigars.....		36.8	37.4	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	41.2	43.6	43.6	43.1	42.3	42.4	46.2	
Tobacco and snuff.....		10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.5	12.2	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	11.9	14.9	12.9	9.0	10.2	
Textile-mill products	1,213	1,159	1,173	1,162	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,187	1,184	1,168	1,132	1,092	1,136	1,275	
Yarn and thread mills.....		145.6	145.9	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	148.5	147.0	144.4	139.5	133.0	140.3	168.5	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		572.6	580.9	572.8	572.7	574.0	570.5	567.9	573.9	571.8	564.5	547.0	530.1	551.4	615.3	
Knitting mills.....		208.5	211.2	212.8	217.9	221.4	222.5	222.8	226.6	229.7	226.7	219.2	210.8	213.4	231.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		75.2	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	80.5	80.0	78.0	76.0	73.2	76.9	80.4	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		51.2	52.5	52.4	53.6	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.3	50.4	49.7	48.1	47.5	51.2	57.2	
Other textile-mill products.....		105.8	106.0	104.4	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	105.7	105.2	105.1	102.6	97.7	102.8	121.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,074	977	975	976	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,040	1,028	1,083	1,082	1,040	1,022	1,049	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		127.3	135.0	129.0	131.7	135.5	135.2	130.3	127.3	117.6	128.6	133.4	130.6	128.1	140.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		229.9	237.1	238.6	241.3	244.9	243.6	240.9	246.8	251.3	252.4	246.2	235.4	239.8	250.7	
Women's outerwear.....		262.8	245.5	253.5	271.6	305.4	315.2	302.4	296.1	279.5	308.3	318.5	306.3	294.3	308.7	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		86.1	88.9	91.1	95.4	97.0	96.5	92.5	94.5	98.2	97.5	94.1	88.6	89.4	88.7	
Millinery.....		17.5	15.2	16.4	18.0	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.4	15.6	20.9	21.2	20.3	19.5	20.2	
Children's outerwear.....		60.5	58.8	57.0	58.0	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.7	60.1	62.8	62.3	61.9	58.0	54.7	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		75.6	77.4	74.4	71.8	72.6	72.1	69.1	78.7	84.2	86.4	83.8	79.3	76.5	78.5	
Other fabricated textile products.....		117.5	116.9	115.8	115.4	116.6	116.2	115.9	118.3	121.6	126.1	122.0	117.8	115.8	107.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	778	747	742	723	692	677	652	642	682	692	689	684	686	676	752	
Logging camps and contractors.....		69.2	67.3	62.9	54.7	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.2	59.6	59.8	55.3	58.6	57.6	69.5	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		444.1	440.9	429.8	409.9	399.3	385.7	381.1	403.5	412.6	413.8	416.0	414.5	401.3	442.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		108.8	108.4	106.2	104.4	101.7	101.2	101.6	101.9	100.7	98.1	95.4	94.6	95.7	105.0	
Wooden containers.....		71.6	72.3	69.9	69.1	67.9	67.6	67.2	68.1	67.4	66.8	66.4	66.6	67.9	76.0	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		52.9	53.5	54.0	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	51.5	51.4	50.9	51.0	52.1	53.1	59.2	
Furniture and fixtures	316	302	303	303	303	301	297	289	289	283	284	277	263	272	306	
Household furniture.....		221.4	221.9	221.4	222.0	220.9	218.2	211.7	211.0	206.5	205.6	198.8	187.0	194.8	221.6	
Other furniture and fixtures.....		80.7	80.6	81.2	80.7	79.9	78.7	77.6	78.1	76.6	78.3	77.7	75.8	77.6	84.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	1950								1949					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1949	1948
	[In thousands]														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	411	397	400	392	391	389	386	385	390	393	392	384	371	382	405
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	204.1	204.9	201.7	200.7	200.2	199.5	199.2	200.2	200.6	199.6	197.0	190.5	197.6	197.6	210.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	104.8	105.8	103.1	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	101.4	105.3	107.7	106.4	101.9	97.4	99.6	104.6
Other paper and allied products.....	88.0	88.8	86.9	86.6	86.2	85.4	84.2	84.8	84.8	85.8	84.8	83.4	83.4	85.2	89.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	501	500	501	498	497	496	495	493	501	500	500	495	486	495	501
Newspapers.....	150.1	150.3	149.3	147.7	146.4	145.3	142.0	145.2	145.0	144.4	143.8	141.4	141.2	141.2	133.5
Periodicals.....	34.4	33.8	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.7	35.8	35.6	35.6	36.0	37.3
Books.....	34.5	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.3	33.9	36.4	36.6	38.6
Commercial printing.....	165.0	166.0	164.1	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	167.8	165.1	162.4	162.4	160.7	164.4	165.5	165.5
Lithography.....	31.3	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	32.7	32.8	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.9	35.1	35.1
Other printing and publishing.....	84.9	84.0	83.6	83.2	83.3	84.1	83.9	85.1	85.3	85.0	84.5	83.5	85.3	85.3	91.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	492	479	483	485	490	487	485	480	484	485	488	478	458	485	520
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	51.1	54.2	53.4	52.8	52.3	52.2	50.2	51.3	51.2	51.5	49.9	49.8	52.3	54.7	54.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	151.1	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	143.7	142.9	141.4	139.8	135.2	145.8	164.4	164.4
Drugs and medicines.....	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.6	60.7	60.1	60.8	59.9	59.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.6	46.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	44.7	43.7	43.6	43.8	43.9	42.3	41.8	43.3	46.9	46.9
Fertilizers.....	22.3	24.0	29.9	35.6	34.9	32.5	26.5	24.9	24.6	26.1	26.6	24.7	28.6	30.2	30.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	36.0	37.5	39.6	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	51.9	53.1	54.6	49.1	38.5	46.1	46.6	46.6
Other chemicals and allied products.....	108.4	108.2	107.6	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.9	106.2	108.2	109.2	109.1	108.0	108.4	117.6	117.6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	189	182	181	177	176	182	183	184	185	188	185	189	190	188	192
Petroleum refining.....	138.7	138.0	136.1	135.6	142.8	144.0	145.4	145.7	147.6	148.4	149.2	149.9	148.8	148.9	148.9
Coke and byproducts.....	18.7	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.4	17.6	15.9	10.9	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.5	17.5
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.8	24.5	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.1	24.1	25.3	23.5	22.9	22.0	25.3	25.3
Rubber products.....	210	199	199	194	191	189	188	187	187	186	187	167	180	186	209
Tires and inner tubes.....	87.4	87.6	85.9	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.1	81.3	81.1	64.3	80.9	83.6	96.2	96.2
Rubber footwear.....	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	22.1	22.2	21.5	21.1	20.3	21.6	24.6	24.6
Other rubber products.....	92.4	91.8	88.8	87.2	86.2	86.3	84.5	83.1	82.8	84.4	81.4	78.6	80.9	88.1	88.1
Leather and leather products.....	373	351	343	335	341	357	357	348	343	332	349	354	356	347	368
Leather.....	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.0	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.6	43.8	45.1	49.5	49.5
Footwear (except rubber).....	229.5	223.8	217.5	221.5	234.5	234.5	231.4	223.7	208.0	224.3	230.2	234.2	226.2	234.8	234.8
Other leather products.....	76.6	73.7	72.8	74.6	77.3	76.7	71.9	74.2	78.5	79.4	78.8	77.5	75.8	83.5	83.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	459	439	441	432	419	410	408	403	412	411	411	414	412	416	448
Glass and glass products.....	114.0	118.1	115.9	112.8	108.9	108.2	106.2	107.1	107.7	107.5	106.9	106.6	106.8	108.8	119.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.0	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.4	34.8	34.8	36.5	36.7	36.0	35.5	35.5
Structural clay products.....	76.4	75.5	72.8	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.6	70.5	69.7	71.0	72.1	72.1	72.0	76.5	76.5
Pottery and related products.....	49.6	50.8	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.2	50.7	51.6	52.2	51.7	50.4	49.7	52.2	55.5	55.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	81.4	80.0	76.4	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.5	73.1	73.9	74.6	74.9	73.5	72.4	76.4	76.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	81.2	79.8	78.3	75.9	73.9	73.2	72.6	73.7	72.5	71.1	72.8	72.9	75.6	84.6	84.6
Primary metal industries.....	1,089	1,055	1,051	1,026	1,007	982	978	963	955	743	559	938	932	940	1,083
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	541.9	538.0	529.3	522.5	506.9	512.3	510.5	506.6	324.8	130.3	498.7	497.6	476.7	536.8	536.8
Iron and steel foundries.....	202.6	200.6	193.5	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	172.2	169.4	171.9	173.4	177.3	188.9	230.9	230.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	41.2	38.3	39.4	41.8	41.4	43.3	46.8	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	79.5	80.3	78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	72.8	62.6	70.0	67.2	63.8	70.6	86.0	86.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	78.8	77.7	73.5	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	65.9	62.4	64.1	62.0	59.5	63.3	73.2	73.2
Other primary metal industries.....	107.2	108.3	105.1	103.3	101.2	100.0	97.9	95.8	85.0	83.5	95.1	92.4	97.1	109.1	109.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	810	770	769	742	722	709	698	693	688	666	677	708	688	701	812
Tin cans and other tinware.....	46.1	43.4	40.1	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	40.6	43.2	43.6	39.9	42.2	42.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	128.7	132.8	130.7	129.2	127.6	123.7	121.2	119.3	115.6	116.3	113.7	111.4	118.4	131.6	131.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	120.0	121.7	118.6	117.7	114.0	112.3	107.4	111.1	113.0	116.2	109.6	99.7	106.0	137.1	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	158.5	154.6	148.5	145.8	142.7	140.6	141.5	142.2	133.6	129.0	155.8	155.4	152.3	168.7	168.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	148.8	148.3	140.5	134.4	131.2	130.4	129.6	124.8	119.8	127.2	129.8	124.9	125.8	148.6	148.6
Other fabricated metal products.....	168.3	167.8	163.6	155.6	155.8	155.1	157.0	153.7	145.8	148.0	156.1	152.5	159.0	183.8	183.8
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,064	1,032	1,034	1,022	1,003	981	960	937	929	908	922	935	927	1,001	1,203
Engines and turbines.....	54.6	55.5	56.0	53.4	51.1	48.9	48.8	48.0	48.4	46.7	49.3	49.0	53.9	63.9	63.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	140.8	141.1	141.5	142.4	139.5	137.4	133.2	130.6	125.0	127.8	139.9	140.4	142.4	151.7	151.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	71.7	70.5	68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	63.7	62.3	63.7	62.3	64.2	72.4	91.1	91.1
Metalworking machinery.....	161.7	162.9	158.3	155.4	152.0	149.2	146.5	146.4	145.9	149.9	149.1	146.9	157.9	186.6	186.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	123.9	124.4	122.7	120.9	119.0	117.7	116.8	117.3	117.4	119.3	121.8	122.6	131.1	158.6	158.6
General industrial machinery.....	130.6	130.5	128.8	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	121.2	121.2	123.3	124.8	124.5	132.3	154.3	154.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	74.7	74.4	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.5	69.9	71.1	72.2	73.5	73.3	71.7	75.4	93.0	93.0
Service-industry and household machines.....	145.7	148.0	148.7	143.3	137.8	132.6	124.0	118.7	109.1	107.9	101.9	98.3	115.4	156.3	156.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	128.1	126.5	124.1	120.4	118.2	115.7	112.5	111.5	106.8	112.2	112.1	109.8	120.4	147.5	147.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950								1949					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1949	1948
Manufacturing—Continued	665	623	615	606	595	580	573	561	559	546	548	531	507	552	656
Electrical machinery.....		226.5	221.5	221.5	217.1	213.0	211.4	207.8	207.6	202.4	202.8	200.8	196.5	210.7	251.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		57.2	55.9	53.7	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.8	43.8	50.5	49.6	47.0	49.0	54.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		228.7	226.5	219.9	217.2	211.6	207.3	202.5	200.6	200.4	193.4	182.4	173.4	191.8	224.4
Communication equipment.....			110.1	110.6	110.6	108.1	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	99.3	101.0	97.9	90.1	100.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....															125.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,106	1,068	1,077	1,045	899	879	872	978	896	898	986	1,017	998	987	1,031
Automobiles.....		753.7	763.2	736.3	595.3	575.6	567.1	675.4	585.1	582.1	666.1	686.3	678.0	643.5	657.6
Aircraft and parts.....		188.6	186.8	185.2	184.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.0	183.7	187.9	190.7	185.3	188.5	166.6
Aircraft.....		126.2	125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	122.4	122.9	122.7	122.3	125.4	127.6	128.6	126.6	111.5
Aircraft engines and parts.....		37.7	36.9	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.7	37.6	37.9	31.9	37.4	33.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		19.6	19.6	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.2	16.6
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		67.7	68.6	67.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	66.1	69.0	71.3	68.5	74.0	79.5	85.0	123.2
Ship building and repairing.....		55.9	55.9	55.2	55.4	56.9	58.5	57.5	60.5	62.8	60.2	65.4	70.4	75.0	109.3
Railroad equipment.....		48.0	48.9	47.5	43.5	44.2	45.4	46.1	49.9	50.6	53.2	56.2	46.5	61.0	69.6
Other transportation equipment.....		9.7	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	8.1	10.1	10.5	9.9	8.8	9.2	14.5
Instruments and related products.....	186	180	180	176	174	172	171	172	173	174	174	172	169	177	200
Ophthalmic goods.....		19.8	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.9	23.8
Photographic apparatus.....		37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.3	36.0	38.4	45.4
Watches and clocks.....		23.4	23.6	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.8	27.2	27.6	27.1	26.0	26.6	35.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....		99.5	100.3	97.0	94.8	93.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.3	89.4	88.3	86.3	90.1	95.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	392	357	367	362	363	361	356	345	361	381	383	366	347	354	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.7	43.8	45.4	46.8	46.8	44.6	42.2	45.0	49.6
Toys and sporting goods.....		62.3	62.8	61.5	60.6	58.0	54.5	52.3	57.4	67.3	67.8	63.4	61.3	59.8	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		44.1	44.4	43.0	44.7	44.7	50.0	46.9	48.2	53.1	53.8	52.2	48.5	48.3	53.9
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		209.4	217.5	215.2	215.4	212.9	207.5	202.2	209.5	213.8	214.5	205.5	194.5	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 social insurance programs for 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.

† Employment data for some of the mining industries have been revised: metal, iron, copper, and bituminous-coal employment data from January 1947 forward; and lead and zinc production-worker data for 1943-46, inclusive. The mining division total employment and the hours and earnings data were not affected by these revisions. Summary sheets showing employment, hours, and earnings data, from January 1939 forward, are available upon request.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[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	1950: January.....	139.8	329.2
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	February.....	139.9	330.0
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	March.....	141.0	333.5
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	1949: August.....	141.1	323.0	April.....	141.6	337.2
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	September.....	143.7	335.1	May.....	144.5	348.0
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	October.....	138.8	320.9	June.....	147.3	361.9
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	November.....	137.8	313.9	July.....	148.2	367.2
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.1	December.....	140.4	329.3	August.....	155.4	-----

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: 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
July.....	1,986,705	1,974,902	778,745	491,823	704,334	8,031	3,772
August.....	2,005,398	1,993,427	806,029	487,101	700,297	8,146	3,825
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: 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	501,008	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	777,761	8,102	3,683
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
July.....	1,839,447	1,827,721	677,181	489,922	660,648	8,031	3,695
August.....	1,861,043	1,849,149	707,114	485,248	656,787	8,146	3,748

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: 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.....	573,659	568,889	221,123	131,202	216,564	3,214	1,556
July.....	551,510	546,806	212,778	129,803	204,225	3,206	1,498
August.....	612,882	607,971	255,812	129,296	222,863	3,277	1,634
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: 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.....	536,052	531,325	196,921	130,704	203,700	3,214	1,513
July.....	516,924	512,261	191,109	129,316	191,836	3,206	1,457
August.....	574,358	569,493	231,334	128,809	209,350	3,277	1,588

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: 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
July.....	239,119	19,772	219,347	210,650	65,179	7,715	137,756	8,031	666
August.....	240,660	19,749	220,911	212,037	66,139	7,669	138,229	8,146	728
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: 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.....	82,733	5,590	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	48,603	3,214	273
July.....	77,713	4,192	73,521	70,043	21,399	2,755	45,889	3,206	272
August.....	85,653	4,513	81,140	77,554	24,465	2,865	50,224	3,277	309

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-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1950							1949					1948	
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	July
Continental United States.....	1,388.4	1,521.1	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	997.1
New England.....	155.3	186.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	174.9	207.9	269.9	281.4	115.5
Maine.....	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.2	12.0	16.7	16.6	7.4
New Hampshire.....	10.8	12.9	15.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.9	12.2	15.4	15.2	5.2
Vermont.....	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.9	5.6	5.3	1.8
Massachusetts.....	85.3	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	89.6	106.1	137.3	146.8	60.0
Rhode Island.....	20.1	26.6	33.6	25.9	15.4	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	20.2	27.5	33.2	37.7	16.8
Connecticut.....	25.9	23.5	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	39.6	46.2	61.7	59.8	24.3
Middle Atlantic.....	478.4	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	663.7	637.4	631.8	692.9	680.4	338.2
New York.....	311.0	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	385.9	378.3	361.3	355.5	386.4	413.7	224.2
New Jersey.....	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	78.5	82.1	94.5	96.7	51.3
Pennsylvania.....	106.7	119.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	197.6	194.2	212.0	170.0	62.7
East North Central.....	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	462.0	384.6	371.4	409.1	390.0	155.2
Ohio.....	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	135.2	112.9	113.5	100.8	29.8
Indiana.....	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	38.8	40.3	37.1	30.9	29.7	37.3	37.9	15.2
Illinois.....	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	134.3	149.0	166.2	160.7	77.0
Michigan.....	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	62.0	58.7	67.4	68.8	27.5
Wisconsin.....	8.3	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.3	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	22.2	21.1	24.7	21.8	5.7
West North Central.....	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	58.7	58.0	64.6	64.4	38.4
Minnesota.....	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	16.8	13.8	15.8	17.3	16.4	8.1
Iowa.....	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	15.2	10.0	6.6	5.0	5.5	7.3	7.5	3.5
Missouri.....	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	50.2	41.1	39.0	31.5	29.1	31.9	32.5	21.7
North Dakota.....	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	.6	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2
South Dakota.....	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.1
Nebraska.....	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.1
Kansas.....	5.2	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	3.7
South Atlantic.....	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	180.3	168.3	161.4	163.3	181.5	220.0	219.7	92.8
Delaware.....	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	1.2
Maryland.....	22.1	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	27.2	28.8	36.3	38.6	14.7
District of Columbia.....	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	2.9
Virginia.....	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.2	15.8	15.9	17.8	26.5	28.2	11.6
West Virginia.....	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	28.2	27.9	26.6	30.9	28.7	7.1
North Carolina.....	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	26.7	26.2	31.2	38.2	39.8	6.9
South Carolina.....	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	15.1	14.8	17.0	20.8	20.5	11.6
Georgia.....	18.9	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.5	19.0	23.5	28.1	28.4	6.6
Florida.....	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	24.6	28.8	31.4	28.5	18.6
East South Central.....	78.8	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	97.4	98.4	114.1	113.3	47.8
Kentucky.....	19.4	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	26.7	25.2	26.6	25.8	25.2	27.6	27.4	8.9
Tennessee.....	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.5	35.4	31.2	33.6	39.4	40.3	21.2
Alabama.....	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	31.5	29.6	34.5	33.5	12.3
Mississippi.....	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	16.9	11.9	9.0	8.9	10.0	12.6	12.1	5.4
West South Central.....	62.8	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	64.2	67.8	73.8	68.2	32.4
Arkansas.....	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	11.0	10.3	5.1
Louisiana.....	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	30.0	23.5	21.6	22.5	23.1	24.3	22.3	11.1
Oklahoma.....	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	13.0	14.5	13.2	6.6
Texas.....	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	29.9	21.7	18.6	19.2	21.6	24.0	22.4	9.6
Mountain.....	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	60.1	39.2	29.4	27.9	23.5	25.2	22.2	10.4
Montana.....	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	.8
Idaho.....	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	.8
Wyoming.....	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.7	.5	.6	.6	.3
Colorado.....	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.5	6.1	6.7	7.4	4.0	4.9	4.6	2.4
New Mexico.....	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	.9
Arizona.....	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.7	5.3	2.5
Utah.....	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	1.7
Nevada.....	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0
Pacific.....	169.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	284.3	246.8	245.1	270.9	271.3	166.7
Washington.....	15.6	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	87.4	62.9	48.0	36.4	30.6	31.4	25.5	14.8
Oregon.....	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	21.1	17.7	18.1	15.2	7.5
California.....	144.2	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	189.3	196.8	221.4	230.6	144.4

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	4.4	4.8	² 4.6					
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	3.8	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	3.1	3.0	² 3.0					
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	1.6	1.7	² 1.9					
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	.3	.3	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	1.1	.9	² .6					
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 Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods ²	5.0	5.2	3.1	3.2	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1
Nondurable goods ²	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	.7	.9	.1	.1
Ordinance and accessories.....	3.2	3.0	1.0	1.1	.6	.6	.2	.2	.2	.3	(4)	(4)
Food and kindred products.....	5.1	5.8	3.9	3.5	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	1.4	1.3	.1	.1
Meat products.....	6.0	6.7	4.4	4.3	1.7	1.8	.4	.4	2.1	2.0	.2	.1
Grain-mill products.....	4.9	4.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	1.4	.4	.2	1.2	.4	.1	.1
Bakery products.....	3.6	4.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.1	.3	.4	.6	.8	(4)	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	5.4	8.8	4.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	.3	.3	1.8	.9	.1	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	4.2	2.6	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.1	.2	.1	.6	.3	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	4.6	1.7	1.8	.6	1.2	.4	.2	.1	.3	(4)	.1	.1
Cigars.....	4.0	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.5	1.4	.2	.1	.7	.3	(4)	(4)
Tobacco and snuff.....	4.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	2.2	1.5	.2	.2	1.2	.7	.4	.2
Textile-mill products.....	4.0	3.3	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	.6	1.1	.1	.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.5	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	.2	.2	.4	1.2	.3	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.6	.3	.2	.4	.9	.1	.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	.3	.2	.4	.8	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	4.4	6.0	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.5	.3	.2	1.2	1.4	.3	.3
Knitting mills.....	4.3	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.0	1.6	.1	.2	1.0	1.3	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.7	.1	.1	.2	.5	(4)	(4)
Seamless hosiery.....	5.7	3.7	3.1	3.8	1.5	1.5	(4)	.1	1.6	2.2	(4)	(4)
Knit underwear.....	5.6	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.8	1.8	.2	.2	.4	1.7	(4)	(4)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	.9	.1	.1	.5	.7	.1	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	.7	.9	.1	.1	.5	.7	.1	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.3	4.5	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.1	.2	.2	.8	1.1	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.4	4.9	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.2	.1	.2	1.7	1.7	.1	(4)
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.3	.1	.2	.6	.9	(4)	(4)
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.8	5.4	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.5	.3	.4	.5	.8	.2	(4)
Logging camps and contractors.....	8.5	9.9	5.8	6.5	4.4	4.8	.3	.7	.6	1.0	.5	(4)
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.5	5.1	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.4	.2	.2	.6	.7	.2	(4)
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.2	.3	.4	.2	.6	.3	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.8	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.8	.3	.5	.5	.7	.1	.1
Household furniture.....	5.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.3	3.1	.4	.6	.6	.8	.1	.1
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.7	6.8	3.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.1
Paper and allied products.....	3.8	4.3	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.6	3.7	1.2	1.3	.9	.8	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.9	5.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.9	.4	.3	.3	.3	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.4	.9	.7	.2	.2	.3	.4	.1	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.7	3.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	.6	.5	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	2.1	1.9	.9	.8	.4	.4	.1	(4)	.2	.4	.2	(4)
Drugs and medicines.....	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.3	.6	.8	.1	.1	.6	.4	.1	(4)
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.4	4.2	1.6	1.4	.9	.8	.4	.3	.3	.2	(4)	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.6	2.0	.9	.9	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	1.0	1.2	.5	.7	.2	.3	(4)	(4)	.1	.2	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	4.3	5.1	2.1	3.0	1.5	1.9	.1	.2	.3	.8	.2	.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.5	3.6	1.5	1.9	.9	1.0	.1	.1	.3	.7	.2	.1
Rubber footwear.....	6.8	5.2	2.4	4.2	2.1	2.7	.1	.1	1.1	1.3	.1	.1
Other rubber products.....	4.6	6.4	2.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	.2	.3	.3	.9	.1	.1
Leather and leather products.....	4.5	4.2	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	.2	.2	.6	.7	.2	.2
Leather.....	3.3	4.1	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.8	.9	.2	.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	.2	.2	.6	.8	.3	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.6	4.5	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.3	.2	.3	.4	.7	.2	.1
Glass and glass products.....	5.3	5.1	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	.9	1.1	.3	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.9	3.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	.1	(4)	.2	.1
Structural clay products.....	4.6	5.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	.2	.4	.2	.2	.1	(4)
Pottery and related products.....	3.6	3.2	2.0	3.8	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	.2	1.8	(4)	(4)
Primary metal industries.....	3.5	4.2	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.5	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.1	.9	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	5.5	5.9	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.7	.5	.6	.5	.4	.2	.1
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.8	5.8	3.1	3.0	1.6	1.7	.6	.7	.7	.5	.2	.1
Malleable-iron foundries.....	5.7	5.8	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	.6	.5	.2	.2	.1	.1
Steel foundries.....	6.7	5.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	.4	.5	.5	.4	.2	.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.1	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	.9	.1	.2	.7	.3	.1	.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	3.1	2.8	1.0	1.2	.6	.8	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1
Nonferrous foundries.....	5.0	7.8	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.0	.4	.8	.4	.5	.1	.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.9	4.2	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	.2	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950	July 1950	June 1950
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	5.6	6.2	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	3.4	4.2	2.5	3.4	1.9	1.8	.2	.3	.3	1.2	.1	.1
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.8	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	.2	.2	.1	.6	.1	(4)
Hand tools.....	2.6	2.9	1.3	2.7	.7	1.0	.2	.3	.3	1.3	.1	.1
Hardware.....	3.7	4.9	3.4	4.1	2.6	2.4	.3	.4	.4	1.2	.1	.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	6.4	5.3	3.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	.6	.6	.4	1.0	.2	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	5.5	4.9	2.5	3.0	1.8	1.9	.4	.5	.1	.4	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	7.5	5.8	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.0	.7	.6	.8	1.6	.2	(4)
Fabricated structural metal products.....	5.8	6.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	1.8	.4	.4	.6	1.1	.2	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	6.8	8.6	4.3	4.7	3.2	3.0	.5	.4	.4	1.1	.2	.2
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.8	4.0	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	.6	.7	.2	.1
Engines and turbines.....	4.3	4.8	4.0	3.9	1.2	1.5	.3	.4	2.2	1.7	.3	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.8	1.5	1.8	.3	.3	1.1	1.5	.2	.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	4.5	5.0	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.4	.3	.4	.7	.5	.2	.1
Metalworking machinery.....	4.5	4.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.4	.2	.4	.2	.3	.1	.1
Machine tools.....	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.7	3.7	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	.2	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	6.1	6.1	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.3	.5	.7	.6	.4	.1	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.8	4.1	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.2	.2	.4	.5	1.1	.2	.1
General industrial machinery.....	3.8	4.1	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	.6	.4	.1	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.4	.1	.1	.8	.7	.2	.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	4.4	4.1	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.1
Electrical machinery.....	4.5	4.4	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	.5	.7	.1	.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.0	3.2	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	5.6	5.2	2.3	3.0	1.4	1.8	.3	.3	.5	.8	.1	.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	8.6	7.2	2.6	3.4	1.5	1.9	.5	.4	.5	1.0	.1	.1
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	.8	.6	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.4	4.2	3.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.1	.1
Transportation equipment.....	7.3	7.8	5.1	5.2	3.2	2.9	.4	.4	1.3	1.7	.2	.2
Automobiles.....	7.3	8.1	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.6	.5	.5	.4	.6	.2	.2
Aircraft and parts.....	4.8	3.8	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	.1	.2	.4	.6	.2	.1
Aircraft.....	5.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.6	.1	.2	.5	.7	.2	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.8	3.0	1.0	1.4	.7	.8	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.1	1.4	.7	1.3	.5	.7	.1	.1	(4)	.4	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	5.1	4.3	2.1	1.5	1.4	.9	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	(4)
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(5)	16.8	(5)	16.5	(5)	1.8	(5)	.6	(5)	14.0	(5)	.1
Railroad equipment.....	7.1	8.7	5.2	7.7	.8	1.1	.1	.3	3.9	6.0	.4	.3
Locomotives and parts.....	5.1	4.2	1.1	3.8	.3	1.0	(4)	.1	.5	2.4	.3	.3
Railroad and streetcars.....	8.7	13.4	8.4	11.8	1.1	1.3	.2	.5	6.7	9.7	.4	.3
Other transportation equipment.....	2.0	5.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	.7	(4)	(4)	.4	1.2	.2	.2
Instruments and related products.....	2.2	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(5)	3.0	(5)	.9	(5)	.4	(5)	(4)	(5)	.3	(5)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.7	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	.8	.1	.2	(4)	.1	.1	.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.4	3.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	.3	.4	.2	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.3	5.0	2.6	3.9	1.6	2.1	.2	.3	.7	1.4	.1	.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.4	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.4	.1	.2	.5	.6	.1	.1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	4.0	5.5	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.2	.5	.5	.3	.4	.3	.2
Iron.....	1.8	4.0	1.6	1.4	.9	.9	(4)	.1	.2	1.1	.5	.3
Copper.....	5.3	6.2	5.3	3.7	4.6	3.0	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3
Lead and zinc.....	4.5	6.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.7	.4	.2	.7	.6	.1	.1
Anthracite mining.....	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	.9	1.2	.1	(4)	.5	.2	.2	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.2	.1	.1	.6	1.1	.2	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(5)	2.4	(5)	1.4	(5)	1.1	(5)	.1	(5)	.1	(5)	.1
Telegraph.....	(5)	2.7	(5)	1.3	(5)	.8	(5)	(4)	(5)	.3	(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	63.23	32.6	1.941
1949: 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.....	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	63.55	41.4	1.535	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.79	36.0	2.022
May.....	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.560	63.71	41.4	1.539	68.81	34.7	1.983	68.37	34.1	2.005
June.....	63.40	41.6	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.489	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.42	40.5	1.566	64.94	32.6	1.992	70.09	34.8	2.014
July.....	64.11	41.6	1.541	62.52	41.6	1.503	70.27	44.0	1.597	63.08	39.8	1.585	68.13	34.6	1.969	68.88	34.2	2.014
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction								
	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					
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: 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	72.12	38.7	1.862	72.56	42.4	1.712	68.55	43.4	1.578	75.69	41.5	1.823
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.....	74.41	41.2	1.806	58.03	43.6	1.331	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.746	66.64	40.7	1.635	74.33	41.0	1.813
May.....	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.950	71.71	40.7	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.660	74.20	40.5	1.832
June.....	71.10	39.9	1.782	60.70	45.2	1.343	73.64	37.9	1.943	73.53	41.8	1.759	69.09	42.0	1.645	76.71	41.6	1.844
July.....	76.05	41.9	1.815	61.15	44.8	1.365	74.02	37.9	1.953	73.29	41.2	1.779	68.47	40.9	1.674	77.15	41.5	1.859
	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Total: Building construction						Special-trade contractors											
	General contractors						Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
							Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work
1948: Average.....	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.85	39.2	\$1.990	\$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: 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	79.18	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	65.98	35.3	1.869	74.49	35.9	2.075	78.78	37.8	2.084	66.61	34.3	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.287
May.....	72.93	36.5	1.998	67.87	36.1	1.880	76.95	36.8	2.091	81.14	38.4	2.113	69.06	35.0	1.973	86.18	37.8	2.280
June.....	73.74	37.0	1.993	68.11	36.5	1.866	78.39	37.4	2.096	82.97	39.1	2.122	68.80	34.8	1.977	86.98	38.2	2.277
July.....	73.96	37.0	1.999	68.96	36.7	1.879	78.29	37.3	2.099	81.52	38.6	2.112	70.91	35.4	2.003	85.65	37.5	2.284

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	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	1.750	69.66	37.8	1.844
1949: 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	83.33	35.7	2.320	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	36.0	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.....	71.44	35.0	2.041	67.39	32.2	2.093	83.66	34.7	2.411	64.79	36.5	1.775	61.64	34.3	1.797	73.59	39.1	1.882
May.....	74.46	36.2	2.057	70.98	33.8	2.100	88.86	35.7	2.489	65.58	36.7	1.787	65.05	35.9	1.812	74.10	39.0	1.900
June.....	76.37	37.0	2.064	74.41	35.0	2.126	90.93	36.2	2.512	66.21	37.3	1.775	65.66	36.6	1.794	75.74	39.8	1.903
July.....	76.93	37.2	2.068	74.30	34.8	2.135	89.43	35.8	2.498	66.67	38.9	1.714	65.67	36.4	1.804	74.10	39.0	1.900
	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
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: 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	61.01	40.7	1.499	52.17	38.5	1.355	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.14	40.4	1.340	55.64	39.8	1.398
May.....	57.54	39.9	1.442	61.57	40.8	1.509	52.83	38.9	1.358	61.66	40.7	1.515	54.90	41.0	1.339	57.10	40.7	1.403
June.....	58.70	40.4	1.453	62.90	41.3	1.523	53.74	39.4	1.364	61.90	40.7	1.521	56.10	41.8	1.342	58.19	41.3	1.409
July.....	59.21	40.5	1.462	63.05	41.1	1.534	54.65	39.8	1.373	64.52	42.2	1.529	56.94	42.3	1.346	59.57	41.8	1.425
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat packing			Dairy products			Canning and preserving			Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
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: 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	1.121	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.230
April.....	56.22	39.7	1.416	54.79	43.9	1.248	44.32	36.3	1.221	55.82	42.1	1.321	56.16	42.1	1.334	56.06	45.5	1.232
May.....	57.55	40.5	1.421	55.02	44.3	1.242	45.01	37.2	1.210	56.35	42.4	1.329	57.36	42.9	1.337	55.72	44.9	1.241
June.....	58.73	41.1	1.429	55.80	45.0	1.240	45.86	38.8	1.182	58.65	44.0	1.333	58.82	43.6	1.349	57.53	46.7	1.232
July.....	59.95	41.6	1.441	57.25	45.4	1.261	47.82	41.4	1.155	60.83	44.6	1.364	62.28	45.1	1.381	60.66	47.5	1.277

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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: 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	56.63	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.....	52.37	41.2	1.271	55.32	39.4	1.404	43.77	37.9	1.155	41.59	37.6	1.106	66.38	40.7	1.631	47.90	42.5	1.127
May.....	53.12	41.6	1.277	57.59	41.4	1.391	45.36	39.1	1.160	43.56	39.0	1.117	66.71	41.1	1.623	48.64	43.2	1.126
June.....	53.42	41.9	1.275	59.19	42.4	1.396	46.57	39.6	1.176	44.45	39.3	1.131	68.92	42.0	1.641	51.13	44.0	1.162
July.....	53.87	41.6	1.295	66.14	45.8	1.444	46.21	38.8	1.191	44.20	38.4	1.151	70.75	42.8	1.653	50.53	43.0	1.175
	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: 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	1.608	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.....	72.19	40.9	1.765	57.66	38.8	1.486	53.15	41.2	1.290	38.59	35.5	1.087	48.41	38.0	1.274	31.38	33.0	.951
May.....	72.82	41.4	1.759	57.47	38.7	1.485	53.16	41.6	1.278	39.67	36.7	1.081	47.99	37.7	1.273	34.49	36.3	.950
June.....	74.95	42.2	1.776	59.12	39.6	1.493	54.77	42.1	1.301	41.63	38.3	1.087	51.21	40.1	1.277	35.53	37.2	.955
July.....	77.38	43.4	1.783	59.45	39.4	1.509	56.29	42.2	1.334	42.01	38.4	1.094	52.24	40.4	1.293	35.03	36.8	.952
	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: 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	43.86	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	1.122	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	1.119	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.....	40.88	35.7	1.145	37.19	36.5	1.019	45.63	37.9	1.204	41.62	36.9	1.128	41.77	36.8	1.135	45.82	38.5	1.190
June.....	43.39	38.6	1.124	40.11	38.6	1.039	46.71	38.7	1.207	42.86	38.0	1.128	43.05	38.0	1.133	46.80	39.1	1.197
July.....	44.68	39.3	1.137	40.16	39.1	1.027	47.19	39.0	1.210	43.40	38.2	1.136	43.62	38.2	1.142	47.44	39.5	1.201

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber ⁴			Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery ⁴			Seamless hosiery ⁴			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: 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	51.66	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	1.335	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	44.66	38.4	1.163	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.02	35.6	1.377	31.78	32.8	.969	43.05	38.2	1.127
May	44.35	38.3	1.158	51.94	39.5	1.315	40.67	35.0	1.162	49.76	36.4	1.367	31.17	32.2	.968	42.75	37.9	1.128
June	45.12	38.8	1.163	53.36	40.3	1.324	41.96	36.3	1.156	50.71	37.4	1.356	33.23	34.4	.966	43.38	38.7	1.121
July	45.98	39.3	1.170	53.85	40.4	1.333	42.74	37.0	1.155	52.02	38.0	1.369	33.33	34.9	.955	41.88	37.8	1.108
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: July	36.00	36.0	1.000	49.76	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	38.85	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	38.0	1.004	52.31	40.8	1.285	56.10	39.2	1.431	55.40	38.1	1.454	49.56	39.9	1.242	49.40	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	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380
May	35.26	34.0	1.037	49.25	38.3	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408
June	36.30	34.9	1.040	51.22	39.8	1.287	60.94	41.4	1.472	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.23	40.5	1.265	52.69	37.0	1.424
July	38.31	36.8	1.041	50.71	39.4	1.287	59.59	40.4	1.475	59.54	39.8	1.496	51.68	40.6	1.273	51.39	36.5	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	26.2	\$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	26.2	.920	33.37	36.0	.927	34.91	35.7	.978	27.44	35.5	.773
1949: July	41.03	35.4	1.159	44.93	34.4	1.306	33.03	26.1	.915	32.68	34.8	.939	33.56	35.4	.948	27.60	35.7	.773
August	41.95	35.7	1.178	44.96	33.5	1.342	32.80	26.4	.901	32.02	35.7	.897	34.63	35.7	.970	27.33	36.1	.757
September	44.01	36.8	1.196	47.80	35.4	1.353	33.87	26.9	.918	33.21	36.3	.915	35.79	36.6	.978	28.19	36.7	.768
October	42.63	36.5	1.188	46.20	34.3	1.347	34.35	27.5	.916	34.30	37.4	.917	34.13	35.4	.964	28.27	37.1	.762
November	40.38	35.7	1.131	44.48	32.9	1.352	33.82	26.8	.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	26.8	.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	26.2	.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	26.4	.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	26.2	.984	35.40	36.2	.978	39.77	38.2	1.041	30.43	35.3	.862
April	40.80	35.2	1.159	47.46	35.5	1.337	35.00	26.5	.986	35.02	35.7	.981	39.33	38.0	1.035	29.75	34.0	.875
May	41.27	35.7	1.156	48.92	36.7	1.333	35.29	26.9	.983	34.81	35.7	.975	39.81	38.1	1.045	31.18	35.8	.871
June	41.81	35.8	1.168	49.24	36.8	1.338	35.51	26.2	.981	34.65	35.5	.976	39.52	38.0	1.040	30.53	35.3	.865
July	43.31	36.3	1.193	49.58	37.0	1.340	35.57	26.3	.980	34.75	35.6	.976	38.70	37.5	1.032	30.95	35.7	.867

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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 night-wear, 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	\$1.467	\$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: 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	1.455	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	33.2	1.351	31.90	36.5	.874	68.38	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	38.8	1.029	35.68	36.0	.991
April	46.06	34.5	1.335	49.44	35.7	1.385	34.99	36.6	.956	51.19	29.1	1.759	36.22	35.2	1.029	34.09	34.3	.994
May	45.57	34.6	1.317	48.71	35.3	1.380	35.31	36.4	.970	50.13	29.7	1.688	36.15	35.2	1.027	33.69	34.1	.988
June	45.50	33.7	1.350	45.49	33.9	1.342	32.60	33.5	.973	58.28	34.0	1.714	36.25	35.4	1.024	34.32	34.6	.992
July	49.42	34.8	1.420	45.26	34.6	1.308	32.14	33.2	.968	66.13	35.4	1.868	37.03	36.2	1.023	35.51	35.8	.992

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: 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	37.88	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	52.68	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	1.249	65.00	40.6	1.601
November	43.81	29.5	1.485	36.89	36.6	1.008	43.85	37.7	1.165	38.73	37.9	1.022	52.48	41.0	1.280	61.58	39.2	1.671
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	44.91	30.7	1.463	35.97	35.3	1.019	39.33	34.9	1.127	39.81	37.1	1.073	53.36	40.7	1.311	65.31	39.2	1.666
May	46.06	31.7	1.453	37.46	36.4	1.029	41.70	35.7	1.168	40.77	37.4	1.090	54.38	40.7	1.336	67.37	39.7	1.697
June	50.10	33.2	1.509	37.83	36.1	1.048	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.47	38.4	1.106	56.63	41.7	1.358	68.96	40.0	1.724
July	50.79	33.7	1.507	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.10	36.6	1.205	42.95	38.8	1.107	56.49	41.2	1.371	71.60	41.1	1.742

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
Year and month	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general			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: 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	53.10	40.5	1.311	53.73	40.4	1.330	59.00	43.0	1.372	57.66	42.7	1.348	43.81	39.9	1.098	44.87	41.2	1.089
May	54.19	40.5	1.338	54.86	40.4	1.358	59.25	43.0	1.378	57.83	42.9	1.348	44.47	40.1	1.109	44.79	40.9	1.095
June	56.59	41.7	1.357	57.46	41.7	1.378	61.17	43.6	1.403	59.96	43.7	1.372	46.12	40.6	1.136	46.65	41.5	1.124
July	56.07	40.9	1.371	56.93	40.9	1.392	59.75	42.8	1.396	58.93	43.3	1.361	47.01	40.7	1.155	48.10	41.9	1.148

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																	
	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 bed-springs		
	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: 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	1.271	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	57.65	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	45.33	40.8	1.111	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.85	41.2	1.210	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.42	40.7	1.337	54.28	40.0	1.357
May	44.89	40.3	1.114	51.60	41.2	1.250	50.14	41.4	1.211	47.17	42.0	1.123	54.42	40.7	1.337	53.97	39.8	1.356
June	46.10	41.2	1.119	52.46	41.7	1.258	50.67	41.6	1.218	47.45	42.1	1.127	54.40	40.6	1.340	55.65	40.8	1.364
July	45.86	40.8	1.124	52.28	41.0	1.275	49.53	40.5	1.223	46.15	40.7	1.134	53.01	39.8	1.332	53.78	39.2	1.372
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: July	55.44	40.2	1.379	55.67	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	56.52	41.5	1.362	58.20	42.3	1.376	62.42	43.2	1.445	54.03	41.4	1.305	53.27	41.2	1.293	72.18	38.6	1.870
May	55.41	40.8	1.358	58.08	42.3	1.373	61.82	43.2	1.431	54.74	41.5	1.319	53.35	41.2	1.295	72.64	38.7	1.877
June	57.59	42.1	1.368	60.08	43.1	1.394	64.08	43.8	1.463	56.75	42.7	1.329	54.59	41.8	1.306	72.72	38.7	1.879
July	59.73	42.3	1.412	61.32	43.4	1.413	65.77	44.2	1.488	57.70	42.9	1.345	55.19	42.0	1.314	72.45	38.6	1.877
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	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: 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	1.679
April	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852	64.05	39.2	1.634	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.68	39.2	1.826	64.54	38.9	1.655
May	81.05	37.3	2.173	71.60	38.6	1.855	64.33	39.3	1.637	71.68	39.8	1.801	71.74	39.7	1.807	63.39	38.3	1.655
June	80.58	37.1	2.172	71.98	39.1	1.841	64.19	39.5	1.625	71.83	39.6	1.814	72.44	39.8	1.820	64.09	38.7	1.656
July	79.28	36.6	2.166	72.44	39.2	1.848	63.53	39.0	1.629	71.83	39.6	1.814	72.71	39.8	1.827	64.92	39.2	1.656

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	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: 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	60.56	41.2	1.470	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	61.18	41.2	1.485	65.85	40.7	1.618	63.91	40.5	1.578	63.37	41.2	1.538	70.48	41.0	1.719	57.35	39.5	1.452
June	62.24	41.3	1.507	65.16	39.9	1.633	64.96	40.7	1.596	65.28	41.9	1.558	70.66	40.7	1.736	57.73	39.3	1.469
July	62.84	41.1	1.529	66.82	40.3	1.658	66.10	40.6	1.628	66.07	42.0	1.573	72.42	40.3	1.797	58.23	38.9	1.497

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin		
	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	\$53.71	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: 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	1.520	69.50	41.2	1.687
April	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.89	41.9	1.501	46.84	41.8	1.111	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.82	41.3	1.521	68.88	40.9	1.684
May	58.75	40.8	1.440	63.53	42.3	1.502	47.92	41.6	1.152	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.28	41.0	1.519	68.74	40.7	1.689
June	59.25	41.0	1.445	64.82	42.9	1.511	49.51	42.1	1.176	53.58	43.6	1.229	63.62	41.5	1.533	70.04	41.2	1.700
July	58.29	39.9	1.461	64.81	42.5	1.525	49.23	41.9	1.175	54.73	43.3	1.264	63.60	41.3	1.540	70.28	41.1	1.710

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	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		
	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	\$69.23	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: 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	1.795	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	39.2	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	73.85	40.8	1.810	77.11	40.5	1.904	62.60	40.0	1.565	63.00	43.3	1.455	61.76	40.0	1.544	69.23	39.0	1.775
May	73.28	40.6	1.805	75.73	39.9	1.898	61.85	39.8	1.554	67.44	45.2	1.492	64.52	41.2	1.566	74.60	41.1	1.815
June	74.42	41.0	1.815	76.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580	69.26	46.3	1.496	64.35	41.2	1.562	72.00	40.0	1.800
July	76.31	41.7	1.830	78.93	41.0	1.925	63.32	39.6	1.599	70.81	46.8	1.513	65.46	41.3	1.585	74.17	40.2	1.845

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	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: 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	1.609
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	1.546	61.13	40.7	1.502
April	66.08	40.0	1.652	62.37	40.9	1.525	62.03	41.3	1.502	63.25	40.6	1.558	62.79	40.3	1.558	61.61	40.8	1.510
May	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.19	41.3	1.530	63.24	44.8	1.513	63.28	40.8	1.551	63.30	40.6	1.559	61.98	40.8	1.519
June	66.46	39.7	1.674	64.88	42.1	1.541	64.19	41.2	1.514	65.71	41.8	1.572	65.84	41.7	1.579	62.58	40.9	1.530
July	67.83	39.9	1.700	64.41	41.8	1.541	63.74	41.2	1.547	64.33	41.0	1.569	65.45	41.5	1.577	62.72	40.1	1.664

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	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: 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	58.76	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	51.93	29.1	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	60.38	40.8	1.480	62.03	40.7	1.524	64.29	41.4	1.553	67.61	42.1	1.606	58.53	40.2	1.456	64.03	40.5	1.581
May	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530	66.63	42.2	1.579	70.72	43.2	1.637	58.73	40.2	1.461	65.36	40.9	1.598
June	61.44	40.8	1.506	62.76	41.1	1.527	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.26	43.9	1.646	58.39	40.3	1.449	66.64	41.6	1.602
July	61.49	39.8	1.545	63.38	41.1	1.542	67.55	42.3	1.597	73.33	44.2	1.659	56.95	38.9	1.464	65.12	40.8	1.596

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued									Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)								
	Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			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: 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	1.466	51.13	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	68.80	40.0	1.720	69.89	41.6	1.680	60.56	40.7	1.488	58.77	40.7	1.444	58.79	41.2	1.427
May	69.68	41.6	1.675	72.94	41.8	1.745	70.39	41.6	1.692	60.89	40.7	1.496	59.20	41.0	1.444	57.57	40.6	1.418
June	70.52	41.9	1.683	72.38	41.6	1.740	72.93	42.4	1.720	62.68	41.4	1.514	60.78	41.6	1.461	60.65	41.6	1.458
July	70.47	41.7	1.690	73.39	41.7	1.760	72.46	42.5	1.705	62.71	41.2	1.522	64.29	43.0	1.495	59.54	40.7	1.463

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	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: 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	1.566	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	57.32	40.0	1.433	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.76	40.0	1.519	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.63	39.8	1.473
May.....	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.20	40.5	1.437	58.87	40.6	1.450	61.30	40.3	1.521	63.91	40.4	1.582	59.30	40.2	1.475
June.....	54.50	41.6	1.310	59.24	40.8	1.452	63.17	42.0	1.504	62.07	40.7	1.525	65.55	41.2	1.591	59.52	40.3	1.477
July.....	50.89	39.3	1.295	59.80	40.9	1.462	62.12	41.3	1.504	63.16	41.2	1.533	67.55	41.7	1.620	59.54	40.7	1.463
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			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: 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.....	59.43	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.....	61.31	40.6	1.510	62.09	41.2	1.507	59.77	39.9	1.498	58.76	40.0	1.469	61.19	40.9	1.496	62.92	41.1	1.531
May.....	61.66	40.7	1.515	62.25	41.2	1.511	59.60	40.0	1.490	60.40	40.7	1.484	61.55	40.6	1.516	63.55	41.0	1.550
June.....	62.50	40.9	1.528	63.29	41.5	1.525	61.18	40.6	1.507	60.05	40.3	1.490	64.44	41.9	1.538	66.43	42.1	1.578
July.....	61.55	40.2	1.531	60.01	39.4	1.523	61.38	40.7	1.508	61.53	41.1	1.497	64.89	41.7	1.556	66.91	41.9	1.597
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.			Machinery (except electrical)														
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
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: 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	38.8	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	63.85	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.....	61.16	40.8	1.499	64.33	41.0	1.569	68.72	41.0	1.676	62.96	39.7	1.586	64.68	40.1	1.613	60.68	39.1	1.552
May.....	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.09	41.3	1.576	68.79	40.8	1.686	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.49	40.4	1.621	61.77	39.7	1.556
June.....	64.15	41.9	1.531	65.69	41.5	1.583	68.70	40.7	1.688	63.88	40.2	1.589	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.28	39.9	1.561
July.....	63.68	41.7	1.527	66.31	41.6	1.594	68.03	39.9	1.705	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.08	40.3	1.615	62.37	39.8	1.567

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																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	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: 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	63.11	41.6	1.517	67.21	41.8	1.608	64.69	41.6	1.555	68.95	42.2	1.634	69.56	41.8	1.664	62.65	41.0	1.528
May	63.70	41.8	1.524	68.57	42.3	1.621	65.46	41.8	1.566	69.69	42.6	1.636	72.25	42.8	1.684	63.55	41.4	1.535
June	65.44	42.8	1.529	69.93	42.9	1.630	66.62	42.3	1.575	70.46	43.2	1.631	74.38	43.7	1.702	63.83	41.5	1.538
July	65.49	42.5	1.541	71.07	43.1	1.649	66.76	42.2	1.582	71.62	43.3	1.654	76.82	44.2	1.738	63.60	41.3	1.540

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	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: 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	62.01	40.4	1.535	63.60	40.1	1.586	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.88	41.8	1.576	66.29	41.8	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	67.20	42.4	1.585	68.50	43.0	1.593
June	64.63	41.3	1.565	64.44	40.4	1.595	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.31	42.2	1.595	68.02	42.3	1.608
July	65.92	41.8	1.577	66.14	40.9	1.617	71.16	40.8	1.744	60.32	41.2	1.464	67.04	41.9	1.600	67.67	41.8	1.619

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued									Electrical machinery								
	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: 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	58.05	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	1.424	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	63.05	41.1	1.534	61.92	40.6	1.525	58.71	40.6	1.446	60.97	40.3	1.513	62.65	40.6	1.543	64.78	41.9	1.546
May	62.42	40.8	1.530	62.72	41.1	1.526	59.28	40.8	1.453	61.85	40.8	1.516	63.19	40.9	1.545	69.12	43.8	1.578
June	63.07	40.9	1.542	63.91	41.5	1.540	58.58	40.4	1.450	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.02	40.9	1.556	64.56	41.2	1.567
July	65.12	41.8	1.558	64.97	41.7	1.558	59.64	40.6	1.469	63.32	40.8	1.552	64.47	40.7	1.584	64.34	40.8	1.577

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued												Transportation equipment					
	Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobile		
	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	\$52.10	39.8	\$1.309	\$48.53	39.2	\$1.238	\$59.54	40.7	\$1.463	\$56.08	40.2	\$1.395	\$61.58	39.0	\$1.579	\$61.86	38.4	\$1.611
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	64.95	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.696
1949: 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	66.27	39.9	1.661	68.67	40.3	1.704
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	65.90	39.7	1.660	67.78	39.8	1.703
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	67.13	40.1	1.674	69.33	40.4	1.716
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	64.75	39.1	1.656	65.87	39.0	1.689
November	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.82	41.3	1.296	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.71	40.3	1.432	61.92	37.3	1.660	61.03	36.2	1.686
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	65.31	38.9	1.679	65.44	38.2	1.713
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	68.12	40.5	1.682	70.14	40.9	1.715
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	66.58	39.7	1.677	67.64	39.6	1.708
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	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710
April	54.23	40.5	1.339	52.21	40.6	1.286	63.75	39.4	1.618	60.34	40.8	1.479	70.46	41.3	1.706	73.77	42.2	1.748
May	53.77	40.1	1.341	51.82	40.2	1.289	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.60	41.0	1.478	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	41.4	1.731
June	54.15	40.2	1.347	52.14	40.2	1.297	64.84	39.9	1.625	57.80	39.7	1.456	72.37	42.0	1.723	75.72	42.9	1.765
July	54.59	40.5	1.348	52.46	40.6	1.292	64.64	39.8	1.624	60.24	40.4	1.491	72.24	41.9	1.724	75.06	42.6	1.762
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Aircraft and parts			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			
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	\$63.59	41.0	\$1.551	\$60.68	38.7	\$1.568
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	65.08	40.4	1.611	61.67	38.0	1.623
1949: 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	65.37	40.3	1.622	61.94	38.4	1.613
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	65.98	40.6	1.625	60.05	37.3	1.616
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	66.83	40.8	1.638	61.00	37.7	1.618
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	69.17	42.1	1.643	59.11	36.4	1.624
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	87.90	41.2	1.648	58.97	34.8	1.637
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	67.16	41.2	1.630	62.86	38.4	1.637
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	67.40	40.9	1.648	61.46	37.8	1.626
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	67.81	41.0	1.654	61.16	37.5	1.631
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	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637
April	64.96	40.3	1.612	64.24	40.2	1.598	66.10	40.7	1.624	67.06	40.3	1.664	67.06	40.4	1.660	62.08	37.9	1.638
May	65.61	40.8	1.608	64.68	40.6	1.593	68.35	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633	67.73	40.9	1.656	63.21	38.4	1.646
June	65.20	40.6	1.606	64.31	40.5	1.588	67.85	41.5	1.635	67.25	40.2	1.673	68.51	41.1	1.667	62.54	38.3	1.633
July	66.38	41.1	1.615	64.67	40.7	1.589	71.84	43.2	1.663	71.87	42.2	1.703	69.29	41.0	1.690	63.40	38.1	1.664
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Shipbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Instruments and related products			
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	\$58.14	40.8	\$1.425	\$53.45	40.1	\$1.333
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	57.60	39.7	1.461	55.28	39.6	1.396
1949: 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	54.94	39.3	1.398	54.37	39.0	1.394
August	60.14	37.1	1.621	62.05	38.4	1.616	66.62	38.8	1.717	59.93	38.1	1.673	58.46	40.4	1.447	54.25	39.0	1.391
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	62.85	41.9	1.500	55.26	39.5	1.399
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	63.11	42.1	1.499	56.08	39.8	1.406
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	59.99	40.1	1.496	56.52	40.0	1.413
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	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421
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	58.67	41.0	1.431	56.49	39.7	1.423
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	60.03	40.4	1.486	56.86	39.9	1.425
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	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435
April	62.57	37.6	1.664	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.46	40.2	1.678	61.19	38.1	1.666	58.58	39.5	1.493	57.52	40.0	1.438
May	64.02	38.2	1.676	64.99	39.8	1.633	68.59	40.9	1.677	61.02	38.5	1.685	60.22	40.2	1.488	58.34	40.4	1.444
June	63.19	38.0	1.663	64.60	39.2	1.648	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.62	39.0	1.680	61.25	41.0	1.494	59.41	41.0	1.449
July	64.00	37.8	1.693	64.44	39.1	1.648	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.18	37.8	1.592	60.17	40.3	1.493	59.25	41.0	1.445

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: 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	47.63	39.2	1.215	63.05	40.6	1.553	50.01	38.5	1.299	59.59	40.4	1.475	51.94	40.2	1.292	56.16	41.2	1.363
May	49.74	40.6	1.225	63.21	40.7	1.553	49.97	38.2	1.308	60.42	40.8	1.481	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.40	41.5	1.359
June	51.29	41.3	1.242	63.49	40.7	1.560	51.96	39.6	1.312	61.21	41.3	1.482	52.48	40.4	1.299	56.10	41.4	1.355
July	51.17	41.0	1.248	63.40	40.8	1.554	50.98	38.8	1.314	61.13	41.5	1.473	52.72	40.4	1.305	56.73	41.5	1.367
	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 6		
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	\$60.34	46.1	\$1.309
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	61.73	43.5	1.419
1949: 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	1.274	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	51.89	40.1	1.294	59.74	42.1	1.419	49.88	39.9	1.250	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.55	40.3	1.304	61.69	39.9	1.546
May	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.57	42.1	1.415	49.84	40.0	1.246	47.58	39.0	1.220	53.45	40.4	1.323	61.75	40.2	1.536
June	51.68	40.5	1.276	59.82	42.1	1.421	49.18	39.6	1.242	47.46	38.9	1.220	53.82	40.8	1.319	64.19	41.9	1.532
July	51.34	40.2	1.277	61.17	42.6	1.436	49.42	39.6	1.248	48.57	39.2	1.239	53.81	40.7	1.322	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																
	Local railways and bus lines ⁷			Communication													
				Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁹			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹⁰			Telegraph ¹¹				
	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											
1949: Average	\$64.61	44.9	1.439	51.78	38.5	1.345									\$60.26	44.7	\$1.348
1949: 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	51.67	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	1.493	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	65.90	44.5	1.481	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	66.56	44.8	1.486	53.72	38.9	1.381	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440		
June	67.35	45.2	1.490	54.31	39.1	1.389	46.61	37.8	1.233	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430		
July	67.18	44.7	1.503	55.04	39.4	1.397	47.77	38.4	1.244	72.74	42.0	1.732	64.13	45.0	1.425		
	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Trade													
	Other public utilities			Wholesale trade						Retail trade							
										Gas and electric utilities		Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)		General merchandise stores		Department stores and general mail-order houses	
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	\$37.36	37.7	\$0.991		
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	39.31	37.8	1.040		
1949: July	64.02	41.3	1.550	58.18	40.8	1.426	46.95	40.9	1.148	35.86	37.2	.964	39.79	38.0	1.047		
August	63.92	41.4	1.544	57.10	40.7	1.403	46.87	40.9	1.146	35.75	37.2	.961	39.58	37.8	1.047		
September	64.75	41.4	1.564	57.35	40.7	1.409	46.58	40.5	1.150	35.17	36.6	.961	39.48	37.6	1.050		
October	65.72	41.7	1.576	58.36	40.9	1.427	46.06	40.4	1.140	34.65	36.4	.952	38.90	37.4	1.040		
November	65.03	41.5	1.567	57.86	40.6	1.425	45.63	40.1	1.138	34.30	36.3	.945	38.75	37.4	1.036		
December	66.04	41.8	1.580	58.20	40.9	1.423	45.83	40.7	1.126	36.12	38.1	.948	42.12	39.7	1.061		
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	40.21	37.9	1.061		
February	65.08	41.4	1.572	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	.963	39.85	37.7	1.057		
March	64.81	41.2	1.573	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	.960	39.57	37.4	1.058		
April	65.17	41.3	1.578	58.79	40.1	1.466	46.47	40.2	1.156	34.66	36.1	.960	39.83	37.4	1.065		
May	65.17	41.3	1.578	59.11	40.4	1.463	46.94	40.4	1.162	35.49	36.4	.975	40.82	37.8	1.080		
June	66.15	41.5	1.594	59.80	40.6	1.473	48.09	41.0	1.173	36.53	37.2	.982	41.89	38.4	1.091		
July	66.89	41.6	1.608	60.90	40.9	1.489	49.02	41.4	1.184	37.41	37.9	.987	42.79	38.9	1.100		
	Trade—Continued																
	Retail trade—Continued						Other retail trade										
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores				
1948: Average	\$47.15	40.3	\$1.170	\$56.07	45.4	\$1.235	\$39.60	36.5	\$1.085	\$51.15	42.7	\$1.198	\$49.37	43.5	\$1.135		
1949: Average	49.93	40.2	1.242	58.92	45.6	1.292	40.66	36.7	1.108	53.30	43.4	1.228	51.84	43.6	1.189		
1949: July	51.13	41.1	1.244	59.83	45.6	1.312	40.37	36.5	1.106	52.78	43.3	1.219	52.34	43.8	1.195		
August	51.00	41.0	1.244	59.55	45.6	1.306	40.52	36.8	1.101	52.82	43.4	1.217	52.40	44.0	1.191		
September	50.57	40.2	1.258	59.51	45.5	1.308	41.66	37.1	1.123	53.37	43.6	1.224	52.18	43.7	1.194		
October	50.25	40.3	1.247	59.39	45.9	1.294	40.15	36.6	1.097	53.38	43.4	1.230	52.96	44.1	1.201		
November	50.37	40.1	1.256	58.78	45.6	1.289	40.26	36.5	1.103	54.32	43.7	1.243	51.79	43.3	1.196		
December	50.54	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.5	1.199		
1950: January	50.68	40.0	1.267	58.72	45.8	1.282	41.07	36.7	1.119	54.81	43.6	1.257	51.58	43.2	1.194		
February	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.086	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200		
March	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204		
April	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.109	54.21	43.4	1.249	52.84	43.6	1.212		
May	50.81	40.1	1.267	60.50	45.9	1.318	40.37	36.5	1.106	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.08	43.9	1.232		
June	51.78	40.9	1.266	61.88	45.8	1.351	40.96	36.8	1.113	55.93	43.9	1.274	55.14	44.4	1.242		
July	52.91	41.5	1.275	63.30	45.8	1.382	40.74	36.9	1.104	56.03	43.6	1.285	55.54	44.5	1.248		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹²			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹³			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion picture production and distribution ¹²
				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	
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: 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	34.67	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	34.66	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.995	91.01
April	45.83	83.53	58.16	33.26	44.0	.756	34.85	41.0	.850	40.48	40.4	1.002	91.23
May	45.54	82.70	58.02	33.34	44.1	.756	35.74	41.7	.857	43.69	43.0	1.016	94.09
June	45.38	80.96	57.75	33.28	43.9	.758	36.50	42.1	.867	44.28	43.2	1.025	94.75
July	46.22	81.52	58.64	33.23	43.9	.757	35.86	41.6	.862	42.06	41.4	1.016	91.28

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 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, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁵ Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus-lines.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

¹⁰ Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

¹¹ Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

¹² Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹³ 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 Dollars¹

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
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1949: November	\$54.43	\$32.09	\$68.17	\$40.19	\$34.23	\$20.18
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	December	56.04	33.26	48.74	28.92	34.77	20.63
1946: Average	43.82	31.27	58.03	41.41	30.30	21.62	1950: January	56.29	33.52	47.36	28.21	35.15	20.93
1948: Average	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87	February	56.37	33.65	49.83	29.75	34.39	20.53
1949: Average	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56	March	56.53	33.65	78.75	46.87	34.56	20.57
1949: July	54.63	32.23	47.94	28.28	35.03	20.66	April	56.93	33.82	72.79	43.25	34.85	20.71
August	54.70	32.21	49.51	29.15	34.27	20.18	May	57.54	33.92	68.37	40.31	35.74	21.07
September	55.72	32.66	52.46	30.75	34.69	20.33	June ²	58.70	34.28	70.09	40.93	36.50	21.32
October	55.26	32.60	63.10	37.22	34.57	20.39	July ²	59.21	34.12	68.88	39.69	35.86	20.66

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 1939 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				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars				Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1949: July	\$54.63	\$229.0	\$47.84	\$28.22	\$53.58	\$31.61
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	August	54.70	229.3	47.90	28.21	53.64	31.59
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	September	55.72	233.5	48.75	28.57	54.50	31.94
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	October	55.26	231.6	48.37	28.53	54.11	31.92
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	November	54.43	228.1	47.67	28.10	53.41	31.40
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	December	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.09	54.77	32.50
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	1950: January	56.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	February	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.77	32.69
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	March	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.68
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	April	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.39	55.23	32.81
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	May	57.54	241.2	49.95	29.45	55.74	32.86
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.92	43.20	30.83	June ²	58.70	246.0	50.90	29.73	56.73	33.13
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12	July ²	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.57	57.16	32.94
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							

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 1939 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		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1949: September	\$1.407	\$1.369	\$216.3	\$1.482	\$1.444	\$1.328	\$1.290
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	October	1.392	1.353	213.7	1.458	1.419	1.325	1.287
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	November	1.392	1.357	214.4	1.457	1.425	1.325	1.289
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	December	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296
1945: Average	1.023	² .963	152.1	1.111	² 1.042	.904	² .858	1950: January	1.418	1.380	218.0	1.485	1.445	1.343	1.307
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978	February	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	March	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	April	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	May	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.358	1.324
1949: July	1.408	1.376	217.4	1.477	1.447	1.332	1.298	June ²	1.453	1.403	221.6	1.523	1.465	1.364	1.325
August	1.399	1.366	215.8	1.473	1.440	1.319	1.286	July ²	1.462	1.412	223.1	1.534	1.478	1.373	1.332

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 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ 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	(4)	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	(4)	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
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
July 15.....	172.5	210.0	184.7	124.4	139.5	97.0	190.9	146.6	186.4	156.2
August 15.....	173.0	209.0	185.9	124.8	140.9	97.0	194.4	147.4	189.3	158.1

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	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	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	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	173.0	172.5	170.2	168.6	167.3	167.0	166.5	166.9	167.5	168.6	168.5	169.6	168.8	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	176.6	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	(2)	172.3	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	177.7	175.7	171.1	169.0	167.7	168.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	170.5	170.3	171.8	171.1	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	168.4	168.4	166.2	163.2	162.3	162.0	160.7	161.5	162.7	164.0	164.1	165.4	163.8	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	172.0	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	164.8	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill.....	180.2	179.2	176.4	175.3	172.9	172.9	172.0	172.3	173.2	175.3	174.4	175.8	174.4	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	174.4	173.4	171.2	169.7	167.3	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	168.3	168.7	170.8	168.8	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	176.0	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	(2)	171.6	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	164.6	(2)	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	175.1	176.2	174.2	171.4	169.5	168.3	168.1	168.5	169.1	169.8	168.7	170.4	169.9	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	177.9	175.1	173.1	172.4	171.9	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	173.3	172.0	171.4	170.4	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	175.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	175.5	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	169.1	168.2	166.7	166.7	166.9	165.9	166.1	166.9	165.4	166.6	166.5	167.1	166.8	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	175.7	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.6	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	(2)	166.9	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	178.7	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	(2)	173.8	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	168.0	170.0	167.0	165.4	164.5	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	165.8	165.9	167.5	166.8	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	(2)	170.2	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	172.3	171.5	169.7	167.1	166.0	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	168.6	168.9	169.6	168.7	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	176.4	174.9	173.4	172.0	170.1	169.5	169.5	169.9	170.3	171.3	171.1	172.3	172.4	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	173.6	(2)	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	168.1	(2)	(2)	161.9	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	(2)	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	169.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	173.0	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	173.4	(2)	(2)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	171.8	(2)	(2)	167.3	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	169.5	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	175.2	(2)	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	170.8	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	166.0	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 Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	Total		Gas and electricity		Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950
							Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950				
Average.....	209.0	210.0	185.9	184.7	124.8	124.4	140.9	139.5	97.0	97.0	189.3	186.4	158.1	156.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	212.3	205.0	194.4	(1)	128.0	(2)	149.3	146.9	83.4	83.4	195.7	(1)	161.7	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	221.2	223.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.0	150.9	127.8	126.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	204.9	201.9	194.8	193.6	168.3	167.1	134.8	132.1	79.6	79.6	179.8	179.5	152.2	150.6
Boston, Mass.....	202.2	204.2	175.1	174.1	119.9	119.6	155.3	153.1	116.6	116.6	186.2	179.2	154.9	153.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	206.3	208.0	(1)	176.8	(2)	125.9	149.8	149.2	110.0	110.0	(1)	184.1	(1)	161.0
Chicago, Ill.....	218.6	218.0	192.2	190.4	143.3	143.0	134.7	133.0	83.5	83.5	171.3	169.7	160.1	158.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	213.2	212.9	184.6	183.6	116.5	116.2	149.2	146.7	101.9	101.9	182.4	177.9	157.7	156.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	218.1	219.4	186.2	(1)	129.8	(2)	147.9	147.0	105.6	105.6	170.2	(1)	151.7	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	210.9	208.6	(1)	182.5	(2)	127.3	112.9	112.9	69.2	69.2	(1)	207.7	(1)	170.9
Detroit, Mich.....	205.2	210.6	181.6	181.0	130.5	130.4	152.3	149.6	89.2	89.1	206.6	201.0	171.7	170.9
Houston, Tex.....	219.2	212.1	197.3	195.3	147.1	147.1	98.4	98.4	81.8	81.8	186.0	184.2	160.2	159.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	211.6	205.5	(1)	180.8	(2)	134.8	159.6	157.2	86.6	86.6	(1)	178.2	(1)	163.5
Jacksonville, Fla.....	218.3	213.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.6	147.6	100.5	100.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	194.4	196.1	(1)	179.2	(2)	129.5	128.8	128.6	66.8	67.6	(1)	179.4	(1)	157.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	203.8	204.1	181.3	181.5	133.5	132.4	100.1	100.1	95.5	95.5	185.3	181.9	154.2	152.0
Manchester, N. H.....	206.2	207.1	(1)	175.3	(2)	116.9	152.2	152.2	95.7	95.9	(1)	196.2	(1)	149.1
Memphis, Tenn.....	220.2	212.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	140.3	140.3	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	212.6	213.8	185.8	(1)	139.8	(2)	144.7	143.1	99.0	99.0	190.6	(1)	152.9	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	201.4	198.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	139.0	138.8	78.9	78.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	212.4	205.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.2	129.3	84.3	84.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	225.6	218.3	198.4	(1)	117.3	(2)	113.1	113.1	75.1	75.1	191.6	(1)	146.2	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	203.5	209.9	184.2	183.6	109.0	109.0	142.0	141.1	101.9	101.9	177.4	175.9	162.4	161.2
Norfolk, Va.....	217.3	211.7	180.1	(1)	124.2	(2)	159.5	159.5	106.4	106.4	190.5	(1)	157.1	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	206.1	205.9	181.7	181.3	122.4	121.8	145.2	142.4	104.2	104.2	196.4	193.2	153.6	152.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	212.5	213.2	215.1	214.0	122.9	122.9	138.8	137.1	103.3	103.3	192.9	190.1	156.3	150.0
Portland, Maine.....	197.1	199.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	149.3	147.7	105.6	105.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	226.1	225.0	(1)	183.1	(2)	130.8	132.7	131.5	93.8	91.9	(1)	184.4	(1)	160.2
Richmond, Va.....	204.2	201.7	(1)	184.2	(2)	126.7	147.0	147.0	109.4	109.4	(1)	194.4	(1)	147.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	221.9	223.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	137.3	135.5	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	219.9	217.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	86.8	86.8	76.5	76.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	221.6	214.8	(1)	183.8	(2)	129.8	152.4	152.3	108.6	108.6	(1)	190.8	(1)	159.2
Scranton, Pa.....	207.4	211.0	194.8	(1)	115.6	(2)	149.6	148.6	98.3	98.3	172.1	(1)	146.8	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	212.6	211.3	184.9	(1)	127.1	(2)	131.5	130.9	91.7	91.7	193.1	(1)	163.0	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	206.0	207.0	209.6	(1)	107.5	(2)	146.0	144.2	105.5	105.5	199.5	(1)	161.6	(1)

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 index: May 149.7; June 151.2.

⁴ Corrected index: May 116.7; June 116.6.

⁵ Corrected index.

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	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	
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	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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	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	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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	222.6	311.6	134.2	
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	
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	
June	204.6	160.6	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	
July	210.0	171.3	256.0	259.0	278.7	227.7	269.3	189.4	296.6	179.5	164.3	220.8	238.3	143.0	224.6	304.4	141.3	
August	209.0	175.5	257.5	258.5	279.4	225.7	267.5	202.2	302.5	182.7	183.1	194.7	202.9	146.0	228.5	328.8	158.9	

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	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	209.0	210.0	204.6	200.3	196.6	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	200.8	200.6	204.2	202.6	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	212.3	205.0	197.5	194.7	192.6	193.8	190.0	192.5	194.7	197.7	199.9	206.9	203.9	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	221.2	223.9	218.7	211.0	206.1	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	211.9	211.5	216.4	215.4	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	204.9	201.9	195.0	193.1	189.6	189.8	184.5	186.4	190.5	197.2	197.2	201.9	199.8	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	202.2	204.2	198.4	191.7	188.4	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	193.2	193.7	197.1	194.6	138.0	98.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	210.0	212.6	206.8	201.8	197.8	197.0	192.5	195.5	197.0	200.3	198.2	204.8	201.1	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	206.3	208.0	203.2	195.9	193.3	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	193.2	195.1	198.2	199.5	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	212.5	209.1	206.9	201.3	198.5	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	199.8	200.2	201.4	200.8	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	222.3	215.6	212.1	208.6	202.3	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	203.4	201.2	205.2	203.9	148.2	-----
Charleston, S. C.....	199.3	193.5	189.4	186.7	185.2	186.1	183.3	185.3	187.9	189.2	190.5	193.0	193.9	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	218.6	218.0	211.1	208.2	201.5	201.5	198.6	199.9	202.2	208.3	206.5	212.1	209.2	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	213.2	212.9	206.9	202.9	196.7	197.9	196.8	197.4	197.3	198.7	199.7	205.4	201.6	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	218.1	219.4	213.7	206.3	203.1	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	206.0	209.2	211.1	210.4	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	194.2	192.9	186.3	183.3	179.1	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	180.8	183.6	187.9	186.2	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	213.8	207.9	202.0	199.8	196.3	196.3	197.6	198.4	201.9	205.0	204.8	207.0	205.3	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	210.9	208.6	207.0	203.8	198.6	198.9	196.2	196.8	196.2	200.2	196.0	200.2	199.1	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	205.2	210.6	205.2	198.7	194.2	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	193.4	195.5	192.4	197.2	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	205.8	210.0	203.4	197.2	193.7	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	198.1	198.7	201.7	201.2	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	219.2	212.1	207.3	205.5	205.1	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	212.7	212.4	212.2	211.6	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	211.6	205.5	199.5	197.1	192.6	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	196.9	198.9	200.5	199.3	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	212.2	205.5	200.0	199.7	198.0	196.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	206.5	204.4	206.0	205.5	150.6	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.....	218.3	213.5	207.0	202.7	200.0	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	206.9	205.0	208.5	206.0	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	194.4	196.1	190.1	187.3	184.0	183.2	182.7	183.6	184.5	186.9	186.0	190.7	187.2	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	238.8	228.8	223.7	220.5	217.5	217.3	216.1	216.7	220.0	223.3	223.6	227.3	226.5	165.6	-----
Little Rock, Ark.....	211.9	205.5	201.0	197.4	194.6	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	198.8	198.2	201.4	201.6	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	203.8	204.1	200.3	199.8	200.6	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	200.5	200.6	202.8	201.7	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	199.2	199.8	194.1	188.9	183.4	184.2	183.1	183.7	185.0	188.3	189.7	194.3	192.4	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	206.2	207.1	200.9	197.5	192.1	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	195.5	197.2	203.3	202.1	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	220.2	212.0	206.4	204.3	201.3	202.2	202.2	203.1	206.9	210.2	209.7	213.0	214.3	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	212.6	213.8	207.6	203.9	197.6	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	199.3	199.4	203.7	200.0	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	201.4	198.3	194.9	192.2	187.9	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	192.0	191.1	192.8	190.1	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	212.4	205.3	201.1	199.5	199.1	198.6	194.8	196.4	201.3	203.6	204.8	207.0	206.6	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	202.2	206.5	203.2	197.2	193.4	192.0	190.3	192.4	196.1	198.6	198.2	201.2	198.5	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	203.2	206.3	201.3	195.7	191.5	191.1	189.6	190.6	193.1	198.4	197.9	198.3	194.2	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	225.6	218.3	211.6	209.3	209.3	207.9	206.9	209.6	211.7	213.2	210.0	215.5	214.4	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	203.5	209.9	204.3	200.1	197.1	195.7	195.3	195.9	198.8	201.5	201.0	205.8	204.1	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	217.3	211.7	207.0	202.2	197.0	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	200.8	203.5	208.9	206.1	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	204.4	201.6	199.1	197.3	190.8	190.4	188.9	189.8	190.9	194.7	195.7	197.9	196.4	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	226.8	226.2	220.4	214.3	208.8	208.2	206.9	205.9	206.5	210.0	211.9	214.4	214.9	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	206.1	205.9	201.5	194.6	191.5	191.9	189.5	191.3	193.5	196.8	197.9	199.9	198.3	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	212.5	213.2	209.1	205.9	200.5	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	205.4	204.8	208.0	207.9	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	197.1	199.1	193.5	189.7	187.8	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	188.4	189.7	193.8	194.8	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg.....	226.1	225.0	219.4	217.2	213.0	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	207.8	209.7	211.1	211.6	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	215.7	216.5	210.6	204.9	200.2	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	205.2	207.0	210.9	209.0	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	204.2	201.7	197.0	192.0	188.2	190.5	188.5	188.3	191.3	195.0	197.4	202.4	200.7	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	200.8	204.5	198.8	195.1	189.6	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	193.5	193.7	198.1	198.6	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	221.9	223.8	212.4	208.4	202.5	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	208.6	207.5	211.6	210.6	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	195.8	194.3	192.7	190.4	186.9	187.5	186.8	186.4	186.0	187.9	187.5	190.3	188.8	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	207.9	201.3	201.8	198.4	195.1	196.5	199.4	198.7	196.6	202.0	202.6	203.1	201.0	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	219.9	217.1	214.3	213.2	212.9	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	212.9	213.1	213.7	209.9	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	221.6	214.8	209.6	205.5	200.5	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	207.1	208.2	218.3	212.5	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.....	207.4	211.0	205.1	199.6	192.6	193.5	191.0	192.4	193.2	198.1	200.9	208.3	206.1	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	212.6	211.3	208.6	206.8	205.2	204.2	205.6	205.8	203.1	207.4	205.0	208.0	205.5	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	222.6	223.5	214.3	209.0	202.0	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	204.4	204.7	209.6	210.1	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	206.0	207.0	204.1	198.4	193.3	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	202.6	200.1	203.8	203.5	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. ¹	220.2	216.6	210.4	207.6	204.2	206.8	205.1	205.9	207.8	210.9	211.2	211.8	211.9	154.4	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	206.3	200.7	197.5	192.9	191.5	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	197.8	197.5	200.6	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 Aug. 1950	Indexes 1935-39=100														
		Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Sept. 1949	Aug. 1949	Aug. 1939	
Cereals and bakery products:																
Cereals:																
Cents																
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	49.7	192.5	190.6	190.4	190.1	189.2	188.2	187.7	187.3	186.6	186.3	184.8	184.2	183.6	82.1	
Corn flakes.....11 ounces..	16.7	177.0	176.9	176.3	176.7	176.6	176.7	177.3	177.8	177.9	177.7	177.3	177.8	178.0	92.7	
Corn meal.....pound.....	9.7	202.9	188.5	180.6	178.7	175.9	175.8	177.8	177.7	178.2	178.2	179.8	182.2	182.4	90.7	
Rice ¹.....do.....	16.9	95.1	91.9	92.8	92.6	92.5	92.2	92.4	92.2	93.5	94.1	98.4	103.3	106.1	(2)	
Rolled oats ².....20 ounces..	16.1	145.9	145.6	145.5	145.8	145.8	146.2	146.2	146.4	146.7	147.4	148.0	148.1	148.4	(2)	
Bakery products:																
Bread, white.....pound.....	14.6	171.0	166.1	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.9	163.8	164.0	164.1	164.1	164.2	164.1	93.2	
Vanilla cookies.....do.....	46.0	196.8	192.8	191.1	191.1	189.6	189.6	190.0	189.9	190.6	190.4	190.1	193.2	191.3	(4)	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																
Meats:																
Beef:																
Round steak.....do.....	99.2	293.8	297.1	288.7	275.3	256.1	252.9	249.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	260.8	269.2	264.7	102.7	
Rib roast.....do.....	78.3	272.0	272.5	264.4	255.2	241.4	239.4	237.0	238.5	242.1	244.2	243.7	241.7	237.8	97.4	
Chuck roast.....do.....	65.7	293.0	292.2	281.1	265.1	249.9	248.9	245.7	245.1	254.5	260.3	261.3	253.8	248.1	97.1	
Hamburger ³.....do.....	60.9	197.0	188.8	181.5	176.1	167.4	166.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	166.8	166.8	168.0	167.2	(4)	
Veal:																
Cutlets.....do.....	110.9	277.8	275.3	271.3	264.8	258.4	262.1	261.4	255.8	248.3	250.8	252.1	254.6	252.6	101.1	
Pork:																
Chops.....do.....	83.7	254.0	270.3	244.8	239.4	207.3	210.6	201.4	186.9	182.7	201.6	228.3	264.0	253.6	90.8	
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	69.2	181.9	171.6	162.1	157.5	154.2	155.0	154.6	154.7	160.8	170.7	183.9	177.6	173.5	80.9	
Ham, whole.....do.....	69.6	236.7	230.4	216.0	206.9	193.5	198.0	195.2	192.5	194.2	195.1	208.5	233.0	232.7	92.7	
Salt pork.....do.....	37.2	178.4	164.5	160.3	152.5	148.3	152.2	149.9	153.2	169.0	181.8	176.1	171.3	169.5	69.0	
Lamb:																
Leg.....do.....	77.0	271.7	273.6	272.9	266.9	256.2	250.6	242.4	238.1	239.9	245.8	250.1	258.7	251.7	95.7	
Poultry:																
Frying chickens: ⁴																
New York dressed ⁵.....do.....	50.9	202.2	189.4	184.6	183.8	187.5	180.4	165.1	158.9	179.5	184.5	184.6	192.5	191.5	94.6	
Dressed and drawn ⁶.....do.....	65.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)
Fish:																
Fish (fresh, frozen) ⁷.....do.....	(9)	279.4	275.8	274.1	270.6	276.0	281.2	265.1	272.2	267.1	266.4	268.4	260.1	254.4	98.8	
Salmon, pink ⁸.....16-ounce can..	44.2	337.5	325.5	325.3	327.8	328.2	332.1	346.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	385.7	428.8	434.1	97.4	
Dairy products:																
Butter.....pound.....	72.0	197.8	195.5	195.4	196.0	197.5	200.6	201.5	201.8	201.9	201.3	200.4	200.1	198.5	84.0	
Cheese.....do.....	51.6	228.3	226.3	226.2	227.7	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	232.4	232.2	230.2	228.6	92.3	
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart..	20.5	167.4	164.1	160.1	160.5	161.7	165.4	166.9	167.9	171.1	171.3	172.3	169.8	169.8	97.1	
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....	19.1	169.8	165.5	161.6	162.5	165.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	174.2	175.6	174.1	174.6	96.3	
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	12.7	177.6	173.8	174.1	174.1	174.4	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	178.1	176.3	177.3	177.5	93.9	
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	63.4	183.1	164.3	149.1	144.4	150.5	150.2	141.1	152.3	178.0	207.8	227.8	232.6	222.2	90.7	
Fruits and vegetables:																
Fresh fruits:																
Apples.....pound.....	12.6	240.7	347.0	307.5	260.0	221.9	206.0	187.7	178.6	174.9	165.8	165.0	184.7	192.1	81.6	
Bananas.....do.....	15.9	263.2	268.4	272.2	274.8	274.8	278.5	278.3	273.1	273.9	277.9	273.9	271.4	275.0	97.3	
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	49.1	173.1	181.8	172.6	167.9	173.2	177.1	176.3	156.5	146.8	167.3	195.3	183.4	200.1	96.9	
Fresh vegetables:																
Beans, green.....pound.....	15.5	142.6	164.3	163.9	211.4	201.8	180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	198.1	137.4	156.4	154.1	61.7	
Cabbage.....do.....	5.3	140.0	157.1	173.0	172.4	167.4	178.2	169.6	173.9	164.0	143.1	147.9	168.1	176.3	103.2	
Carrots.....bunch.....	9.7	180.2	195.2	181.5	178.3	175.5	177.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	219.9	202.0	197.0	191.3	84.9	
Lettuce.....head.....	12.6	151.7	140.7	167.5	189.5	158.8	155.8	170.9	220.1	158.3	222.9	199.7	254.7	209.3	97.6	
Onions.....pound.....	7.2	174.8	197.0	186.3	161.2	143.8	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.9	204.9	191.9	179.3	160.3	86.8	
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	73.7	204.2	217.4	220.6	208.9	199.5	195.4	195.6	196.5	195.3	194.1	196.0	208.4	222.1	91.9	
Spinach.....pound.....	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	118.4	
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	11.2	216.0	196.4	207.4	218.5	210.2	209.5	205.5	205.6	195.8	182.6	183.0	206.1	270.8	115.7	
Tomatoes ¹¹.....do.....	17.7	116.0	217.9	212.8	153.8	177.2	141.4	167.4	165.3	175.4	168.8	1100.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Canned fruits:																
Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....	29.2	151.4	142.4	140.0	138.4	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.8	148.2	149.8	152.4	155.5	158.3	92.3	
Pineapple.....do.....	38.0	174.9	172.8	171.9	171.9	173.1	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	177.0	179.4	180.9	183.0	96.0	
Canned vegetables:																
Corn.....No. 2 can.....	17.3	139.3	137.6	138.4	137.3	138.8	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	152.4	153.1	155.1	155.3	88.6	
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can.....	14.7	163.5	161.2	161.7	161.7	159.9	159.3	167.7	158.2	157.8	158.4	158.4	163.8	161.4	92.5	
Peas ¹².....No. 303 can.....	21.0	114.9	112.7	114.3	113.6	114.7	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.5	112.6	112.8	112.3	112.9	89.8	
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound.....	24.3	238.5	236.0	237.5	236.6	234.9	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	232.0	231.3	230.2	94.7	
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....	15.4	209.3	203.4	202.4	202.7	201.9	202.9	204.3	206.9	209.0	211.7	219.2	224.4	224.7	83.0	
Beverages: Coffee.....do.....	82.5	328.2	303.9	295.1	298.6	307.0	311.0	303.9	298.9	291.9	264.8	213.4	210.6	208.4	93.3	
Fats and oils:																
Lard.....do.....	23.5	157.7	118.8	115.9	112.6	109.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	119.3	130.4	133.9	129.4	65.2	
Hydrogenated veg. shortening ¹⁴.....do.....	34.3	165.7	156.9	155.2	151.7	148.6	147.4	146.3	148.8	154.3	158.5	159.1	159.3	158.9	93.9	
Salad dressing.....pint.....	35.5	146.7	142.2	142.2	140.5	139.1	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	139.3	140.9	142.6	139.3	(4)	
Margarine.....pound.....	173.8	163.7	161.3	160.8	160.2	156.6	154.4	155.3	156.1	157.9	161.0	171.8	163.0	93.6		
Uncolored ¹⁵.....do.....	32.6	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	
Colored ¹⁷.....do.....	33.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Sugar and sweets:																
Sugar.....5 pounds.....	50.7	128.6	176.9	175.2	175.4	176.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	179.8	178.4	177.7	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. 2 can standard grade peas.¹⁴ Formerly published as shortening in other containers.¹⁵ Priced in 19 cities.¹⁶ Priced in 56 cities prior to August 1950.¹⁷ Priced in 37 cities.

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 ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ⁴	All commodities except farm products ⁵	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁶
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	126.3	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	183.2	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	98.5
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
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	145.8	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	169.7	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	171.9	202.1	114.5	146.9	114.7	167.7	148.4	153.5	155.2	148.8
July	162.9	176.0	171.4	187.1	142.6	133.4	172.4	207.3	118.1	148.7	119.0	175.8	152.9	158.0	159.7	151.5
August	166.3	177.5	174.6	195.2	149.4	134.4	173.8	213.5	122.3	153.9	124.0	179.0	158.9	161.0	163.6	155.3

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 forward in each computation through September 1946.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities
[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1950								1949				1946	1939	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	June	Aug.
All commodities ²	166.3	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.5	152.9	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	177.5	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	154.9	156.8	159.6	163.1	162.3	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	160.9	156.4	155.3	156.4	150.4	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry.....	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	179.9	170.5	167.0	169.6	177.7	186.6	186.3	137.4	66.0
Livestock.....	243.8	242.5	222.4	218.5	197.9	199.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	188.3	197.6	207.5	206.6	143.4	67.7
Poultry.....	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	81.4	66.7	71.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Other farm products.....	155.2	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	144.9	142.6	145.0	145.2	148.8	149.8	150.1	137.6	60.1
Eggs.....	109.8	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	87.3	86.0	99.1	132.5	147.5	158.3	146.4	97.8	47.5
Foods.....	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	155.7	158.9	159.6	162.0	160.6	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	148.0	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	154.7	154.6	153.5	152.7	127.3	67.9
Cereal products.....	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	144.6	144.6	143.7	142.8	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	132.0	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	138.2	134.3	132.4	130.7	128.0	126.9	130.3	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish.....	240.2	240.7	223.5	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.5	193.5	198.9	205.0	215.1	210.7	110.1	78.7
Meats.....	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	206.5	212.9	219.6	230.4	224.4	116.6	78.1
Poultry.....	103.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	83.1	88.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(6)
Other foods.....	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	129.6	131.0	132.6	139.6	137.4	137.8	136.5	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	195.2	187.1	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	179.3	179.9	180.8	181.3	181.1	178.9	122.4	92.7
Shoes.....	191.3	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	183.4	183.8	183.8	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	237.7	219.3	202.1	194.4	187.2	190.4	188.2	189.0	192.8	199.5	205.6	204.8	194.5	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	176.6	177.6	178.1	177.0	176.5	175.5	173.7	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	148.5	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	116.2	97.1
Textile products.....	149.4	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.4	138.0	138.0	139.0	138.1	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	145.0	144.8	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.2	144.6	144.8	144.8	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	206.8	190.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	176.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	177.9	176.5	174.8	170.2	189.4	65.9
Hosiery and underwear.....	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon.....	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	30.2	28.5
Silk.....	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.9	49.2	49.2	49.2	(9)	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	157.5	150.7	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	146.0	145.1	150.4	152.6	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	170.3	171.7	171.5	169.0	175.6	181.5	180.9	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	130.4	130.2	130.6	129.9	129.6	87.8	82.6
Anthracite.....	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	138.6	135.9	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	192.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	196.2	196.2	194.1	192.4	191.2	190.5	188.8	132.8	95.0
Coke.....	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	224.7	223.7	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.0	183.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(8)	(8)	67.0	67.0	67.8	67.9	69.6	68.9	69.6	70.3	70.1	68.9	68.5	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(8)	88.3	87.3	87.2	86.8	88.3	87.4	85.0	87.2	88.3	87.8	89.3	88.9	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products.....	116.8	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	108.5	109.9	109.9	109.7	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products ³	173.8	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	167.8	167.3	167.3	168.2	168.2	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	145.3	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	143.0	143.1	143.6	143.8	143.9	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery.....	147.5	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	145.6	145.7	146.3	146.4	146.4	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel.....	170.4	169.7	169.4	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	165.4	163.4	163.3	164.0	163.8	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products.....	172.3	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.1	167.6	163.9	163.9	164.8	166.0	112.2	96.0
Semi-finished.....	185.4	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	182.2	178.1	173.4	173.2	180.6	190.7	108.9	96.6
Finished.....	170.6	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.0	170.0	169.7	166.3	162.7	162.7	162.7	162.7	112.8	98.0
Motor vehicles.....	175.3	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	176.5	176.5	176.7	177.0	177.1	177.2	135.6	92.5
Passenger cars.....	185.3	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.7	186.7	186.7	186.7	187.0	187.0	187.0	142.8	95.6
Trucks.....	133.0	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.8	133.0	133.8	134.7	134.9	135.0	135.3	135.7	104.8	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	156.3	150.6	148.4	136.3	128.9	127.2	128.1	128.6	129.2	131.7	131.5	135.7	135.9	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	163.7	156.4	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	106.0	79.3
Plumbing.....	122.2	116.7	116.5	116.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Building materials.....	213.5	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.6	190.4	189.6	189.3	189.4	188.3	126.9	89.6
Brick and tile.....	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.3	163.2	163.5	161.9	161.9	161.8	161.8	161.5	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.5	134.5	133.0	133.0	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	356.6	338.0	322.6	310.8	290.4	295.9	292.1	287.5	285.2	283.5	282.0	279.8	277.4	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials.....	142.1	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	139.0	139.0	139.6	140.1	141.4	144.1	144.0	106.6	82.1
Prepared paint.....	140.9	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	99.3	92.9
Paint materials.....	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.5	142.2	142.2	143.4	144.6	147.2	153.0	152.8	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	163.7	156.4	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	106.0	79.3
Plumbing.....	122.2	116.7	116.5	116.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Structural steel.....	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	185.2	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials.....	178.4	177.2	175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.6	169.2	168.6	168.1	168.9	167.3	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	122.3	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	115.7	115.2	115.8	115.9	117.6	119.6	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	121.9	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.7	114.7	114.3	115.0	115.3	117.2	117.8	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.5	121.6	123.0	123.1	125.0	125.0	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	112.0	110.0	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	118.0	120.2	120.4	121.8	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.6	106.5	107.0	107.1	108.2	107.9	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	141.7	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	118.3	115.6	118.4	130.3	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	153.9	148.7	146.9	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.2	144.7	144.2	143.4	143.0	142.9			

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: 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
July ²	425	650	225,000	400,000	2,900,000	.41
August ²	560	800	350,000	465,000	2,900,000	.35

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
	Sept. ²	Aug. ³	July ³	June ³	May ³	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total	
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,794	\$2,771	\$2,675	\$2,535	\$2,283	\$1,989	\$1,750	\$1,618	\$1,712	\$1,852	\$2,044	\$2,177	\$2,214	\$22,594	\$21,572	
Private construction.....	2,059	2,050	1,997	1,883	1,690	1,483	1,313	1,262	1,298	1,401	1,484	1,506	1,513	16,204	16,665	
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,294	1,286	1,253	1,171	1,035	882	741	717	742	806	837	832	809	8,290	8,580	
New dwelling units.....	1,190	1,180	1,145	1,065	940	800	675	655	680	730	750	740	715	7,280	7,500	
Additions and alterations.....	87	90	93	92	82	70	55	51	51	61	72	76	78	825	925	
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	15	15	16	16	185	155	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	351	332	324	306	275	249	249	252	257	267	270	264	262	3,228	3,621	
Industrial.....	101	90	83	78	73	70	69	70	69	68	68	68	69	972	1,397	
Commercial.....	120	113	117	110	92	76	77	77	79	86	88	84	83	1,027	1,253	
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	39	35	32	28	26	24	25	27	28	28	27	24	23	321	352	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	81	78	85	82	66	52	52	50	51	58	61	60	60	706	901	
Other nonresidential building.....	130	129	124	118	110	103	103	105	109	113	114	112	110	1,229	971	
Religious.....	38	38	35	33	31	28	28	29	31	32	34	33	33	360	251	
Educational.....	28	26	24	23	21	20	21	22	23	24	24	24	23	269	253	
Social and recreational.....	23	24	23	21	19	17	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	262	224	
Hospital and institutional ⁷	29	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	20	202	126	
Miscellaneous.....	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	11	11	136	117	
Farm construction.....	106	116	113	108	100	88	79	75	74	75	87	104	127	1,292	1,597	
Public utilities.....	301	305	296	285	267	253	235	209	216	246	283	299	308	3,316	3,002	
Railroad.....	30	30	29	28	27	26	21	16	22	23	29	29	30	352	379	
Telephone and telegraph.....	43	45	45	42	41	40	38	32	30	37	40	40	40	533	713	
Other public utilities.....	228	230	222	215	199	187	176	161	164	186	214	230	238	2,431	1,910	
All other private ⁸	7	11	11	13	13	11	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	78	65	
Public construction.....	735	721	678	652	593	506	437	356	414	451	500	671	701	6,390	4,907	
Residential building ⁹	29	27	24	28	28	28	28	26	35	34	36	41	40	359	156	
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	209	204	196	191	187	178	170	154	155	158	179	215	218	2,056	1,301	
Industrial ¹⁰	20	19	18	16	17	13	11	7	7	9	11	11	11	177	196	
Educational.....	105	102	98	94	90	87	84	79	80	82	85	90	93	934	618	
Hospital and institutional.....	40	39	37	39	40	40	40	38	37	40	44	48	48	477	223	
Other nonresidential.....	44	44	43	42	40	38	35	30	31	29	42	71	69	468	264	
Military and naval facilities.....	12	11	10	10	8	9	8	9	9	12	14	16	15	137	158	
Highways.....	310	305	275	250	210	145	100	55	90	117	184	233	255	2,129	1,856	
Sewer and water.....	60	58	56	55	54	52	49	46	49	49	51	56	57	619	535	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	10	12	13	16	22	25	293	185	
Conservation and development.....	90	90	91	92	82	73	62	49	56	60	71	80	81	792	629	
All other public ¹²	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	8	8	9	8	10	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 Construction¹

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction ²	Air-ports ³	Building								Conservation and development			Highways	All other ⁴	
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control				
					Total	Educa-tional ⁵	Hospital and institutional						Ad-minis-trative and gen-eral ⁶			Other non-resi-dential
							Total	Veter-ans	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	2,606,786	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)	72,160	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,928
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	45,885
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	28,902
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	50,759
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	5,289	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	14,947	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	2,874	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	24,465	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	4,518	35,218	821	34,397	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	9,613	22,115	6,222	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	5,965
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	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 ⁹	303,440	3,066	98,715	3,502	95,213	1,430	41,655	7,629	34,026	25,187	26,941	76,898	43,620	33,278	110,963	13,798
July ⁹	141,699	2,929	42,952	610	42,342	616	31,177	8,007	23,170	2,172	8,377	13,474	10,531	2,943	77,869	4,475
August ¹⁰	105,203	(8)	12,574	33	12,541	171	5,729	69	5,660	1,014	5,627	7,465	715	6,750	83,152	2,012

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 non-maintenance 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), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: \$11,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: \$10,704,000).

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 Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes ²	New residential building				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ³	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping								Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁴	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
Total	1-family	2-family ⁵	Multi-family 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	1,004,649	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	933,845	574,190	412,656	26,415	135,119	32,140
1949: 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	43,363	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.....	835,618	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.....	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.....	1,062,337	643,989	534,758	20,000	89,231	27,995	31,184	258,355	100,814	88,642	69,377	3,859	15,406	3,268
June.....	1,011,211	613,848	518,377	15,421	80,050	6,209	5,092	273,149	112,913	82,862	66,877	2,828	13,157	677
July ⁸	1,063,206	597,322	512,342	17,406	67,574	41,155	7,935	305,145	111,649	79,540	64,572	3,130	11,838	4,490

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 Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1950							1949							1949 ³	1948
	July ⁴	June ⁵	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total	
All types	\$305,145	\$273,149	\$258,355	\$237,412	\$205,704	\$156,049	\$166,233	\$212,214	\$181,081	\$196,076	\$215,605	\$207,335	\$181,367	\$2,400,693	\$2,366,730	
New England.....	18,600	12,586	17,078	15,648	10,377	17,552	17,361	13,095	6,467	7,178	12,194	10,192	6,688	113,834	148,039	
Middle Atlantic.....	47,290	45,928	41,984	32,117	25,617	20,195	32,357	57,807	35,105	35,337	33,335	37,961	25,468	434,807	393,374	
East North Central.....	61,510	63,794	59,853	68,708	47,228	28,422	23,663	39,623	29,005	50,274	40,910	41,862	35,795	491,590	511,794	
West North Central.....	25,806	32,526	24,910	22,186	15,939	10,674	6,977	15,094	15,327	14,153	34,351	17,666	17,824	203,495	173,152	
South Atlantic.....	37,634	31,827	33,230	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,464	21,362	24,630	25,963	23,330	19,614	19,536	306,418	269,427	
East South Central.....	16,081	12,568	9,264	10,483	10,637	10,506	12,586	9,124	11,748	8,027	13,155	15,638	8,279	129,686	100,715	
West South Central.....	39,552	33,130	27,795	22,864	22,513	16,080	23,529	16,894	18,419	24,130	19,598	29,701	30,554	269,915	274,663	
Mountain.....	9,413	9,518	7,310	6,971	16,307	5,740	3,078	10,478	13,789	5,344	10,256	7,676	6,847	102,208	83,458	
Pacific.....	49,258	31,272	36,931	29,921	30,496	24,548	23,219	28,737	26,591	25,670	22,476	27,033	24,881	348,780	412,108	
Industrial buildings⁶	29,604	24,575	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,856	14,008	14,852	10,896	18,792	17,160	15,617	15,645	202,440	299,286	
New England.....	1,282	928	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	209	202	706	332	350	6,357	19,839	
Middle Atlantic.....	10,972	9,927	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,250	5,111	2,201	2,743	5,660	40,367	65,911	
East North Central.....	7,005	9,077	6,955	6,217	5,457	4,706	4,455	8,442	3,909	5,462	8,275	5,074	3,826	77,037	100,035	
West North Central.....	2,223	1,109	2,200	1,329	844	984	709	785	792	956	2,328	1,150	789	15,689	15,993	
South Atlantic.....	1,297	3,298	778	1,201	1,019	482	864	1,149	841	2,529	942	1,389	715	18,132	27,776	
East South Central.....	1,888	417	234	1,708	1,264	885	416	753	170	180	796	1,145	775	8,736	9,054	
West South Central.....	2,025	1,411	691	1,664	851	783	1,262	308	406	1,117	249	495	645	6,859	15,864	
Mountain.....	161	1,420	288	330	349	90	135	113	320	242	345	100	142	4,264	2,770	
Pacific.....	2,751	2,990	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	2,454	1,178	1,999	2,994	1,319	2,569	2,764	24,999	42,044	
Commercial buildings⁷	95,838	97,177	90,895	83,198	85,507	55,559	61,799	62,095	59,305	67,403	73,899	57,849	57,849	761,294	926,551	
New England.....	5,170	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,348	1,379	1,785	2,094	1,849	2,953	5,513	3,041	2,137	36,564	55,850	
Middle Atlantic.....	12,429	16,498	12,825	13,228	11,071	10,059	22,522	10,388	9,618	9,125	14,596	13,905	7,720	127,033	135,219	
East North Central.....	20,370	20,683	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	7,588	10,119	9,991	16,635	15,951	14,542	11,229	147,620	177,322	
West North Central.....	7,720	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	3,185	5,818	5,014	4,170	4,694	4,732	5,139	62,907	72,808	
South Atlantic.....	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,904	11,642	10,331	5,411	6,365	9,434	8,420	9,291	9,602	5,844	105,106	121,552	
East South Central.....	5,255	5,662	4,060	3,512	3,395	2,893	2,747	2,457	2,756	2,879	1,976	3,231	2,833	36,020	32,000	
West South Central.....	16,006	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,290	10,006	5,207	9,399	11,880	10,522	9,022	11,483	101,025	126,064	
Mountain.....	3,948	3,425	3,662	3,639	5,560	4,070	1,483	1,214	1,446	1,393	2,167	3,059	1,467	25,094	35,274	
Pacific.....	12,543	11,668	11,469	9,631	14,187	7,154	7,103	8,433	9,806	10,148	9,278	9,013	9,629	119,895	165,361	
Community buildings⁸	128,778	102,798	111,558	107,270	85,294	70,844	68,718	105,286	74,737	73,706	98,681	96,164	83,691	1,005,376	785,801	
New England.....	10,524	5,437	8,301	5,757	4,977	15,335	14,515	4,622	3,110	586	4,783	5,385	3,129	42,343	47,255	
Middle Atlantic.....	17,345	12,940	19,158	12,297	9,544	7,370	3,744	44,000	20,452	14,109	13,731	15,845	11,236	176,000	153,423	
East North Central.....	25,077	24,783	24,807	42,280	20,053	9,967	10,150	15,451	10,110	21,923	16,015	15,428	19,317	200,974	154,846	
West North Central.....	8,125	18,825	8,585	7,627	5,101	4,458	2,503	4,438	7,201	6,609	7,220	7,005	8,783	101,126	80,384	
South Atlantic.....	20,127	9,034	18,594	13,369	12,586	8,320	15,470	7,344	6,942	7,456	9,422	10,887	4,371	67,423	36,344	
East South Central.....	7,839	5,568	4,702	3,749	5,155	6,352	5,392	5,613	6,451	7,499	7,074	18,432	16,192	135,128	106,205	
West South Central.....	18,795	14,177	10,600	7,273	8,798	6,728	7,061	8,613	8,452	2,940	5,452	3,722	4,350	58,778	34,577	
Mountain.....	3,871	2,022	2,387	1,564	9,787	1,142	746	7,692	6,011	8,461	8,600	11,592	6,860	123,204	121,360	
Pacific.....	17,074	10,311	15,024	13,356	9,293	11,173	9,137	7,512	6,011	8,461	8,600	11,592	6,860	123,204	121,360	
Public buildings⁹	15,327	24,044	5,438	5,556	1,542	4,159	2,490	16,223	12,790	9,689	3,904	2,761	5,270	150,075	74,414	
New England.....	216	430	90	542	0	0	0	152	2,040	185	154	128	18	282	4,803	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,200	9,602	982	734	110	52	558	264	747	3,851	1,077	409	620	33,508	8,880	
East North Central.....	1,561	3,411	663	33	234	177	268	2,792	332	1,816	175	534	381	8,156	11,852	
West North Central.....	61	1,002	282	425	58	300	192	1,571	284	441	178	440	1,105	9,532	5,438	
South Atlantic.....	952	4,201	98	1,337	68	1,823	369	1,748	5,567	1,377	937	538	1,418	50,094	8,875	
East South Central.....	0	318	92	331	0	0	0	18	0	0	500	0	28	6,257	8,986	
West South Central.....	452	1,859	145	954	477	71	126	146	243	774	229	292	361	5,041	6,132	
Mountain.....	0	1,123	235	70	15	56	54	799	2,059	28	1,371	5	121	5,327	3,965	
Pacific.....	10,885	2,098	2,862	1,130	581	1,682	771	6,845	3,372	1,249	280	526	954	27,297	15,070	
Public works and utility buildings¹⁰	11,365	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	8,968	15,474	11,724	11,424	6,527	10,445	8,508	159,642	148,681	
New England.....	491	249	49	569	236	187	430	3,615	345	2,135	53	702	129	16,010	11,438	
Middle Atlantic.....	2,955	325	1,385	1,334	532	307	823	544	599	513	319	3,467	1,986	39,494	16,651	
East North Central.....	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	361	920	2,031	390	1,828	1,839	1,309	22,303	35,809	
West North Central.....	622	1,207	318	760	319	977	150	1,735	922	329	1,994	2,004	442	11,337	13,015	
South Atlantic.....	1,281	623	592	540	366	765	204	4,700	1,108	5,484	1,031	459	1,039	22,706	21,450	
East South Central.....	494	257	221	80	308	0	638	41	2,326	491	112	70	0	7,223	3,750	
West South Central.....	147	799	1,239	812	663	292	3,982	1,663	1,034	1,357	700	499	1,234	11,944	12,792	
Mountain.....	370	474	41	406	2	73	333	121	126	138	219	164	243	2,586	2,055	
Pacific.....	3,246	1,359	488	480	845	440	2,049	2,765	3,232	586	270	840	2,128	26,059	31,721	
All other buildings¹¹	24,234	18,152	22,890	17,022	12,450	8,478	10,249	8,284	11,629	15,061	15,435	12,701	10,993	131,896	129,197	
New England.....	917	776	1,086	1,724	385	324	283	404	768	1,147	1,010	694	657	7,757	7,981	
Middle Atlantic.....	2,389	2,636	2,405	1,792	1,360	1,002	1,195	808	1,438	2,628	2,382	1,592	1,266	18,336	15,490	
East North Central.....	5,738	4,729	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,531	871	1,899	2,632	4,050	4,665	3,836	2,733	35,460	32,430	
West North Central.....	7,056	1,870	2,765	1,674	1,408	501	238	747	1,115	1,647	1,867	1,517	907	13,634	11,691	
South Atlantic.....	1,580	1,656	1,489	1,164	910	611	1,146	685	738	689	906	677	1,737	9,254		

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	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	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 ⁵	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	510,900	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949 ⁶	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	63,500	30,800	22,700	62,500	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	1,300	1,100	500	720,523	709,066	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	167,300	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	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	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	424,500	254,500	170,000	418,200	254,500	170,000	6,300	5,300	1,000	3,515,360	3,460,546	54,814
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,920	1,075,644	18,276
May ⁸	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,800	82,300	63,500	3,300	3,200	100	1,233,672	1,204,978	28,694
June	142,000	(9)	(9)	141,100	(9)	(9)	900	(9)	(9)	1,187,768	1,179,924	7,844
Third quarter	144,000	(9)	(9)	139,500	(9)	(9)	4,500	(9)	(9)	1,225,970	1,184,475	41,495

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 Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.