

# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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The satisfaction with which the Monthly Labor Review regards its American Institute of Graphic Arts award, reproduced above, flows more from a feeling of service to its readers than from a sense of institutional triumph. As the distinguished jury making the awards pointed out, a magazine has an obligation to "translate editorial content into compelling visual terms . . . [to] create new forms rather than apply old formulas, and organize visual flow with enough flexibility to escape regimentation."

It will be as great a satisfaction to its readers as it was to the Review itself to learn that in unclassified, open competition the Review was one of 53 magazines selected out of 562 entries. The awards were based chiefly on design and the degree to which consistency, individuality, and inventiveness in typography and design combined to harmonize with subject matter.

It will interest Review readers to learn that the Review was the only Government periodical selected and the only publication dealing with labor.

The present design of the format of the Review and the organization of its contents were made in July 1947. The design is the work of Prof. Charles Pollock of the Art Department of Michigan State College. —L. R. K.



# The Labor Month in Review

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THE LARGE-SCALE direct intervention of Chinese armies in Korea with its intensification of the world crisis overshadowed all other events in November. Large new defense appropriations were requested. Both consumers' prices and wholesale prices rose to new peaks. Continued increases occurred in wages and other types of income. The threat of dangerous inflation gave rise to widespread views that price and wage controls might become necessary. The manpower situation reflected seasonal changes; only the initial impacts of mobilization and defense production were as yet apparent.

## Continued Upturn in Prices

The consumers' price index of October 15 reached a record high, 2.7 percent above the June (pre-Korean) level. All the main groups of items were higher than in September. The largest increases were in housefurnishings (2.3 percent) and apparel (1.5 percent).

The weekly index of wholesale prices also advanced to an all-time high. For the week ended December 5, it was 1.5 percent above the average of the corresponding week in November, and 9.7 percent above the pre-Korean June 20 level. Recent increases (for example, in raw materials for apparel) portended further advances in the consumers' price index.

## Wage Advances

The higher level of the consumers' price index on October 15 brought increases in wages to several hundred thousand workers covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The outstanding wage agreement was the contract of November 30 between the United Steelworkers and the United States Steel Corp. The agreement provides increases ranging from 12.5 to 28 cents an hour, averaging about 16 cents. A significant feature was the reduction of the North-

South differential from 14.5 to 10 cents. The agreement with the United States Steel Corp. was followed by somewhat similar agreements with various other companies in the industry.

The steel settlement was accompanied by an announcement by the United States Steel Corp. that steel prices would be raised 5.5 percent. Company estimates indicated that the wage settlement and comparable adjustments for clerical and salaried workers would raise employment costs by about 11 percent or \$125,000,000 and that the price boosts would provide about the same amount in additional corporation revenue.

## The Manpower Situation

The report for early November on employment and the labor force shows a rise of about half a million in nonfarm employment. The increase was offset, however, by a larger reduction, mainly seasonal, in agricultural employment. Unemployment reversed its recent downward trend with a rise of 300,000 between October and November.

Employment in nonagricultural establishments rose to an all-time high of nearly 45,800,000 workers in October, although the increase of 89,000 over September was smaller than in recent earlier months. About 70,000 workers were added to factory pay rolls between September and October. Increases occurred in nearly all of the industry groups producing durable goods and notably, among nondurable goods industries, in chemicals and allied products. These increases were in part offset by seasonal declines, especially in the food and kindred products group.

Preliminary information on manpower in November indicates no considerable direct impact on employment of the mobilization and defense production programs. The month was characterized by difficulties in formulating policies to meet unforeseeable changes in the international situation. It was apparent, however, that the intensified international crisis would create increasingly serious manpower shortages, probably accompanied by some local and temporary unemployment during conversion to defense production.

## The Stabilization Program

The Wage Stabilization Board, set up as a part of the Economic Stabilization Agency and

organized on a preliminary basis in October by Cyrus S. Ching, chairman, was completed in November with the appointment of 8 additional members representing the public, labor, and management.

On December 1, Michael V. DiSalle, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, was appointed Director of Price Stabilization. Meanwhile, preliminary studies of the problems of price stabilization had been undertaken under the direction of the Economic Stabilization Administrator. The President's request on December 1 for an additional defense appropriation of \$17,850,000,000 gave new urgency to economic stabilization, tax policies, and other anti-inflationary measures.

Controls of consumer credit and real estate credit and of the use of such materials as steel, aluminum, and rubber led to some complaints of unemployment but little tangible evidence was available. There was a slowing of the pace of buying in retail markets and of residential construction, but private nonresidential building construction increased. Federal rent control had been extended only to the end of the year, but the new Korean crisis led to Congressional agreement on a further extension for 3 months, pending reconsideration by the new Congress.

### **Unions and Labor-Management Relations**

Few important work stoppages occurred in November. Most of the strikes in November as in the previous month were of comparatively short duration, and comparatively few workers were affected. The John Deere and Co. strike beginning on September 1 remained unsettled. The November work stoppage affecting the Western Electric Co. and the Michigan Bell Co. indirectly involved the Communications Workers of America's demand for national bargaining with the Bell System. The 11-day walk-out ended in compromise agreements with Western Electric and Michigan Bell and later the Ohio Bell Co.

Eight left-wing unions expelled from the CIO held a conference in Washington on November 28. No federation was formed but plans were discussed for maintaining closer ties.

### **The CIO Convention**

The Twelfth Constitutional Convention of the CIO, held in Chicago, ended on November 24. For the first time in recent years, the convention's proceedings were harmonious, largely as a result of the expulsion of Communist-controlled unions. The delegates were also influenced by the international crisis, the political situation, and a desire for a common front with the AFL and the non-Communist independent groups.

The CIO Convention, like the earlier AFL Convention, gave prominence to international problems. The Convention called upon the Government to make more extensive use of the knowledge and experience of organized labor "at the highest policy-making levels" in both international and domestic affairs. An example of the need for union guidance, it was held, is in making more effective use of ECA aid to advance the living standards of workers in other countries. The Convention, in a 10-point "foreign policy declaration," declared its support of the program for development of the United Nation's military forces to "oppose strength with strength, in order that negotiations may become possible."

The Convention expressed criticism of the national defense program as "haphazard and uncoordinated." The Defense Production Act was described as inadequate and one-sided, especially in its provisions for wage and price controls. The failure of Congress to enact an excess profits tax was also strongly criticized.

In the fact of the setback experienced by labor in the November elections the Convention made plans for continued political activity looking to 1952 and a radical modification of labor legislation by a return to the principles of the Wagner Act.

The Convention approved the steps already taken to promote labor unity and interunion cooperation. Philip Murray was reelected president and James B. Carey secretary-treasurer. It was reported that the expulsion of the left-wing unions resulted in an immediate loss to the CIO of approximately 675,000 members but that the loss had been made up by a return of many members of the expelled unions and by the addition of many new members.

# Recent Industrial Relations Developments

Relations of Labor-Management Negotiations  
to 1950 Economic and International Conditions  
and a Review of Union Activities

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THE SAME FAVORABLE CONDITIONS making for high levels of economic activity which have prevailed since early spring have also fostered recent industrial relations developments. In that period, the level of business activity, uncertain at the beginning of the year, took an upward turn, and rose further when armed conflict began in Korea.

## Pre-Korean Period

Industrial relations developments during the early spring were conditioned by influences carrying over from 1949. Pensions continued to occupy the center of negotiations. That issue was prominent in the prolonged strikes affecting the Nation's mines and the Chrysler Corp., although most pension agreements were concluded without work stoppages. The movement resulted in new or extended retirement arrangements in such industries as apparel, metalworking, rubber, maritime, lumber, and building construction.

Wages occupied a secondary role in negotiations in manufacturing industries during early spring as consumer prices declined. This price decline resulted in a 2-cents-an-hour downward adjustment in General Motors wage rates on March 6, under its agreement with the United Automobile Workers (CIO). An arbitration award in the hosiery industry, while establishing a pension fund, also provided for decreased piece rates. The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) had decided during the winter against any requests for wage increases in woolen and worsted and in

cotton and rayon plants. However, there was a constant moderate upward wage movement, particularly in metalworking plants, during the period.

The wage movement was more pronounced in several nonmanufacturing industries. The coal settlements in March provided for increases of 70 cents a day, as well as increased employer contributions to the welfare-and-retirement fund. Copper miners also received increases during this period. Widespread wage adjustments in the building trades reflected the boom in the construction industry. Other industries in which wage increases were extensive during early spring included local transit and trucking. The telephone industry's pattern for reducing the length of wage-progression periods and reclassifying cities, although taking a somewhat different form, had the effect of increasing wages.

More prominent evidence of the impact of sustained near-capacity production levels on labor-management relations was first provided by the General Motors agreement concluded on May 23. This 5-year agreement retained the cost-of-living and annual-improvement wage-factor provisions of the expiring contract. In addition, it increased the annual-improvement factor from 3 to 4 cents an hour, provided for establishment of a pension fund, and established a modified union shop.

The General Motors agreement, concluded after brief but successful negotiations, underlined the transition in labor-management negotiations resulting from altered economic prospects. It



should be noted, however, that the provisions for future wage increases characteristic of many 1950 agreements is not attributable to the General Motors agreement alone. Such arrangements had previously been concluded in building-construction and other nonmanufacturing industries. Furthermore, while the General Motors agreement obviously affected the immediate conclusion of other agreements in transportation-equipment industries, their provisions did not coincide.

### The Korean Period

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the Nation sought to get on a defense footing as quickly as possible. The business uncertainties of the early months of the year disappeared in the main. Production, employment, and prices continued upward. Fears of losses in real earnings through early institution of wage controls, and of manpower shortages, appeared to influence union and employer actions in the months that followed. Workers began seeking wage increases substantially greater than those sought in earlier months, and major employers appeared more willing to accede.

Once again, the major developments occurred in the automobile industry. The Chrysler Corp., which only 4 months earlier had undergone a 100-day strike of the UAW (CIO), on August 25 reached an agreement "entirely apart and outside of the contract signed on May 4, 1950," providing for an immediate wage increase of 10 cents an hour for 100,000 employees, and an additional 5 cents an hour for approximately 7,000 skilled employees. The 3-year agreement concluded in May had not required the company to discuss wages until July 1951.

Less unexpected was the action of the General Motors Corp. in announcing a 5-cents-an-hour increase effective September 1. This wage increase conformed to the cost-of-living formula in the company's contract with the UAW (CIO).

Shortly after these developments, Ford Motor Co. concluded an agreement with the UAW. The Ford action, like that of Chrysler, was taken despite an existing contract which provided for a wage reopening after January 1, 1951. Here, however, the existing contract was replaced by one with a 5-year term, which incorporated the annual-wage-improvement factor and cost-of-living clauses of the General Motors agreement.

Following these developments, the wage movement gained substantial momentum. Other agreements were concluded in the automobile industry, some incorporating the General Motors wage-adjustment provisions. The movement spread to other industries and large groups of workers in the aluminum, textile, clothing, maritime, electrical products, telephone, and rubber industries received wage increases. Many of these were negotiated voluntarily, outside the provisions of existing agreements. Some included cost-of-living escalator clauses. In other industries, such as steel and railroads, union proposals for wage adjustments were under negotiation in late autumn.<sup>1</sup>

From the outset of the Korean war organized labor took a strong position that it should be accorded a responsible role in the formulation and administration of broad governmental policies relating to economic controls. The chairman of the National Security Resources Board established in August a 12-man national policy committee to serve in an advisory capacity during the emergency. Appointed to this group from labor's ranks were William Green (AFL), Philip Murray (CIO), and Al. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists.

### Pensions and Social Insurance

The unions' drive for negotiated pension and social-insurance plans achieved substantial success during 1950. Legally supported by a United States Supreme Court decision in 1949 that pensions were subject to collective bargaining, the unions' drive also received moral support from the conclusion of the Steel Industry Board in September 1949<sup>2</sup> that pensions and "social insurance" were part of normal business costs.

Additional support for pensions was supplied by the growing conviction during 1950, in most segments of the economy, that old-age benefits under the Social Security Act were inadequate and would have to be raised. Many union-negotiated pension plans were integrated with legal social-security old-age benefits. This accelerated employers' acceptance of prospective increased social-security benefits by legislation, as such upward revision would tend to reduce their net pension costs.

On August 28, 1950, the Social Security Act was amended, increasing primary old-age bene-

fits—i. e., the amount payable to the retired worker exclusive of dependents—by an average of about 77 percent, or from approximately \$26 to \$46 a month. Coverage under the act was extended to an additional 10 million people not formerly included.

By midsummer 1950, 7 million or more workers were covered by some type of health, insurance, and/or pension benefit under collective bargaining. Many plans were negotiated by unions for the first time in plants, industries, and trades in which previously few if any insurance or pension programs existed. These included industries characterized by casual employment (such as the building trades, longshoring, maritime, etc.), which, during this period, adopted negotiated plans in increasing numbers. Existing plans, in other industries, in which such programs were more common, were broadened in scope and liberalized.

The 1949 pension settlements generally provided a minimum pension per month of \$100, including social security. In anticipation of increased social-security benefits during 1950, a number of significant pension plans were negotiated. Others were revised shortly after the act was amended. In general, they provided minimum pensions in excess of \$100 a month and/or extended to workers the benefit of part or all of the increase in social-security payments. For example, the Ford Motor Co.-UAW pension plan, amended in September 1950, provides a flat \$125-a-month pension (including social security) to workers retiring at age 65 after 30 years' service, in lieu of the \$100 pension negotiated a year earlier. The General Motors-UAW pension plan, negotiated in May 1950, as well as many other bargained plans in 1949-50 also made possible under certain conditions total benefits in excess of \$100 a month.

Some plans (for example, in the rubber industry) provided for increasing the \$100 minimum monthly guaranteed pension by one-half of the increased social-security benefit. Other negotiated pension plans provide a flat amount to all eligible workers, exclusive of social security. In these instances, individual workers received the full advantage of increased social-security payments; thus, upon retirement, the total combined pension and old-age benefit exceeds \$100 a month.

In several settlements, contributions to em-

ployee benefit programs established through collective bargaining on a multi-employer or area basis are paid into a central or pooled fund. Most of these pooled plans were limited to employers and workers of a particular trade or industry. However, some benefit programs covered employers in different industries within a given area. In St. Louis, the International Association of Machinists expanded an area health and insurance plan covering several hundred employers. The UAW-CIO negotiated an area-wide pension plan with a number of tool and die manufacturers in Detroit, but was unsuccessful in establishing a pooled pension plan with employers in various industries in Toledo.

The United Mine Workers' pension and welfare fund, which had been suspended in September 1949, was reactivated and payment of various benefits resumed at various stages, during 1950.<sup>3</sup>

### Trends in Work Stoppages

Work stoppages were fewer in the first quarter of 1950 than in any year since 1946. During the second quarter, and particularly in the third quarter, they increased substantially and exceeded the 1945-49 average for the corresponding periods. However, number of workers involved and total strike idleness were not far different from the respective averages for 1945-49. A distinguishing characteristic of the substantial number of stoppages in August and September was the large proportion of "quickie" strikes.

The coal strike, which was resumed in January and February, after the difficulties in 1949, was the largest strike of the year in terms of workers involved and lost time. It was terminated March 5 by agreement of the parties. This action came after the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act had been invoked; the union had been enjoined from continuing the strike; and the union had been absolved from charges of contempt for failure to terminate the stoppage.

The extended Chrysler strike over pension issues involved some 95,000 workers from January 25 to May 4.

Brief strikes of railroad firemen and engine men from May 10 to 16 idled approximately 175,000 workers on the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Southern, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. Railroad switchmen's strikes from

June 25 to July 6 made idle nearly 60,000 employees of 5 western and midwestern lines. One road involved in the latter stoppage was seized on July 8. A threatened strike by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors was averted by Federal seizure of the Nation's major railroads on August 27.

There were wage strikes of 10,000 construction workers in Denver during May, 20,000 in Buffalo during the same month, and 30,000 to 40,000 in southern California during July.

The more important strikes during the autumn of 1950 involved some 50,000 International Harvester employees, 40,000 General Electric workers, and 12,000 John Deere & Co. workers. Wages were important issues in all three strikes.

Statistically, wages and pension issues were basic in over half of the stoppages and accounted for more than three-fourths of the strike idleness during the first 9 months of 1950.

### Trade-Union Activities

Probably the most outstanding internal development in the American labor movement during 1950 was the CIO's completion of the task begun late in 1949 of eliminating from its ranks a group of 11 left-wing affiliates because of the alleged Communist domination of their leadership. This action was also undoubtedly instrumental in the inauguration of a new series of "labor unity" discussions between the CIO and the AFL, and was reflected, too, in the more integrated cooperative activities of the two major labor groups in the 1950 elections. Similarly, the AFL and CIO moved in general unison in advancing their point of view in connection with the inflationary and defense problems brought into sharp focus by the Korean war. Thus, organized labor in 1950 succeeded in developing within its ranks a greater degree of common understanding and similarity of viewpoint on national and international issues than at any time since the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1938.

### Expulsion of Left-Wing CIO Affiliates

During the year the CIO expelled 11 of its affiliated unions on charges of Communist domination. Brewing for several years, the action reached a climax at the 1949 convention, when the large United Electrical, Radio, and Machine

Workers Union, together with the smaller United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union, were ousted. The CIO proceeded in subsequent months with a series of trials of nine other affiliates. By the end of August 1950, the final three unions—the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the Fishermen and Allied Workers—had been expelled by the CIO.

The over-all membership of the 11 ousted unions at the time of their expulsion has been variously estimated as between one-half and three-quarters of a million. Defections in their ranks in some instances had reduced their numbers prior to the CIO's preferment of charges. After the trials, additional locals of the expelled left-wing affiliates broke away. Most of these rejoined the CIO, either as directly chartered industrial unions or as locals of CIO affiliates. In several instances, the jurisdiction of existing CIO unions was enlarged.

Only one new union—the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO)—was chartered. Established at the 1949 CIO convention, the IUE-CIO, throughout 1950, contested with considerable success the bargaining rights held by the expelled United Electrical Workers. In some instances, employers suspended contract negotiations pending NLRB representation elections to determine the workers' legal bargaining agents.

Thus, after a decisive 10-1 victory in General Motors plants, IUE won by margins of nearly 2-1 in Westinghouse Electric Corp. and General Electric Co. The Westinghouse and GE polls were conducted on a plant-by-plant basis, with the UE retaining bargaining rights for some plants in both companies. Other IUE victories were won in plants of the Radio Corp. of America, the Singer Manufacturing Co., and Sperry Gyroscope. At the end of 1950, the IUE-CIO claimed to represent some 300,000 workers with the UE claiming a somewhat smaller number.

### Labor Unity and Joint AFL-CIO Activities

After several abortive postwar attempts toward achieving labor unity, exploratory discussions between AFL and CIO representatives were held late in July. These followed a suggestion of CIO President Murray, several months earlier, that a joint standing committee be established to coordi-



nate action on economic, legislative, and political problems and to work for organic labor unity. The conferees quickly agreed upon further AFL and CIO cooperation on political issues and international activities, and decided to probe the possibilities of organic or structural unity in the future.

The AFL convention, meeting in Houston, Tex., in September 1950, endorsed these unity discussions.<sup>4</sup> The convention at the federation's request expressed the "hope of ultimately bringing into accord and affiliation the several unaffiliated and independent groups and trade-union organizations."

Discussions over jurisdictional questions between the AFL and one of the largest of these unaffiliated unions—the International Association of Machinists—were successfully concluded by autumn of 1950. The machinists, which had withdrawn from the federation late in 1945 after a series of jurisdictional controversies involving other AFL affiliates and the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, reached an amicable resolution of their difficulties. As a result, IAM officers have recommended reaffilia-

tion with the AFL to their approximately 600,000 members, who will vote on the question in December 1950.

In the political field, the AFL Labor's League for Political Education and the CIO's Political Action Committee conducted vigorous joint campaigns in the 1950 congressional elections. In hundreds of cities and areas throughout the country, labor "teams" were established to get workers to register and to vote. Both the AFL and CIO as well as the railroad labor organizations summarized the voting records of members of Congress and endorsed candidates for national, State, and local offices.

—BORIS STERN

Division of Industrial Relations

<sup>1</sup> On November 30, the U. S. Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), reached agreement on wage increases averaging 16 cents an hour. Similar agreements with other steel producers followed quickly.

<sup>2</sup> See "The Report of the Steel Industry Board" Monthly Labor Review, November 1949 (p. 507).

<sup>3</sup> See "Resumption of Bituminous Benefits, UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund" (p. 706) in this issue.

<sup>4</sup> See "Sixty-ninth Convention of the AFL," Monthly Labor Review, November 1950, p. 553.

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"Only one type of long-range [pension] plan in private industry can ensure that benefits will be paid in spite of the changed circumstances of individual firms and industry and contractual arrangements. A satisfactory plan is one that fully funds the past and current service credits and in addition guarantees that, even if the plan is discontinued, workers below retirement age will have rights to partial pension based on the years of service completed under the plan. . . .

"With the higher amounts [of retirement benefits] payable under the new public program [by recent amendment of the Federal Social Security Act], it seems desirable to emphasize [early] vesting and sound financing in the supplementary [private] plans rather than the dollar amount paid to those who are now retiring."

—From *Old-Age Retirement: Social and Economic Implications*, by Robert M. Ball. (In Social Security Bulletin, September 1950, pp. 8, 12.)

# Labor Legislation in Western Germany During the Occupation

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LACK OF UNIFORMITY characterizes the present state of labor legislation in Western Germany. This complex situation is a natural but undesirable incident of divided Occupation and also of a policy of decentralization which favored the development of separate legislative programs in the 11 West-German *Laender*.<sup>1</sup> Preexisting labor statutes, nation-wide in scope, were in some instances retained by the Occupying Powers, but to them were added new statutes, most of them effective only in limited jurisdictions.

Within the 5 years during which Western Germany has been occupied, labor legislation has progressed through four distinct stages: (1) The Four Occupying Powers imposed several new labor laws without any German participation, to be applied in all Occupation Zones. (2) With the end of Four Power legislation in 1947, the *Laender* in the United States and French Zones enacted their own labor statutes. (3) In 1948, the authority to pass Land labor legislation was extended to the British Zone, and German bizonal labor legislation was authorized by the British and American Military Governors. (4) Establishment of the Federal Republic in the U. S., British, and French Zones delegated to the Federal Government the power, concurrent with that of the *Laender*, to enact labor law.

As a result of these developments, existing labor law in Western Germany is not a unified national system, comparable to the national program which the German democracy had developed in the time of the Weimar Republic. It is a legal patch-

work of statutes varying in origin and differing from Land to Land.

A common pattern is visible, however, in the labor laws issued under the Occupation, indicating a return to democratic institutions and procedures which first had been established by the Weimar Republic and then destroyed in 1933 when the Nazis seized power. But the new laws vary from the Weimar statutes in detail and in some questions of more fundamental nature—e. g., the extent of government intervention in collective bargaining and arbitration.

## Four-Power Laws on Labor

In the field of labor law, as in other branches of German legislation, the Allied Powers faced a threefold task at the beginning of the Occupation: to eliminate from statutes and practices the doctrines and methods of nazism; to overcome the chaotic conditions prevailing in the defeated country; and to establish the elements of a new legal system able to serve as guideposts for future German legislation. To fulfill these tasks, the Allied Control Council in Berlin, the common agency of the four Powers, issued laws, orders, and directives.

The numerous labor laws issued under the Nazi regime were treated in different ways by the Council. The most objectionable statutes were abolished by explicit legislation. Laws which seemed indispensable for the time being, such as the wartime legislation on wage and employment controls, and protective labor legislation, were retained. But general Allied regulations forbade their administration or interpretation in terms of Nazi doctrine.

In its orders and directives, the Control Council supported the revival of trade-unions and of collective bargaining. In 1946, the Council authorized restoration of works councils in individual plants and prescribed the reestablishment of labor courts and of machinery for conciliation and arbitration.

German jurisprudence accepted this legislation of the Council with many reservations. A well-known German student of labor law called the Control Council Laws "compromises between

Powers which differ largely in their fundamental doctrines," and observed that the concepts could be "understood only in the light of the mentality of the Occupying Powers."<sup>2</sup>

Subsequent West-German laws on matters treated by Allied legislation deviated increasingly from the patterns established in the first phase of the Occupation. The Occupation Statute which the Western Powers issued in 1949 provides for the repeal, upon German request, of Control Council Laws, and Allied labor laws have been repealed in some West-German Laender.

### Land Labor Legislation

The first body of postwar labor law of German origin was included in the constitutions promulgated in 1946 and 1947 by the seven Laender in the U. S. and French Zones and approved by the Occupation authorities. The provisions of the seven constitutions were based largely on the Weimar Federal Constitution, though differing in detail. The Land constitutions guaranteed, in particular, freedom of association, recognized collective bargaining, and provided, in varying terms, for works councils in individual plants and for labor's right to participate in managerial decisions. On this basis, each of the Laender in the U. S. and French Zones designed, during the subsequent years, its own scheme of labor laws dealing with a great variety of issues. In the U. S. Zone, the Laenderrat, a joint agency of the four Laender governments, tried to assure some degree of uniformity among laws dealing with the same subject. Labor legislation was least developed in the British Zone, because of temporary restrictions of legislative powers and the inclusion of fewer specific labor provisions in the Land constitutions. It was most developed in the Laender of the French Zone to which the bizonal legislation, initiated in 1948, did not extend.

### Bizonal Legislation, 1948-49

During the short period when it was authorized to enact labor legislation, the German Economic Administration for the U. S. and British Zones undertook an ambitious program. Laws on wage determination, dismissal, industrial home work,

and working mothers were passed by the Bizonal Economic Council. This took place, however, during the last weeks of its operation, and therefore these laws were not approved by the U. S. and British Military Governors.

Of the bizonal labor laws which actually came into force, two were of major importance. An act of 1948 ended wage controls and opened the way for genuine collective bargaining, and the Law on Collective Agreements (*Tarifvertragsgesetz*) of 1949 reestablished a legal framework for such bargaining.

### Federal Labor Legislation

The 1949 provisional constitution of the Republic did not contain a special section on labor matters. It did, however, establish "basic rights" which directly affect West German labor legislation; e. g., freedom of association, free choice of occupation, and equal status of men and women.

The Republic has broad powers in regard to labor laws. Federal legislation is permitted, for instance, if it is needed for "the preservation of legal or economic unity beyond the area of an individual Land, in particular for the preservation of uniform living conditions." Outstanding German labor jurists contend that this clause establishes federal jurisdiction in almost all labor matters.<sup>3</sup> Federal laws, when enacted, supersede Land laws.

Nation-wide labor laws which were not abolished by the Nazis or by the Occupying Powers are recognized as federal law by the provisional constitution. The bizonal labor laws of 1948 and 1949 also became federal law, but only in the U. S. and British Zones. They have force in the French Zone if the Laender accept them.

Separate programs for comprehensive federal labor legislation were formulated by the Land Labor Ministers and by the trade-unions. These were integrated into a single program by the Federal Government. The program covers broad areas of industrial relations and of labor protection.<sup>4</sup> However, until recently federal labor legislation has been limited to minor matters. A law concerning labor representation within individual plants was being discussed in the fall of 1950 in the Federal Diet.



## Scope of Labor Legislation

While no balanced and inclusive system of labor law could develop under the shifting economic and political conditions of the past 5 years, almost every field of labor law has actually been touched upon by recent legislation. In some areas, recent legislative provisions were limited to establishing fundamental and binding principles such as freedom of association or the right to equal pay for equal work. In the protective labor legislation field, only minor changes were made in the existing body of nation-wide statutes. In some other fields, recent labor laws are no longer valid. For example, the temporary Land laws on compulsory assignment to work have been abolished by provisions in the Federal Basic Law. There remain the following important areas of labor law where legislation promulgated under the Occupation predominates at present and may be expected to have an important influence on future developments.

*Collective Bargaining.* Almost from the beginning of the Occupation, American and British authorities emphasized the central position which collective bargaining has in any democratic scheme of labor policies. Their attitude helped to revive a tradition, which was highly developed at the time of the Weimar Republic, but was suspended under the Nazi regime. When wage controls were lifted in Western Germany in November 1948, collective agreements again became the method for fixing wages and employment conditions.

The bizonal law of 1949 defines the partners of collective bargaining and describes the content and form of collective agreements. The agreements bind both the members of the organizations which are parties to the agreement and the organizations themselves. Employment conditions can be changed only if such changes are allowed in the agreement or if they are favorable for the worker. A register of collective agreements is maintained with the Federal Labor Department.

One of the many provisions which the bizonal law took over from pre-Nazi legislation was authorization for the Labor Administration to extend the binding power of collective agreements to employers and workers who are not parties to the

agreement but work in the same geographical area and industry or occupation. At the request of the Occupation authorities, the conditions for such an extension are more explicitly defined in the law and more narrowly drawn than in the former German legislation.

It is largely because of this change that the three Laender in the French Zone decided to regulate collective bargaining by laws of their own. A Rhineland-Palatinate law of 1949 follows in most of its provisions the bizonal statute, but gives to the Land Labor Minister more freedom on the extension of collective agreements. Laws under discussion in the two other French Zone Laender contain similar provisions.

The enactments of these two Laender—Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern—go so far as to provide for government intervention in collective bargaining itself. Collective agreements become valid only by registration with the Land Labor Ministry, and registration can be refused by the Ministry. The advocates of this legislation contend that economic conditions in Western Germany are not stable enough to allow more than a “controlled freedom” of collective bargaining as part of a “compromise between a free and a controlled economy.”<sup>5</sup>

*Adjustment of Labor-Management Disputes.* Two types of adjustment of labor-management disputes were possible under the Weimar legislation: disputes over the application of laws or agreements were handled by labor courts which adjudicated matters of law and contractual terms; public arbitration agencies intervened when the parties could not agree on original terms, renewal, or change of collective agreements. Both institutions were restored by Control Council laws in 1946.

The Law on Labor Courts revived the Weimar legislation with some modification; it was supplemented by Land laws regulating details of organization and procedure for the local and regional courts which are functioning at present in all parts of Western Germany. The Basic Law of the Republic provides for the reestablishment of a Supreme Labor Court for the whole territory.

The Control Council Law on Conciliation and Arbitration differs from pre-Nazi statutes in two essential points: (1) The public arbitration agen-

cies intervene only if requested by all parties to a conflict. (2) Arbitration awards are not compulsory.<sup>6</sup> Previously the agencies had the power to declare awards binding whenever "their application is necessary for economic or social reasons."

Both unions and employers oppose return to compulsory arbitration and, for the present at least, any new legislation in this field. They jointly prepared a model text for labor-management agreements on arbitration procedures, which they try to have incorporated in all collective agreements. The few major labor disputes which occurred in Western Germany during recent years were actually settled by voluntary arbitration.

Contrary to the position taken by labor and management, two Laender in the French Zone—Rhineland-Palatinate and Baden—in 1949 and 1950, passed compulsory arbitration laws. The Control Council Law no longer applies to these Laender.

*Works Councils.* First established by law in 1920, works councils sprang up anew almost from the beginning of the Occupation. They were legalized in 1946 by the Control Council Law. They are democratically elected and represent workers' interests in individual plants in cooperation with the trade-unions.

Compared with the Weimar legislation, the Control Council Law was couched in very general terms. In the majority of the West-German Laender, it was felt that more detailed legislation and broader functions for works councils were needed. The Land constitutions in the U. S. and French Zones, and later the eight Land laws on works councils, gave the councils an equal voice with management in decisions on employment conditions, hiring and firing, and other personnel matters. In the main, they extended the participation of the councils to decisions on production, prices, sales, and related problems.

During recent months, the West-German trade-unions have urgently demanded federal legislation on labor participation in management, as part of their program for a "new order in the German economy." Drafts of such legislation are being discussed at present in the West German Diet; they are influenced by the present Land legislation

on works councils which would be superseded by a federal law.

*Dismissal Protection.* A broad segment of recent West-German labor legislation deals with the protection of workers in case of dismissals. Provisions of the 1920 Works Council Act authorized the councils to submit cases of discharge to the labor courts, particularly if they inflicted "unfair hardship" upon the worker. A decree of 1920 empowered government authorities to hold up lay-offs involving large numbers of workers for limited periods of time.

Since 1947 both approaches were revived by Land legislation. The 1949 law, by which the Bizonal Economic Administration tried to overcome lack of uniformity among these laws, was not approved by the Military Governors. Since then, West-German labor and employer representatives have jointly drafted a federal statute based largely upon the bizonal law and the Land laws. The new proposals differ from the Weimar legislation in various ways. The worker himself can fight his dismissal before the labor court, while formerly only the works council was authorized to do so. The court, on the other hand, can compel the employer to keep the worker if the discharge is found to be "socially unjustified"; under former law, the employer could always maintain the discharge by paying an indemnity.

*Paid Vacations.* A new field of labor legislation was opened up by the great number of recent Land laws on paid vacations. Previously, the right to paid vacations rested mainly in collective agreements; under the Nazi regime, in wage decrees. These vacation periods ordinarily were fixed at 6 days per year.

A right to paid vacation was first established by all the Land constitutions in the U. S. and the French Zones. The laws issued since then in almost all West-German Laender agree in certain fundamentals, such as regular minimum leave of 12 days a year for adults and of 24 days for youths under 18 years of age. While in most laws, the right to vacation depends upon continuous employment of at least 6 months, in many other details, the laws differ.

*Future Trends.* The need for a unified West-German labor law is acknowledged by all interested parties. The German Trade-Union Federation (DGB) demanded in a resolution, adopted in its founding convention in Munich in October 1949,<sup>7</sup> that "the lack of unity and the fragmentization of labor law be overcome by the creation of unified labor legislation to be embodied in a comprehensive code." Almost simultaneously, the demand for a unified labor law was stated in the official bulletin of the West German Federation of Employers' Associations.<sup>8</sup> The Land Labor Ministers themselves have agreed on a comprehensive program of federal labor legislation. Students of labor law recognize that uni-

fication can result only from persistent efforts over a long period of time, but they hope that the Basic Law of the West-German Republic has opened the way to this goal.

— OSCAR WEIGERT  
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

<sup>1</sup> *Laender* (singular, *Land*) is the term generally applied to a political unit which is somewhat similar to a State in the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Karl Fitting in the authoritative labor law journal "Recht der Arbeit," October 1949 (p. 374).

<sup>3</sup> H. C. Nipperdey, in "Recht der Arbeit," June 1949 (p. 214).

<sup>4</sup> "Recht der Arbeit," November 1949 (p. 401) and February 1950 (p. 70).

<sup>5</sup> Erich Fechner, in "Recht der Arbeit," April 1950 (p. 133).

<sup>6</sup> Only in exceptional cases where a labor dispute affects the interests of the Occupation and the parties are therefore ordered to submit it for arbitration is the award always binding, according to the Control Council Law.

<sup>7</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1950 (p. 279).

<sup>8</sup> "Der Arbeitgeber," October 1949 (p. 4).

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"I believe that the country as a whole recognizes the need for congressional action if we are to maintain wage increases and the purchasing power of the Nation against recessive factors in the general industrial situation. The exploitation of child labor and the undercutting of wages and the stretching of the hours of the poorest paid workers in periods of business recession has a serious effect on buying power . . . What does the country ultimately gain if we encourage businessmen to enlarge the capacity of American industry to produce unless we see to it that the income of our working population actually expands sufficiently to create markets to absorb that increased production?"

—Statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to a special session of Congress in November 1937, calling for enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act.



# New Home Financing in 9 Large City Areas

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NEW MORTGAGE-FINANCED one-family homes sold during the latter half of 1949 in large metropolitan areas, were bought mostly by veterans. These homes, which clustered in the modest price range of \$7,000 to \$10,000, were usually financed with Government assistance with little if any down payment.

These are partial results of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of the financing, sales price, and rentals of new housing in nine leading metropolitan areas. The areas, in which about a fifth of all nonfarm one-family houses were started last year, are Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. Custom-built houses are excluded from the preliminary study.

## Veterans as Home Buyers

The survey suggests the enormous extent to which the new housing market in metropolitan areas was dominated during the latter half of 1949 by veterans, many of whom obtained the most liberal terms possible under the home financing provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Three-fourths of the purchasers in the nine metropolitan areas were veterans, almost half of whom made no down payment on the new houses they bought.

Nearly a fifth of the veterans did not buy their houses with VA assistance. Of those who did, no down payment was made on almost 70 percent of houses with a VA first mortgage and on 45 percent of those with an FHA-VA combination loan. Taking all VA-assisted transactions together, down payments were 5 percent or less in 80 percent of the cases.

Veterans who paid nothing down and received GI-guaranteed loans had VA first mortgage financing more often than the more expensive FHA-VA combination loan. This was possible because of the moderate sales price of the veterans' houses, 7 in 10 of them being within the \$7,000-\$10,000 range.

Even though, in general, the proportion of all buyers making substantial down payments on houses in the survey rose with the purchase price, the easier financing arrangements available to veterans caused this progression to be much slower for them. On houses priced at \$10,000 or more,<sup>1</sup> 46 percent of the veterans made down payments of over 15 percent, compared with 95 percent of the nonveterans. Practically no nonveterans, but a third of the veterans, paid 5 percent or less down on these higher-priced homes.

## Effect of Regulation X

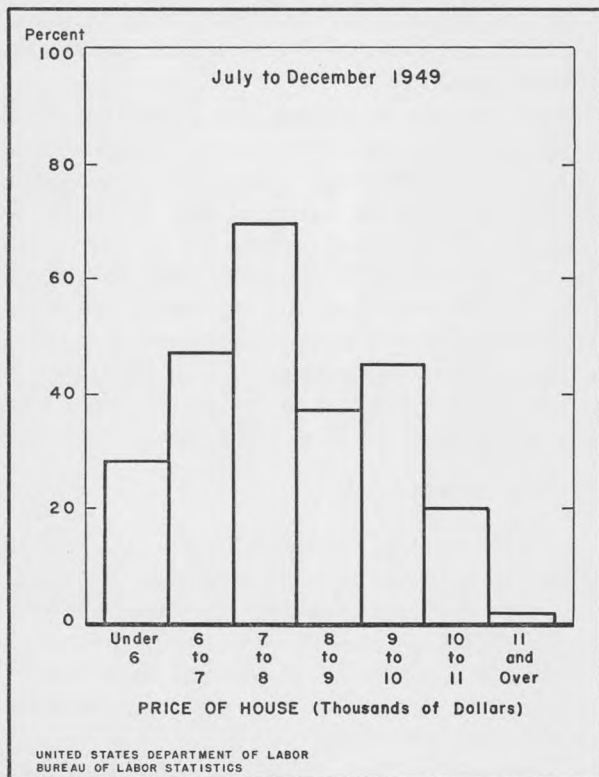
If these financing arrangements in the survey areas during the latter half of 1949 are an indication, the conclusion is that the new credit regulations imposed on one- and two-family homes on October 12, 1950,<sup>2</sup> will tend to fall most heavily upon veterans, even though a generous veterans' differential is provided.

Under the present credit curbs, if they had applied to the homes bought in the latter half of 1949 in the areas surveyed, it would have been necessary for the vast majority (around 90 percent) of the buyers with VA first and second mortgages to increase the down payment they made or buy a less expensive house.

The impact of the new restrictions would have been much less severe on homebuyers with FHA financing exclusively, but nevertheless 60 percent of them would have had to increase their down payments, had the regulations applied to the houses they bought. This is true even though down payments of over 15 percent were made on 7 in 10, and of 25 percent or more on a fourth, of the FHA houses completed in the survey areas. In general, the new restrictions, had they applied, would have affected the purchasers of lower-priced houses to a greater extent than those buying higher-priced houses.

The Bureau's study, of course, does not show whether or not larger down payments could have been made, had they been required. Also, it is

**Chart 1. New 1-Family Houses Bought with no Down Payment in 9 Metropolitan Areas**



well known that home financing is usually more readily obtainable under more favorable terms in metropolitan areas than in smaller places.

### Purchase Price

On the whole, veterans bought less expensive houses than nonveterans, although the modest home was predominant in both groups. About 70 percent of the homes were priced at less than \$10,000; 60 percent were in the price brackets from \$7,000 to \$10,000. Only a fourth of the veterans, but half the nonveterans, bought houses selling at \$10,000 or more. Among the nonveterans, a relatively small number (something over 10 percent) had new houses that cost them \$15,000 or more.

### Types and Source of Mortgages

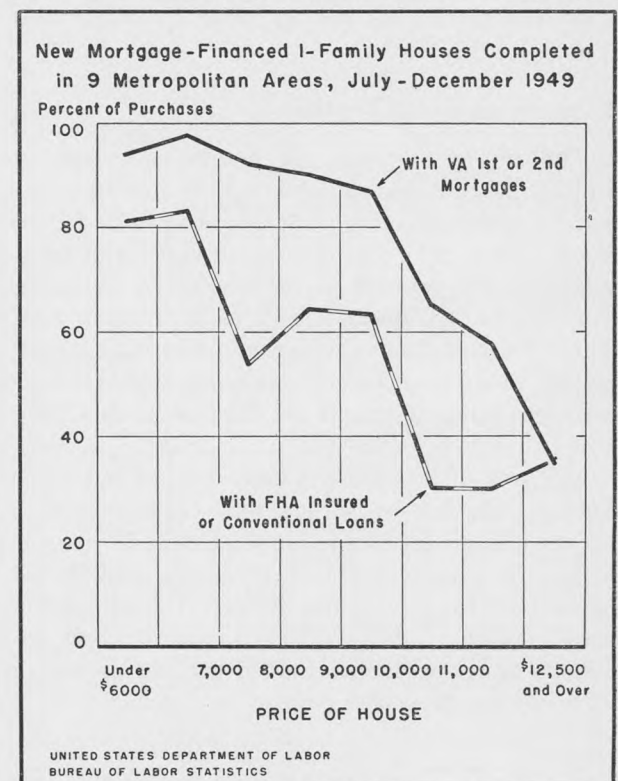
Government-aided home financing in particular is concentrated in metropolitan and urban centers. The 85 percent of one-family houses bought with VA and FHA loans in the nine survey areas is

roughly twice the proportion for the country as a whole during the July to December 1949 period. In addition to the 15 percent bought without Government-aided financing, a third of the houses in the study had both an FHA-insured first mortgage and a VA-guaranteed second mortgage. The remainder were about equally divided between those receiving VA-guaranteed financing (30 percent) and those with FHA-insured mortgages (24 percent). Few houses had a second mortgage that was not VA-guaranteed.

Mortgage companies were by far the leading source of new home financing in the 9 survey areas during the latter half of 1949. They accounted for 45 percent of the first mortgages closed as compared with about 20 percent each by banks and insurance companies. Mortgage companies provided half the 100-percent financing through a first mortgage, and savings and loan associations about a fourth. Banks were the source of a large part of the remainder.

Mortgage companies or brokers prefer to sell their loans rather than retain them as invest-

**Chart 2. Percent of 1949 Buyers Whose Down Payment Would Be Insufficient under 1950 Credit Curbs**



Percentage distribution of new mortgage-financed 1-family houses completed July-December 1949 in nine metropolitan areas,<sup>1</sup> by percent of down payment

Item	All mortgage-financed houses <sup>2</sup>		Percent of houses bought with down payment of—							
	Number	Percent	All down payments <sup>3</sup>	0	1-5 percent	6-10 percent	11-15 percent	16-25 percent	26-35 percent	Over 35 percent
Veteran status										
All buyers.....	37,990	100	100	37	17	9	8	14	7	8
Veterans.....	28,580	75	100	47	21	8	7	9	4	4
Nonveterans.....	9,210	24	100	2	6	11	11	32	16	22
Type of mortgage										
All houses.....	37,990	100	100	37	17	9	8	14	7	8
FHA first mortgages only.....	8,980	24	100	( <sup>4</sup> )	5	11	15	41	15	12
VA first mortgages only.....	11,470	30	100	69	17	5	2	2	3	2
Conventional mortgages.....	5,480	14	100	4	11	14	8	21	11	31
First and second mortgages..... (Practically all FHA-VA combinations.)	12,060	32	100	45	30	10	8	4	1	2
Purchase price class										
Total.....	37,990	100	100	37	17	9	8	14	7	8
Under \$6,000.....	1,170	3	100	28	32	22	8	3	2	5
\$6,000-\$6,900.....	2,410	6	100	47	30	13	9	1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
\$7,000-\$7,900.....	7,250	19	100	69	12	10	5	2	1	1
\$8,000-\$8,900.....	8,650	23	100	37	22	13	8	16	3	1
\$9,000-\$9,900.....	6,930	18	100	45	20	5	12	11	4	3
\$10,000-\$10,900.....	4,690	13	100	20	22	8	6	33	5	6
\$11,000-\$12,400.....	2,640	7	100	4	9	7	5	23	19	33
\$12,500-\$14,900.....	2,430	6	100	( <sup>6</sup> )	3	7	11	25	28	26
\$15,000 and over.....	1,820	5	100	( <sup>6</sup> )	1	2	3	20	22	52
Source of first mortgage										
All sources.....	37,990	100	100	37	17	9	8	14	7	8
Mortgage company.....	17,400	45	100	40	19	11	7	14	5	4
Bank.....	7,980	21	100	31	15	7	9	17	10	11
Savings and loan association.....	6,660	18	100	50	17	8	5	10	3	7
Insurance company.....	3,650	10	100	21	21	9	10	10	10	19
Individual.....	1,110	3	100	6	10	9	9	15	18	33
Other <sup>7</sup> .....	1,190	3	100	13	8	8	23	37	7	4

<sup>1</sup> The 9 metropolitan areas are Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. These data are preliminary.  
<sup>2</sup> Excludes a few houses for which complete mortgage information was lacking.  
<sup>3</sup> Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup> There were 200 houses for which veteran status of the purchaser was unknown.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes a few units for which type of mortgage data are questionable.  
<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes 180 units for which source of mortgage information was lacking.

ments. Their predominance in the new-home field in the 9 metropolitan areas is largely explained, therefore, by the effectiveness of the Federal National Mortgage Association as a secondary mortgage market for VA and FHA loans during the survey period. The amount of authorization for the FNMA was increased twice from July to December 1949. Furthermore, in October 1949 the limitation that the agency could purchase only up to 50 percent of a lending institution's portfolio of eligible loans was relaxed to exclude GI loans of \$10,000 or less.

The high rate of activity of mortgage companies in new home financing in the 9 metropolitan areas last year is in direct contrast with their relatively minor importance in the mortgage lending field as a whole. Among all nonfarm mortgage record-

ings of \$20,000 or less, covering old as well as new properties,<sup>3</sup> mortgage companies were responsible for less than 14 percent of the transactions in 1949, compared with about 30 percent for savings and loan associations, and about 25 percent each for banks and private individuals.

—DOROTHY K. NEWMAN  
 Division of Construction Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Houses priced at \$30,000 or over were excluded from the survey.  
<sup>2</sup> The regulations require, on FHA and conventional loans, a minimum of 10 percent down on houses of \$5,000 or less to a maximum of 50 percent down on houses priced at \$24,250 and over. For GI loans, the range is from about 5 percent down on houses priced around \$6,000 or less to 45 percent down on houses costing \$24,250 or more. Veterans with GI loans may have up to 30 years to amortize the mortgage, compared with 20 years for FHA and conventional borrowers.  
<sup>3</sup> See Statistical Summary of Home Loan Bank Board for 1950, p. 22, table 15.



# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Work Injuries to Crewmen on Inland Waterway Vessels

CREW MEMBERS of commercial vessels operating on the inland waterways of the United States experienced an average of 20.3 disabling injuries<sup>1</sup> in every million employee-hours worked during the year 1946. The highest ratio of injuries, 21.7 per million employee-hours worked, occurred in the operation of barges. The lowest injury-frequency rate<sup>2</sup> among the five major types of operations was 15.4 for crewmen on passenger vessels.

Deck hands, generally, had the highest frequency rate among the major occupational groups, 29.3; wheelmen and pilots had the lowest, 5.7. However, within the major occupational groups, the highest frequency rate was 41.6 for assistant engineers on freighters. The lowest was 3.8 for wheelmen and pilots on tugs or towboats.

These data—the first marine injury rates ever compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—are based upon reports covering the operations of 4,548 commercial vessels on the lakes, rivers, canals, and harbors of the United States. These vessels employed 25,500 crewmen who worked a total of over 59 million man-hours during the year.

### Experience by Type of Vessel

*Passenger vessels* had the lowest injury-frequency rate, 15.4, among the five major types of vessels for which separate rates were computed. About two-thirds of the passenger vessels were operating on regular intercity runs, the remainder were excursion boats. Serious injuries were relatively uncommon on passenger vessels. As a result, their severity rate,<sup>3</sup> 3.6, and their average time-charge per disabling injury, 233 days, were both comparatively low.

Coal-burning passenger vessels had a slightly better frequency rate, 14.2, than the oil burners, 16.7. Only two area frequency rates could be computed for passenger vessels: Great Lakes, 14.9; and Atlantic Coast, 20.4.

TABLE 1.—*Injury rates to crewmen on inland waterways and on harbor waters, by type of vessel, 1946*

Type of vessel	Number of vessels	Injury rates		Days lost per disabling injury
		Frequency	Severity	
All vessels <sup>1</sup> .....	4,548	20.3	5.6	276
Passenger.....	94	15.4	3.6	233
Freighter.....	213	19.6	5.6	284
Ferries.....	252	20.4	3.0	145
Towboats or tugs.....	1,648	20.7	5.5	265
Barges.....	2,118	21.7	11.9	548

<sup>1</sup> Includes 223 miscellaneous craft; data for these were insufficient to present separate injury rates.

*Freighters*, as a group, had an average frequency rate of 19.6, a severity rate of 5.6, and an average time charge of 284 days per disabling injury. In the two operating areas for which separate frequency rates could be computed, the Atlantic Coast had a rate of 15.3, and the Great Lakes, 19.2.

Coal- and oil-burning steam freighters both had slightly lower frequency rates than Diesel-powered vessels, but the general severity of the injuries experienced on Diesel-powered vessels was substantially lower than on steamers.

About a fourth of the vessels in the freighter group were oil tankers. Their frequency rate, 25.1, was considerably higher than the group average, but the absence of any fatal injuries in their operations gave them a lower than average severity record.

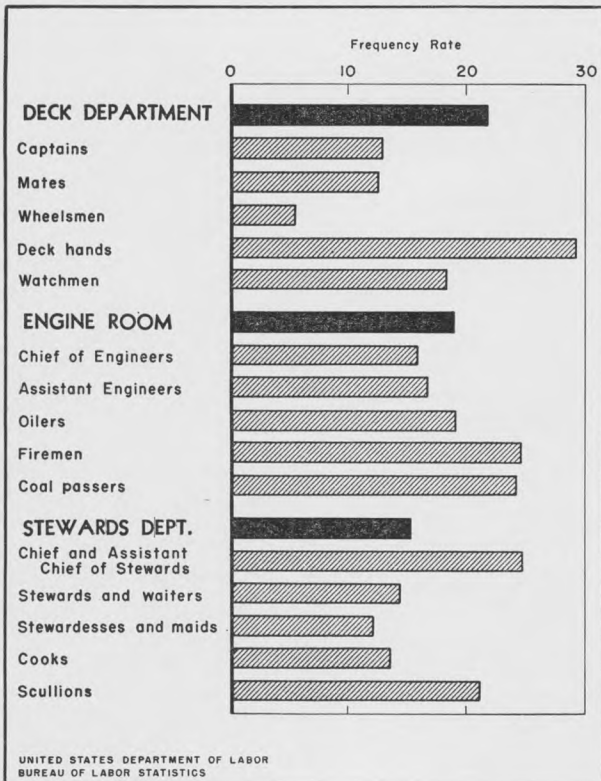
For *ferry operations* generally, the frequency rate was 20.4, the severity rate was 3.0, and the average time charge per disabling injury was 145 days. Within the group, however, frequency rates varied widely: Ferries exclusively engaged in

transporting passengers, 8.9; those transporting passengers and motor vehicles, 16.6; and those carrying passengers and railway cars, 36.5 Injury severity was comparatively low in all types of ferry operations. The exclusively passenger vessels, however, had the best record in this respect.

Comparing separate rates, computed for ferry operations in three major areas and in four local areas, the Pacific Coast had the lowest general frequency rate, and the Great Lakes had the highest. The New York Harbor area, in addition to a relatively low frequency rate, also had an excellent injury-severity record—severity rate, 0.9; and average time charge per disabling injury, 53 days.

	Injury-frequency rate
Pacific Coast.....	11.7
Puget Sound area.....	12.6
Atlantic Coast.....	16.8
New York Harbor.....	16.6
Washington-Norfolk.....	20.3
Great Lakes.....	35.5
Lake Michigan.....	36.8

**Injury-Frequency Rates to Seamen on Inland Waterways and on Harbor Waters, 1946**



Oil-burning steam ferries had a considerably better injury record, both in terms of injury frequency and severity, than the coal burners or the Diesels. Their frequency rate was only 9.9 compared with 15.0 for Diesel-powered ferries and 30.6 for coal-burning ferries.

Towboats or tugs as a group had a frequency rate of 20.7, a severity rate of 5.5, and an average time charge of 265 days per disabling injury. There was no significant difference in the frequency rates for coal- and oil-burning steam tugs, 19.6, and 19.2, respectively. The Diesel-powered tugs, however, had a slightly higher rate, 21.8.

In the regional comparisons, the Gulf Coast towboats had the best general record. Their average frequency rate was only 9.3. No deaths and no permanent impairment cases were reported in this area. As a result, their severity rate was only 0.2, and their average time charge per disabling injury, only 21 days. By contrast, in the Washington-Norfolk area on the Atlantic Coast, the proportion of serious injuries was quite high, resulting in an average time charge of 804 days per case. River towboats generally had better than average injury records. Area rates for towboats or tugs were as follows:

Towboats and Tugs	Frequency	Severity rate	Average time charge per injury
Ohio River and tributaries... Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.....	12.5	3.4	276
Atlantic Coast.....	16.4	10.3	628
New York Harbor area.....	23.6	2.8	121
Washington-Norfolk area.....	25.1	2.6	102
Pacific Coast.....	7.6	6.1	804
Columbia River area.....	30.4	5.8	192
Intercoastal Canal.....	42.4	11.3	267
	30.8	7.4	241

Barge crewmen as a group had an average frequency rate of 21.7, the highest for any of the five major vessel classifications. They also had a very high fatality rate—more than double that of any other vessel classification. This combination gave them a very high severity rate, 11.9, and a high average time charge of 548 days per case. Open barges had a somewhat lower general frequency rate than tank barges, but the frequency of serious injuries in open barge work was nearly double the rate for tankers. Because of sample limitations, no area comparisons could be made for barge work.

## Occupational Experience

*Captains*, as a group, had an average frequency rate of 13.0, a severity rate of 3.0, and an average time charge of 229 days per disabling injury. In terms of frequency of injury, the ferry captains had the safest berths—their frequency rate was only 7.3. Freighter captains, however, had a better injury-severity record although their frequency rate (8.3) was somewhat higher. For barge captains, a relatively small group, the frequency rate was 11.8. Towboat or tug captains, accounting for about two-thirds of this occupational group, had a frequency rate of 14.0.

Slips or falls accounted for nearly 40 percent of the injuries experienced by captains. About 23 percent resulted from bumping into or striking against fixed objects, and another 23 percent from being struck by moving or flying objects.

*Mates* had a frequency rate of 12.7, not significantly different from that of the captains, but their injuries tended to be more severe than those experienced by captains. This was reflected in their severity rate, 4.5, and their average time charge of 353 days per disabling injury.

*Mates* employed on barges had the highest injury rate, 20.6. To compensate for this, however, they had no serious injuries, giving them a very low injury severity. *Mates* employed on ferries, on the other hand, had a frequency rate of 15.2 and a high injury severity—a severity rate of 14.0 and an average time charge of 922 days. *Mates* on towboats and tugs had a frequency rate of 12.1, and on freighters, 11.3.

About 25 percent of the injuries experienced by *mates* resulted from falls; 24 percent, from striking against fixed objects; 17 percent, from being struck by moving objects; and 12 percent, from being caught in, on, or between moving objects.

*Wheelmen and pilots* experienced fewer injuries than any of the other occupational groups in the survey. Their average frequency rate was only 5.7. But 2 deaths reported for wheelmen on tugs raised their severity rate to 7.9 and their average time charge to 1,395 days. In towboat operations, however, their frequency rate was very low, 3.8. On both ferries and freighters, their frequency rate was 5.6.

*Deck hands* had the highest of the occupational frequency rates, 29.3. They also had the highest frequency of fatal injuries, raising their severity

rate to 10.3 and their average time charge to 353 days per disabling injury. On both ferries and tugs their frequency rate was 33.0. The injuries experienced on ferries, however, tended to be less severe than those incurred on other types of vessels. Their lowest frequency rate was 19.0 for work on passenger vessels.

About 25 percent of the injuries experienced by deck hands resulted from falls; 22 percent from being struck by moving objects; 16 percent from bumping into fixed objects; and 10 percent from overexertion.

For *watchmen* the frequency rate, 18.4, was not particularly high. Their high rate of permanent-partial disabilities, however, gave them a very high severity rate, 11.2, and a high average time charge of 608 days per disabling injury. On freighters, they had a frequency rate of 24.2 coupled with a high injury severity. On ferries, their frequency rate of 21.7 was high, but the severity of the injuries was low. On towboats and tugs their frequency rate was only 12.9, but the injury severity tended to be high.

*Chief engineers* had a higher over-all frequency rate, 15.9, and a substantially higher rate of

*Injury rates for crewmen on inland waterways and on harbor waters, by occupation, 1946*

Occupation	Number of vessels	Employment hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries	Frequency rate <sup>1</sup>	Average number of days lost per disabling injury	Severity rate <sup>2</sup>
Total.....	4,548	59,182	1,200	20.3	276	5.6
Deck department <sup>3</sup> .....	4,202	35,907	785	21.8	366	8.0
Captains.....	2,552	6,995	91	13.0	229	3.0
Mates.....	1,122	4,416	56	12.7	353	4.5
Wheelmen and pilots.....	471	2,293	13	5.7	1,395	7.9
Deck hands.....	4,070	20,083	588	29.3	353	10.3
Watchmen.....	295	1,577	29	18.4	608	11.2
Engine room <sup>3</sup> .....	1,450	16,168	306	18.9	97	1.8
Chief engineers.....	1,420	4,409	70	15.9	52	1.8
Assistant engineers.....	800	3,756	63	16.8	89	1.5
Oilers.....	517	3,077	59	19.2	178	3.4
Firemen.....	568	4,159	103	24.8	96	2.4
Coal passers.....	57	453	11	24.3	21	.5
Stewards department <sup>3</sup> .....	890	7,107	109	15.3	130	2.0
Chief and assistant chief stewards.....	124	361	9	24.9	68	1.7
Stewards and waiters.....	126	904	13	14.4	70	1.0
Stewardesses and maids.....	199	1,322	16	12.1	310	3.8
Cooks.....	867	2,774	38	13.7	183	2.5
Scullions.....	184	1,373	29	21.1	23	.5

<sup>1</sup> The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries per million hours worked. A disabling injury is one that results in death, permanent-total disability, permanent-partial disability, or in an inability to work for at least 1 full shift on any day after the day of injury.

<sup>2</sup> The severity rate is the average number of days lost per thousand hours worked.

<sup>3</sup> Totals include figures not shown separately because of insufficient data.



permanent-partial disabilities than captains. No deaths were reported for chief engineers, however, resulting in a very low severity rate, 0.8, and a low average time charge, 52 days per disabling injury. Chief engineers on towboats and tugs were injured most frequently, but those employed on ferries had the highest ratio of permanent impairments.

Falls were a less common source of injury in the engine room department than in the deck department. Nevertheless, 17 percent of the injuries to chief engineers were caused by falls; the majority were falls on the level rather than from one level to another. About 30 percent of the injuries experienced by chief engineers resulted from striking against fixed objects and another 20 percent from being struck by moving objects. In contrast to the deck officers, the chief engineers experienced a rather high proportion of their injuries in lifting heavy objects.

*Assistant engineers* were injured somewhat more frequently and severely than their chiefs. Their average frequency rate was 16.8, their severity rate was 1.5, and their average time charge was 89 days. In keeping with the record of the chief engineers, the assistants also had no fatalities.

Most hazardous assignments for assistant engineers were on freighters. In these operations they had a very high frequency rate, 41.6, coupled with a very high frequency of permanent-partial disabilities. In ferry operations their general injury-frequency rate was only a fourth as high, 10.5, but the frequency of permanent disabilities was practically the same as on freighters. In towboat and tug operations their general frequency rate was 13.6, but relatively few of the injuries were serious.

Assistant engineers were most commonly injured by being struck by moving objects (21 percent of their injuries); by falls (21 percent); by striking against fixed objects (19 percent); and by being caught in, on, or between moving objects (13 percent).

*Oilers* had an injury-frequency rate of 19.2, a severity rate of 3.4, and an average time charge for their disabling injuries of 178 days. Their highest injury frequency, 21.1, occurred in ferry operations, but none of the injuries reported was serious. On towboats and tugs their frequency rate was 18.5, and on freighters it was 15.2. In both of these classes of operations there were some serious injuries.

The great bulk of the injuries experienced by oilers resulted from falls (20 percent); from striking against fixed objects (19 percent); from being caught in, on, or between moving objects (19 percent); or from being struck by moving objects (15 percent).

*Firemen* had the highest occupational frequency rate in the engine-room department, 24.8. The severity of their injuries, however, was generally low—severity rate, 2.4, and average time charge per disabling injury, 96 days. Their best record was achieved in work on freighters, where their frequency rate was 18.3. On towboats and tugs their frequency rate was 23.7; on ferries, 27.4; and on passenger vessels, 37.3.

Firemen were most commonly injured by being struck by moving objects (accounting for 22 percent of their injuries); by overexertion (17 percent); by falls (17 percent); by striking against fixed objects (14 percent); and by contact with extreme temperatures (9 percent).

*Coal passers*, comprising one of the smaller occupational groups, had an injury record very similar to that of the firemen; but no serious injuries were reported for them. Their frequency rate was 24.3; their severity rate, 0.5; and their average time charge, only 21 days per disabling injury.

*Chief and assistant-chief stewards* had the highest injury-frequency rate in the steward's department, but their injuries generally were less severe than those experienced in other occupations. Their frequency rate was 24.9; their severity rate, 1.7; and their average time charge, 68 days.

*Stewards and waiters* had a much lower injury frequency than their chiefs, but there was little difference in the average severity of the injuries experienced in the two occupations. For stewards and waiters the injury-frequency rate was 14.4, the severity rate was 1.0, and the average time charge was 70 days.

*Stewardesses and maids* experienced somewhat fewer injuries than stewards and waiters, but their injuries on the average resulted in more serious disabilities. Their frequency rate was 12.1; their severity rate, 3.8; and their average time charge, 310 days per disabling injury.

*Cooks*, comprising the largest occupational group in the steward's department, had an injury-frequency rate of 13.7, a severity rate of 2.5, and an average time charge of 183 days.

Falls were the source of over 26 percent of the injuries experienced by cooks, and another 9 percent resulted from slips causing severe muscular strains. Another 20 percent of the injuries to cooks resulted from their being struck by moving objects; 16 percent from striking against fixed objects; and 10 percent from contact with electric current.

*Scullions*, or galley assistants, were injured much more frequently than were cooks, but this was offset by a much lower average severity. Their frequency rate was 21.1, their severity rate was 0.5, and their average time charge was 23 days per disabling injury.

—FRANK S. McELROY and GEORGE R. McCORMACK  
Branch of Industrial Hazards

<sup>1</sup> A disabling work injury is an injury, arising out of and in the course of employment, that results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or that makes the injured worker 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 non-operating days) after the day of injury.

<sup>2</sup> The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

<sup>3</sup> The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each thousand employee-hours worked.

For further details regarding methods used in compiling the data see: Technical Notes XI, Compilation of Industrial-Injury Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1950, pp. 303-307.

Additional data on work injuries experienced by crewmen of inland waterway vessels will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin.

## Effect of Mobilization Program on Employment Opportunities

THE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM which this country was forced to initiate after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea is now the major factor influencing trends in employment opportunities, as indeed the shape and trend of our economy as a whole.<sup>1</sup> The present program of partial mobilization, coupled with continued high demand for civilian goods, is expected to create a very tight labor-market situation by mid-1951. Both the present employment situation and future employment prospects vary widely from one occupational field to another, however.

In some fields, the shortage of workers which existed in early 1950 will be intensified. In other occupations, the surplus of workers will be elimi-

nated or much reduced. However, there are some fields in which the mobilization program is not greatly affecting employment opportunities. The varying effect of the program is illustrated by the following brief summaries of the situation in a number of different occupations.

The health professions offer one of the best examples of fields with pre-existing shortages of qualified personnel, in which the need for workers has been increased by the mobilization. The professions most affected have been medicine, dentistry, and nursing. But the demand for specialists in other health-service occupations—such as veterinarian, physical therapist, X-ray technician, medical-laboratory technician, and occupational therapist—has also risen. It is likely that personnel needs in most health fields will continue to grow during the next year, as the armed forces are expanded further, and also over the long run, owing to the trend toward increased health services for the general population.

Elementary-school teaching is another profession in which the shortage of personnel will be intensified by the growing demands on the Nation's manpower. Historically, the teaching profession has suffered during periods of competition for workers. The situation is likely to be much worse than during the World War II period, because the country is faced with a need for an increasing force of teachers to take care of the great numbers of "war babies" now entering the schools; furthermore, schools are still feeling the effects of the very low enrollments in teacher-training institutions during the war and first postwar years.

At the high-school level, an oversupply of teachers has developed in most subject fields during the past year or two, but this is likely to shrink very fast. While some teachers will find employment in their subject specialization or in other teaching positions, including elementary-school work, many others will take jobs outside teaching as the demand for workers increases.

This draining off of actual and potential teachers is largely in the future. However, there are many occupations in which a marked change in the employment situation has already taken place.

Ship-radio operator is an example of an occupation in which a sudden change has occurred. In early 1950, there was a long list of radio operators awaiting ship assignments. In May and June, prospects for employment were improving, but

there were still many men waiting for jobs. Soon after the Korean war started, the waiting lists were wiped out and the unions were forced to look for operators. Apparently some men who were waiting for jobs on ships found work in related electronics fields.

The impact of the rearmament program on the demand for electronic technicians has been especially sharp, because the great need for electronic technicians in defense work is coming at a time when the television industry also requires more and more skilled men. Despite this growing demand, not all persons with some knowledge of electronics will be able to find jobs in the field. To qualify as a top-notch electronic technician, a person must have an aptitude for this type of work and enough intelligence to master theoretical electronics.

Hiring has greatly increased since June in the scientific and technical professions also, particularly in engineering, chemistry, and other specialties directly involved in defense production. As the mobilization is only in its beginning stages, the demand for personnel in these professions will no doubt rise still further in the near future, though probably not as fast as during the past few months; it is likely that the recent spurt in hiring of technical personnel was partly in advance of actual requirements. In any event, the increase in hiring is intensifying the shortages of personnel with graduate training, which existed even before the Korean crisis began, and is greatly reducing job competition among the less highly trained men. Further gains in employment are to be expected over the long run in engineering and related scientific specialties, since studies of long-term employment trends indicate that these are among the Nation's fastest-growing occupations.

Another group of occupations in which the mobilization program will create a sizable increase in demand for workers are the skilled metal-working occupations. Skilled workers such as tool and die makers, machinists, and molders will be in great demand in the next 2 years. Nevertheless, employers are cautious about taking on new apprentices, whose training period usually lasts 4 years. There are several reasons for this—among them, the fact that, with increased defense orders, employers are primarily interested in immediate production and do not wish to take the time to

carry on training programs, the relatively large postwar programs of apprenticeship, and the uncertain draft status of apprenticeship applicants. Young men who are exempt from military service will have a fairly good chance of finding apprenticeship openings in the near future. As of mid-1950, there were still about 10,000 apprentices a month entering programs, although the number had been dropping.

Railroad employment will also be favorably affected. The trend, which had been downward since the end of World War II, turned upward in June. Defense activity will probably not lead to expansion in all railroad occupations, however. For example, the number of boilermakers employed probably will continue to decline, as the railroads replace more and more steam locomotives with Diesel electrics.

In addition to occupations which will increase in size as the result of defense activities, there are large numbers in which employment will stay near present levels but which will provide a growing number of job openings in the next several years, owing to a higher rate of turn-over. For the most part, these are occupations in which earnings are low relative to those in defense jobs—for example, service station attendant, hotel bellman, and waiter. In a tight labor market, many workers in such occupations leave to take better-paying jobs. Because of this and of the withdrawal of men for service in the armed forces, there will be unusually large numbers of vacancies.

In clerical occupations likewise, it will be relatively easy to get jobs in the near future. The strong competition for employment which existed in many clerical occupations in the first half of 1950 is being quickly reduced. Employers are again faced with the problem of high turn-over rates, as relatively low-paid office workers move into better-paying war production and Government jobs. Since the defense program is still in its initial stages, further increases in the numbers of withdrawals from clerical jobs and in the demand for new workers are to be expected.

—HELEN WOOD

Branch of Occupational Outlook

<sup>1</sup> For a general discussion of the relation of the mobilization program to the over-all manpower situation, see *Labor-Supply Aspects of Mobilization*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1950 (p. 564).



## Federal Housing Policy Developments, 1932-50

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES in the housing field before, during, and after World War II, to meet temporary crises gradually, laid the basis for a national housing policy which by 1950 had established a practical relationship between industry and government and defined as a national objective the realization of a decent home for every American family. The development of these Federal activities, summarized below, is traced in a study<sup>1</sup> made by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

### Evolution of Housing Policy

The years from 1932 to 1949 led to many revisions in the administrative, fiscal, and economic aspects of Federal housing activities. This experimentation culminated in the Housing Act of 1949, which, for the first time, established a national housing policy. The objective of suitable housing for every American family, the declaration stated, is to be attained primarily by encouraging and assisting private enterprise. Direct Federal aid is to be provided only when private enterprise cannot meet current housing needs.

*Prewar Period (1932-37).* During the prewar period, Federal housing activity was largely dominated by a depression which almost brought residential construction to a halt. The first of a series of measures to stimulate the flow of savings into home building in order to encourage recovery of the construction industry was the enactment of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932. A Home Owners' Loan Corporation was temporarily established in 1933 under the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to relieve distressed home owners and institutions holding home mortgages. It offered long-term loans, amortized by regular monthly payments, at 5 and later at 4½ percent interest.

This same legislation authorized the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to charter and supervise Federal savings and loan associations as a further means of providing new credit facilities. The National Housing Act of 1934 created two other agencies to encourage the flow of savings into home finance institutions: (1) The Federal Savings

and Loan Insurance Corporation to insure savings up to \$5,000 per investor in savings and loan institutions; and (2) The Federal Housing Administration to insure small unsecured loans for home modernization and to provide mortgage insurance for small homes and rental housing projects. The latter activity of the FHA led to the use of liberal single-mortgage financing of homes at 5 and later at 4¼ percent interest.

The Housing Act of 1937 had the multiple object of relieving unemployment, providing decent housing for needy families, and assisting municipalities in the elimination of slums. It established a U. S. Housing Authority to administer a permanent program of Federal financial assistance in the development and operation of low-rent public housing projects owned and operated by local public agencies.

Public housing programs launched under various emergency relief acts during this period, however, were small and experimental.

*Defense and War Period (1938-45).* The defense and war period focused attention on housing shortages in war production areas. In June 1940, Congress authorized the U. S. Housing Authority to construct housing projects for defense workers. These were to revert to low-rent use at the end of the emergency. The Army and Navy were shortly thereafter allowed to construct up to \$100 million of emergency housing for defense workers and military personnel. The mortgage insuring authority of the FHA was enlarged in March 1941 to give builders and home-financing institutions added protection against wartime risks.

As the wartime housing activities of the Federal Government grew, the need for a coordinating agency became imperative. On February 24, 1942, a National Housing Agency was created which consolidated in three constituent agencies most of the nonfarm housing functions of the Federal Government. These agencies included (1) the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, which absorbed the functions and agencies of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; (2) the Federal Housing Administration, which continued its permanent and emergency credit insurance functions; and (3) the Federal Public Housing Authority, to which were transferred the functions of the U. S. Housing Authority and other public housing functions from nine other agencies.

Under the war housing program, about 2 million dwelling units were provided through new construction and conversion of existing structures. Nearly half of these units were built by direct public financing.

*Postwar Period (1945-50).* The Nation faced another housing crisis at the end of World War II. Many communities could not accommodate returning servicemen because of the low rate of building activity during the depression and war years. Consequently, much of the housing legislation of the early postwar period dealt with the problems of the discharged servicemen. Special recognition had already been accorded veterans in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which provided for the guarantee of private credit extended to veterans for the purchase of homes and for other purposes. The basic wartime public housing law, the Lanham Act, was extended in December 1945 to provide temporary housing for veterans and their families through the conversion of wartime structures. About 260,000 accommodations were provided under this program.

The Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 was enacted in May 1946 to encourage private construction for rental or sale to veterans. It liberalized the wartime insurance of mortgages by the FHA.

At the recommendation of several Congressional committees which concluded housing studies after World War II, major steps were gradually taken to coordinate Federal housing policy and operations. In July 1947, the temporary National Housing Agency was replaced by a permanent Housing and Home Finance Agency. The latter was charged with the supervision of three constituent agencies: the Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Public Housing Administration. This brought the principal nonfarm housing functions of the Federal Government under the supervision of a single administrator. Federal financial aids to encourage private, prefabricated, and cooperative housing were revised and reoriented by the Housing Act of 1948.

The declaration of national housing policy, already referred to, was adopted by Congress in July 1949, through the enactment of the Housing Act of 1949. This declaration marked the cul-

mination of almost 18 years of Federal activity in the housing field.

The Housing Act of 1949 also authorized direct financial assistance to local communities for the clearance of slums and for low-income housing, and established a program of Federal financial assistance for the improvement of farm housing. The Housing Act of 1950 primarily expanded existing Federal aids to housing. It liberalized FHA mortgage insurance for housing cooperatives and low-priced housing.

### Midcentury Achievements

The improvement of housing conditions, the report asserts, had become accepted as a national responsibility by 1950. This policy was gradually implemented during the period 1932-50, primarily by improving and expanding credit facilities for private industry and home buyers. Between 1935 and the first months of 1950, FHA insured more than \$20 billion in housing loans; by 1950, more than a third of all new nonfarm dwellings were started under FHA inspection for mortgage-insurance purposes.

The Federal Home Loan Bank System advanced about \$3 billion in its 18 years of existence to home-financing institutions. The Home Owners Loan Corporation, which refinanced more than 1 million home loans from 1933 through 1936, was nearing liquidation in 1950, reportedly without loss of Federal funds. Over 1.5 million loans, totaling more than \$9 billion, were guaranteed by the Veterans Administration between 1944 and the early months of 1950.

Direct Federal assistance to local communities to remove slum conditions and to house low-income families is a recent development. By May 1950, about 600 towns and cities had already applied under the Housing Act of 1949 for low-rent public housing assistance to build 425,000 dwellings; another 90 communities were to receive \$125 million in Federal grants for slum clearance projects to be started by July 1, 1951. Federal grants-in-aid to local governments to enable them to develop plans for needed local public works totaled \$13.4 million on June 30, 1950. This sum represented the Federal Government's share in 749 projects to cost an estimated \$477.2 million.

<sup>1</sup> Evolution of Federal Housing Activities in the United States. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, Washington, D. C., September 1950.

## Occupational Wages in Philadelphia and San Francisco<sup>1</sup>

WAGE AND SALARY LEVELS in San Francisco, with some exceptions among individual industries and occupations, tended to exceed those in Philadelphia in early 1950. This conclusion is based on the results of the first community wage surveys made by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics in these important East and West Coast cities.

The generally higher pay level in San Francisco was accompanied by less variation in individual rates paid in the jobs and industries studied. The greater dispersion of hourly earnings in Philadelphia was particularly apparent among jobs characteristic of individual industries in manufacturing, trade, and service. These intercity differences in the degree of rate dispersion are believed to reflect, at least in part, a basic difference in the manner in which wage rates are established and adjusted.

The great majority of industrial workers in the Philadelphia and San Francisco Bay areas are employed under terms of agreements with labor unions.<sup>2</sup> Although exceptions are found in some Philadelphia industries, agreements are typically negotiated by the union (or unions) in an industry with individual employers. This traditional practice, usual in the greater part of the country, can result in a multiplicity of rates for a particular job in an industry and area. In contrast, employers in the San Francisco area usually bargain through an association of employers in the same industry or a confederation that unites various industry associations as well as individual employers. According to a recent estimate, three-fourths of the employees covered by labor contracts in San Francisco work under terms of master agreements negotiated between employer groups and unions.<sup>3</sup>

Area-wide bargaining within an industry or broader grouping of establishments tends to result in greater uniformity of job rates than individual plant bargaining. However, area bargaining does not in any sense produce complete uniformity in wage rates among individual workers in particular occupations, even where the structure of contract rates is uniform from plant to plant. Contract rates are essentially minimum rates, and

individual workers may receive rates above the negotiated scales for a variety of reasons, such as merit, length of service, special qualifications, and the like. Variations in "earned rates" (straight-time average hourly earnings) under incentive pay systems are, of course, usual. In this article, average earnings reflect actual rates paid to individual workers and straight-time hourly earnings of workers employed under incentive systems of wage payment.

A high degree of inter-industry transferability of job knowledge and skills is characteristic of many jobs, particularly in office, maintenance, custodial, warehousing, and shipping work. Because much of the interest in pay rates for such jobs tends to be on a labor-market rather than an industry basis, the Bureau in these studies has utilized cross-industry methods of sampling to study wages in selected occupations related to these functions. In addition, data were also obtained on earnings or contract rates for selected occupations characteristic of particular, important, local industries.<sup>4</sup>

Categories of occupations characteristically found in a variety of industries are first reviewed below. Community-wide wage data for these jobs provide a basis for establishing the general level of wages in a city. Wages in selected industries are then presented for the additional light they throw on community wage levels and intercity differences.

### Cross-Industry Occupations

Office-worker occupational categories surveyed, measured in terms of training and experience involved, range from office girl or clerk assigned to routine filing work to bookkeeper. Data for technical, professional, and administrative positions are omitted from the study. Since men customarily occupy more of these positions than women the survey data are more representative of salaries of office women than of men.

Women general stenographers, the largest occupational group in office work, averaged \$41 in Philadelphia and \$51.50 in the San Francisco area in early 1950 (table 1). These job rates were roughly at mid-points of the ranges between average salaries paid in the office girl and bookkeeper jobs. Reference to the estimated employment in the occupations studied indicated that the occupa-



tional categories in which the average salary exceeded the general stenographer level were few, accounting as a group for a small proportion of the women workers surveyed. Salaries in routine jobs were about the same for men and women in both areas. In jobs involving a substantial amount of training or experience, however, men in both areas held a salary advantage over women that usually amounted to \$10 or more a week.

TABLE 1.—Average weekly salaries<sup>1</sup> in selected office occupations in the Philadelphia and San Francisco-Oakland areas, early 1950

Sex, occupation, and grade	Philadelphia, May 1950		San Francisco-Oakland January 1950	
	Number of workers	Average weekly salary	Number of workers	Average weekly salary
<i>Men</i>				
Bookkeepers, hand.....	446	\$65.00	290	\$72.00
Clerks:				
Accounting.....	1,292	55.00	1,285	60.50
Order.....	687	52.00	927	64.50
Payroll.....	289	57.50	203	64.50
Office boys.....	892	33.00	651	39.00
Tabulating-machine operators.....	310	52.00	232	64.00
<i>Women</i>				
Billers, machine:				
Billing machine.....	649	41.00	801	47.00
Bookkeeping machine.....	275	38.50	237	48.00
Bookkeepers, hand.....	693	53.00	461	62.00
Bookkeeping-machine operators:				
Class A.....	485	42.50	157	58.00
Class B.....	1,663	37.00	1,366	48.50
Calculating-machine operators:				
Comptometer type.....	1,232	41.50	1,322	50.50
Other than Comptometer type.....	222	39.50	138	48.00
Clerks:				
Accounting.....	2,921	40.00	2,330	50.50
File, class A.....	569	41.00	368	48.00
File, class B.....	2,820	32.00	1,498	39.50
Order.....	1,775	41.00	335	50.50
Payroll.....	1,174	43.50	757	52.00
Clerk-typists.....	4,285	35.50	2,873	44.50
Duplicating-machine operators.....	199	36.50	211	45.00
Key-punch operators.....	1,039	39.50	680	48.00
Office girls.....	444	32.00	436	41.50
Stenographers, general.....	5,665	41.00	4,831	51.50
Stenographers, technical.....	372	47.50	469	54.50
Switchboard operators.....	1,284	41.00	1,051	46.00
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	1,041	39.00	1,014	46.00
Tabulating-machine operators.....	465	48.00	118	59.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	648	39.00	498	50.00
Typists, class A.....	611	43.00	833	48.50
Typists, class B.....	2,639	34.50	1,418	43.50

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to salaries for the normal workweek, excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings.

In both areas, earnings were highest in manufacturing industries and in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group. Lower salaries in some of the nonmanufacturing groups were at least partly offset by average weekly hours that were below the area level. These inter-industry differences in pay levels, together with differences among establishments in the same industry and within individual offices,

account for the dispersion of rates noted within jobs. Among Philadelphia stenographers, about half were paid between \$35 and \$45 and four-fifths were accounted for in a \$20 range (\$30-\$50). In San Francisco, three-fifths of the general stenographers were grouped at the \$45-\$55 level and nine-tenths were paid between \$40 and \$60. The degree of dispersion was least in beginning-level jobs and greatest in the higher-paid men's jobs.

Office workers in San Francisco were among the highest paid in the United States in early 1950. In Philadelphia they were on a par with Atlanta, Indianapolis, and Memphis but below salary levels reported for Chicago, Detroit, New York, and West Coast cities.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the all-industry averages for workers in the custodial and major maintenance crafts the cents-per-hour skill differential for men was about the same in both cities (table 2). A comparison of average pay rates in the various maintenance crafts with the averages for all helpers to maintenance craftsmen indicated a narrower differential for the Philadelphia area.

Because of variations in pay levels among the industry divisions studied, job relationships based

TABLE 2.—Average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in selected plant occupations in the Philadelphia and San Francisco-Oakland areas, early 1950

Occupation and sex <sup>2</sup>	Philadelphia, May 1950		San Francisco-Oakland January 1950	
	Number of workers	Average <sup>1</sup> hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average <sup>1</sup> hourly earnings
Maintenance and power:				
Carpenters.....	1,144	\$1.80	379	\$1.98
Electricians.....	1,339	1.72	590	1.97
Engineers, stationary.....	1,216	1.60	462	1.77
Firemen, stationary boiler.....	1,121	1.31	197	1.64
Helpers, trades.....	2,577	1.43	1,763	1.53
Machinists.....	1,278	1.68	1,211	1.91
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1,124	1.42	454	1.82
Mechanics.....	1,851	1.72	977	1.79
Millwrights.....	524	1.64	49	1.88
Oilers.....	511	1.31	198	1.51
Painters.....	856	1.56	263	1.87
Pipe fitters.....	834	1.79	283	1.92
Custodial, warehousing, and trucking:				
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	5,841	1.04	5,056	1.24
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women).....	2,787	.85	903	1.00
Order fillers.....	2,326	1.20	2,273	1.52
Packers.....	2,471	1.19	892	1.49
Stock handlers and truckers, hand.....	13,024	1.32	4,711	1.51
Truck drivers:				
Light (under 1½ tons).....	1,586	1.41	1,362	1.74
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons).....	2,426	1.50	2,089	1.75
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type).....	1,168	1.51	410	1.86
Truckers, power (fork lift).....	1,112	1.24	617	1.54
Truckers, power (other than fork lift).....	388	1.31	143	1.51
Watchmen.....	2,348	1.03	1,095	1.29

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

on area-wide averages could differ widely from the typical relationship in individual establishments or industries. In both areas, average pay scales for carpenters, electricians, machinists, oilers, order fillers, and stock handlers and hand truckers employed in nonmanufacturing industries exceeded manufacturing rates. Trade helpers, power-plant workers, painters, and custodial workers averaged higher pay in the manufacturing division. The differences in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing pay levels exceeded 5 cents in nearly all jobs.

Individual rates recorded in San Francisco, particularly among the maintenance crafts, were much less widely dispersed than in Philadelphia. In the San Francisco area, six of seven maintenance machinists were grouped in the 20-cent

TABLE 3.—Average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for characteristic occupations in selected industries in the Philadelphia and San Francisco-Oakland areas, early 1950<sup>2</sup>

Industry, occupation, and sex <sup>3</sup>	Philadelphia		San Francisco-Oakland	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Machinery manufacture:				
Assemblers, class A.....	532	\$1.63	336	\$1.74
Assemblers, class B.....	862	1.49	231	1.50
Assemblers, class C.....	338	1.44	102	1.40
Engine-lathe operators, class A.....	311	1.80	129	1.76
Engine-lathe operators, class B.....	212	1.52	34	1.55
Grinding-machine operators, class A.....	91	1.62	33	1.74
Grinding-machine operators, class B.....	393	1.58	23	1.56
Inspectors, class A.....	131	1.77	95	1.74
Machinists, production.....	363	1.61	554	1.75
Tool and die makers (other than jobbing shop).....	460	1.77	163	2.14
Welders, hand, class A.....	149	1.83	224	1.89
Foundries (ferrous):				
Chippers and grinders.....	306	1.47	167	1.53
Coremakers, hand.....	136	1.92	174	1.84
Molders, floor.....	201	1.70	220	1.85
Molders, machine.....	118	1.78	89	1.84
Patternmakers, wood.....	58	1.92	38	2.27
Shake-out men.....	90	1.29	140	1.46
Paint and varnish manufacture:				
Labelers and packers.....	110	1.23	74	1.56
Mixers.....	132	1.35	132	1.59
Technicians.....	56	1.19	39	1.72
Tinters.....	58	1.54	47	1.77
Varnish makers.....	32	1.61	44	1.76
Auto repair service:				
Body repairmen, metal.....	494	1.69	705	2.10
Greasers.....	396	.89	378	1.51
Mechanics, automotive, class A.....	1,635	1.60	2,086	1.95
Washers, automobile.....	549	.92	236	1.48
Power laundries:				
Extractor operators.....	95	.83	53	1.35
Finishers, flatwork, machine (women).....	744	.66	534	.99
Markers (women).....	237	.73	99	1.17
Pressers, machine, shirts (women).....	680	.79	202	1.09
Washers, machine.....	109	1.08	65	1.42

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Data for machinery manufacturing relate to November 1949 in Philadelphia and January 1950 in the San Francisco area; data for the other industries in Philadelphia, foundries, and the paint and varnish industry in San Francisco relate to pay periods in April-July 1950; auto repair service in San Francisco was surveyed in January 1950 and power laundry data for this area relate to June 1949 but a follow-up check indicated that no general wage adjustments had occurred between that date and January 1950.

<sup>3</sup> Data relate to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

range \$1.80-\$2.00. The same proportion of machinists in the Philadelphia area fell within the \$1.40-\$1.90 bracket.

### Characteristic Industry Occupations

The wage yardstick provided by earnings data for custodial workers and maintenance craftsmen can be used in evaluating the earnings position of workers in individual industries and occupations. That these wage relationships differ from one community to another is illustrated by the limited presentation, in table 3, of hourly earnings in characteristic jobs in five selected manufacturing and service industries. In all these industries, San Francisco rates appeared to be in close alignment with community wage levels; averages for tool and die makers in machinery manufacture (\$2.14) and wood patternmakers in ferrous foundries (\$2.27) were, as usual, higher than maintenance job rates. The tendency for occupational averages to cluster was especially noticeable in San Francisco. Averages for class A assemblers, inspectors, and machine-tool operators in machinery plants, for example, were grouped around \$1.75 an hour. Similarly, coremakers and molders had nearly identical averages. Nearly all of the workers in these occupations were concentrated at the same rate, reflecting only minor departures from the minimum rates negotiated between employers and unions.

A review of the data compiled on an industry-locality basis in recent years indicates that the greater variation in pay levels among Philadelphia industries is more typical of the Nation's cities. Individual earnings were also widely dispersed, reflecting in part the use of production incentives by a minority of the establishments in the machinery and foundry industries.

Seasonality of employment and the use of incentive methods of wage payment are among the various factors that may exert an unusual influence on hourly earnings. To illustrate, sewing-machine operators employed on the single-hand system of producing women's coats and suits in Philadelphia averaged \$2.41 an hour in September 1949, as compared with \$2.10 in San Francisco. This job was performed by men in Philadelphia and almost entirely by women in San Francisco. Machine pressers (men) averaged \$3.11 in Philadelphia and \$2.95 in San Francisco.

## Union Wage Rates

Minimum wage rates negotiated for the major building trades in Philadelphia generally exceeded the San Francisco scales, although the latter area had a higher minimum for building laborers. As of July 1950, the union scale for construction carpenters was \$2.525 in Philadelphia and \$2.225 in San Francisco. Bricklayers, among the highest paid construction workers, had a minimum rate of \$3.25 in Philadelphia, 25 cents above the agreed-upon rate in the San Francisco Bay area. The rate for building laborers was \$1.475 in Philadelphia and \$1.55 in San Francisco.<sup>5</sup>

Local transit operating employees negotiate wage scales that provide for varying rates according to type of equipment, local area of operation, and length of service. The union scales for operators and conductors with a year of service in both cities were on the general level indicated for building laborers in these areas.

The printing industries are among the comparatively few in which many workers had wage scales exceeding \$2 an hour. Day-work rates in Philadelphia newspaper establishments were \$2.266 for stereotypers and pressmen (web presses), \$2.40 for hand compositors, and \$2.693 for photoengravers; rates in San Francisco were approximately 20 cents higher in these trades. Bindery women employed in the book and job printing industry had rates of \$1 and \$1.48, respectively, in Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Union scales for bakery workers, malt liquor workers, and motortruck drivers and helpers also were higher in the San Francisco area. The basic rates for longshoremen in these major ports were \$1.88 in Philadelphia and \$1.82 in San Francisco.

—TOIVO P. KANNINEN  
Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Data were collected from 430 establishments in the Philadelphia area and 424 establishments in the San Francisco-Oakland area. Similar studies were conducted in Denver (November 1949) and Buffalo (January 1950). Further detail on salaries, work schedules, and supplementary benefits is available in individual bulletins for each of the 4 cities.

A report on pilot studies conducted in 6 smaller cities during 1949 appears in *Community Approach to Wage Studies* in the October 1949 *Monthly Labor Review*.

<sup>2</sup> About 95 percent of the plant workers in the San Francisco area and 75 percent of the plant workers in the Philadelphia area, in industry divisions studied, were employed in establishments having written agreements with labor unions. Union-agreement coverage of office workers was estimated to be 1 of 8 in San Francisco and 1 of 5 in Philadelphia.

<sup>3</sup> Multiple-Employer Bargaining: The San Francisco Experience by Clark

## Defense Department's Construction Employment Policy

A POLICY STATEMENT, recently issued by the Secretary of Defense, governs the procurement of services for the maintenance, repair, alteration, and new construction of real property.<sup>1</sup> This statement covering Defense Department real property in the continental United States indicates the limitations on the use of civilian and military personnel, and in the military between construction units and other personnel. For the purposes of the Department of Defense, new construction, which is explicitly and separately dealt with, is defined as "the erection or assembly of a facility built separate and apart from an existing facility, from fabricated, processed, or raw materials or parts."

### Use of Civilian Personnel

The primary function of regular civil-service maintenance forces is stated to be maintenance and repair incident to maintenance. The working force at each activity may not exceed the volume needed for this purpose. Moreover, these maintenance forces may not be used on new construction, alteration, or repair that is not incident to maintenance unless (1) the work is minor; (2) it is impractical to prepare plans and specifications; (3) security clearances to obtain contractor personnel introduces unacceptable delays; or (4) the work must be performed intermittently to avoid disrupting important operations.

A regular civil-service work force so employed must be paid the regular locality wage rates, as

Kerr and Lloyd H. Fisher, Reprint No. 7, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley.

<sup>1</sup> Office, maintenance, custodial, warehousing, and trucking jobs reported in tables 1 and 2 were studied in establishments having more than 100 workers in manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation, communication, and other public utilities, and in establishments with more than 20 workers in wholesale trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and service industries; among industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, the minimum size of establishment surveyed ranged from 5 workers in the auto repair industry to 21 in metalworking. Smaller establishments were omitted because employment in the occupations studied was insufficient to warrant their inclusion in the survey.

Uniform job descriptions were used in classifying workers by occupation.

<sup>2</sup> Office Salaries: Intercity Differences, Early 1950, November 1950 *Monthly Labor Review*.

<sup>3</sup> Union wage rates varied to some extent among the cities and counties covered in the 2 areas; rates quoted are for the central city only.



determined by the wage-fixing authorities of the military departments. This requirement holds, regardless of the type of work the employees are assigned to perform. All temporary civil-service employees in the building-trade occupations who are hired in order to complete a specific work project must be paid prevailing construction rates.

According to the policy laid down, the primary objective of military construction units (for example, Army Engineer troops) is to construct, rehabilitate, expand, and maintain overseas military bases and related facilities supporting the Nation's military forces in time of war or emergency. In peacetime they may be used only on new construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance programs that will attain and maintain technical unit proficiency, or on projects restricted by security. When a military construction unit is to be used, it must be kept intact, and the project must clearly contribute to its training. During an emergency such as fire, these units may be utilized to provide essential facilities for the protection of personnel and property.

Military personnel (other than organized military construction units) is to be used on new construction, alteration, repair, or maintenance under more limited conditions. Such personnel may perform maintenance and repair work incident thereto when required for reasons of security, discipline, or for training. When such work does not conflict with their military duty requirements, they may perform maintenance and repair work in and around their barracks and recreational areas. The policy also permits them to perform new construction and alteration work on welfare and recreational facilities for their own use, and to perform grounds maintenance work under the same circumstances. Such personnel may be used on new construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance when the locality of the work is so isolated that it is impracticable to obtain qualified civilians. It is specifically stated that the Department of Defense does not intend to use enlisted personnel in competition with civilian labor, where this practicably can be avoided.

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<sup>1</sup> Information is from a memorandum by the Secretary of Defense to the Secretaries of the Military Departments and others on the subject: Policy Governing Procurement of Services for the Maintenance, Repair, Alteration, and New Construction of Real Property (C-5-50).

## Wage Chronology No. 11: Aluminum Co. of America, 1939-50<sup>1</sup>

DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS the Aluminum Co. of America has been a party to collective-bargaining agreements with a number of AFL, CIO, and unaffiliated unions. The major interplant agreements, in terms of number of plants and workers covered, involved the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the International Council of Aluminum Workers Unions (AFL). This chronology traces the changes in wages rates and related wage practices put into effect since 1939 in the plants now covered by master agreements.

The National Council of Aluminum Workers, now the International Council of Aluminum Workers Unions, an organization of federal labor unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor, negotiated the first Alcoa collective agreement in December 1936, covering employees at 6 plants. Currently the council is composed of 6 federal labor unions. The most recent master contract with the company applies to plants located in East St. Louis, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind.; Massena, N. Y.; Cressona, Pa.; Chillicothe, Ohio; and Davenport, Iowa. The last 2 plants came under the agreement for the first time in 1949 and 1950, respectively. Approximately 9,500 employees are covered by this agreement. The Vancouver, Wash., plant, operating under a separate AFL agreement, is not included in this chronology.

The Aluminum Workers of America (CIO), organized in 1937, negotiated its first Alcoa agreement, covering 4 plants, in November 1939. During the war years, the union acted as collective-bargaining representative for employees in as many as 20 plants. In 1944, it merged with the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). The most recent agreement covers approximately 16,500 workers in plants located in Alcoa, Tenn.; Badin, N. C.; Bauxite, Ark.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Detroit, Mich.; Drury, Ark.; Edgewater, N. J.; Mobile, Ala.; New Kensington, Pa.; and Richmond, Ind.

Although this chronology shows contract provisions existing in 1939, those terms do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment. The provisions of supplementary agreements made at the plant level are omitted.

The latest CIO agreement, effective December 7, 1949, extended the terms of the May 8, 1947, master agreement to November 30, 1951. It permits either party to reopen negotiations regarding wages and paid holidays during November 1950. Provision is also made for the negotiation of a new vacation plan for 1951. The AFL agreement can also be terminated on November 30, 1951, and

provides for the reopening of wage negotiations during November 1950. Negotiations on the 1951 vacation plan are to start not later than November 1950. Provisions of the pension plan are to remain unchanged until April 1, 1955. In September 1950, prior to reopening negotiations, the company offered, and both unions accepted, a general wage increase of 10 percent.

A—General Wage Changes<sup>1</sup>

Plant, union, <sup>2</sup> and date of change	General wage change (increase per hour)	Plant, union, <sup>2</sup> and date of change	General wage change (increase per hour)
<b>Alcoa, Tenn. (USA-CIO):</b>		<b>Detroit, Mich. (USA-CIO):</b>	
Nov. 1939		Nov. 1939	
July 1940	\$0.02	July 1940	\$0.02
Apr. 1941	.08	Apr. 1941	.08
Feb. 1942	<sup>3</sup> .087	Sept. 1942	<sup>7</sup> .06
Aug. 1943	.03	Feb. 1946	.19
Feb. 1946	.19	Apr. 1947	.12
Apr. 1947	.14	June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16
June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16	Oct. 1950	10 percent
Oct. 1950	10 percent	<b>East St. Louis, Ill. (AWU-AFL):</b>	
<b>Badin, N. C. (USA-CIO):</b>		Nov. 1939	
Nov. 1939		Nov. 1940	.02-.05
*July 1940	.02	May 1941	<sup>8</sup> .03
Apr. 1941	.08	Sept. 1942	.07
Feb. 1942	<sup>3</sup> .091	Nov. 1945	.10
Aug. 1943	.03	Feb. 1946	.09
Feb. 1946	.19	Apr. 1947	.10
Apr. 1947	.14	June 1948	<sup>4</sup> .10-.16
June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16	Jan. 1950	<sup>9</sup> .00-.13
Oct. 1950	10 percent	Oct. 1950	10 percent
<b>Bauxite and Drury, Ark. (2 mines) (USA-CIO):</b>		<b>Edgewater, N. J. (USA-CIO):</b>	
Nov. 1939		Nov. 1939	
July 1940	.02	Apr. 1941	.08
*Apr. 1941	.08	Sept. 1942	.05
Sept. 1942	<sup>5</sup> .05	Feb. 1946	.19
Feb. 1946	.19	Apr. 1947	.12
Apr. 1947	.14	June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16
June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16	Oct. 1950	10 percent
Oct. 1950	10 percent	<b>Lafayette, Ind. (AWU-AFL):</b>	
<b>Bridgeport, Conn. (USA-CIO):</b>		*Oct. 1942	
Nov. 1939		Nov. 1945	.10
July 1940	.02	Feb. 1946	.09
Apr. 1941	.08	Apr. 1947	.10
June 1941	.03	June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16
*Sept. 1942	.06	Oct. 1950	10 percent
Feb. 1946	.19	<b>Massena, N. Y. (AWU-AFL):</b>	
Apr. 1947	.12	Nov. 1939	
June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16	July 1940	.02
Oct. 1950	10 percent	May 1941	.08
<b>Chillicothe, Ohio (AWU-AFL):</b>		Sept. 1942	.05
*Apr. 1949		Feb. 1946	.19
Oct. 1950	10 percent	Apr. 1947	.10
<b>Cressona, Pa. (AWU-AFL):<sup>6</sup></b>		June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16
*Mar. 1943		Oct. 1950	10 percent
Oct. 1946	.19	<b>Mobile, Ala. (USA-CIO):<sup>10</sup></b>	
June 1947	.10	*Apr. 1941	
June 1948 <sup>4</sup>	.10-.16	Sept. 1942	.03-.13
Oct. 1950	10 percent	Feb. 1946	.19
<b>Davenport, Iowa (AWU-AFL):</b>		Apr. 1947	.14
*Jan. 1950		June 1948	<sup>4</sup> .10-.16
Oct. 1950	10 percent	Oct. 1950	10 percent

Plant, union, <sup>2</sup> and date of change	General wage change (increase per hour)	Plant, union, <sup>2</sup> and date of change	General wage change (increase per hour)
New Kensington, Pa. (USA-CIO):		New Kensington, Pa.—Continued	
Nov. 1939.....		June 1948 <sup>4</sup> .....	\$0. 10-. 16
July 1940.....	\$0. 02	Oct. 1950.....	10 percent
Apr. 1941.....	. 08	Richmond, Ind. (USA-CIO):	
Sept. 1942.....	. 05	*Aug. 1947.....	
Feb. 1946.....	. 19	June 1948 <sup>4</sup> .....	. 10-. 16
Apr. 1947.....	. 12	Oct. 1950.....	10 percent

<sup>1</sup> General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or plant at one time. They do not include adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure having no immediate effect on the general wage level.

The changes listed above are the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings created by incentive systems and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the changes in straight-time average hourly earnings over the period.

<sup>2</sup> Union representation in 1950. For plants coming under the terms of the union agreements after 1939, an asterisk indicates the date of earliest coverage. Changes put into effect prior to such coverage are shown only if this information was readily available.

<sup>3</sup> Average.

<sup>4</sup> Increases were as follows:

Current rate	Amount of increase
Up to \$1.04.....	10 cents
1.05 to 1.14.....	11 cents
1.15 to 1.24.....	12 cents
1.25 to 1.34.....	13 cents
1.35 to 1.44.....	14 cents
1.45 to 1.54.....	15 cents
1.55 and over.....	16 cents

Averaged over-all plants, the increase amounted to approximately 12 cents an hour.

<sup>5</sup> Plus inequity increases of 3 to 5 cents.

<sup>6</sup> Represented by USA-CIO prior to 1946.

<sup>7</sup> 8 cents an hour increase in hiring rate, 10 cents in common labor rate; progression period from hiring to job rate decreased from 4 weeks to 1 week.

<sup>8</sup> 6 cents an hour increase to mechanics.

<sup>9</sup> Average increase—5 cents an hour.

<sup>10</sup> Represented by AWU-AFL prior to 1945.

### B—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
June 1941 to Sept. 1942. (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO)	3 cents an hour for 2d shift; 5 cents an hour for 3d shift. <sup>2</sup>	Applicable only to Detroit, Mich.; Bridgeport, Conn.; and New Kensington, Pa., plants. Extended to Edgewater, N. J.; Alcoa, Tenn.; Badin, N. C.; and Bauxite, Ark., plants by directive orders of National War Labor Board, Feb. 10, 1942, and Aug. 18, 1942, and by company order to all plants shortly thereafter.
May 1, 1944..... (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO)	Changed to: 4 cents an hour for 2d shift; 6 cents an hour for 3d shift.	By directive order of NWLB, Mar. 23, 1945, applicable to plants represented by USA-CIO. Change negotiated by AWU-AFL.
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
Apr. 13, 1939..... (AWU-AFL) Nov. 11, 1939..... (USA-CIO)	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. <sup>3</sup>	



Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Premium Pay For Weekend Work</i>		
Apr. 13, 1939 <sup>4</sup> (AWU-AFL) Nov. 11, 1939 <sup>4</sup> (USA-CIO) May 20, 1945 (AWU-AFL) June 6, 1945 (USA-CIO)	Time and one-half for Sunday work <sup>3</sup> Added: Double time for 7th consecutive day, and time and one-half for 6th consecutive day.	{ Not applicable to employees engaged in continuous process operations. By directive order of NWLB, Mar. 23, 1945. Applicable to all employees, including those on continuous process operations.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Apr. 13, 1939 (AWU-AFL) Nov. 11, 1939 (USA-CIO) May 20, 1945 (AWU-AFL) June 6, 1945 (USA-CIO) May 8, 1947 (AWU-AFL)	Time and one-half for work on 6 specified holidays. No payment for holidays not worked. <sup>5</sup> 6 paid holidays established for which workers with 3-months' seniority receive 8-hours' straight time pay. Double time (total) for holidays worked.	{ Holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Not applicable to employees engaged in continuous process operations. Holiday provisions made applicable to employees engaged in continuous process operations. Holidays same as above.
<i>Reporting Time</i>		
Nov. 11, 1939 (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO) Mar. 24, 1942 (AWU-AFL) Nov. 1, 1942 (USA-CIO) May 20, 1944 (AWU-AFL) June 6, 1945 (USA-CIO) Apr. 9, 1947 (AWU-AFL) May 8, 1947 (USA-CIO)	No provision for reporting time. Minimum of 2 hours' pay guaranteed to employees called to work or not properly notified of lack of work. Minimum reporting time increased to 4 hours. Added: 8 hours' pay guaranteed to employees if put to work, except under conditions beyond control of company in which case 4 hours' pay guaranteed.	{ Not applicable when lack of work is the result of a labor dispute. Employees refusing substitute work forfeit right to 4 hours' minimum, provided work offered is within reasonable capacity of individual.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1940 (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO) Jan. 1, 1942 (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO) Jan. 1, 1944 (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO) Jan. 1, 1947 (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO)	1 week's pay for employees with 2, but less than 10 years' service; 2 weeks for employees with 10 or more years' service. Changed to: 1-week's pay for employees with 2, but less than 5-years' service; 2-weeks' pay for employees with 5 or more years' service. Changed to: 1 week's pay for employees with 1 but less than 5 years' service; 2 weeks for employees with 5 or more years' service. Added: 3 weeks' pay for employees with 25 or more years' service.	1,200 hours of work during 52 weeks immediately preceding vacation required to establish eligibility. Pay based on average weekly earnings over 52 weeks prior to vacation. (Vacation plan not included in contract.) Pay for each week to equal 40 hours' straight-time pay averaged over 10 payroll periods prior to vacation. Pay for each week to equal average hours worked (40 hours minimum, 48 hours maximum) at straight-time pay averaged over 10 pay periods prior to vacation.

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Sickness, Accident, and Death Benefits</i> <sup>6</sup>		
July 24, 1947----- (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO)	Company-paid benefits providing: <i>Sickness and accident</i> —\$15 a week for 13 weeks. Sickness benefits start on 8th day, accident benefits on 1st day. <i>Hospitalization</i> —\$5 a day. <i>Surgical</i> —\$150 maximum. <i>Death</i> —\$1,000; \$500 if after 65.	Applicable to all active employees on payroll with 90 days' seniority.
Dec. 28, 1949----- (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO)	Changed to: <i>Sickness and accident</i> —\$26 a week for 26 weeks. <i>Hospitalization</i> —\$8.50 a day for maximum of 31 days; maximum of \$85 for special services. <i>Surgical</i> —\$225 maximum. <i>Death</i> —\$2,000 while employed; \$1,500 after retirement.	
<i>Pensions</i>		
Jan. 1, 1944----- (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO)	Noncontributory retirement plan established to provide pensions to employees with at least 18 months' service after effective date of plan, at age 65. Annuity to equal ½ of 1 percent of earnings under \$3,000, plus 1½ percent of earnings over \$3,000, times years of service. Maximum annuity not to exceed 45 percent of earnings during 5 highest paid years. Disability annuity: At 55 with 10 or more years' service, as follows: (1) deferred annuity commencing at 65, computed as a normal retirement allowance, or (2) immediate annuity, actuarially reduced.	Not included in contracts; established by company.
Nov. 10, 1949----- (AWU-AFL) Jan. 1, 1950----- (USA-CIO)	New noncontributory retirement plan negotiated to provide pensions to employees at 65 or older after 15 years of continuous service. Minimum pension: \$100 a month, including Federal Old Age Benefits and other public pensions to employees retiring at age 65 or older with 25 years' service. Employees aged 65 or older with 15 years of continuous service to receive minimum of \$60 a month, including public pension payments, or \$60 plus \$4 a month for each year of service between 15 and 25.  Disability retirement: CIO—\$50 a month minimum, including social security and workmen's compensation benefits to employees permanently incapacitated after 15 years of continuous service. AFL—\$50 a month minimum, exclusive of social security and workmen's compensation benefits, after 25 years' service at age 55 or older.	Monthly pension to equal ½ of 1.18 percent of total straight-time payments made to employee during period of his continuous service. Payments for service prior to 1943 computed at an annual rate based on 1943 earnings.  Applicable until employee reaches 65, at which time pension is not to be less than minimum for nondisabled pensioners.  Disability pension continues for life.

<sup>1</sup> The last item under each entry represents the most recent change.

<sup>2</sup> Certain groups of employees, in selected plants, received shift differentials prior to 1942.

<sup>3</sup> Included in 1936 contract.

<sup>4</sup> During the period covered by Executive Order 9240 (October 1, 1942, to August 21, 1945), practices relating to premium pay for week-end and holiday work were modified where necessary to conform to that order.

<sup>5</sup> 1936 contract recognized July 4th, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day as holidays for which time and a half would be paid employees working on those days. Memorial Day and Labor Day were also recognized as premium days at specific plants.

<sup>6</sup> In addition to the provisions listed, dependents' coverage and voluntary group insurance plans are available to Alcoa workers. Costs are borne by employees who participate.

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<sup>1</sup> For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available upon request.

## Workers' Earnings in Ferrous Foundries, 1950<sup>1</sup>

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF COREMAKERS and molders in the summer of 1950 ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.03 an hour in 21 of 22 leading ferrous-foundry areas. In Birmingham, Ala., hourly earnings of machine molders averaged \$1.21, while coremakers and bench and floor molders averaged \$1.15. The level of earnings of workers in these occupations in almost two-thirds of the other areas studied was at least \$1.70 an hour. Earnings of machine molders were generally higher than those of hand molders (bench and floor). This is attributed in

*Straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for men in selected occupations in ferrous foundries in 22 cities, summer 1950<sup>2</sup>*

City	Chippers and grinders	Core-makers, hand	Molders, floor	Molders, hand, bench
Birmingham	(3)	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.15
Boston	\$1.26	1.67	1.67	1.68
Buffalo	1.46	1.70	1.65	1.64
Chicago	1.51	1.76	1.76	1.74
Cincinnati	1.39	1.74	1.70	1.60
Cleveland	1.57	1.86	1.83	1.76
Denver	1.23	1.54	1.53	(3)
Detroit	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90
Hartford	1.33	1.50	1.83	1.70
Houston	1.13	1.67	1.62	(3)
Indianapolis	1.73	1.60	1.72	1.62
Los Angeles	1.30	1.71	1.76	1.64
Milwaukee	1.66	1.82	1.83	1.66
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.40	1.61	1.61	1.61
Newark-Jersey City	1.22	1.62	1.71	1.72
New York	1.29	1.70	1.73	1.72
Philadelphia	1.47	1.92	1.70	1.68
Pittsburgh	1.52	1.73	1.69	1.61
Portland, Oreg.	1.50	1.78	1.77	1.76
St. Louis	1.62	1.75	1.69	1.73
San Francisco	1.53	1.84	1.85	1.85
Toledo	1.72	1.85	1.76	1.61

City	Molders, machine	Pattern-makers, wood	Shake-out men	Truckers, hand
Birmingham	\$1.21	(3)	\$1.04	\$0.98
Boston	1.65	(3)	1.30	(3)
Buffalo	1.93	\$1.79	1.44	(3)
Chicago	1.73	2.10	1.37	1.25
Cincinnati	1.81	(3)	1.36	(3)
Cleveland	1.81	2.28	1.55	1.17
Denver	1.53	(3)	1.17	(3)
Detroit	1.95	(3)	1.62	1.38
Hartford	1.86	1.89	1.09	(3)
Houston	(3)	(3)	1.12	(3)
Indianapolis	1.97	2.08	1.36	1.11
Los Angeles	1.91	2.32	1.28	(3)
Milwaukee	1.91	1.75	1.36	1.17
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.70	(3)	1.51	1.38
Newark-Jersey City	1.74	(3)	1.36	1.14
New York	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Philadelphia	1.78	1.62	1.29	1.19
Pittsburgh	1.66	1.78	1.35	(3)
Portland, Oreg.	1.78	(3)	1.50	1.40
St. Louis	1.78	1.95	1.27	1.15
San Francisco	1.84	2.27	1.46	1.39
Toledo	2.03	(3)	1.48	(3)

part to incentive systems in machine molding—a process which is widely used in production foundries.

Wood-pattern makers were the highest paid group among the occupations studied, hourly earnings averaging from \$1.75 an hour in Milwaukee to \$2.32 in Los Angeles. Wage levels were in excess of \$2 an hour in nearly half of the areas for which data are presented for this occupation.

Hand truckers in Birmingham averaged 98 cents an hour and were the only group of workers whose hourly earnings were less than \$1. In the other areas studied, this occupation was also the lowest paid and wage levels ranged from \$1.11 to \$1.40 an hour.

Earnings of ferrous-foundry workers were highest in the Great Lakes region, which accounted for half of the total employment in the areas studied. Detroit was the leading area in five of the eight selected occupations. The Pacific Coast ranked next to the Great Lakes region and recorded the top levels in two occupations.

Comparisons of current earnings with those reported in a similar study in June 1949 showed that increases had occurred in most jobs. Area averages in general increased between 1 and 5 percent.

### Wage and Related Practices

Second-shift operations were reported in all areas except Los Angeles and represented from 3 percent of the ferrous-foundry labor force in Cincinnati and Hartford to 27 percent in Indianapolis. Third-shift work was found in 14 of the 22 areas studied, the crews ranging in size from less than 1 percent of the ferrous-foundry employment in 4 areas to 7 percent in St. Louis. The payment of differentials was a common practice, some premium being received by a large majority of late-shift workers in virtually all areas. The most typical premium payment for night work was 5 cents an hour. Both second- and third-shift workers received differentials as high as 10 percent of day-work rates.

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was most prevalent in the industry. In Milwaukee, ferrous foundries having two-fifths of the total employment had work schedules of 44 hours a week.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.  
<sup>2</sup> Data for Buffalo relate to January 1950.  
<sup>3</sup> Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.



Workweeks from 43 to 48 hours were also reported in eight other areas and were applicable to groups of workers representing from 5 to 36 percent of the area labor force in ferrous foundries.

Paid holiday provisions were reported by establishments employing from half to all of the ferrous-foundry workers in all areas except Birmingham and Pittsburgh. Six paid holidays a year was the most widely established policy. Foundries employing about two-thirds of the workers in New York City and all the workers in San Francisco granted 7 paid holidays annually. Vacation with pay was a common practice in all the areas studied. Ferrous foundries generally provided for a paid vacation of 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service.

—CHARLES RUBENSTEIN  
Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> 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 ferrous foundries producing gray-iron, malleable-iron, and steel castings and employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 67,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 22 areas studied.

## General Wage Adjustment Provisions, 1950

WAGE REOPENING PROVISIONS existed in slightly more than half of a sample of 2,754 labor management agreements analyzed by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the summer of 1950. During the term of the contract, these provisions permit wage negotiation or general wage adjustments at specified time intervals or upon the occurrence of specified economic changes.

Such general wage adjustment clauses—applying to all workers covered by the contract—are to be distinguished from individual wage adjustments to workers who qualify for merit, length-of-service, or other pay increases under established wage progression plans.

Also to be distinguished are non-contractual reopenings or renegotiations. These occurred in a number of significant agreements during the

summer and autumn of 1950 for two reasons: (1) to compensate workers for higher living costs, and (2) to relieve employers' fears of losing skilled and other production workers during an expected tight labor market. Such waivers of contract rights are not reflected in this analysis which is based on actual agreement provisions existing at the time of the study.

General wage renegotiation plans are of two broad types—permissive and automatic. The permissive plans allow the negotiation of new wage rates at any time or at stated intervals during the life of the agreement. In some instances, the reopening is permitted only when significant changes have occurred in general economic conditions, the cost of living, or in prevailing wages in a locality or industry. The auto-

*Distribution of wage adjustment provisions in collective bargaining agreements*

Industry	Number of agreements	Percent of agreements providing for—		
		Wage adjustment	Method of adjustment	
			Wage renegotiation	Automatic or escalator clause
Total agreements.....	2,754	55.1	52.7	2.4
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	1,862	61.5	59.1	2.4
Textile mill products.....	176	88.1	85.8	2.3
Rubber products.....	30	86.7	86.7	-----
Electrical machinery.....	75	82.7	81.4	1.3
Apparel and other finished textile mill products.....	99	78.8	77.8	1.0
Transportation equipment.....	93	69.9	65.6	4.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	179	69.8	69.2	0.6
Primary metal industries.....	132	69.7	67.4	2.3
Fabricated metal products.....	182	69.2	67.0	2.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	29	69.0	69.0	-----
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments.....	31	67.7	67.7	-----
Paper and allied products.....	73	67.1	67.1	-----
Lumber and timber basic products.....	70	55.7	51.4	4.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	77	49.4	46.8	2.6
Leather and leather products.....	70	44.3	42.9	1.4
Food and kindred products.....	197	44.2	37.6	6.6
Printing and publishing.....	83	40.9	37.3	3.6
Furniture and finished wood products.....	61	39.3	36.0	3.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	130	28.5	27.7	0.8
Tobacco.....	19	26.3	21.0	5.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .....	56	55.4	55.4	-----
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i> .....	892	41.7	39.1	2.6
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural gas production.....	63	60.3	60.3	-----
Communications.....	30	46.7	46.7	-----
Wholesale and retail trade.....	158	44.9	43.0	1.9
Service <sup>2</sup> .....	207	43.0	40.1	2.9
Transportation.....	229	39.3	36.7	2.6
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	121	37.2	36.4	0.8
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing <sup>3</sup> .....	84	29.7	21.4	8.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes jewelry and silverware, buttons, musical instruments, toys, athletic goods, ordnance, and ammunition.

<sup>2</sup> Includes financial, insurance, and other business services, personal services, hotels and restaurants, automobile repair shops, amusement and recreation establishments, and medical and other health services.

<sup>3</sup> Includes construction, farming, fishing, educational institutions, non-profit membership organizations, and governmental establishments.

matic plans make wage changes compulsory in conformance with specified changes in the cost of living, price of given commodities, profits, or other economic factors.

Some agreements combine permissive and automatic plans. These require automatic adjustments within certain limits, after which the question of wage rates becomes a subject for further negotiations.

Either type may provide for upward wage adjustments only, or for both upward and downward adjustments. In the latter case, existing wage standards may be protected by prohibiting any decrease in rates below the wage level at the time the agreement was signed.<sup>1</sup>

Of the 1,517 agreements in the sample, which called for some type of reopening of the contract to consider wages, the overwhelming proportion (95.6 percent) were permissive or voluntary in character. The mandatory or automatic type of interim general wage adjustment clause related largely to so-called escalator or cost-of-living clauses gearing changes in wages to changes in consumer prices. Although this type of clause has been incorporated in a number of recent agreements, it still constitutes but a small fraction of all general wage adjustment arrangements.<sup>2</sup>

### Workers Covered

Approximately 4,680,000 workers were covered by 2,085 agreements for which employment data were available. By and large, the distribution of workers—as between permissive and mandatory types of wage adjustments—followed that of the total sample of 2,754 contracts (see table). Nearly two-thirds of the workers were employed under contracts permitting wage reopenings and adjustments during the life of the contract. Again, a large proportion (55 percent) were covered by clauses which did not commit the parties to any specific or automatic wage adjustment but instead called for the reopening of the contract and the negotiation of wage changes based upon economic or business conditions existing at the time.

### Industry Variations

On the whole, agreements in manufacturing industries more frequently provided for general wage reopenings than did those in nonmanufactur-

ing industries, the ratios being 61.5 percent and 41.7 percent, respectively. Among the manufacturing group of industries, 80 percent or more of the agreements surveyed in textiles, rubber, and electrical machinery incorporated wage reopening clauses. In nonmanufacturing, about 60 percent of the agreements in mining and crude-petroleum production and 45 percent in trade, services, and communications provided for wage reopenings.

—JAMES C. NIX and LAURA C. CHASE  
Division of Industrial Relations

<sup>1</sup> See BLS Bulletin No. 908-9, Wage Adjustment Plans, for text of illustrative clauses.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1950, for discussion of cost-of-living wage adjustment clauses in recent labor-management agreements.

## Employer Unit in Collective Bargaining

SINCE THE ENACTMENT of the National Labor Relations Act in 1935, with its stimulus to the growth of collective bargaining in American industry, widespread attention has been focused upon the scope of labor-management negotiations. Frequently, the term "appropriate unit" has been used to describe the limits or extent of a union's representation of workers in its dealing with an employer or groups of employers.

Under the original Wagner Act, as well as under the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act), the National Labor Relations Board has been authorized to determine, in case of a dispute between a union, or several unions, and an employer, or group of employers, the scope of the bargaining unit for the purposes of union representation. Based upon the facts in each case, the Board has found, in some instances, the appropriate bargaining unit to be a single craft or group of employees; in other instances the bargaining unit has been defined to include all production employees in one or several plants of the employer. In other cases, the Board has decided in favor of a bargaining unit which embraces a number of employers and one or more unions. Most frequently, however, the parties themselves have through long-standing custom or mutual

agreement established, without recourse to State or Federal labor agencies, the area or scope of the coverage of their contracts.

As a part of its analysis of collective-bargaining contracts, the Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies agreements according to the "employer unit." This employer-unit classification is divided into several major subgroups designed to show whether the contract (a) relates to a single plant or establishment of an employer; (b) includes more than one plant or establishment of the same employer (multi-plant bargaining); or (c) covers a group of employers formally or informally organized as an association (multi-employer or association bargaining).

Thus although approximately two-thirds of all the agreements related to a single plant, less than a third of all the workers were covered by such contracts, according to available data (see table).

Multi-plant agreements, while constituting only an eighth of the total number surveyed, nevertheless covered nearly two-fifths of all the workers. This reflects the prevalent pattern of bargaining in certain industries such as steel, transportation equipment, and rubber in which a number of large companies have plants scattered throughout the country.

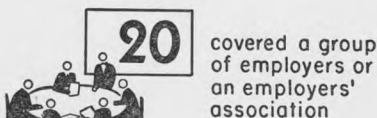
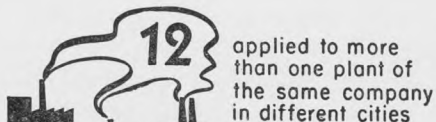
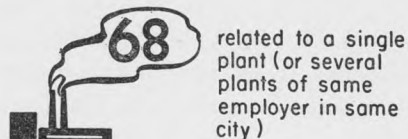
Similarly, the multi-employer or association type of bargaining appeared most frequently in industries whose operations are generally characterized by a relatively large number of essentially local establishments—printing and publishing, apparel, trade, and services, including hotels and restaurants.

Group employer or association bargaining, according to the sample of agreements, was most prevalent in the Pacific Coast area where almost half (48.1 percent) of the agreements were of this

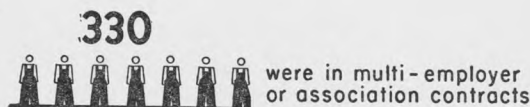
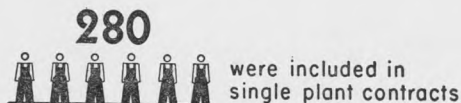
### Labor-Management Agreements, 1950

STUDY OF 3376 AGREEMENTS COVERING MORE THAN 4 MILLION WORKERS

Out of every 100 contracts —



for every 1000 workers covered by these agreements —



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



TABLE 1.—Distribution of agreements and workers covered, by type of bargaining unit

Industry	Agreements				Number of agreements with employment data available	Workers covered			
	Number	Unit of bargaining—Percent of total				Number	Unit of bargaining—Percent of total		
		Single plant	Multi-plant	Multi-employer			Single plant	Multi-plant	Multi-employer
All industries: Total.....	3,376	68	12	20	2,460	4,408,000	28	39	33
Manufacturing: Total.....	2,454	81	8	11	1,888	3,031,400	36	44	20
Machinery (except electrical).....	227	95	3	2	199	197,000	91	7	2
Fabricated metal products.....	272	92	4	4	174	134,000	68	21	11
Petroleum and coal products.....	53	92	6	2	42	42,000	73	27	.....
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments.....	31	90	7	3	27	23,100	88	11	1
Chemicals and allied products.....	157	89	8	3	110	92,400	60	34	6
Leather and leather products.....	134	89	2	9	119	77,300	48	4	48
Paper and allied products.....	107	86	9	5	83	88,600	39	31	30
Rubber products.....	42	86	14	.....	27	123,000	18	82	.....
Transportation equipment.....	103	85	14	1	74	667,000	25	75	.....
Textile mill products.....	196	84	11	5	181	227,000	50	29	21
Electrical machinery.....	90	82	15	3	78	214,000	41	26	33
Primary metal industries.....	195	80	13	7	142	453,700	18	73	9
Furniture and finished wood products.....	66	80	3	17	51	26,900	79	6	15
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	185	79	13	8	156	104,000	35	37	28
Lumber and timber basic products.....	71	78	7	15	62	40,500	36	6	58
Food and kindred products.....	225	65	11	24	154	163,000	39	43	18
Tobacco.....	23	65	26	9	19	32,700	23	58	19
Printing and publishing.....	107	51	3	46	58	27,000	35	2	63
Apparel and other finished textile mill products.....	105	36	11	53	76	272,000	3	5	92
Miscellaneous manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .....	65	77	5	18	56	26,200	73	8	19
Nonmanufacturing: Total.....	922	37	21	42	572	1,376,600	9	29	62
Mining, crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	66	66	23	11	45	489,000	2	1	97
Transportation.....	212	50	14	36	125	194,000	31	7	62
Wholesale and retail trade.....	215	37	8	55	118	92,600	17	10	73
Services <sup>2</sup> .....	189	30	8	62	103	124,000	4	3	93
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	132	27	68	5	117	151,000	12	78	10
Communications.....	33	12	85	3	27	278,000	7	89	4
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing <sup>3</sup> .....	75	21	.....	79	37	48,000	4	.....	96

<sup>1</sup> Includes jewelry and silverware, buttons, musical instruments, toys, athletic goods, ordnance, and ammunition.

<sup>2</sup> Includes financial, insurance, and other business services, personal services, hotels and restaurants, automobile repair shops, amusement and recreation establishments, and medical and other health services.

<sup>3</sup> Includes construction, farming, fishing, educational institutions, nonprofit membership organizations, and governmental establishments.

type. The Mountain States ranked next in the proportion of multi-employer contracts, 22.2 percent. Fewer than 1 out of every 10 contracts in the New England, South Atlantic, and West South Central areas reflected the practice of bargaining on an association basis.

Of the 1,650 agreements negotiated by AFL affiliates, slightly more than half (56.4 percent) were with individual employers at a single location. Almost a third of AFL contracts reflected group bargaining practices—indicative of the extensive organization of AFL affiliates in such industries as printing, trade, and the various services. Multi-plant agreements were least frequent, accounting for about 1 out of every 9 (10.9 percent) of the AFL agreements surveyed.

Affiliates of the CIO, in 4 out of every 5 agreements, bargained with a single employer whose plant or plants were all in the same locality. Many of the more significant of the 1,269 CIO agreements, however, were negotiated with companies operating a large number of plants scattered throughout the country. These employed thousands of workers in such industries as automobile, steel, and rubber manufacturing. Relatively few CIO agreements (7.2 percent) were negotiated with groups or associations of employers.

—JAMES C. NIX and LAURA C. CHASE  
Division of Industrial Relations

## State Budgets for Single Women Workers

STATE COST-OF-LIVING BUDGETS for women workers—an outgrowth of certain provisions of State minimum-wage laws—have acquired new interest as a result of recent upward price trends and increases in taxes.

Eleven States<sup>1</sup> and the District of Columbia have such budgets. Ten of them are built around the needs of a self-supporting woman with no dependents. Two, however (those of Massachusetts and Maine), also consider the requirements of a man without dependents.

In the early years of State minimum-wage administration, only rough estimates of a working woman's living costs were furnished for wage-board consideration. Need for putting some exactness into the phrase, "cost of living," soon became apparent, however, and the States themselves over a period of time developed more accurate techniques for use in construction of the budgets.

A major difficulty in setting up a budget for minimum-wage purposes involved development of a commodity and service list. Such a list was needed to represent the standard of living that would sustain health and welfare but would include only the minimum requirements for that purpose. The lists currently used in the 12 State budgets were developed independently. Each list provides for what its particular group of budget makers considered to be the minimum of goods and services needed by an employed woman annually for her maintenance on a healthful standard of living. In every instance deliberation and judgment were involved, first to define what constituted a healthful standard and, second, to set up a list that would represent the minimum adequate level of living for a woman worker who had only herself to support. Understandably, the lists prepared in the various States are not identical one with another, although the basic similarity of approach has kept the allowances of goods and services within definite limits.

All the budgets provide for housing, food, clothing, personal care, medical care (including care of teeth and eyes), recreation, education, transportation, and incidental expenses. All but two

currently provide an allowance for savings, geared to the need for meeting emergencies, and all but one include taxes.<sup>2</sup> While some States have from time to time made changes in their original lists of goods and services, actually not many substantial changes have been made. The budget lists are amenable, however, to revision in accordance with changes in living customs.

### Key to Budgets' Standard

A budget may be constructed for any standard of living. That is, the commodities and services allowed may reflect any selected level from a poverty to a luxury standard. The key to the standard of living represented by the State budgets, most of which were built for minimum-wage purposes,<sup>3</sup> is found in phrases used in the laws that established minimum-wage machinery. Such expressions as "a wage adequate to supply the cost of proper living," "a wage necessary to meet the cost of living and to maintain . . . health," "a living wage," "wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect . . . health," "wages . . . sufficient to maintain health and efficiency," "wages . . . reasonable and not detrimental to health and welfare," point to the living standard to be considered in setting a minimum wage. In development of the budgets which were to serve as guides, the concept of minimum adequacy has been adopted as the proper standard to meet the requirements indicated by the legal language.

### Factors Affecting Allowances

The object of setting up budget allowances is to provide a specific accounting of the goods and services necessary to maintain the prescribed level of living. Since there is no ready-made measure of what is necessary, a judgment factor enters into this phase of budget making, in which various possibilities are carefully weighed against one another. The States appointed committees of experts with whom administrators met regularly or counseled as budget work progressed. These experts usually were persons having technical knowledge in specialized fields relating to contemporary living standards.

The basic considerations which underlay decisions as to allowances for the various categories are summed up briefly as follows:

**Housing.**—Authorities on housing have set up criteria for housing standards. Many of these criteria bear directly on health and safety, such as those that classify as substandard, (1) homes in overcrowded areas, (2) homes with too many occupants, (3) homes in a poor state of repair, (4) homes without modern plumbing. Except for New York, where the woman worker is assumed to be living with a family group, the State budgets have adopted the furnished room as the type of housing that meets basic-budget standards. Criteria for acceptable rooms deal with neighborhood characteristics, appearance of property, nearness to transportation, size of room, ventilation, lighting, heating, cleanliness, furniture and furnishings, bathroom facilities, privacy, and fire protection.

**Food.**—Over the years, nutrition experts have increased our knowledge as to the foods necessary to sustain a normally healthy person. Present recommendations for a basic diet call for at least one daily serving from the following groups of foods: meat, poultry, or fish; leafy, green or yellow vegetables; citrus fruit, tomatoes, raw cabbage or other high vitamin-C foods; at least two daily servings of a vegetable or fruit not in the above groups; plus sugar, cereal, bread, butter and other fats, and two or more glasses of milk, daily. In addition to these foods the basic weekly diet calls for four or more eggs and two or more servings of dried beans, peas, nuts, or peanut butter.

**Clothing.**—Generally accepted basic clothing needs include hats and coats for summer and winter wear; other outerwear such as dresses, suits, skirts and sweaters, raincoats, shoes and galoshes; underwear, lounging wear, stockings, and accessories. But development of a clothing list involves the questions, "What type or types? What quality? How many?" Regional weather conditions and the importance of clothing in the worker's identification with her group and in maintenance of her ability to keep a job, provide criteria for types of clothing required. The quality of the clothing affects the number of the garments allowed.

**Clothing Upkeep and Personal Care.**—Keeping clothing and shoes clean and in repair comes under the heading of grooming and income management. The contemporary group-behavior pattern affects the standard for personal care, which of course is also directly related to health.

**Medical Care.**—The average incidence of accident and disease over a period of years as furnished by medical statistics has been an important source of information in setting up the medical-, dental-, and optical-care allowance.

**Recreation.**—From the standpoint of health, the need for recreation is well established. Workers today patronize various forms of paid recreation.

**Reading and Education.**—These are acknowledged as having a bearing on both individual and

Annual costs of most recent State minimum adequate budgets based on needs of a self-supporting woman without dependents <sup>1</sup>

State	Date of pricing or estimate	Commodities and services					Savings and private insurance	Taxes <sup>2</sup>	Total cost of budget
		Total	Housing	Food	Clothing	Other living essentials			
Arizona.....	April 1948.....	\$ 1,684	250	<sup>4</sup> 714	295	425	49	220	1,953
Colorado.....	January 1949.....	\$ 1,581	226	<sup>4</sup> 645	279	431	34	198	1,813
Connecticut.....	March 1949.....	1,610	291	<sup>4</sup> 700	240	379	59	198	1,867
District of Columbia.....	May 1949.....	\$ 1,476	<sup>5</sup> 898	<sup>(2)</sup>	275	303	187	207	1,870
Kentucky.....	February 1949.....	\$ 1,731	304	<sup>4</sup> 799	302	326	28	233	1,992
		1,607	304	<sup>6</sup> 675	302	326	26	206	1,839
Maine.....	June 1948.....	1,659	341	<sup>4</sup> 763	201	354	-----	198	1,857
Massachusetts.....	August 1950.....	\$ 1,527	251	<sup>4</sup> 721	199	356	-----	<sup>7</sup> 181	<sup>7</sup> 1,708
New Jersey.....	December 1946.....	\$ 1,747	<sup>(8)</sup>	<sup>(8)</sup>	<sup>(8)</sup>	<sup>(8)</sup>	97	318	2,162
New York.....	January 1950.....	1,556	399	<sup>9</sup> 370	327	460	231	251	2,038
Pennsylvania.....	November 1949.....	\$ 1,777	223	<sup>4</sup> 792	296	466	95	249	2,121
Utah.....	September 1947.....	\$ 1,513	<sup>10</sup> 756	<sup>(10)</sup>	278	479	229	290	2,032
Washington.....	May 1949.....	\$ 1,881	352	<sup>4</sup> 736	262	531	50	300	2,231

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Maine and Massachusetts apply to the needs of either a man or a woman.

<sup>2</sup> Taxes are calculated at rates applicable as of the date of the budget, and therefore do not reflect the current higher rate for the Federal income tax which became effective October 1, 1950; nor do they, with the exception of Massachusetts, reflect the increase in the social security tax effective January 1, 1950.

<sup>3</sup> Revised estimate of budget priced at an earlier date.

<sup>4</sup> Food costs based on 3 restaurant meals per day.

<sup>5</sup> Food costs, based on living in a boarding house which furnishes 2 meals a day and on eating lunches in restaurants, are included with housing.

<sup>6</sup> Food costs based on living in a boarding house where all meals are provided.

<sup>7</sup> Massachusetts has only a commodity and service budget. The taxes and the total cost have been added by the Women's Bureau.

<sup>8</sup> Not available.

<sup>9</sup> Food costs based in part on woman's share of family expenses connected with preparing breakfasts and dinners in the home, in part on the cost of lunches eaten in restaurants.

<sup>10</sup> Food costs, based on living in a boarding house where all meals are furnished, are included with housing.

NOTE: Reprints showing detailed money allowances for each category of the budgets, and tabulations of the commodity and service allowances on which the money amounts are based, may be obtained from the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.



community health. A socially integrated person is an informed person and is expected to cast a vote intelligently. For a minimum-wage budget, the problem involves consideration of what will, for the least expenditure of money, best equip a woman to fulfill her community obligations.

*Transportation.*—Most workers living in cities need car or bus fare for transit to and from their places of work. However, there are other transportation needs, such as trips to church, to the doctor, and to shops. The answer to the question of how many fares are needed is found in the customs prevailing among workers in a particular area.

*Miscellaneous.*—Amounts spent for candy, sodas, and cigarettes, stamps, stationery, contributions to church and charitable organizations, and, unless put under a separate category, occupational dues or fees connected with employment are significant because they round out the normal consumption pattern of the usual American worker.

*Savings and Taxes.*—With commodity and service allowances set at the minimum-adequate level, a savings allowance provides the means of insuring integrity of the budget, because it provides, in some measure at least, for the unforeseen emergencies. The term "savings" is not used in the sense of accumulation of a sizable surplus as the years go by. Rather it refers to an amount set aside for deferred expenditures that, because of their nature, cannot be identified in advance. Private insurance, although it provides for specified contingencies, is also "savings" in this sense.

Taxes are not only an integral part of the cost of living, but they have within recent years become a major compulsory outlay.

If savings and taxes were not included in the budget, in actual practice money needed to pay for the necessary day-to-day allowances would be diverted to meet emergencies and taxes, with the result that the intended standard would be undermined.

### Determining the Budget Cost

The total cost of the budget is the sum of the amounts required to buy the authorized goods and services plus the allowances for savings and taxes.

Perhaps one of the biggest contributions to the evolution of budget-building technique was establishment of the practice of actually pricing

goods and services in the field. Pricing places the total money amount of the budget on a factual, verifiable basis. The techniques, briefly, consist of writing specifications for each unit to be priced, collecting, as of a specified date, prices of the items in representative outlets in a number of selected cities throughout the State, and, finally, processing the price data to arrive at the State-wide average annual cost of all items in the commodity and service section of the budget.<sup>4</sup>

On the basis of the known money amounts—that is, the total State-wide average cost of goods and services plus the amount allowed for savings—the total cost of the budget, including applicable taxes, is calculated by an appropriate formula.

All of the 12 State budgets were originally "priced" budgets. However, the current costs of some have been estimated by applying subsequent percent changes in prices (as measured by reliable indexes) to the previously determined costs of the various categories.<sup>5</sup>

### Evaluating Budgets

The purpose of a cost-of-living budget is to indicate what is needed rather than how to get the most value out of a given sum of money. It is not intended that a State budget prescribe the way in which a worker should spend her income. The purpose in preparing the budget is to provide a framework for obtaining an estimate of the amount a working person needs, at the price level of a given date, for a defined standard of living. Within the limits of this framework, changes in the items purchased may be made to suit individual tastes and judgment.

The State budgets should be considered as twelve separate expressions of what constitutes a healthful standard of living at a minimum-adequate level.

With this in mind, comparison of the various lists of goods and services may be made if it is also remembered that climate and living customs vary somewhat from area to area, and affect decisions as to what specific items are considered necessary. The money amounts of the various budgets should not be compared, chiefly, because they are not based on identical lists of goods and services, and because the prices which they reflect were in effect in different areas and on different dates.

## Uses of the Budgets

Insofar as the budgets' primary purpose is concerned—that is, to aid in administration of minimum-wage legislation—they have proved their worth. Their usefulness, however, has extended far beyond the minimum-wage field. They have been used, with appropriate reservations, in meeting various related problems of individuals and independent organizations. Sociologists and economists have used them, together with other cost of living data, as reference material. Universities and secondary schools have used them in connection with classroom work. They have been considered by industry, unions, and government agencies when reviewing the adequacy of wages paid. Together with other cost-of-living data, they were presented before Congress as evidence of the need for revision of the Federal wage and hour law. They have been used in counseling

individual employees on possible allocation of earnings, in developing spending plans for women entering the labor force for the first time, and in civic groups programs relating to living costs.

—HAZEL KEFAUVER

Women's Bureau

<sup>1</sup> Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington. California is developing an official State budget, but the final results were not available for inclusion at the time this article went to press. The budgets discussed will be referred to, for convenience, as "the State budgets."

<sup>2</sup> For an earlier summary of State cost-of-living budgets, see *Monthly Labor Review* of February 1948 (p. 182).

<sup>3</sup> Some budgets did not include taxes originally, but added them later when the increase in tax rates made them a significant factor in the cost of living.

<sup>4</sup> Although Maine is a minimum-wage State, its budget was constructed primarily for use in the field of industrial relations.

<sup>5</sup> Details of this procedure are contained in a forthcoming U. S. Women's Bureau Bulletin: *Cost of Living Budgets—A Proposed Method*.

<sup>6</sup> Some of the later estimates have been prepared by the States by means of their own price indexes; others have been computed by the Women's Bureau, using the consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although none of the BLS indexes is based on the specific goods and services allowed in a woman's budget, tests made by the Women's Bureau show that (in lieu of a more precise measure) BLS indexes can be used to get a reasonable approximation of current costs of the commodity and service categories of the women's budgets.

## Employment of Minors: Minimum Age Laws<sup>1</sup>

BY MID-CENTURY, the crusade against the exploitation of child labor, begun in the early 1900's, had progressed markedly. Investigations and surveys sponsored by private and governmental agencies produced an array of facts, which were publicized with persistent demands for both State and Federal remedial legislation. The measure of achievement is found in existing laws prohibiting employment of younger children and regulating the conditions under which older children may work.

As of 1950, Federal laws prohibit employment of children under 16 in interstate or foreign commerce, or in producing goods for such commerce, or in or about establishments engaging in such production. Child actors, deliverers of newspapers, and children employed in agriculture outside school hours, are excepted. Children from 14 to 16 employed out of school hours in limited occupations in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor are also excepted. Employment under the age of 18 in any occupation declared by the Secretary of Labor to be particu-

larly hazardous or detrimental to health or well being is entirely prohibited.

Federal laws are the most effective in extent of geographic scope, but cannot, under the Constitution, regulate purely local activities.

State laws must be relied upon for the regulation of child employment not subject to Federal law. If the employment is subject both to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act and to a State law, the higher standard prevails. That adequate laws may be effective in each State or Territorial jurisdiction is a major concern of the agencies which are working for the safeguarding of children and youth.

### State Laws as of 1950

The child-labor provisions on the statutes of 48 States, 3 Territories, and the District of Columbia, manifestly can be presented here only in summary.

Every jurisdiction but one has set a minimum age for employment of children in all, or certain, gainful occupations. In 18 States,<sup>2</sup> the minimum age for employment during school hours is 16 years. In 5 other States,<sup>3</sup> a 16-year minimum age

for work by children at any time has been set for certain specified occupations.

A 15-year age minimum was set in Texas for specified occupations at any time and in California for any work during school hours. Five States<sup>4</sup> and the District of Columbia have a 14-year minimum age for employment at any time; six others<sup>5</sup> have the same minimum for certain specified occupations at any time. In nine States<sup>6</sup> a 14-year minimum has been set for all work during school hours, and for work outside school hours in a number of specified occupations. Nevada and New Mexico also have set a 14-year minimum age for all work during school hours, with no regulation for work outside school hours. In Wyoming<sup>7</sup> only, no age minimum for employment has been set.

In one Territory (Alaska), the commissioner of labor, as authorized by law, has set a minimum age of 16 for a number of occupations. Puerto Rico has a statutory 16-year minimum for any gainful employment during school hours. In Hawaii, a 16-year minimum age applies when the minor is "legally required to attend school."

Great variation exists between laws of the respective States, not only in regard to age, but also in regulations as to compulsory school attendance, minimum length of school term, and the number of grades which must have been completed before certain exemptions may apply. Child-labor laws also contain employment-certificate and maximum-hours provisions.

Exemption is made from many of the minimum-age provisions of work in agriculture or domestic service or both. A number of the laws exempt street trades or set a lower age minimum for such employment. Nearly all jurisdictions regulate or prohibit night work of minors under 16 and about half regulate night work of minors—or at least of girls—16 and 17 years of age.

Most States prohibit the employment of minors under 16 or under 18 in specified hazardous occupations. In over half of the States, the State department of labor (or another State agency) has authority to declare other occupations hazardous.

### Federal Child Labor Legislation

The measures outlined below were successive steps in Federal regulation which began in 1916.

In that year, Congress passed a law which prohibited shipment in foreign and interstate commerce of goods produced in mines or quarries in which children under 16 were employed. It also prohibited such shipment of goods produced in mills, canneries, workshops, factories, or manufacturing establishments that employed children under 14 at any time, or those under 16 for more than 8 hours a day or 6 days a week, or between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. In 1918, this law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

A second Federal law, enacted in February 1919, imposed a tax on the net profits of all mines and manufacturing establishments employing children in violation of certain standards (similar to those set by the invalidated 1916 act). The 1919 law was declared unconstitutional in May 1922.

In 1924, Congress, by joint resolution, proposed an amendment to the United States Constitution which would give the Congress power to "limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age." In 1924 and 1925, the proposed amendment was ratified by 4 State legislatures but rejected by 22. Two States in 1927 and 1931, and 14 States in 1933, voted for ratification; 8 more followed in the ensuing 5 years. In 1950, however, 8 of the 36 ratifications necessary for adoption of the amendment are still lacking.<sup>8</sup>

Most of the codes of fair competition adopted in industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 included restrictions as to child labor—usually a 16-year minimum age, except in hazardous occupations, for which the minimum was 18 years. The law under which code making was required was declared unconstitutional in May 1935. Within the next 3 years, however, other Federal laws were enacted which embodied similar child-labor restrictions.

The Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act of 1936 set a minimum age of 16 years (18 for girls) for employment in production or furnishing of materials, supplies, articles, and equipment, under contracts with the United States Government in any amount exceeding \$10,000. The Federal Sugar Act of 1937 required growers of sugarcane and sugar beets, in order to obtain benefits under the act, to comply with certain child-labor standards. These were the prohibition of employment of children under 14 and of children from 14 to 16 years of age for more than 8 hours



daily. Exempted were members of the immediate family of the legal owner of at least 40 percent of the crop at the time the work was performed.

*FLSA of 1938.* A more generally effective Federal law was passed in 1938, through use of Congressional power "to regulate commerce . . . among the several States." The Fair Labor Standards Act, approved on June 25, 1938, prohibited shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any goods produced in establishments in or about which "oppressive child labor" had been employed within 30 days prior to removal of the goods.

"Oppressive child labor" was defined as applying to employment of children under 16 years of age. Excepted from the definition were (a) those employed by a parent or a person standing in place of a parent in an occupation other than manufacturing or mining; and (b) those employed under a regulation by the Chief of the Children's Bureau (then in the U. S. Department of Labor). Such regulations could permit employment of children between ages of 14 and 16, in occupations other than manufacturing and mining, under conditions and during periods that, as determined by the same officer, did not interfere with their schooling or their health or well-being.

Employment of minors between the ages of 16 and 18 in any occupation which the Chief of the Children's Bureau found and declared to be particularly hazardous for children between such ages, or detrimental to their health or well-being, was also included in the definition of "oppressive child labor."

Exemptions were permitted of children employed in agriculture while not legally required to attend school. Those employed as actors in motion pictures or theatrical productions were also exempted.

Functions given by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to the Children's Bureau and the Chief of the Children's Bureau were transferred in 1946, by the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, to the Secretary of Labor.<sup>9</sup>

*FLSA—1949 Amendments.* An amendment of October 26, 1949 (effective January 25, 1950), to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, prohibited employment of "any oppressive child labor in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce." It defined commerce to mean "trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States or between any State and any place outside thereof."

Also amended was the definition of "oppressive child labor." To the occupations in which a parent or one standing in place of a parent could not employ a child in his custody under the age of 16, the amended law adds "or an occupation found by the Secretary of Labor to be particularly hazardous for the employment of children between the ages of 16 and 18 years or detrimental to their health or well-being."

The exemption permitting employment under 16 in agriculture was made to apply only to those so employed outside of school hours for the school district where the employee is living while employed. Radio and television production were added to the fields in which children under 16 may be employed as actors. Those employed in the delivery of newspapers to the consumer were exempted from the minimum-age provisions of the act as well as from its wage and hour provisions.

*Regulation of Hazardous Occupations.* Eight Hazardous Occupations Orders have been issued—the first effective in July 1939, the most recent in October 1950—under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Amendments have been made in several instances extending the original

New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup> Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana.

<sup>4</sup> Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri (some exemptions are permitted in each State).

<sup>5</sup> Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Washington.

<sup>6</sup> Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Vermont.

<sup>7</sup> Children whose attendance at school is required by law cannot be employed during school hours. School attendance is required of children between 7 and 17 for entire session, except those who have completed eighth grade, are physically or mentally incapacitated, whose attendance would work a hardship, or who are excluded from the "regular schools and no provision made for the schooling of such children."

<sup>8</sup> The proposed amendment has been ratified by the following 28 States: Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

<sup>9</sup> See Federal Register, July 20, 1946 (p. 7873).

<sup>1</sup> Data are from U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bulletin No. 114, State Child Labor Standards, Washington, 1949, Bulletin No. 118, Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation, November 15, 1948-December 31, 1949, Washington, 1950, Current Summaries on Labor Legislation, Nos. 2 and 7, February 15 and July 21, 1950; and various Federal statutes and regulations.

<sup>2</sup> Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey,

coverage. These orders have established an 18-year minimum age for employment in certain kinds of work, as follows:

No. 1, occupations in or about plants manufacturing explosives or articles containing explosive components; No. 2, work as motor-vehicle driver or helper; No. 3, work in or about coal mines, excepting certain specified surface jobs; No. 4, work in logging and in sawmills and lath, shingle, and cooperage-stock mills, with the exception of a few specified occupations; No. 5, work involved in operation of power-driven woodworking machinery; No. 6, work involving exposure to radioactive substances or isotopes; No. 7, work in connection with operation of power-driven hoisting apparatus, including manlifts operating on endless belts; and No. 8, work in operation of certain power-driven metal-working machines.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> For additional discussion of Hazardous Occupations Orders Nos. 4, 6, 7, and 8, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1948 (p. 410) and March 1950 (p. 290).

## British Efforts To Increase Productivity

FUTURE INCREASES IN OUTPUT in Great Britain, either for civilian or defense needs, are dependent on increases in productivity and on shifting workers from less to more essential jobs. In a labor force of 22,150,000 only 300,000 were unemployed on the average during 1949. In December 1949, the total labor force included 90 percent of all males over 15 years of age and 46 percent of all females 15 to 60 years of age. Neither voluntary methods nor the reimposition of wartime manpower controls had been highly successful in shifting workers from less to more essential industries between 1947 and 1949. The important coal-mining industry, for example, was losing workers, particularly at the coal face.

Mechanization, improved attendance, incentive pay schemes, and willingness to accept new methods of work, it is generally agreed, are needed to bridge the gap between British industry's past and future production goals. Both labor and management have given these problems serious

attention. Currently, about 20 percent of the total national income is being devoted to capital investments, about a fourth of which is for housing.

Progress is already evidenced by a much greater increase in the index of total industrial production than that for employment. According to the Minister of Economic Affairs, over-all productivity has gained about 5½ percent, comparing 1949 with 1948, and between 6 and 7 percent when comparing the first 5 months of 1950 with a similar period in 1949. This rate of increase is considerably higher than that anticipated in the *Economic Survey for 1950*; it is also higher than the prewar rate.

Only broad estimates (or rough approximations) of the rate of progress can be made, however, until more accurate measures of changes in productivity are instituted. Improvement in the statistical measurement of productivity within an industry or firm is an integral part of the general British program. For this purpose, teams of British statisticians have visited the United States during 1949-50 to study the methods used in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Productivity Teams

American production methods have been studied by productivity teams composed of both management and labor representatives from British industries. Arrangements for productivity teams are made by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, organized in September 1948.<sup>1</sup> The teams are financially aided by the Economic Cooperation Administration as one of its contributions to British recovery. In the last 2 years 27 teams have been formed, largely on an industry basis; a few specialist teams had broader assignments, such as industry simplification, packaging, and materials handling. Recent reports to the Council indicate that British firms are learning from each other as much as from the United States; that British workers' prejudices against methods of raising productivity, including mechanization, have partly been dispelled; and that standardization and simplification are being adopted, especially in the public-controlled industries.

Generally the visits of the various productivity teams are followed by a series of conferences and public, factory, or plant meetings to discuss the teams' reports and to assess the practicability of

applying the teams' recommendations. In the British steel industry, for example, various foundries made improvements in certain processes after the team for that industry had reported on its visit. The result was a 50-percent reduction in man-hours in one process and equally significant savings of time and material in others.

Trade-union officials comprised one British team,<sup>2</sup> which made a 6-week tour of American industrial centers to investigate the role of unions in increasing productivity in the United States. After "observing the operations and techniques of a number of American unions in their administrative functions and in the factory," the team gave a stimulating account of industrial relations in the United States, a comparative analysis of problems in the two countries, and some incisive recommendations directed at fellow-unionists and managements at home.

Features of American industrial relations which particularly impressed the visitors were that efficient managements set the pace of productivity; that unions make a major contribution to increasing the efficiency of less competent companies. "American unions press for wage increases to make labor dear; they expect the forces of competition to compel vigorous, enterprising, and aggressive employers to reduce total labor cost . . .," and assume that decreasing production costs will lead to lower consumer prices, which in turn, will create new and expanding markets sufficient to absorb displaced workpeople.

In its recommendations, the team urged British unions to pursue "a wage policy related to output and factory efficiency." The team was reluctant to urge abandonment of a general wage-restraint policy, in view of both the need to keep prices down and of the full employment level. British unions, it found, were actually more inclined to accept incentive-pay plans than were American unions.

Active cooperation by unions in the application of "scientific management" was the team's chief recommendation. Initiative should rest with management, but union engineering production departments should be established by the larger unions and the TUC to protect interests of union members and maximize their earning opportunities. Opposition to installing new machinery, redistribution of the labor force (even at the cost of some local unemployment), the team believed, cannot now be justified. However, the unions

should be consulted in advance, and schemes for dismissal pay for displaced workers should be set up. Unions should, on the one hand, prepare themselves to force highly profitable concerns to reduce prices to consumers, and, on the other hand, to assist less profitable concerns to increase their efficiency.

American teams or experts, the trade-union officials recommended, should be invited to England to study British trade-union methods, particularly in the fields of joint consultation, working-class education, and politics. At the request of firms or industrial organizations, the Anglo-American Council on Productivity is prepared to arrange visits of reciprocal American teams, or to supply detailed technical information or technical consultants—a similar suggestion was made by the TUC team. A prominent production engineer connected for many years with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and other unions, visited England and several other countries in the summer of 1950, as an ECA consultant, to talk with trade-unionists and others on production problems, in Marshall Plan countries.

### British Institute of Management

To assist both labor and management on production problems, the Government in 1948 formed the British Institute of Management. Twenty-two unions and the Trades Union Congress are subscribing members. In April 1950, the Institute published a booklet,<sup>3</sup> 2,500 copies of which were supplied to unions for use in study courses on management techniques, and to assist workers' representatives on Works and Production Committees in understanding the managerial function of production management. It explains in simple terms direct and overhead costs, how factory work is planned, prepared, executed, and inspected, how manufacturing schedules are drawn up, and how a proper division of functions helps to cut costs and to increase earnings of operatives. Methods of setting piece rates are discussed, including the role of union representatives or shop stewards.

Local management associations, formed in four industrial centers during the past year, provide forums on good management practices in which trade-unionists participate.<sup>4</sup>



## Building Industry

Two recent reports<sup>5</sup> give some indication of productivity changes in a single industry—building construction. After the adoption of a permissive national agreement in 1947, incentive or bonus schemes were introduced in about a third of the contracts let by local municipal authorities, and covered about half the houses completed in October 1949. The scheme was to be reviewed by both sides of the industry in 1950.

The Girdwood Committee reported that about half of the 13-percent reduction in man-hours per house between October 1947 and October 1949 could be ascribed to the incentive schemes. Although the greater part of the savings was paid out in bonus, a net saving of about £15 (\$42) per house remained—about 1 percent of the total cost of the house.

After reviewing evidence presented by the Girdwood Committee, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Ministry of Works, and other witnesses, the Working Party on the building industry concluded: "During 1946 and 1947 productive efficiency in the building industry generally was about two-thirds of its prewar level . . . Some improvement has taken place since 1947, and by the end of 1948 for the building industry as a whole, productive efficiency was about three-quarters of its prewar level . . . average productive efficiency during 1949 seems to show an improvement on the 1948 figure." In a few cases, the prewar level seemed to have been restored where incentive schemes were operating. The wartime fall in efficiency was attributed to scarcity of materials, overloading of the industry's capacity, dispersion of the skilled labor force during the war, and other economic factors, many of them temporary. Recommendations included not only greater emphasis on incentive schemes, but on training and greater interchangeability of crafts.

### Action of TUC

The TUC held productivity conferences with a number of individual unions during 1949 and 1950 (following a general productivity conference with the national executives of all its member unions in November 1948). Two of these meetings were held with the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives to discuss their reactions to

these various reports and to map out a plan of campaign for their industry, which was causing the TUC great concern because of its relation to the housing shortage. At its 1950 meeting, the TUC by resolution asked the general council to assist and encourage unions in examining their own industry problems; to urge full consultation between employers and unions before new methods and processes were introduced; and to press for distribution of productivity gains in the form of lower prices to consumers and to workers in the form of improved wages and conditions.

—JEAN A. FLEXNER

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, March 1949 (p. 283), or Serial No. R. 1951, Great Britain Employment Policies and Production (p. 6).

<sup>2</sup> This team's report was published by the Trades Union Congress (TUC) as its contribution to the productivity program: Trades Unions and Productivity, London, 1950.

<sup>3</sup> British Institute of Management: Organizing for Output, London, April 1950.

<sup>4</sup> See Trades Union Congress: General Council's Report to 82d Congress, Brighton, September 4-8, 1950.

<sup>5</sup> Great Britain, Ministry of Works: Working Party Report—Building, London, 1950; Ministry of Health, Second Report of the Committee of Inquiry (Girdwood): The Cost of House-Building, London, 1950.

## Resumption of Benefits Under UMWA Welfare Fund<sup>1</sup>

BENEFIT PROGRAMS for bituminous-coal miners under the United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund were resumed in June 1950. All benefit payments—disability grants, survivor assistance, pensions, death benefits, and hospital and medical care—had been temporarily suspended by the trustees of the fund on September 17, 1949, following lapse of the 1948 bituminous-coal wage agreement after June 30, 1949. Under it, operators had paid 20 cents per ton of coal mined for the fund's support. A new contract was not signed until March 5, 1950. This agreement, which provides for a 30-cent-a-ton royalty and for payments in default on that date, is to run until July 1, 1952. However, it may be terminated on or after April 1, 1951, by either party on 30 days' notice. "The 1950 fund is

committed to live within its income, as did the previous funds."

### Pensions and Death Benefits<sup>2</sup>

Revised regulations issued by trustees of the fund, effective May 2, 1950, reactivated the pension and death-benefit programs.

Pensions of \$100, exclusive of Federal old-age and survivor benefits, are paid, as in the past, to qualified miners aged 60 years or more who have spent 20 years in the coal industry and who have retired permanently from the bituminous branch after May 28, 1946. However, those who now retire must have worked 1 year immediately preceding retirement. Moreover, miners who retire after May 28, 1946,<sup>3</sup> no longer receive payments retroactive to the date of retirement; rather benefits now extend only for periods subsequent to the authorization of the pension. Pensions which had been approved under regulations of the 1947 welfare and retirement fund were resumed with payment for June 1950.

Credit toward the required 20 years of service, under the new program, may not include employment in foreign mines (other than Canada); neither are pensions paid any beneficiary for any period of residence in a foreign country (except Canada).

The original death benefit of \$1,000 is now limited to beneficiaries who had been dependent on deceased miners.<sup>4</sup> Funeral expenses up to \$350 are paid for those with no dependents and no estate.

### Total-Disability and Survivor Benefits

Authorization for new programs of assistance to (1) totally disabled miners and their dependents and (2) surviving dependents was announced on October 13, 1950, together with (3) extension of the reactivated program of hospital and medical services to widows and dependent children. These programs were to be implemented as fast as applications could be cleared.

Under the former program, maximum payments of \$60 were made to totally disabled miners, with extra allowances of \$20 for a wife and \$10 each for other dependents. Widows received a maximum of \$60 and \$10 for each child. Deductions were made for Federal old-age and survivor insurance payments, workmen's compensation, and regular income.

*Totally Disabled Miners.* Under the new program, \$30 a month, with \$10 additional for a wife and \$10 for each child under 18 years (or older, if incapacitated) is to be paid totally disabled miners while undergoing rehabilitation treatment. A miner eligible for such treatment must be examined by a physician as arranged for by the fund's medical service. A similar amount is to be granted those certified by the medical service as permanently and totally disabled. Regular income from any other source is deducted.

Eligibility in each case is to be determined by a scale in which age and period of total disability are major factors. Years of total disability required at various ages in order to qualify for the disability grant are as follows:

Age at application—	Years of total disability required for eligibility
Under 45 years.....	5
45 and under 50 years.....	4
50 and under 55 years.....	3
55 and under 60 years.....	2
60 years and over.....	1

Source: United Mine Workers Journal, October 15, 1950 (p. 3).

*Survivor Aid.* Widows aged 50 years or more without dependents receive \$30 a month under the new program; with children, they receive \$10 additional for each surviving child under 18 years (or older, if incapacitated) and living in the household. Widows under 50 years of age without dependent children receive no benefits; with children, they are entitled to the same scale of benefits for themselves and surviving children as are the older widows. Regular income from any source is deductible; benefits cease with remarriage.

### Hospital and Medical Services

Under a reactivated but restricted program, effective July 1, 1950, members of the UMWA, their wives, and dependent children under 18 years have become eligible for hospitalization and medical care in the hospital for most illnesses. More recently adult dependents of such miners, as well as widows and dependent children of deceased miners,<sup>5</sup> have come under the program. Physicians' care in the home and in the doctor's office and prescribed drugs (other than those used in the hospital), formerly available to specific categories of beneficiaries, are not now provided. Limitations have also been placed on special or extra services of various kinds. "The fund is not

able to provide all-inclusive medical and hospital services," the director of the fund announced at the midyear.

About 6 months prior to the adoption of the original hospital, health, and medical program, the fund undertook to hospitalize a large number of badly injured beneficiaries—many paraplegics among them. Numbers were sent to medical centers throughout the country for treatment and rehabilitation; some made remarkable improvement. A total of 496 cases of this type were reported by the fund's executive medical officer in the fall of 1949 as either having been discharged from the medical centers at that time or still undergoing treatment.

With the initial functioning of the hospital and medical program on an area basis by January 1949, activities were primarily directed to the hospitalization and medical care of miners and dependents who were then receiving disability benefits and pensions. These men, because they were not working, were ineligible to obtain hospital and medical service, although the agreements since the Krug-Lewis contract of 1946 provided wage deductions for this purpose. Such collections were turned over to a special union hospital and medical fund, and later to the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund.<sup>6</sup> The latter fund was planned ultimately to bear the entire expenses for a prepaid medical and hospital service for the working group.

Under conditions of eligibility effective September 1, 1949, maximum service, covering hospitalization, medical care in the hospital, home and office care by a physician, and drugs on prescription, had been announced as available to the following: (1) disabled union members receiving disability grants; (2) widows receiving widows' assistance grants; (3) dependents of such members; and (4) widows and children of deceased union members. The same services were also to be extended to the above groups when receiving no cash grants because of outside income. Such income, however, could not exceed 150 percent of the maximum granted under the fund. If in excess, they would, nevertheless, be entitled to hospitalization and medical care in the hospital. Members receiving pensions, together with wives and minor children, were also eligible for the full range of service. Working or idle members of

UMWA and their families were entitled only to hospitalization and in-patient medical care.<sup>7</sup>

When payments for the hospital and medical program, as well as for all other programs, were suspended in September 1949, hospital emergency care, with attendant medical services, was given in such cases as were authorized by the area medical administrators.

The hospital and medical care program of the fund was the last to be developed. With the appointment of a chief medical officer in the fall of 1948 and subsequent establishment of 10 area medical offices, each headed by a medical administrator, a comprehensive effort was made to enlist qualified physicians and hospitals in the plan. Some 6,500 physicians and 600 hospitals, it was reported, had enrolled in the program between January 1 and September 1, 1949.

*Rehabilitation Services.* According to the United Mine Workers Journal of November 15, 1950, rehabilitation services will be available to all disabled miners who are unable to work (including the partially or temporarily disabled), regardless of eligibility for cash maintenance aid. Medical, surgical, and hospital care, or appliances, necessary for carrying through physical rehabilitation, will be supplied through the area medical offices of the fund. After physical restoration, these offices will refer the miner to vocational rehabilitation agencies of the area for occupational retraining and will maintain contact with these activities.

### Status of the Fund

During the fiscal year July 1, 1948–June 30, 1949, cash expenditures in benefits were reported at about \$104.7 million. This was distributed among the four programs as follows: Disability [and survivor] benefits \$64.0 million, pensions \$30.4 million, death benefits \$5.5 million, and medical, health, and hospital care \$4.8 million.

The current wage agreement not only defines the rate of tonnage royalty to be paid into the fund by the operator, but also creates the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund of 1950 and states its purposes. The agreement sets up a board of trustees for the fund, defines its authority, and names the two trustees (representing the operators and the union, respectively), as well as the third



or neutral trustee. It also designates as chairman of the board the trustee representing the United Mine Workers.

The board of trustees, under the agreement, is authorized to operate and administer the fund. It has full authority, in conformity with the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 and subject to the fund's stated purpose, as to questions of coverage and eligibility, priorities among classes of benefits, amounts of benefits, methods of providing for benefits, investment of trust funds, and all other related matters. The board sets policy, makes regulations, and fixes standards.

The present neutral trustee is also the active director of the fund. According to this official, the miners have no vested right or interest in the fund.

The contract also provides that the trustees of the fund shall designate a portion of the payments, "based upon proper actuarial computations," as a separate fund to be administered by the trustees and used for providing pensions or annuities for the members of the UMWA or their families or dependents and other proper beneficiaries.

## Growth and Work of ILGWU Health Centers<sup>1</sup>

A GROWING CHAIN of medical centers has been developed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) for the benefit of its members. Stimulated by the pioneer success of the parent center in New York City (founded in 1913), the ILGWU established health centers in Philadelphia and Fall River in 1944.<sup>2</sup> This followed employers' acceptance of responsibility, under collective bargaining, for weekly payroll contributions to health funds. Centers established more recently are St. Louis (1947); Allentown and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Dallas and San Antonio, Tex. (1948); Boston (1949); Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles (1950). The Los Angeles center was expected to be in full operation by mid-1950. In Newark a center is scheduled to open by the end of 1950<sup>3</sup> and will serve northern New Jersey. (A number of the centers operate on an area basis.) Houston is reported to have established a center.<sup>4</sup> Quarters have also been acquired in Cleveland for a health center. Chicago has been assured a center, under a collective agreement which provides an increase in health funds for this purpose as of October 1950.<sup>5</sup>

The ILGWU health centers provide diagnostic medical services, and in some localities also clinic medical care. The centers also certify the sick-benefit claims paid union members from various health funds. In all cases, preventive medicine and health education are emphasized.

In areas in which union membership is scattered, mobile motor-units operating out of centrally located towns conduct health surveys among workers in shops located in outlying communities. Such units are based in Harrisburg, Pa., Utica, N. Y., and other eastern cities. A number of communities in upper New York State and Vermont are serviced from Utica.

The New York City health center has in recent years expanded its services to include case-finding by means of miniature chest X-rays; a simplified form of psychiatry designed to keep emotionally disturbed workers on the job; special diet education; and special attention to the health problems of the older worker (especially the diabetic). A

<sup>1</sup> Information is from United Mine Workers Journal, issues of Jan. 15, Oct. 1, and Nov. 15, 1949, May 15, July 1, and Oct. 15, 1950. Proceedings of the Fortieth Consecutive Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, October 5-12, 1948; Report of the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund . . . to May 1, 1949 (press release, May 15, 1949); Chronology of the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund (1945 to May 15, 1949). Articles by Warren F. Draper, M. D., executive medical officer of the fund (in American Journal of Public Health, May 1950, pp. 595-601, and Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, September 1950, pp. 261-263). Testimony of Miss Josephine Roche, director of the fund, August 1, 1949, and related material in Economic Power of Labor Organizations—Hearings Before Senate Committee on Banking and Currency (81st Cong., 1st sess.), Part I, 1949. Collective Bargaining Provisions: Health, Insurance, and Pensions, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. No. 908-17 (pp. 154-161), 1950; and Report of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations on Welfare Funds (80th Cong., 2d sess.), Senate Report No. 986, Part 4 (pp. 19-26), 1948. 1950 bituminous-coal agreement, in Bureau of National Affairs, Collective Bargaining Negotiations and Contracts—Part II, Selected Contracts in Text, 1950, 25: 25 (Washington).

<sup>2</sup> Pensions were first paid in September 1948. Death benefits began in May 1947, with payments to families of the Centralia mine disaster victims.

<sup>3</sup> The May 29, 1946, Krug-Lewis collective agreement originally authorized the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund.

<sup>4</sup> Survivors must also reside within the United States, its territories or possessions, or Canada.

<sup>5</sup> In mid-October, 1950, announcement was made of the extension of the program to include adult dependents of living miners, also survivor families. Adult dependents of living miners and dependent adult children of deceased miners are limited to 60 days of hospitalization services within a 12-month period.

<sup>6</sup> In the contract year July 1, 1948-June 30, 1949, the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund received \$290,549 from this source. The 1950 agreement also includes the wage-deduction provision.

<sup>7</sup> Journal of the American Medical Association, September 24, 1949 (p. 269).

check of the first 40,000 miniature chest X-rays revealed 31 active and 835 unsuspected arrested cases of tuberculosis beyond known cases which were under working-card supervision. Also disclosed were 522 cases of heart abnormalities, 73 broncho-pneumonias, 34 lung tumors, and other chest conditions which required medical attention.

<sup>1</sup> Information is primarily from Health Services for the Membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. New York, ILGWU, Health and Welfare Department, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> See Medical Service Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Monthly Labor Review, January 1948, p. 34, and Benefit Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Monthly Labor Review, September 1948, p. 229.

<sup>3</sup> Justice, September 1, 1950.

<sup>4</sup> Report of the General Executive Board to the 27th Convention of the ILGWU, 1950, p. 213.

<sup>5</sup> Justice, May 15, 1950.

## Summary of Industrial Relations Activities <sup>1</sup>

THE MOVEMENT for increased wages continued to dominate industrial relations activities as it spread into numerous industries during October and early November 1950. Work stoppages during the period were generally restricted to local situations.

### Principal Negotiations

*Steel.* During October, the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) intensified its drive for higher wages in the steel industry. On October 5, the union's wage policy committee decided to press demands for a general pay raise, improved pensions and social insurance, elimination of geographic wage differentials, and liberalized vacation and overtime payments. The extent of the wage increase was not specified.

Wage talks were opened with Republic Steel Corp., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Inland Steel Corp., and a few smaller basic steel producers on October 9 in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and other steel centers. After a brief session with the U. S. Steel Corp. on October 16, negotiations were recessed until October 27 to give the corporation an opportunity to reply to the union's demand for a "very healthy and substantial pay increase."

The initial test of the union's attempt to gain the union shop in the basic steel industry by

January 1, 1951, came on October 20 when the NLRB conducted elections at plants of the Wheeling Steel Corp., in West Virginia and Ohio. Employees voted in favor of the union shop (10,533 to 831); and the union now can negotiate with the company on the matter, as provided in the Labor-Management Relations Act.

*Railroads.* The Federal Government continued to operate the Nation's major railroads, which had been seized on August 27 to prevent a strike by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. During October, nearly all the railroad unions formulated demands for wage increases. The increases sought were 25 cents an hour by 15 nonoperating unions; 35 cents an hour by the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Order of Railway Conductors; and 20 percent by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for its road engineers and yardmen.

Conclusion of a 3-year agreement between the Nation's railroads and the Railroad Yardmasters of America, Inc. (Ind.), in early October, gave the yardmasters an increase of 23 cents an hour. This contract follows the pattern of the Switchmen's agreement reached on September 1 with 10 western and midwestern railroads.<sup>2</sup>

The Teamsters Union (AFL) terminated a 19-day strike at the Railway Express Agency in New York City on October 12 at the request of an emergency fact-finding board appointed by President Truman.<sup>3</sup> On November 2 the Board recommended a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. However, it recommended that the increase should be made retroactive only to October 13, to penalize the workers for a strike that was "outside of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Railway Labor Act." The Board said that "under normal circumstances" it would have "recommended the increase be made retroactive to September 1, 1950, when other New York truck drivers got theirs."

*Clothing.* An agreement, concluded on October 10 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States, increased wages by 12½ cents an hour for 150,000 workers employed by 1,500 men's clothing manufacturers. The agreement, however, did not become effective until November 20. This allowed employers to complete

deliveries for the fall and winter seasons without changing price commitments.

The union has established a record of bargaining peacefully without engaging in a major strike in the men's clothing industry during the past 29 years. It had deferred requests for wage increases since 1947 because of adverse economic conditions in the industry.

On October 11, the union and the major producers of shirts, pajamas, and other cotton garments agreed on increases of 10 cents an hour in pay and of 2½ cents an hour for pension and "fringe" wage benefits for 80,000 workers, effective November 13. An increase of 10 cents an hour for an additional 40,000 workers was announced October 19. This will be effective November 13 for about 25,000 workers employed in the manufacture of men's trousers and November 20 for 15,000 outerwear workers. Both groups will also receive new pension benefits. Pay increases for members in laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, and glove and neckwear factories are the union's next goal.

*Maritime.* Five maritime unions negotiated wage agreements during October with East and Gulf Coast steamship companies employing over 65,000 seamen. Agreements with these unions—the National Maritime Union (CIO), the Seafarers International Union (AFL), the American Radio Association (CIO), the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO), and the Master, Mates and Pilots (AFL)—provide for base-pay increases of 6.38 percent. They also include provisions for higher war risk insurance to compensate for the increased risk of sailing in war-affected areas. The adjustments were concluded under the terms of wage-reopening clauses in current contracts.

On the West Coast, the Marine Cooks and Stewards (Ind.) and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO) negotiated agreements with the Pacific Maritime Association which raised wages 5.49 percent. However, the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL) rejected an offer for a similar increase, and obtained agreement on a 6.38-percent increase.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) reached an agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association on a 10-cent-an-hour increase late in September. This

represented a raise of 5.49 percent on the \$1.82 longshoremen's rate previously effective.

*Electrical Products.* The Westinghouse Electric Co. and the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) agreed on a new 1-year contract on October 1, which gives 50,000 workers in 8 Eastern States a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase. Noncontributory pensions of \$100 a month, including social-security benefits, are also provided for workers with 25 years' service. The agreement, which is retroactive to September 18 and may be reopened for wage negotiations after 6 months, is the initial agreement negotiated by the company and the IUE-CIO.

The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, representing 12,000 workers in 21 Westinghouse plants, accepted a 1-year contract, on October 10. It raises salaries \$17.35 a month or 5 percent, whichever is greater. Provision for a pension plan similar to the one accepted by the IUE-CIO is also included.

*Telephone.* Rejection of Bell system offers to Western Electric employees represented by the Communications Workers of America (CIO), resulted in a widespread stoppage early in November. Employees of four telephone companies in the Northeastern States received wage increases in October.

The New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and Division 55 of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) tentatively agreed on an 18-month contract, effective October 1, which increases wages \$2 to \$4 per week for 10,000 workers. The agreement averted a threatened State-wide strike of telephone operators in protest of a New Jersey State Supreme Court ruling nullifying an arbitration board's award of a \$2.50 weekly increase in wages and a modified union shop. The agreement stipulates that the union may proceed with an appeal from the court's decision that the arbitration board's order requiring a modified union shop conflicted with the "letter and spirit" of the Labor Management Relations Act.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., which serves all of the New England States except Connecticut, granted wage increases to 27,000 employees, represented by the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers (Ind.) and the



New England Federation of Telephone Operators (Ind.). Plant employees received weekly wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$5, and traffic employees, from \$2 to \$4.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania and the Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania (Ind.) signed an agreement on October 11 which increases wages of plant department employees by amounts ranging up to \$5 a week. Employees in the firm's business offices, who are represented by the Pennsylvania Telephone Guild (Ind.), received similar increases.

The United Telephone Organizations (Ind.) and the New York Telephone Co. agreed on a 17-month contract, effective October 2, which raises wages from \$2 to \$5 a week for 16,000 plant workers. The union membership was given until November 1 to ratify the agreement, which contains no provision for wage reopenings.

The CWA-CIO announced on October 27 that its members employed by the Western Electric Co. would strike on November 9 if satisfactory agreements were not negotiated with the company before that date. The union rejected the company's offer of wage increases averaging 11½ cents an hour for installation workers in 43 States and 10 cents an hour for distributing house employees in about 30 locations. A company proposal that the contracts run for 18 months with no wage-reopening provisions was also rejected by the union.

On November 9, approximately 17,000 Western Electric employees in 43 States went on strike. About 16,000 Michigan Bell employees, also represented by the CWA, stopped work at the same time. This also developed out of a wage dispute.

*Rubber.* The United Rubber Workers (CIO) and the "big 4" rubber producers concluded agreements in late October and early November which increased wages for more than 100,000 workers.

On October 20, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. agreed to a general wage increase of 10½ cents an hour. Correction of interplant wage inequities increased the average hourly wage by another 1½ cents. The B. F. Goodrich Co. agreement provided for wage increases averaging 12 cents an hour and a modified union shop—the first union shop among the big rubber companies. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. agreement provided for wage increases ranging from 9 to 11 cents an

hour, allowances up to 2½ cents an hour for adjustments in interplant wage inequities, and a modified union shop. The United States Rubber Co. announced on November 3 that it had agreed to raise wages 12 cents an hour.

*Other negotiations.* The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) negotiated new wage agreements, effective October 9, with 5 Rhode Island mills, and 3 northern New Jersey mills, raising wages 12 cents an hour for approximately 12,000 workers. The union also negotiated an agreement effective October 9, with the Dan River Mills which provides for an 8-percent increase in pay for 11,000 workers at the company's Danville, Va., plants.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. reached agreement with the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers (CIO) on October 9 for a wage rise of 10 cents an hour for 18,500 glass workers. The contracts, which will expire May 15, 1952, do not contain wage-reopening clauses.

Approximately 10,000 members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (Ind.), in 38 full-fashioned hosiery mills across the Nation, were awarded an average pay increase of 25 cents an hour late in September by an arbitration board. The board had been appointed by the union and the employers after negotiations became deadlocked. Part of the increase effected restoration of an April wage cut.

A new agreement between the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) brought a wage increase of 10 cents an hour to 12,000 workers. The new contract, which replaces one that had almost another year to run, will expire August 22, 1952.

Consolidated Edison Co. and the Utility Workers Union (CIO) signed an agreement on October 28 which will expire February 1, 1952. It provides wage increases of 10 cents an hour, effective January 1, 1951, and of an additional 5 cents an hour effective July 1, 1951, for 30,000 workers in the New York City area.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters (AFL) and the United States Potters Association reached agreement on a 10-cent hourly increase for 28,000 workers in the dinner-ware industry, effective November 1. Their current 2-year agreement expires October 1, 1951.

## Principal Work Stoppages

The International Harvester Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) terminated a 78-day work stoppage of some 23,000 workers on November 3 by agreement on a new 5-year contract. Wages were increased 10 cents an hour, including 6 cents an hour to compensate workers for increased living costs and 4 cents an hour as an annual wage-improvement factor. During the life of the contract, wages will be adjusted quarterly on the basis of 1-cent an hour for each 1.14 change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer's Price Index. A modified union shop was also included in the agreement.

The UAW (CIO) strike at plants of John Deere & Co. continued in early November. Approximately 12,000 workers in this dispute had been idle since September 1.

The last of the strikes which had seriously curtailed the production of soda ash during the summer was settled early in October, when the United Mine Workers, District 50 (Ind.) and the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. agreed on a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase for workers in the company's Detroit, Mich., plants. This action followed the termination of strikes at the Baton Rouge plant of the Solvay Process Division and the Diamond Alkali Co. at Painesville, Ohio, late in September.

Approximately 15,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Co., represented by the United Automobile Workers (CIO), were idle from September 26 to October 1 because of a dispute over the application of contract seniority provisions in assigning work. International union officials called the strike "unauthorized" and refused to sanction it. The workers returned to their jobs on October 2, after the international union assured them that it would make available all necessary assistance in negotiating a settlement of the grievances.

## Trade-Union Affairs

The executive council of the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) recommended on October 10 that the union reaffiliate with the AFL. The IAM left the AFL 5 years ago because of a

jurisdictional dispute with the carpenter's union over the work of installing machinery in mills and plants. A. J. Hayes, IAM president, said that the union and the federation had reached an understanding on the differences which led to the union's withdrawal from the federation in 1945. It was agreed that the jurisdiction held by the IAM prior to its withdrawal would be restored; the AFL would recognize IAM rights and privileges on a par with those extended to all other affiliates; and the AFL Building Trades Department would be notified that its authority to settle jurisdictional disputes would be limited only to those involving its affiliated organizations (the IAM was affiliated only with the Metal Trades Department before it withdrew from the AFL). Members of the IAM's 1,800 locals will vote on the proposed reaffiliation in December.

The membership of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), early in October, approved structural changes in the organization which, according to the union, would restrict policy making in the union to local and international union levels. The union's 38 divisions will be replaced by 11 administrative districts. Future contracts will be negotiated under the direction, and in the name, of the international union, rather than of the divisions as formerly. The union expects to complete these procedural changes by early 1951.

A new union—the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America (Ind.)—was organized early in October. It was formed by the merger of three independent unions—the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers; the United Office and Professional Workers; and the Distributive Workers Union. The first two unions were former CIO affiliates, expelled on charges of Communist domination; the third was composed primarily of former department store locals of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (CIO). Arthur Osman, former Distributive Workers Union president, was elected president of the new union, which claims a membership of 80,000, including 45,000 in the New York area.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review for October (p. 491).

<sup>3</sup> Members of the board: Grady Lewis, of Washington, chairman; Rev. William J. Kelley, of Catholic University; and Joseph L. Miller, of Washington.

# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor<sup>1</sup>

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## Wages and Hours<sup>2</sup>

*Public Contracts Act—Child Labor.* A Federal district court considered<sup>3</sup> the application of section 2 of the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act. The section provides that Government contractors subject to the act shall be liable to the United States for liquidated damages of \$10 per day for each under-age person “knowingly” employed in the performance of such contract.

During the war, the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to his regulatory authority under the act, issued regulations relaxing the statutory standard prohibiting the employment of female persons below 18 years of age. The regulations permitted the employment of girls between 16 and 18, provided that (a) no girls under 16 were employed, (b) girls were not required to work over 8 hours a day, and (c) birth certificates of girls between 16 and 18 were kept on file by the employer.

An employer operating under a Government contract covered by the act employed two 15-year-old girls who had represented themselves as over 16.

The court held that the mere fact of the girls' youthful physical appearance did not prove that the employer had “knowingly” employed girls under 16. It stated that no one could, with any degree of accuracy, determine the ages of girls by their appearance, at least to the extent of “knowing” their ages, and that persons often differ sharply in estimating the ages of others.

The employer was, however, held to have violated the act because he had not kept on file certificates as to the girls' ages as required by the Secretary's regulations. The employment of certain other girls, who were actually over 16, was also held to be in violation of the act, since they were permitted to work over 9 hours a day in violation of the conditions prescribed by the Secretary for employment of girls under 18.

The 2-year statute of limitations prescribed by the Portal-to-Portal Act barring claims after the 2-year period was held not applicable to the case, since the final decision of the Secretary of Labor in complaint proceedings under the Walsh-Healey Act was made less than 2 years prior to his bringing suit. The court held that the limitation period began to run from the time of the administrative decision in the Government's cause of action for liquidated damages and not from the time when the violations occurred.

*Enforcement—Contempt.* A district court held<sup>4</sup> a company guilty of criminal contempt for willfully violating a consent decree enjoining shipment in interstate commerce of goods manufactured by girls under 16 years of age. The court imposed a fine of \$1,000 upon the company.

The company operated a canning factory. In May 1949, after proceedings were brought against the company under the Fair Labor Standards Act, a consent decree was issued by the court prohibiting further violations of the act. The company president admitted the employment of six girls under 16 subsequent to the decree, but claimed it was done through the mistake of another employee who was responsible for hiring them.

In holding the company guilty of contempt, the court noted that some of the girls employed appeared to be under 16, and pointed out that the company president had failed to give any instructions to the hiring employee to prevent repetition of the violation of the FLSA. The court held that the company was under a clear duty to give such instructions in view of existence of the injunction decree. Necessity for quick hiring of employees in a seasonal business was held to be no justification for violation of the decree.

## Labor Relations

*Discriminatory Discharge After Strike by Other Employees.* A salesmen's union called a strike against one of the members of an employers' association, following an impasse in association-wide bargaining negotiations. The association then discharged all salesmen employed by its members. This was held<sup>5</sup> by the National Labor Relations Board to violate sections 8 (a) (1) and 8 (a) (3) of the amended National Labor Relations Act prohibiting interference with union activity and discrimination against union members for engaging in such activity.

Since 1943, a local union had bargained with the employers' association on behalf of the salesmen. In March 1949, after unsuccessful negotiations for a new contract, the local sent directly to each employer for signature the same contract that had been proposed to the joint committee which represented all the employers. No employer accepted the contract, and joint negotiations were resumed. After another impasse was reached, the union called a strike limited to one employer. On the following day, the other employers in the association sent their salesmen a letter stating that it was the union's intent eventually to call a strike against every employer in the association. The letter then requested the salesmen to turn over their records and settle their accounts. This was construed as a discharge by some salesmen. Others reported for work, but were told they were discharged.

The Board found that the employees had been discharged—not just laid off pending settlement of the contract. It expressly refused to decide whether a lay-off would have been proper. It held that the discharge of the striking employees was illegal, as an attempt to penalize them for striking and thus discourage future concerted activity. Discharge of nonstriking employees was also held to be discriminatory, in that it was a reprisal either



against a possible future strike or against a strike by other members of the same union against one employer.

The argument that the discharges were defensive measures to protect the association members from strikes by the union against the employers, one by one, was rejected. The Board held that an employer's economic interest in preventing a successful strike did not justify conduct prescribed by the act. It pointed out that a contrary view, if applied, would permit the widening of industrial strife, while the purpose of the act was to prevent it. If the policy defended by the association were permitted, a one-employer strike could be converted into an industry-wide dispute; and since discharge of strikers for strike activity is illegal, a union, in its turn, would be encouraged to strike all or none of the employers.

Member Reynolds dissented from this conclusion. He stated that the employers' action constituted a lock-out or lay-off rather than a discharge, as shown by their failure to resume operations or replace the employees; and that there was no background of anti-union activity on the part of the employers.

The Board also ruled that the union's strike against one employer and its attempt to enter into separate negotiations with that employer did not constitute restraint or coercion in the selection of bargaining representatives under section 8 (b) (1) (B). There was insufficient evidence, the Board held, that this employer had designated the joint committee as its bargaining agent for separate negotiations, as well as for association-wide negotiations. Neither was there evidence, it held, that the union would have rejected the joint committee as the employer's representative in separate negotiations. The strike was not an attempt to coerce the employer to resign from the association, the Board held; nor were the union's proposals to the various employers for separate negotiations a refusal to bargain.

It was pointed out that, since an employer could withdraw from a multiemployer unit, a union should also be permitted to bargain with individual employers separately after negotiations with the larger unit had broken down. Furthermore, the Board held, even if the association were the only appropriate unit, the union was not required to bargain with all employers simultaneously or to negotiate the same contract with all.

While admitting that in the first instance the union was obliged to bargain with the association rather than with separate employer members, the Board stated that, after an impasse had been reached, separate negotiations were permissible. Such separate negotiations, it pointed out, were not shown to preclude simultaneous association-wide negotiations. At any rate, it held, the authority of the association was apparently limited to association-wide negotiations. The association, while an appropriate bargaining unit, was held to be not the only appropriate unit.

Member Reynolds, dissenting from these conclusions, stated that the union by its separate negotiations was attempting to compel the employers to revoke their designation of the association as their bargaining agent. The legislative history of the LMRA, he thought, showed that Congress wished to preserve multi-employer bargain-

ing units when it rejected a proposal to ban industry-wide bargaining. He also thought that the multi-employer unit was the only appropriate unit and was the "employer" within the meaning of section 8 (b) (3) and that therefore the union had been guilty of refusal to bargain. To allow a union to negotiate separately with different members of a multi-employer unit would, he thought, introduce chaos into collective-bargaining relations.

*Discharge for Cause—Slow-down.* The NLRB ruled<sup>6</sup> that an employer's discharge of several employees for participating in a slow-down after a reduction in their rate of pay was not discriminatory in violation of the amended NLRA. This was ruled although the employer had not given any express order as to the amount of work required or any express warning of discharge if they failed to meet a certain requirement.

Until January 1949, employee carloaders had been paid on a piecework basis, and had earned an average of \$2.71 an hour. At that time the employer changed the method of loading so as to make the work easier and more steady, but also changed the rate of pay to an hourly basis—at \$1.52½ an hour. Thereupon the carloaders decided to load only one car a day. Approximately one month later they were discharged.

The employees, the Board found, could have loaded more than one car a day. They knew that the employer was dissatisfied with their production rate, since the president and manager had invited them to a dinner, at which they were asked for suggestions as to increased production. A spokesman for the employees suggested that the employer either go back to the piecework rate or increase the hourly rate if more production were desired. The vice president replied he would investigate matters at another mill and report back. He never reported back. Upon their discharge the employees were told "We can't make it go on that way, so we have got to find some new faces."

The Board pointed out that section 7 of the NLRA (protecting concerted activity of employees for mutual aid and protection) did not protect such activity if for an unlawful objective or if improper means were used. While the objective of increased wages was lawful, the employees' refusal to accept the terms of employment combined with their insistence (although without a stoppage) on working on their own terms, was held to justify their discharge. The Board pointed to a recent Supreme Court decision<sup>7</sup> holding that a slow-down was not protected activity. The employees were held to have no right to work on terms fixed solely by them. They had impliedly contracted when hired that they would obey all reasonable orders. The fact that the employer required no fixed quota of work and failed to give express warning of discharge was held immaterial.

*Check-off to Enforce Illegal Union Shop.* An employer discharged a nonunion employee for her refusal to permit the deduction of union dues from her pay. The dues were to be deducted in the enforcement of a union-security agreement which had not been authorized by a majority vote in an election held pursuant to section 9 (e) of the amended NLRA. When the employee agreed to pay the

dues, she was rehired. The Board held<sup>8</sup> the deduction to be an unfair labor practice.

Both the discharge and the enforced deduction of dues after the employee's return, the Board held, constituted interference with her right under section 7 of the NLRA to refrain from union activities. These actions, it held, violated section 8 (a) (2) of the NLRA, by giving illegal assistance to the union.

In a previous decision,<sup>9</sup> the Board had held that section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act providing criminal penalties for checking-off dues unless certain restrictions were observed did not have any impact on the unfair-labor-practice jurisdiction of the Board under section 8 of the amended NLRA. The Board distinguished that decision on the ground that, while the check-off was not necessarily an unfair labor practice, it was illegal if the dues were deducted against the will of the individual employee, in behalf of an illegal union-security agreement.

*Union Security.* Section 8 (b) (2) of the amended NLRA prohibits a labor organization from causing an employer to discriminate against an employee whose membership in such organization has been terminated for reasons other than failure to pay periodic dues or initiation fees. The NLRB held<sup>10</sup> that a union violated this section by causing an employer to discharge a worker who had been expelled from the union for refusal to pay a fine.

The employer had first discharged the employee in May 1947, pursuant to a maintenance-of-membership contract. The union had requested the discharge after the employee had refused to pay two fines aggregating \$50 which the union had assessed against her, and was no longer a member in good standing. On June 2, 1948, the employer and the union executed a new agreement making membership in the union within 30 days of hiring a condition of employment. After a majority of the employees approved this contract pursuant to section 9 (e) of the amended NLRA, it was certified as valid by the Board on July 29, 1948.

When, a month later, the employer rehired the employee who had been discharged in May 1947, she tendered her initiation fee and dues to the union, but was advised she could not become a member until she paid the fines levied against her during her former period of employment. When she refused to do this, the union rejected her tender of dues and initiation fees; and upon its request to the employer, she was discharged.

The Board held the union's action caused the discharge, and was illegal because membership had been denied on grounds other than failure to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required. A fine, the Board held, could not be included in the terms "dues" or "initiation fees" as used in section 8 (b) (2), in the light of its legislative history. That history indicated a desire to prevent an employee's discharge for capricious reasons. The union's contention that the employer, in making the new contract, had impliedly agreed not to rehire this employee was held to be unsupported by the evidence and to be without merit in any case. Such an agreement, the Board pointed out, would have violated the act's restrictions against discriminatory hiring.

Since the employer was not named in the proceedings, the Board was not able to order reinstatement of the employee, which could only be performed by the employer. However, the Board ordered the union to express immediately to the employer its willingness that she be rehired. The union was made solely liable for providing back pay. Such back pay was to include the amount the employee would have earned at her job between the date of her discharge and 5 days after the union's notice to the employer of its willingness to accept her reinstatement.

(2) The NLRB ruled<sup>11</sup> that a union-shop provision in a collective-bargaining agreement does not become valid until the Board has certified the results of the union-shop election. An employer's discharge of a nonunion employee after the election results favoring the union shop had become known, but prior to certification by the Board, was held to be discriminatory, in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the amended NLRA. The union had insisted that an employee be discharged because of his expulsion by the union for failure as a union officer to execute a non-Communist affidavit. Accordingly, the union and the employer were held jointly and severally liable for back pay due the employee.

(3) A union-security agreement violative of the terms of the LMRA is an unfair labor practice although the agreement is oral, the NLRB ruled.<sup>12</sup> The act, the Board pointed out, does not require contracts to be in any particular form or to be reduced to writing. In this case the agreement had not been authorized by an election pursuant to section 9 (e) of the act; moreover, it gave a greater degree of union security than the act allowed.

*Refusal to Bargain—Unilateral Wage Increase.* The NLRB ruled<sup>13</sup> that an employer had refused to bargain by unilaterally instituting a bonus plan which substantially affected the wage plan of his employees. When an impasse in negotiations with the union on this subject had been reached, he had applied coercive pressures to secure agreement of individual employees to the plan and to prevent their discussing it with the union.

The bonus plan was proposed in negotiations for a new contract, shortly before expiration of an existing contract. The plan involved adoption of hourly rates for day work instead of piece rates, together with a new production schedule. It was discussed at six employer-union meetings, but no agreement was reached. Thereafter the employer did not negotiate with the union, but held individual conferences with the three employee members of the bargaining committee whom he believed to be responsible for blocking union acceptance. He refused to allow an outside union agent to be present at these conferences, and attempted to obtain the committee members' active support of the plan among other employees. Subsequently the employer posted notices of new rates of pay and abolition of piecework rates. He demanded agreement from the individual grievance-committee members, and discharged them when they refused to comply.

In holding the employer had refused to bargain, the Board stated that the existence of a bargaining impasse did not destroy the authority of the bargaining representa-

tive to act on behalf of the employees. Neither did it destroy the right of employees to seek, by collective action, to maintain their position and to persuade the employer to accept such position. Thus the impasse did not justify the employer's action in disparagement of the bargaining process and in subversion of the authority of the bargaining representative.

*Commerce—Jurisdiction of NLRB.* The NLRB, in a number of decisions early in October, more clearly defined the conditions under which it would exercise jurisdiction.

(1) The Board declined<sup>14</sup> jurisdiction over a dairy whose sales were entirely local, although four-fifths (\$400,000) of its total purchases of milk, supplies, and equipment were from out of State. It pointed out that, while the assertion of jurisdiction in this instance would effectuate the policies of the amended NLRA, the Board's budget and case load required that jurisdiction be declined in cases in which the direct inflow is less than \$500,000 annually. A representation petition was accordingly dismissed.

(2) The Board asserted<sup>15</sup> jurisdiction over a company which shipped more than \$25,000 annually in goods outside the State although 98 percent of its sales were made within the State. It asserted that it would exercise jurisdiction in all cases in which the over-\$25,000 requirement of out-of-State shipments was met.

(3) The Board asserted<sup>16</sup> jurisdiction and directed a representation election with regard to a company which shipped no goods directly out of the State and purchased less than \$112,000 worth of goods from outside the State—since it delivered over \$50,000 worth of goods annually to another employer who was engaged in interstate commerce (shipping \$220,000 out of \$830,000 worth of manufactures out of State). The Board said that it would hereafter assert jurisdiction over employers whose operations affect commerce through furnishing goods or services to other employers engaged in commerce. This would be done without regard to other factors, when such goods or services are valued at \$50,000 or more per annum and are sold to (a) public utilities or transit systems; or (b) employers functioning as instrumentalities or channels of interstate or foreign commerce, or (c) enterprises engaged in producing or handling goods designed for out-of-State shipment in value of \$25,000 or more per annum.

(4) Directing an election, the Board held<sup>17</sup> that under certain conditions even when the employer's business had not met the direct-inflow minimum requirement of \$500,000 or the direct-outflow minimum requirement of \$25,000, it would assert jurisdiction. The conditions are that the employer's outflow and inflow, considered in ratio to the respective minimum outflow and inflow requirements, must be together equivalent to the minimum in either category.

An employer's \$22,000 out-of-State sales exceeded 90 percent of the outflow requirement, and his \$65,000 purchases from out of State exceeded 15 percent of his inflow requirements. The total of the two percentages being over 100 percent, the Board held that the impact upon commerce was as great as that of other employers

whose business met either the direct-inflow or the direct-outflow requirement.

(5) The Board decided<sup>18</sup> to assert jurisdiction when an employer's purchases of materials coming directly or indirectly from outside the State have amounted to over \$1,000,000, even though all sales were local and the direct purchases from outside the State were under \$500,000.

(6) The Board held<sup>19</sup> that it would continue to assert jurisdiction over a plant owned and operated by a company which is a multi-State enterprise, even though all the plant's operations are handled by local people and its sales are all within one State.

(7) In another decision,<sup>20</sup> the NLRB stated it would assert jurisdiction in all cases involving public utilities and public transit systems engaged in commerce or in operations affecting commerce, subject only to the rule of de minimis. The Board accordingly directed a representation election in a passenger-bus transportation company with an annual revenue exceeding \$100,000, which had direct imports from other States of \$37,500, and which transported daily a substantial number of persons to atomic-energy plants.

## Decisions of State Courts

*Arkansas—Contempt of Injunction.* The Supreme Court of Arkansas upheld<sup>21</sup> a lower court's conviction of certain workers for contempt of an injunction. The higher court stated at the same time that for a conviction to be sustained in proceedings for criminal contempt of an injunction, the proof of guilt must be beyond a reasonable doubt.

A lower court had granted an injunction against a union's picketing in a dispute as to whether a mine would be operated by union members. The injunction also prohibited the attempt to prevent, by force or otherwise, use by the company-employer of its property. After issuance of the injunction, a group of over 20 persons congregated outside the mine. Several of these persons, it was alleged, issued threats of various sorts against employees of the company. This testimony was contradicted by a number of witnesses. Other allegations were to the effect that certain persons had planned to stop the haulage of shale from the mine. The accused claimed they were congregated at the mine by coincidence. The trial court acquitted some of the accused, but convicted several others.

On appeal the State supreme court held that the convictions were sustained by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. The fact that the accused had more witnesses on their side was held not to prove the truth of their testimony. The conflict in the evidence did not prevent the trial court from finding the accused guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

*California—State Anti-Trust Law.* A California appellate court held<sup>22</sup> that a union's action in assuming jurisdiction over the sale of frozen packaged meat, when combined with the union rule prohibiting members from working after 6 p. m. or on Sundays or holidays, was enjoined as a restraint of trade in violation of the State antitrust law.

A butchers' union had entered into contracts with retail



stores by which packaged meat was to be sold only by union members. Such meat had formerly been kept in low-temperature cases from which customers could help themselves. The cases had been serviced by grocery clerks. Wholesalers selling the packaged meat sought an injunction against enforcement of the contracts between the stores and the union, on the ground that a large part of the retail sale of packaged meats was made during the hours when union members were forbidden to work and that therefore most of the stores would be forced to discontinue the sale of such meats. The lower court granted an injunction.

On appeal, this decision was affirmed by the appellate court. While, as the union contended, one of the objectives of the contract was to prevent union members from working long hours, the contract also had the effect of restricting the sale of frozen packaged meats. By preventing other employees from selling such meats, the union was held to have, in effect, prevented their sale during hours when union members were not permitted to work—that is, during hours when freshly cut meats were not competing with packaged meat. The fact that the union's motive in producing this effect was the lawful one of shorter hours did not, the court said, make such restraint of trade lawful, since its effect was to prevent competition. While the antitrust law provided a remedy in damages, the court held it was not prevented from granting an injunction, as the amount of damages was unascertainable and irreparable injury would result from enforcement of the union contract.

*Georgia—Display of Union-Shop Card.* Barber-shop proprietors employing other barbers had signed agreements with a barbers' union permitting them to display union-shop cards. The agreement required that only union members were to be employed and that the card holders would abide by the rules and laws of the union. Until 1950 the union's rules had required that barbers who became proprietors must resign from the union. In that year, rules were changed to require proprietors to join the union. (They were prohibited, however, from voting on matters pertaining to wages, hours, etc., and from holding office in the union.) Proprietors were advised that their union-shop cards would be withdrawn unless they became members of the union. The proprietors sought to enjoin removal of the cards.

The Georgia Supreme Court, affirming a decision by a trial court, held <sup>23</sup> that the union's action was not enjoined. It pointed out that the proprietors had received the union-shop cards on condition that they abide by all rules of the union, both past and future. The union rules having been changed to require membership as a condition of showing a shop card, its request to that effect was in accordance with the agreement. Such an agreement was held to be lawful under Georgia law.

*Minnesota—Secondary Picketing, State v. Federal Jurisdiction.* A Minnesota lower court had granted an injunction against the picketing by a union of a grain elevator of a secondary employer. The object of the picketing was to compel the secondary employer to cease doing business

with a Canadian employer, as a means of inducing him to recognize the union. The State Supreme Court held <sup>24</sup> that the lower court did not have jurisdiction, and issued a writ of prohibition against enforcement of the injunction. It held that the dispute caused by the picketing was within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board by virtue of section 8 (b) (4) of the amended National Labor Relations Act prohibiting secondary strikes and picketing to compel one employer to cease doing business with another employer with whom the union had a dispute.

The fact that the primary employer was foreign and its dispute with the union was outside the NLRB's jurisdiction was held not to prevent the Board from taking jurisdiction over the picketing of the secondary employer. The court pointed out that the National Labor Relations Act applied to foreign as well as interstate commerce. Since the labor dispute was within a field covered by Federal legislation, a State court was held unable to intervene.

*New Jersey—Award under Public-Utility Compulsory Arbitration Law.* The Supreme Court of New Jersey handed down a decision <sup>25</sup> concerning application of the State law providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in public utilities.

A labor dispute had arisen between the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and the Communications Workers of America which represented the company's telephone operators. The parties failed to reach agreement. An arbitration board with three members appointed by the Governor, and one member each representing the company and the union then held hearings pursuant to the compulsory arbitration law. That board made an "order," which was followed 5 weeks later by "findings of fact and decision." The order awarded a wage increase, union security in the form of maintenance of membership and check-off, and a partial reclassification of cities in which wage differentials existed. Appeal was made from the "order" by the company, on grounds that the statute was unconstitutional, that the union-security award was unlawful, and that the standards for making an award were insufficiently set up in the statute, were wrongly applied, and were not based on findings of fact or evidence.

The State supreme court, on appeal from a decision of the appellate division upholding the award, held that the statute was constitutional, but that this award was invalid. The company contended that the compulsory arbitration statute invaded a field preempted by the Federal Government in the National Labor Relations Act, which prohibited certain strikes, but permitted strikes for higher wages and better working conditions.

A Michigan statute requiring a majority vote of employees prior to a strike had been held <sup>26</sup> invalid by the United States Supreme Court. But the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that this decision concerning the Michigan law was not controlling in the instant case, which involved a public utility essential to the safety and welfare of the State. The Labor Management Relations Act restricted strikes inimical to National welfare.

The court also upheld the standards set up by the compulsory arbitration statute for making the award, as not too vague or uncertain and not constituting a delegation of legislative power to the board. The standards prescribed by the statute were (a) public interest and welfare, (b) comparison of wages, hours, and working conditions of employment involved in the proceedings and wages, etc., of employees performing similar work requiring similar skills, (c) comparison of wages, etc., in industries in general and public utilities in particular throughout the State and the Nation, (d) security and tenure of employment as affected by technological changes or unique skills in the industry, and (e) other factors normally taken into consideration in determining wages, etc.

The court pointed out that the legislature did not have to set up a specific formula for fixing wages and that the factors to be considered need not be limited to the localities concerned.

In holding the award invalid, the court first called attention to the provision for maintenance of union membership. While union security might conceivably be considered a "condition of employment," over which the board was given jurisdiction by the statute, such a construction of the statute, the court held, would bring it into conflict with the union-security provisions of the amended National Labor Relations Act, which implied that union security should be agreed to by the parties, rather than imposed by a State board.

The court also held that the wage award was invalid because the findings of fact showed it to be based on only one of the five basic standards set up by the statute—"other factors" normally considered in determining wages, etc. The court held that the decision must be based on all five standards. The board had also based its decision on a wage trend, rather than on an existing condition. A "trend" was nowhere set up as a standard. Also, it was pointed out, the board had failed to make any specific findings of fact. It was not enough, the court held, to be able to construe certain parts of the board's opinion as possible findings. The award was not based on substantial evi-

dence. In this connection the court pointed out that the board's order had been issued 5 weeks before its findings, thus indicating that the findings were made for the purpose of justifying the order.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> *U. S. v. Sweet Briar, Inc.* (W. D., S. C., Sept. 18, 1950).

<sup>4</sup> *Tobin v. Chester Packing Co., et al.* (D., Md., Sept. 20, 1950).

<sup>5</sup> *In re Morand Brothers Beverage Co.* (91 NLRB No. 58, Sept. 25, 1950).

<sup>6</sup> *In re Elk Lumber Co.* (91 NLRB No. 60, Sept. 20, 1950).

<sup>7</sup> *Internat. Union, U. A. W. A., A. F. of L., Local 232 v. Wisconsin E. R. B.* (336 U. S. 245).

<sup>8</sup> *In re Federal Stores Division of Spiegel, Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 106, Oct. 4, 1950).

<sup>9</sup> *In re Salant v. Salant* (88 NLRB No. 156).

<sup>10</sup> *In re Pen and Pencil Workers Union, Local 19593 (AFL)* (91 NLRB No. 155, Oct. 10, 1950).

<sup>11</sup> *In re Kingston Coke Co., Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 69, Sept. 25, 1950).

<sup>12</sup> *In re Von's Grocery Co.* (91 NLRB No. 77, Sept. 26, 1950).

<sup>13</sup> *In re Central Metallic Casket Co.* (91 NLRB No. 88, Sept. 28, 1950).

<sup>14</sup> *In re Federal Dairy Co., Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 107, Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>15</sup> *In re Stanislaus Implement and Hardware Co., Ltd.* (91 NLRB No. 116, Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>16</sup> *In re Hollow Tree Lumber Co.* (92 NLRB No. 113, Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>17</sup> *In re Rutledge Paper Products, Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 115, Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>18</sup> *In re Dorn's House of Miracles, Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 82, Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>19</sup> *In re Borden Co., Southern Division* (91 NLRB No. 109, Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>20</sup> *In re W. C. King, doing business as Local Transit Lines* (91 NLRB No. 96, Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>21</sup> *Blackard v. State of Arkansas* (Ark. Sup. Ct., Oct. 3, 1950).

<sup>22</sup> *Kold Kist, Inc. v. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local No. 421* (Calif. Dist. Ct. of App., Aug. 25, 1950).

<sup>23</sup> *Rainwater v. Trimble* (Ga. Sup. Ct., Sept. 11, 1950).

<sup>24</sup> *Norris Grain Co. v. Nordass* (Minn. Sup. Ct., Sept. 29, 1950).

<sup>25</sup> *In re New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., et al.* (N. J. Sup. Ct., Oct. 2, 1950).

<sup>26</sup> *International Union of UAA & AIW v. O'Brien* (339 U. S. 454). See Monthly Labor Review, July 1950, page 135.

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## October 12, 1950

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America (AFL), Locals 808 and 459, at the request of a Presidential emergency board, voted to return to work at midnight, ending their strike against the Railway Express Agency, Inc., which had begun on September 23. (Source: New York Times, Oct. 13, 1950.)

On November 2, the emergency board created by the President on October 3, by Executive Order No. 10165, to investigate this dispute, recommended pay and welfare improvements. But the board held that the union should be penalized for its strike. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 194, Oct. 6, 1950, p. 6737, and Labor, Nov. 11, 1950; for discussion, see p. 710 of this issue.)

## October 13

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced that the administrative exemption for contracts performed in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act would be removed on November 1. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 199, Oct. 13, 1950, p. 6891.)

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS of the Federal Reserve System amended Regulation W (see Chron. item for Sept. 8, 1950, MLR, Oct. 1950) to provide that installment payments on automobiles must be completed in 15 months (formerly 21); the down payments on appliances must be 25 percent (formerly 15) and payment must be completed in 15 months (formerly 18); effective October 16, 1950. (Source: U. S. Law Week, Oct. 17, 1950, 19 LW, p. 2159.)

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD in the case of *Wilhelmina Becker and Parker Pen Co.*, released its decision of October 10, ruling that (1) discharge of an employee at the request of a union for failure to pay a fine did not come under the Labor Management Relations Act provision covering failure to pay dues and initiation fees, (2) the union was solely responsible for the expenses of reinstating the employee, and (3) the union was required to inform both the discharged employee and the employer that it had no objection to the employee's reinstatement. (Source: NLRB release W-160, Oct. 18, 1950, and New York Times, Oct. 14, 1950.)

## October 16

THE NLRB in the case of *Ohio Associated Telephone Co.* and *Ohio Federation of Telephone Workers, Inc., Local 503*, ruled that discharge of three strikers on hearsay or rumor of misconduct during strike was discriminatory. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 26 LRRM, p. 1599, Oct. 23, 1950.)

A CONFERENCE of labor officers from United States missions in Latin America convened in Havana, Cuba. The U. S. Departments of State and Labor arranged the meeting for consultation between field and Washington officials on labor developments in the individual Latin American countries and in the hemisphere. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Labor Press Service, week of Oct. 23, 1950.)

## October 18

THE NLRB, in the case of *Waterman Industries, Inc.*, and *International Association of Machinists, Dist. Lodge No. 87*, ordered the company to cease and desist from discouraging membership in IAM and from questioning employees on their union affiliation and otherwise interfering with their self-organizational rights and ordered the company to offer back pay to two employees. (Source: NLRB release W-161, Oct. 25, 1950.)

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 10173, established regulations relating to the safeguarding of vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities of the United States. Included was a provision for control of employment on a merchant vessel, in order to protect national security. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 204, Oct. 20, 1950, p. 7005.)

## October 19

THE NLRB, in the case of *Meyer & Welch, Inc.*, and the *AFL and CIO*, ordered the company to withdraw and withhold recognition from IAM Lodge 1186 unless and until certified by the Board, and to take other action including reimbursement of employees for initiation fees and membership dues in the IAM which had been checked off. (Source: NLRB release W-161, Oct. 25, 1950.)

## October 23

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR appointed Robert C. Goodwin Executive Director of the Office of Defense Manpower (see Chron. item for Sept. 29, 1950, MLR, Nov. 1950). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S 51-537, Oct. 23, 1950.)

## October 26

THE SUGGESTION of the president of the General Motors Corp. for a temporary 45-hour week to increase production without cutting consumer goods production was rejected by the AFL and CIO. The United Automobile Workers



(CIO) secretary-treasurer said the proposal "is simply that workers should work 5 hours more each week without being paid for the overtime as required by law and contract." (Source: New York Times, Oct. 27, 1950, and UAW-CIO Public Relations Department release, Oct. 26, 1950.)

### October 27

AN NLRB trial examiner declined to recommend the reinstatement of 50 supervisors and guards discharged by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. (Joliet Coke Plant, Joliet, Ill.), because they had walked out during a strike of the rank-and-file employees. He ruled that a foreman's responsibility to his employer, in certain situations, is paramount to his own interests. (Source: NLRB release R-343, Oct. 27, 1950.)

### October 30

THE NLRB in the case of *Gay Pree Undergarment Co.*, and *International Ladies' Garment Workers Union*, ruled that the employer's insistence during negotiations upon a contractual right to discharge strikers, whether or not for union activity, constitutes a refusal to bargain. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, p. 1006, Nov. 6, 1950.)

THE International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) and the Singer Sewing Machine Co., at Elizabeth, N. J., agreed to a contract providing an average wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The settlement followed the protracted UE strike in the plant by about a year (see Chron. item for Oct. 16, 1949, MLR, Dec. 1949). (Source: New York Times, Oct. 31, 1950.)

### October 31

THE Chase Brass & Copper Co. and the Progressive Metal Workers Council (CIO) negotiated a 3-year contract, providing wage increases based on changes in the BLS consumers' price index and monthly pensions of \$100 to \$125 (including social security) for production workers aged 65 years, after 25 years' service. (Source: Journal of Commerce, Nov. 1, 1950, p. 2.)

### November 2

THE COURT OF APPEALS of the District of Columbia in the case of *Joy Silk Mills, Inc.*, v. *NLRB*, held that the employer is privileged to interview employees for the purpose of preparing for trial before the NLRB, but may not go beyond the necessities of such preparations. (Source: U. S. Law Week, Nov. 7, 1950, 19 LW, p. 2184.)

### November 4

THE 10-WEEK STRIKE of employees represented by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) against the Interna-

tional Harvester Co. was settled with a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase and a cost-of-living wage adjustment provision. (Source: BLS records; for discussion, see p. 713 of this issue.)

### November 6

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States denied review of the cases of *Stern v. Teeval Co., Inc.*, etc., thereby in effect upholding a lower court's decision that the New York rent control law replacing the Federal rent law on May 1, 1950, is constitutional as applied to rentals accruing after its effective date. However, the New York statute is unconstitutional as it was applied to bar the collection of rent increases authorized by the Federal Housing Expediter which accrued prior to the State law's effective date. (Source: U. S. Law Week, Nov. 7, 1950, 19 LW, p. 3128.)

### November 8

THE IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN in the women's coat and suit industry in the New York Metropolitan area awarded an hourly wage increase of 14½ cents to members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), effective November 20. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 9, 1950.)

### November 9

THE Communications Workers of America (CIO) went on strike against the Western Electric Co., and placed picket lines around Bell Telephone System exchanges in 43 States. (Source: The CIO News, Nov. 13, 1950; for discussion, see p. 711 of this issue.)

THE NLRB, in the case of Lodge No. 87 of *International Association of Machinists (Ind.)* and *Baxter Bros.*, ruled that franchised automobile dealers, such as Baxter Bros., even though their business is intrastate, are under Board jurisdiction because they are part of a multistate enterprise. (Source: NLRB release R-344, Nov. 9, 1950.)

### November 10

ANNA M. ROSENBERG, it was announced, would become Assistant Secretary of Defense on November 15, and coordinate the work of the Defense Department in the field of manpower. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 11 and 16, 1950.)

### November 12

PRINTERS employed by 10 New York newspapers approved a 2-year contract providing a \$7-a-week wage and welfare "package." The president of the International Typographical Union stated that joint negotiations had gained more for all unions than could have been obtained by individual bargaining. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 13, 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 series.

## Special Reviews

*The Labor Gazette, Department of Labor of Canada, Fiftieth Anniversary Edition.* Ottawa, September 1950. 288 pp., charts, illus.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the first editor of the *Labour Gazette*, set forth the policy of the new journal in its first issue in September 1900. He adopted the general principle of providing trustworthy information as a basis for the formation of sound opinions and the drawing of correct deductions. "These in themselves," he stated, "are tasks which lie beyond the scope and purpose of the *Gazette*, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet." But the young editor was already keenly aware of the conditions and needs of workers and he recognized the value of information on "such topics as have a bearing on the status and well-being of the industrial classes of Canada." Undoubtedly, the noteworthy success of Mr. King and his successors, as attested by the Fiftieth Anniversary Edition, is linked closely with adherence to these policies, which call to mind the similar policies of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the first United States Commissioner of Labor. Mr. King's own inspiring contribution to the anniversary issue was written in preliminary form just before his death last July.

The anniversary edition is a substantial 50-year history of Canadian labor. It is aptly illustrated with photographs and charts and an occasional table. Its contents include accounts of the work of the various ministers and deputy ministers in charge of the Department of Labour during that period; a comprehensive background article on labor in a changing economy; articles on the growth of labor organizations, labor laws and social legislation, Canada's part in the ILO and "the world movement toward social justice," and immigration patterns and policies; and many shorter features, such as "A Half Century's Change in a Collective Agreement"—features which spotlight particularly interesting and significant labor topics.

The *Gazette* had a 15-year start on the *Monthly Labor Review*. The *Review*, however, was preceded by annual reports beginning in 1886, numerous special bulletins, and a bimonthly bulletin first issued in 1895 and serving substantially the same purpose as the later *Review*.

Readers familiar with the 35th Anniversary Issue (the July number) of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be interested in a brief comparison. The *Gazette* gives much more space than does the *Review* to the public administration of affairs connected with labor. It gives the no doubt warranted impression of the somewhat more continuous and consistent development of legislative and administrative policies relating to labor in Canada, reflecting in many ways British influence and precedents but limited, as in the United States, by the dual Federal-regional system of government. The anniversary number of the *Review* made much more extensive use of contributions by persons not connected with the Department of Labor. It also dealt rather more extensively with certain topics, such as changing occupational patterns, the changing status of the worker in relation to his job, and the effects of technological changes and rising real wages on living conditions. The anniversary number of the *Review* also included the regular monthly statistical series, omitted from the *Gazette's* anniversary issue.

A noteworthy impression derived from the *Gazette's* anniversary edition is the exceptionally dynamic nature of Canadian society in a world everywhere undergoing rapid change. This permanently valuable story of Canadian changes also impresses the reader as a record of outstanding achievement in the progressive adaptation of labor unions and public institutions to the processes of economic change.

—WITT BOWDEN.

*Margaret Dreier Robins: Her Life, Letters, and Work.* By Mary E. Dreier. New York, Island Press Cooperative, Inc., 1950. 278 pp., illus. \$4.

The early decades of the 20th century saw an awakened social conscience that expressed itself with much idealism in efforts to strengthen workers' organizations, and in far-reaching political movements, both at local and national levels. The aspirations and the efforts of that era come vividly to life in this story of the work of Margaret Dreier Robins, which then came into first flower and through some 40 years made a dynamic impression on the institutions of her age.

The large social and political movements of these years, the outstanding public events and catastrophes, the most prominent strikes and labor disputes, and the great cases and court decisions involving labor appear in a panorama throughout the book.

Mary Dreier, herself a leader in some of the same movements, has attempted to give a true picture of the social ideals, purposes, modes of thought, and working methods of her sister, through selections from her letters and speeches. An index of names, in addition to the general index, is very useful. It would have been helpful also to have a list of the various organizations—labor, community, political, international—with which Margaret Dreier Robins worked.

The book is doubly a chapter in labor history and a species of biography. It portrays events through the eyes of a sensitive and discerning woman who worked to influence them. Never an industrial worker herself, Margaret Dreier Robins held steadfastly to her ideal of "industrial democracy," which in that period connoted growth in trade-unions in particular. Only later was this term

diluted or broadened. Her sense of the dignity of human beings was too great for her to make the mistake of merely dispensing charity. She adopted the opposite method of inspiring with a feeling of their own worth those economically less strongly placed, such as immigrants and exploited workers.

Always the difficulties and the needs of workers were uppermost in Mrs. Robins' mind. She aided strikers and interpreted their needs to the public in great clothing strikes in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. She raised \$7,000 in three hours to pay strike benefits for a bankrupt Chicago clothing workers' local. She assisted in repeated efforts of the longshoremen's union to secure safety of vessels. Through friends, she appealed to the Boston president of a leading Illinois copper company to stop the eviction of strikers' families from their homes. These are but a few of her continual activities for workers.

Of the many organizations in which Margaret Dreier Robins was active, the Women's Trade Union League represented a major objective—to strengthen working women in leadership in their own behalf. The League was a federation of individuals and trade-unions with women members seeking to assist women workers to organize. She became one of its officers in 1903, soon after its organization, and was its most outstanding leader for the rest of her life, though resigning its presidency in 1922. As in some woman suffrage organizations, meetings and membership of the League had to be kept secret in the earlier years. New York laws permitted women to work 60 hours a week, and many worked overtime beyond 72 hours. Margaret battled at Albany for regulations to provide shorter hours and more healthful and sanitary working conditions for women. She pressed for New York laws to restrict employment agencies and prevent their exploitation of immigrant girls, a forerunner to her later leadership in creating the Chicago Immigration Society.

Centering chiefly in the country's two greatest industrial cities—New York and Chicago—her work spread to national and international fields. She furthered the first International Congress of Working Women in Washington just after World War I, became its president, and in later years was active in several of its meetings in different countries.

An important source of strength to both was the partnership of Margaret Dreier Robins and her husband, Raymond Robins. In their united devotion to the objectives to which he had pledged his life—service to "labor, religion, and good government"—each reinforced the other. It is impossible not to think of such contemporary parallels, whether in similar or markedly different fields, as Beatrice and Sidney Webb, Mary and Charles Beard, Marie and Pierre Curie, and others.

This book will serve as a valuable record of events in the growth of self confidence among trade-union women, and in the strengthening of women's position in the labor movement and in the political life of the local, national, and international community. But more than this, it is a source book for tracing back to the seeds of some of the labor and social developments of the present. Its emphasis is on the dignity of the individual and on integrity in

organizational and political activities. Thus, it lends a perspective that can make it an important text for those who desire to realize more fully the goals of a true democracy.

—MARY ELIZABETH PIDGEON.

### Arbitration and Mediation

*The Arbitration Process.* By Edgar L. Warren and Irving Bernstein. (In *Southern Economic Journal*, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 1950, pp. 16–32. \$1.25.)

*The Personal Factor in Labor Mediation.* By Irving R. Weschler. (In *Personnel Psychology*, Washington, Summer 1950, pp. 113–132, bibliography. \$2.)

*Fifteen Years Under the Railway Labor Act, Amended, and the National Mediation Board, 1934–1949.* Washington, U. S. National Mediation Board, 1950. 92 pp., forms.

Brief explanation of the major provisions of the act and of the board's operations in administering it.

### Child and Youth Employment

*Employment of Young People.* By R. K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 16 pp. (Vol. I, 1950, No. 18.) \$1.

Discussion of young people's need for jobs and for better preparation for work.

*State Child Labor, Compulsory Education and Related Legislation, 1950.* New York, National Child Labor Committee, 1950. 16 pp.; processed.

Includes provisions of both enacted and defeated bills.

*Tips for Issuing Officers on Employment and Age Certificates Under the Fair Labor Standards Act as Amended.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 11 pp. (Bull. No. 126.) Free.

*Child Labor on New York State Fruit and Vegetable Farms, 1949.* New York, Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, and Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. 33 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum No. 25.)

*Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children as Film Actors, in Theatrical Work and in Ballet, [Great Britain].* London, Home Office, 1950. 119 pp. (Cmd. 8005.) 3s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

### Cooperative Movement

*A Kit of Tools for Cooperative Housing.* Washington, Federal Housing Administration, 1950. Various leaflets.

An envelope of valuable information for groups wishing to undertake cooperative housing with FHA insurance. Contents include the following: Cooperative Housing Projects [general information]; A Guide to Cooperative Housing; Cooperative Housing Insurance—Administrative Rules and Regulations under Section 213 of Title II of



the National Housing Act; and various forms used in the application and processing of applications for insurance.

Persons interested in undertaking a cooperative housing project may obtain these "kits" from local FHA offices.

*A Guide for Members of Rural Electric Co-ops.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration, [1950]. 24 pp.

Questions and answers on organization and management of electric power cooperatives and the principles on which they operate.

*A Telephone for Your Farm: Answers to Questions About the Rural Telephone Loan Program.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration, 1950. 16 pp.

Tells how to go about organizing an association for the operation of a cooperative telephone system, under the Federal law authorizing loans to such organizations.

*The Llano Cooperative Colony and What it Taught.* By A. James McDonald. San Antonio, Texas, Carleton Printing Co., 1950. 110 pp.

Concise history of the colony by one who lived there for 3 years and later followed developments from a nearby town. Weighs the mistakes made, with a view to pointing out, for the benefit of cooperators and others, why it failed—in terms of nondemocratic practices, mistakes of economic judgment, etc.—and wherein it made social contributions.

*Regards sur le Mouvement Coopératif.* By G. Fauquet. Basel, Union Suisse des Coopératives de Consommation, 1949. 147 pp.

Collection of articles on the cooperative movement by the former chief (now retired) of the Cooperative Service of the International Labor Office. Articles include discussions of the place of cooperatives in the economic and social life, the Rochdale principles, the origin and development of the International Cooperative Alliance, federation in the cooperative movement, etc.

*La Révolution Coopérative ou le Socialisme de l'Occident: Traité Général de la Coopération de Consommation, Institutions et Doctrines.* By Bernard Lavergne. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. 382 pp., bibliography.

Exhaustive study of the aims, principles, and various types of consumers' cooperatives, and an evaluation of the consumers' cooperative movement in the economic life of a country and in the international sphere.

*Cooperatives in Norway.* By O. B. Grimley. Oslo, Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society, 1950. 178 pp., map, charts, illus.

History of the development of the various types of cooperatives in Norway. Special chapters are devoted to fishermen's cooperatives and housing associations.

## Cost of Living

*Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York State, 1950.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. 51 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B-34.)

*Haynes Foundation Budget for Moderate Income Families—Prices for Los Angeles, September 1949.* By Gloria S. Goldberg. Los Angeles, Calif., Haynes Foundation, 1950. 39 pp., maps, chart.

*The Postwar Cost of Living.* By Dudley Seers. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, June 1950, pp. 167-176, charts. 3s. 6d.)

Brings up through 1949 annual indexes previously published for working-class and middle-class cost of living in Great Britain, using basic Government data on national income.

## Employment and Unemployment

*Implementation of Full Employment Policies: Report No. 1, Measures Taken in Second Half of 1949 by Various Countries. . . .* Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1950. 52 pp. (Sales No., 1950, II.A.1.) 40 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Analyzes replies of governments to an inquiry by the United Nations' Secretary General and gives texts of some of the replies. Described as the first of a series of semi-annual reports on the subject.

*Manpower Potential for National Security.* (In Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, Special Issue, August 25, 1950; 44 pp., maps, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*The Meaning of Unemployment Statistics as Revealed by Gross Changes in the Labor Force.* New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Research Department, 1950. 9 pp. (Economic Policy Division Series, No. 29.) Free.

Gross changes in the labor force shown in the Census Bureau's reports are described as extremely numerous and in considerable part "due to a change of attitude rather than to any objective event." The term "change of attitude" refers chiefly to decisions by individuals to enter or leave the labor force. It is asserted that the net result of gross changes in terms of unemployment in any given month "could be fortuitous rather than significant."

*Out of Work: A Guide Through Unemployment in New York State.* By John Newton Thurber. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1950. 34 pp. (Extension Bull. No. 6.) 10 cents, except free to New York State residents.)

Designed for use by the individual unemployed worker. Resources available to unemployed workers vary from State to State, but are basically similar.

*Veterans' Reemployment Rights—Question and Answer Handbook.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, 1950. 88 pp. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Wartime Manpower Controls in Japan.* By Edgar C. McVoy. (In *American Sociological Review*, New York, August 1950, pp. 534-545. \$1.)

## Handicapped

*A Decade of Selective Placement [of the Physically Handicapped].* (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, September 1950, pp. 3-30, illus. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Statistics of State Rehabilitation Agencies: Annual Caseload, Fiscal Year 1950.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1950. 39 pp., charts; processed. (Administrative Service Series, No. 64.)

*Membership Directory, 1950-51 Program, and Chairmen of Governors' Committees, President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1950. 18 pp. Free.

*Proceedings of the National Conference on Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation Jointly Sponsored by the Federal Security Agency and the U. S. Department of Labor, March 22 and 23, 1950.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 119 pp., illus. (Bull. No. 122.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Instructional Guide for Use in Vocational Schools Providing Training for Blind Persons.* By J. Hiram Chappell. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1950. 45 pp., illus. (Rehabilitation Service Series, No. 110.) Free.

*Reestablishment of Disabled Persons.* Montreal, Montreal Rehabilitation Survey Committee, 1949. 146 pp.

Report on a cooperative community study of the rehabilitation needs of the physically handicapped in Montreal and of what is being done to meet them, with suggested programs.

## Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

*Industrial Accident Prevention: A Scientific Approach.* By H. W. Heinrich. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950. 470 pp., bibliography, forms, illus. 3d ed. \$5.

Modernized and enlarged edition of an old classic in the field of accident prevention, by a much-quoted author on safety subjects.

*1949 Accident Analysis [for Portland Cement Industry].* (In *Accident Prevention Magazine*, Portland Cement Association, Vol. 36, No. 2, Chicago, 1950, pp. 3-23, paster, diagram, charts.)

*Employment and Injuries in the Mineral Industries, 1949.* Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 8 pp.; processed. (Health and Safety Statistics, No. 392.)

*Model Code of Safety Regulations for Underground Work in Coal Mines, for the Guidance of Governments and of the Coal-Mining Industry.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 102 pp. \$2. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*Safety in the Mining Industry.* By Daniel Harrington. (In *Quarterly of the Colorado School of Mines*, Vol. 45, No. 2B, Golden, April 1950, pp. 173-279. \$3.)

Comprehensive analysis of the status of mine health and safety in the United States, and of unmet problems, with recommendations, by the retired chief of the Health and Safety Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines. (Recent safety activities of the Bureau of Mines were summarized briefly in the *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1950, p. 346.)

*Safety of Workers in the Textile Industry.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 46 pp. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report III prepared for third session of Textiles Committee, International Labor Organization, Lyons, France, 1950.

*Recent Studies on the Explosibility of Cornstarch.* By Irving Hartmann, Austin R. Cooper, Murray Jacobson. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 9 pp. and charts; processed. (Report of Investigations, No. 4725.)

## Industrial Hygiene

*Industrial Hygiene Codes.* By James H. Sterner, M.D. (In *American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly*, Chicago, September 1950, pp. 163-166. 75 cents.)

*Practical Aspects of Surface Decontamination.* By P. C. Tompkins, O. M. Bizzell, C. D. Watson. (In *Nucleonics*, New York, August 1950, pp. 42-54, 87, bibliography, charts. \$1.)

Staff members of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission discuss materials, surfaces, and protective coatings which facilitate the removal of surface hazards in radiochemical laboratories handling radioisotopes.

*Radiation Hazards of Radioactive Isotopes in Fire Emergencies—An Introductory Report.* New York, International Association of Fire Chiefs, 1950. 10 pp.

Basic explanation of the peacetime problem of radioactivity, addressed to fire fighters, together with safety rules for fire prevention and fire fighting in radioactive areas.

*The Use of Geiger-Müller Counters in Radium Protection.* Edited by Robert L. Houtz. Harrisburg, Department of Labor and Industry, [no date]. 12 pp., chart, illus.; processed. (Safe Practice Bull. No. 65.)

*The Use of Dust Respirators in Coal Mines.* By S. J. Pearce. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 6 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7561.)

*Evidence of Systemic Effect of Tetryl.* By Harriet L. Hardy, M.D., and Clarence C. Maloof, M.D. (In Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, May 1950, pp. 545-555. \$1.)

Describes experience in a plant manufacturing high explosives in the years 1941-45.

*Notes on the Diagnosis of Occupational Diseases Prescribed under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, [Great Britain], 1946.* London, Ministry of National Insurance, 1950. 52 pp. 1s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

## Industrial Relations

*Improving Management Communication—A Series of Case Reports.* New York, American Management Association, 1950. 26 pp. (General Management Series, No. 145.)

*Joint Consultation and Responsibility in Modern Industry.* By Joseph I. Roper. London, Workers' Educational Association, 1950. 72 pp., bibliography. (Study Outline No. 19.) 2s.

*Management Strategy in Collective Bargaining Negotiations: How to Negotiate and Write a Better Union Contract.* By William J. Baade, Jr. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1950. 198 pp. \$5.

*A Method for the Study of Bargaining Conferences.* By Wesley H. Osterberg. (In Personnel Psychology, Washington, Summer 1950, pp. 169-178, forms. \$2.)

*Proceedings, Second Annual Labor-Management Conference on "Employee Security—Where Do We Go from Here?"*, New Brunswick, N. J., May 18, 1950. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, 1950. 59 pp.; processed.

*Multiple Employer Collective Bargaining in Philadelphia Department Stores.* By Walter Powell. (In Economics and Business Bulletin, Temple University, School of Business and Public Administration, Philadelphia, September 1950, pp. 18-32.)

*Trends in Collective Bargaining Contracts in the State of Indiana.* By Thomas J. Luck and Robert Terrican. Bloomington, Indiana University, Bureau of Business Research, 1950. 48 pp. (Indiana Business Studies, No. 31.)

*Layoff Policies and Practices—Recent Experience Under Collective Bargaining.* By Robert L. Aronson. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1950. 55 pp. (Research Report Series, No. 82.) \$2.

*Union-Security Provisions in Agreements, 1949-50.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 4 pp., map, chart. (Serial No. R. 2006; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August 1950.) Free.

*Seniority Rights for Supervisors?* By Rexford P. Kastner. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State

School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1950. 58 pp., bibliography. (Research Bull. No. 7.) 15 cents, except free to New York State residents.

## Industry Reports

*Trends and Prospects, Women's Garment Industry, 1947-1950.* New York, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1950. 32 pp., charts. 15 cents.

*Beschäftigung und Produktivität im Österreichischen Bergbau von 1913 bis 1950.* Vienna, 1950. 11 pp., charts. (Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung, XXIII. Jahrgang, Nr. 7, Juli 1950, Beilage Nr. 11.)

Study of employment and productivity in Austrian mines, 1913-50.

*Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of National Coal Board, for Year Ended December 31, 1949.* London, 1950. 291 pp. 7s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

A chapter on "The Board as Employer" reviews in considerable detail its efforts during 1949 to maintain the labor force by recruitment, training, and promotion; to keep production moving by settling disputes, negotiating with the unions; to stimulate the miners to greater output by consultation; and to provide safer working conditions and more amenities.

*Review of the Work of the National Dock Labor Board, 1947-1949.* London, 1950. 82 pp., map, charts, plans, illus.

Includes data on earnings of dockworkers, age distribution of the workers, and industrial disputes, and discusses administrative problems arising out of the decasualization scheme.

[*Reports Prepared for Third Session of Petroleum Committee, International Labor Organization, Geneva, 1950*]: Report I, General Report; Report II, Social Conditions in the Petroleum Industry. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 75 and 95 pp. 50 and 75 cents, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*Conditions in Ships Flying the Panama Flag.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 89 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 22.) 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*Basic Problems of Plantation Labor.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 166 pp. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report prepared for first session of Committee on Work on Plantations, International Labor Organization, Bandung, Java, 1950.

## Labor and Social Legislation

*Federal Labor Laws and Agencies—A Layman's Guide.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 99 pp. (Bull. No. 123.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.



*Manual of State Employment Security Legislation.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, September 1950. 228 pp.; processed. May be consulted in Government depository libraries.

*Analysis of Provisions of Workmen's Compensation Laws and Discussion of Coverages.* Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Insurance Department, 1950. 59 pp. 50 cents.

*State Workmen's Compensation Laws as of September 1950.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 47 pp. (Bull. No. 125.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*The Enforcement of Social Legislation in French Agriculture.* By Maurice Bidard. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, July 1950, pp. 19-30. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

### Labor Organizations and Personalities

*Official Report of the Free World Labor Conference and of the First Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, London, November-December 1949.* London, British Trades Union Congress, [1950?]. 258 pp.

Records the concerted efforts of trade-unionists the world over to found an International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a global labor body free from Communist domination.

In his keynote speech, the chairman proclaimed the basic principle on which the conference was called: "Denial or restriction of the elementary rights of free labor is an affront to human dignity, a threat to peace, and a source of totalitarian tyranny which we shall always and everywhere resist and strive to counteract." AFL and CIO delegates from the United States joined with labor spokesmen from 52 other countries and territories to affirm support of this principle. In all, nearly 48 million affiliated members were represented.

*The Milkers' Unions of the San Francisco and Los Angeles Milksheds: An Inquiry Into Modern Industrialized Dairying and Collective Bargaining in Agriculture.* By Ernest Feder. (In *Journal of Farm Economics*, Menasha, Wis., August 1950, pp. 458-477. \$1.25.)

*The AFL Textile Workers: A History of the United Textile Workers of America.* Washington, United Textile Workers of America, [1950]. 40 pp. 25 cents.

*Communist Tactics in American Unions.* By Albert Epstein and Nathaniel Goldfinger. (In *Labor and Nation*, New York, Fall 1950, pp. 36-43. \$1.)

*The Right to Organize and its Limits: A Comparison of Policies in the United States and Selected European Countries.* By Kurt Braun. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1950. 331 pp. \$3.

*Union Labor and the Municipal Employer.* (In *Illinois Law Review*, Chicago, July-August 1950, pp. 364-377.)

*Gompers in Retrospect.* New York (55 West 42d Street), American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers Centennial Committee, 1950. 46 pp.

Collection of articles reviewing the philosophy and career of Samuel Gompers, founder and first president of American Federation of Labor.

*Samuel Gompers—100th Anniversary.* (In *Labor and Nation*, New York, Fall 1950, pp. 48-54. \$1.)

Symposium of three articles—two on Gompers, the man, and one on "The Passing of Business Unionism," in which the writer discusses the "transformation of the American labor movement from a predominantly economic to an increasingly political design."

*Recent Writings on the French Labor Movement.* By Henry W. Ehrmann. (In *Journal of Modern History*, Chicago, June 1950, pp. 151-158; also reprinted.)

*The Strength of Trade Unionism in Scotland.* By J. D. M. Bell. Glasgow, University of Glasgow, Department of Economic and Social Research, 1950. 48 pp., map. (Occasional Paper No. IV.) 5s.

### Occupations

*Occupational Guidance.* By Paul W. Chapman. Atlanta, Ga., Turner E. Smith & Co., 1950. 635 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. \$3.30.

*The Right Career for You.* By Eugene J. Bengel. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1950. 150 pp., map, charts, forms. \$5.

*Federal Jobs Outside the Continental United States.* Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1950. 29 pp. (Pamphlet No. 29.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Careers in Industrial Hygiene.* By Jean Spenser Felton, M.D. (In *Occupational Trends*, Boston, May-June 1950, pp. 7-13, 33, illus. 50 cents.)

*Optometrist.* By Sarah Splaver. Peapack, N. J., Personnel Services, Inc. 1950. 6 pp., bibliography. (Occupational Abstract No. 135.)

One of a series of leaflets on a wide variety of occupations.

### Wages and Hours

*Hourly Earnings by Industry, Selected Wage Areas, April 1949 to November 1949.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 25 pp. (Bull. No. 1005; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, September-December 1949, February-May 1950.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Trends in Employee Compensation.* (In *Survey of Current Business*, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, October 1950, pp. 7, 8, 16, charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Analysis of effects of changes in employment, hours

worked, and wage rates on compensation of private non-farm employees.

*Ingrade Wage-Rate Progression in War and Peace: A Problem in Wage Administration Techniques.* By Sar A. Levitan. Plattsburg, N. Y., Clinton Press, Inc., 1950. 141 pp., bibliography. \$2.50.

Surveys War Labor Board policy with respect to in-grade wage progression, and emphasizes the postwar effect upon wage-rate administration of World War II public policy in this sphere. The union and management positions on adjustment of individual wage rates, based on length of service or on merit or a combination of the two, are also examined. Specific industry and company cases involving these issues and their treatment by the National War Labor Board and by the Second Regional War Labor Board are highlighted.

[*Prevailing Wages and Hours of Employees, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1950: Power Laundries and Dry Cleaning Establishments; Dairy Products and Ice Cream Industries; Baking Industry.*] Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1950. 14, 11, 8 pp.; processed. (Bulls. Nos. 26, 27, 28.)

*A Policy for Wages.* By Allan Flanders. London, Fabian Society, 1950. 31 pp. (Fabian Tract No. 281.) 1s. 3d.

*The Truck Acts and Industry.* By F. E. Mostyn. London, Thames Bank Publishing Co., Ltd., 1950. 140 pp. 10s. net.

The author reviews the background, provisions, and operation of the British acts regulating deductions from wages, and shows the existing anomalies in the operation of the acts under present-day industrial relations. He suggests a thorough revision.

*Lönestatistisk Årsbok för Sverige, 1948.* Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1950. 158 pp., charts.

Report on wages in Sweden in 1948. Printed in Swedish with a résumé and a table of contents in French.

## Miscellaneous

*How to Survive an Atomic Bomb.* By Richard Gerstell. New York, Bantam Books, Inc., 1950. 149 pp., charts, illus. 25 cents.

Handbook on atomic defense designed especially for the layman. The author, a consultant to the Civil Defense Office, National Security Resources Board, states that the atomic bomb is not as terrible a weapon as most people think it is. He says the average citizen has an excellent chance of surviving an atomic attack if he knows what to do. He lists these simple rules: Always shut windows and doors; always seek shelter; always drop flat on your stomach; always follow instructions; never look up; never rush right outside after a bombing; never take chances with food or water; and never start rumors.

The book has the recurrent message: "Keep calm and save your life."

*Memorandum on University Research Programs in the Field of Labor.* New York, Social Science Research

Council, Committee on Labor Market Research, 1950. 64 pp.

*Proceedings of New York University Third Annual Conference on Labor, [April 25-28, 1950]: Trends in Collective Bargaining and Labor Law.* Edited by Emanuel Stein. New York, Matthew Bender & Co., 1950. 689 pp. \$8.50.

Subjects treated by the papers presented, in addition to collective bargaining and labor legislation, include uses and limitations of cost-of-living data, productivity measurement, wage differentials, pensions, health and welfare plans, arbitration, and labor relations in trucking.

*Job Evaluation.* Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1950. 114 pp., bibliography; processed. (Mimeographed Release No. 2.)

Proceedings of conference held December 1-2, 1949, at Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota.

*The Handbook of Advanced Time-Motion Study.* By L. Arthur Sylvester. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co. in association with Modern Industry Magazine, 1950. 273 pp., charts. \$5.

In addition to covering the various tools and methods used in time and motion studies, this book emphasizes the importance of considering the human element. Human work is discussed as a three dimensional concept: the product of mechanical effort, physical conditions, and the human element.

*Proceedings, Fifth Annual Time Study and Methods Conference, New York City, April 20-21, 1950.* New York, Society for Advancement of Management, 1950. 142 pp., charts. \$3 to members, \$5 to nonmembers.

*Labor Policy of the Communist Party During World War II.* By Joel Seidman. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1950, pp. 55-69. \$1.25.)

*The English Middle Classes.* By Roy Lewis and Angus Maude. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1950. 360 pp. \$3.75 net.

*Labor Conditions in Japan in 1950.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, July 1950, pp. 31-43. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Statistiques Économiques Luxembourgeoises—Résumé Rétrospectif.* [Luxembourg], Ministère des Affaires Économiques, Service d'Études et de Documentation Économiques, 1949. 311 pp., charts.

Compilation of the chief statistical series relating to the Luxemburg national economy published since the end of World War II. Includes chapters on agricultural and industrial production, prices, wages, manpower, and social insurance, with explanatory notes. The present volume is the first of a projected series of statistical publications.

*Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1949.* Edinburgh, Scottish Home Department, 1950. 80 pp., charts, illus. (Cmd. 7937.) 3s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh.

# Current Labor Statistics

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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 <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)												
	1950										1949		
	Oct.	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug.	July <sup>3</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct.
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475	64,363	64,021
Civilian labor force.....	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045	62,927	62,576
Unemployment.....	1,940	2,341	2,500	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123	4,684	4,480	3,489	3,409	3,576
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	955	1,107	1,051	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,583	1,956	1,399	1,586	1,736
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	420	464	679	754	664	634	686	1,143	1,456	1,171	971	771	719
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	128	201	221	249	181	252	521	580	547	418	302	257	300
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	183	272	266	334	474	559	705	722	650	542	456	460	471
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	257	299	285	361	439	481	475	449	448	396	361	335	349
Employment.....	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	56,953	56,947	58,556	59,518	59,001
Nonagricultural.....	53,273	53,415	54,207	52,774	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783	51,640	51,290
Worked 35 hours or more.....	42,720	28,042	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,033	41,143	41,334	41,433	40,839	42,260	36,766	41,354
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,025	20,827	4,583	19,201	5,153	5,149	6,552	5,715	5,271	6,251	6,126	11,383	6,056
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	1,999	1,984	1,545	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,974	2,049	1,991	2,027
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	1,531	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,725	1,941	1,686	1,349	1,501	1,855
Agricultural.....	8,491	7,811	8,160	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,195	6,675	6,223	6,198	6,773	7,878	7,710
Worked 35 hours or more.....	6,547	5,259	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778	6,205	5,462
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,575	1,271	1,459	1,511	1,256	1,604
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	245	356	295	238	246	292	318	255	300	329	297	238	365
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	88	170	223	158	88	187	250	295	317	431	189	179	279
	Males												
Total labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,115	45,102	45,174	45,515	45,413
Civilian labor force.....	44,268	44,726	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879	43,769	43,715	43,765	44,099	43,988
Unemployment.....	1,172	1,482	1,664	2,126	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002	3,426	3,262	2,472	2,316	2,563
Employment.....	43,096	43,244	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877	40,343	40,453	41,293	41,783	41,426
Nonagricultural.....	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890	34,698	34,880	35,369	35,484	35,123
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,826	21,103	31,800	18,905	31,523	30,860	29,722	29,562	29,336	29,108	30,077	26,629	29,631
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,823	13,273	2,508	12,762	2,605	2,829	3,483	3,156	2,909	3,711	3,424	6,922	3,234
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	800	817	654	732	756	874	999	958	922	904	884	870	901
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	1,058	1,683	2,494	4,207	1,332	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,531	1,157	984	1,064	1,359
Agricultural.....	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987	5,645	5,573	5,924	6,299	6,302
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380	4,176	3,817	4,497	5,335	4,896
Worked 15-34 hours.....	756	1,131	764	899	743	895	925	1,146	942	1,094	1,017	638	910
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	146	219	181	162	162	186	251	188	228	262	234	152	247
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	82	143	183	126	78	170	205	274	298	399	177	173	249
	Females												
Total labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301	18,848	18,608
Civilian labor force.....	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796	17,868	17,712	18,280	18,828	18,588
Unemployment.....	768	859	836	1,087	1,184	927	887	1,121	1,258	1,218	1,017	1,093	1,013
Employment.....	18,668	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674	16,610	16,494	17,263	17,735	17,575
Nonagricultural.....	16,766	16,538	16,752	16,169	16,220	16,072	16,253	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414	16,156	16,167
Worked 35 hours or more.....	11,894	6,939	12,035	6,167	11,694	12,173	11,421	11,772	12,097	11,731	12,183	10,137	11,723
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,200	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,559	2,362	2,540	2,702	4,461	2,822
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	1,199	1,167	891	918	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,163	1,070	1,165	1,121	1,127
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	473	878	1,752	2,645	991	503	580	511	410	529	365	437	496
Agricultural.....	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,033	1,473	923	688	578	625	849	1,579	1,408
Worked 35 hours or more.....	942	384	597	559	944	631	234	171	158	162	281	870	566
Worked 15-34 hours.....	855	897	711	796	996	718	578	429	329	365	494	618	694
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	99	137	114	76	84	106	67	67	72	67	63	86	118
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	6	27	40	32	10	17	45	21	19	32	12	6	30

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Census survey week contains legal holiday.  
<sup>3</sup> Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950											1949			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1949	1948	
	Total employees.....	45,769	45,680	45,053	44,096	43,945	43,311	42,926	42,295	41,661	42,125	43,694	42,784	42,601	43,006	44,201
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>981</b>	
Metal.....	102.9	102.9	102.5	103.3	101.8	99.9	98.5	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.6	89.3	70.2	100.1	105.1	
Iron.....		36.9	36.9	36.6	36.1	35.4	33.8	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.1	28.8	9.4	33.7	36.6	
Copper.....		28.3	28.2	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.1	26.5	26.5	27.3	27.8	
Lead and zinc.....		20.3	19.9	20.5	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.4	18.4	17.3	17.1	20.6	21.7	
Anthracite.....		75.2	75.5	73.6	75.3	76.1	75.3	76.9	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.7	76.2	77.3	80.0	
Bituminous-coal.....	406.0	409.4	410.8	382.1	410.4	413.1	419.0	422.9	82.6	347.7	419.7	400.9	94.3	399.0	438.2	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....		260.3	261.9	261.9	258.9	253.9	251.4	249.2	249.8	251.1	253.4	254.8	256.2	259.0	257.5	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101.9	103.2	103.5	101.3	100.0	97.3	94.5	90.2	88.6	88.9	93.6	95.7	95.9	96.4	100.1	
<b>Contract construction.....</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>2,088</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>2,165</b>	
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>15,757</b>	<b>15,687</b>	<b>15,442</b>	<b>14,777</b>	<b>14,666</b>	<b>14,413</b>	<b>14,162</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>13,997</b>	<b>13,980</b>	<b>14,031</b>	<b>13,807</b>	<b>13,892</b>	<b>14,146</b>	<b>15,286</b>	
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	8,563	8,435	8,287	7,978	7,964	7,809	7,548	7,418	7,324	7,342	7,303	7,050	6,986	7,465	8,315	
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,194	7,252	7,155	6,799	6,702	6,604	6,614	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,728	6,757	6,906	6,681	6,970	
Ordnance and accessories.....	27.4	26.5	24.9	23.7	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.6	24.8	28.1	
<b>Food and kindred products.....</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,536</b>	
Meat products.....		297.5	297.5	295.8	292.6	286.3	282.7	285.3	288.7	301.3	307.6	298.3	292.8	288.6	271.2	
Dairy products.....		149.5	156.2	158.7	156.5	148.7	141.4	136.6	134.1	132.4	133.7	136.3	142.2	146.2	147.7	
Canning and preserving.....		353.1	329.1	250.4	177.0	152.3	144.9	133.9	133.6	141.0	161.2	185.2	258.2	207.1	222.0	
Grain-mill products.....		128.8	128.7	125.9	124.3	121.2	120.2	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.9	122.9	125.4	120.6	117.7	
Bakery products.....		288.8	287.1	289.3	283.7	286.7	284.6	282.4	277.9	277.3	280.0	286.0	292.4	281.7	282.9	
Sugar.....		34.3	33.6	30.6	29.4	28.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	28.9	42.5	49.3	48.0	32.7	34.5	
Confectionery and related products.....		110.4	102.4	90.0	90.4	88.6	90.6	94.5	96.7	99.5	104.7	109.4	113.6	96.9	100.2	
Beverages.....		228.4	239.6	234.2	224.8	212.8	206.0	205.1	198.2	199.2	205.4	211.3	213.0	211.4	218.6	
Miscellaneous food products.....		146.6	144.9	141.8	140.4	135.5	134.1	135.3	133.2	132.3	135.4	139.9	142.9	137.6	141.3	
<b>Tobacco manufactures.....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	
Cigarettes.....		26.8	25.4	26.1	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.6	26.6	
Cigars.....		41.7	40.7	38.9	39.5	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.3	42.4	43.2	45.5	45.7	44.5	48.3	
Tobacco and snuff.....		12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.0	13.7	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		13.4	10.8	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.4	10.8	10.7	10.2	12.9	10.1	11.2	
<b>Textile-mill products.....</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,362</b>	
Yarn and thread mills.....		169.8	164.8	156.7	156.4	153.3	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.8	157.7	156.1	153.3	149.3	177.6	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		638.5	626.0	601.5	610.4	602.9	602.8	604.2	600.6	597.8	604.1	601.9	594.8	581.9	645.7	
Knitting mills.....		253.2	246.5	228.4	230.9	231.6	236.1	239.8	241.1	241.7	244.7	247.8	244.8	231.4	249.0	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		92.3	89.1	84.9	86.4	86.4	88.3	89.5	89.9	89.3	90.8	89.5	87.3	86.4	89.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		61.4	60.6	58.1	59.8	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.1	57.5	58.9	64.8	
Other textile-mill products.....		132.9	129.1	120.3	119.8	117.9	117.8	119.6	121.2	119.3	119.1	118.6	118.4	116.0	135.2	
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products.....</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,162</b>	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		151.7	152.8	140.6	148.5	143.2	146.0	149.2	148.9	143.5	140.7	130.6	141.5	141.5	154.4	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		273.7	269.6	249.3	255.1	256.0	258.6	262.2	260.8	258.5	264.5	269.6	270.5	257.8	269.1	
Women's outerwear.....		338.5	338.4	299.1	281.3	285.2	305.2	338.9	348.2	334.9	330.1	313.7	342.2	328.6	342.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		108.0	103.4	95.8	98.9	101.3	105.5	107.1	106.3	102.3	104.4	108.5	107.2	98.9	97.4	
Millinery.....		23.4	23.8	20.2	17.8	18.9	20.7	26.5	26.5	24.2	22.3	18.5	23.8	22.3	22.9	
Children's outerwear.....		68.5	68.3	67.2	65.3	62.6	63.6	68.4	68.5	65.6	64.5	65.8	68.2	63.4	59.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		98.8	96.3	86.6	88.6	85.4	82.6	83.6	82.8	80.0	90.0	95.9	98.4	88.2	90.1	
Other fabricated textile products.....		151.3	149.8	137.9	137.8	137.9	136.9	138.4	137.9	137.3	139.1	141.7	146.8	135.8	125.6	
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>812</b>	
Logging camps and contractors.....		76.1	78.7	76.2	73.7	67.4	59.2	59.3	49.2	45.0	61.5	63.7	64.0	61.4	72.8	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		495.4	493.0	474.6	467.3	459.1	439.8	429.8	416.1	411.2	433.9	442.7	444.0	431.7	472.9	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		129.5	128.8	124.9	124.4	122.0	120.2	117.2	116.8	116.7	117.4	116.3	113.4	110.5	119.5	
Wooden containers.....		81.3	79.7	77.5	77.9	75.5	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.7	73.0	72.2	73.3	81.8	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		63.9	61.9	59.2	59.3	59.9	59.8	58.8	57.7	56.8	57.1	56.9	56.7	59.0	65.2	
<b>Furniture and fixtures.....</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>348</b>	
Household furniture.....		267.7	261.6	249.5	249.8	248.5	248.8	247.3	244.9	238.1	236.8	232.6	231.2	220.0	247.0	
Other furniture and fixtures.....		106.4	104.3	100.0	99.5	99.4	98.6	97.1	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.1	95.7	94.6	100.9	
<b>Paper and allied products.....</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>470</b>	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		241.5	239.1	234.8	235.2	231.8	230.6	230.2	229.3	228.4	229.0	229.3	228.1	226.9	240.7	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		136.9	131.7	123.4	124.2	121.3	121.3	120.5	120.0	119.8	123.1	125.6	124.2	117.1	121.4	
Other paper and allied products.....		109.4	109.3	106.4	107.6	105.7	105.6	104.7	103.7	102.5	102.7	102.8	103.8	103.1	107.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950											1949			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1949	1948	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	748	745	741	739	739	736	735	734	732	730	739	736	735	727	725	
Newspapers	293.0	292.6	295.1	295.0	295.0	293.9	293.5	291.6	289.5	285.7	288.6	288.8	288.2	282.5	267.5	
Periodicals	51.6	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	52.9	53.2	53.4	54.7	
Books	48.6	47.9	46.2	46.3	46.0	46.0	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.7	45.5	44.6	46.6	
Commercial printing	199.9	198.8	198.1	199.6	197.9	197.9	198.9	199.2	198.5	200.4	201.5	198.0	199.2	197.1	197.5	
Lithographing	41.3	40.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.1	45.1	
Other printing and publishing	110.7	109.5	108.2	106.8	106.2	106.2	105.7	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.1	108.1	107.7	108.0	113.3	
Chemicals and allied products	721	699	684	669	670	671	675	671	665	658	660	662	665	664	699	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	68.2	67.3	70.3	72.9	71.4	70.5	69.4	68.8	65.8	66.6	66.3	67.1	68.4	67.0	70.9	
Industrial organic chemicals	205.4	202.9	199.8	198.4	195.7	194.1	191.9	189.5	187.9	187.8	187.0	185.6	192.1	210.3	210.3	
Drugs and medicines	98.7	97.3	95.9	94.2	93.1	93.4	91.1	91.4	94.6	94.6	94.1	93.7	92.3	89.5	89.5	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.8	73.7	72.7	71.5	69.7	69.1	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.1	67.6	67.9	67.3	70.7	70.7	
Fertilizers	32.8	29.6	28.3	30.2	36.2	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	30.7	30.3	31.8	34.3	35.9	35.9	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	54.4	48.9	46.8	48.2	50.0	53.2	55.3	56.2	59.2	62.1	63.4	64.9	56.1	56.2	56.2	
Other chemicals and allied products	165.3	164.2	155.6	154.9	154.4	154.4	153.4	153.0	152.4	150.3	151.5	153.5	153.6	153.0	165.0	
Products of petroleum and coal	252	250	255	241	239	236	234	241	242	242	243	245	241	245	250	
Petroleum refining	197.9	201.1	189.0	187.8	186.2	185.7	194.8	195.1	195.4	195.6	197.3	197.6	198.7	198.7	199.1	
Coke and byproducts	21.4	21.4	21.1	21.1	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.6	20.2	20.4	18.7	13.5	19.5	20.0	20.0	
Other petroleum and coal products	30.3	32.5	30.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.1	27.1	30.8	30.8	
Rubber products	270	266	259	249	247	241	238	237	236	234	234	233	234	234	259	
Tires and inner tubes	116.0	113.4	111.3	110.8	108.8	108.1	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	104.3	103.5	103.5	106.6	121.1	
Rubber footwear	26.9	25.8	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	27.0	27.0	26.4	26.4	26.4	29.6	
Other rubber products	123.2	119.6	113.6	112.4	108.8	107.4	106.1	106.2	104.1	102.7	102.4	104.1	100.5	107.9	107.9	
Leather and leather products	409	411	410	390	382	374	379	396	395	388	382	372	390	388	410	
Leather	51.8	51.3	49.5	49.6	49.5	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.4	49.7	49.7	54.2	
Footwear (except rubber)	259.1	260.6	252.8	247.2	240.4	244.3	257.4	257.4	254.9	247.2	232.4	249.2	245.0	260.1	260.1	
Other leather products	100.0	97.8	88.1	84.9	83.8	85.4	88.4	87.9	83.2	85.5	90.2	91.2	87.2	95.4	95.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products	542	533	532	512	511	501	487	478	475	469	479	477	478	484	514	
Glass and glass products	134.5	138.1	130.8	134.4	131.7	128.8	124.8	123.9	121.7	122.7	123.2	123.2	122.6	122.6	135.9	
Cement, hydraulic	42.3	43.2	41.7	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.7	42.2	40.6	40.5	41.8	40.9	40.9	
Structural clay products	87.6	87.0	85.2	83.0	80.2	76.0	75.5	75.2	75.2	74.1	76.6	78.2	79.8	83.4	83.4	
Pottery and related products	58.5	57.1	55.3	56.0	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.6	56.1	57.0	57.6	57.2	57.5	60.6	60.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	98.6	98.7	95.5	93.9	90.0	86.4	84.0	83.6	81.4	85.1	86.1	86.5	86.5	84.6	87.8	
Other stone, clay, and glass products	111.3	107.6	103.5	101.4	99.4	97.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	94.3	93.1	92.0	97.1	105.9	105.9	
Primary metal industries	1,298	1,279	1,257	1,222	1,216	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,112	891	703	1,101	1,247	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	634.1	631.1	621.4	616.4	606.3	599.2	583.3	587.5	584.8	580.4	392.3	191.3	550.4	612.0	612.0	
Iron and steel foundries	251.2	241.7	229.7	227.7	220.8	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.3	198.8	195.8	198.5	217.0	259.3	259.3	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.2	55.2	54.3	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	46.2	47.9	52.3	55.6	55.6	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	102.5	100.1	96.0	96.2	95.1	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	88.1	76.9	85.5	87.0	103.8	103.8	
Nonferrous foundries	100.2	95.5	92.1	91.4	87.3	84.3	83.3	80.8	79.0	78.4	74.4	76.3	75.8	85.2	85.2	
Other primary metal industries	136.1	133.5	128.7	129.2	126.1	124.1	121.6	120.8	119.0	117.1	105.4	103.5	118.4	130.7	130.7	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)	1,007	995	973	929	923	894	876	863	851	846	841	820	829	859	976	
Tin cans and other tinware	55.3	55.8	51.3	48.6	45.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	41.2	42.1	43.8	46.4	45.8	48.7	48.7	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	162.9	156.4	153.0	156.2	154.3	152.5	151.2	147.3	145.2	142.9	139.1	140.2	142.3	154.4	154.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	164.0	159.1	147.2	148.1	144.4	143.9	140.4	137.8	133.0	136.8	138.3	141.3	132.0	165.8	165.8	
Fabricated structural metal products	210.0	210.5	201.3	198.0	192.4	190.3	187.6	185.1	186.2	186.2	178.9	173.0	198.5	215.9	215.9	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	183.4	180.1	172.7	170.7	162.6	156.3	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.0	141.6	148.4	147.9	172.2	172.2	
Other fabricated metal products	218.9	211.3	203.1	201.2	194.8	188.0	187.7	187.0	188.9	186.1	178.2	179.4	192.4	219.0	219.0	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,412	1,370	1,372	1,343	1,341	1,328	1,307	1,283	1,261	1,238	1,229	1,209	1,223	1,311	1,533	
Engines and turbines	70.6	75.2	72.8	73.5	73.6	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	65.9	66.4	64.5	72.5	83.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	146.0	180.1	180.1	180.5	180.7	180.7	180.5	177.5	175.2	171.0	163.3	162.7	166.0	181.3	191.3	
Construction and mining machinery	105.6	101.2	99.1	98.1	95.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	90.6	89.2	90.5	101.3	122.6	122.6	
Metalworking machinery	233.1	221.4	212.0	212.3	207.2	204.5	201.6	198.4	196.7	196.0	195.6	197.9	208.7	239.5	239.5	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	174.1	168.7	165.3	165.4	162.7	160.8	158.7	157.1	155.9	156.6	157.0	158.8	171.8	201.9	201.9	
General industrial machinery	197.7	191.7	185.0	182.8	181.3	178.8	175.7	174.0	172.8	173.1	173.2	175.9	186.4	209.8	209.8	
Office and store machines and devices	94.1	90.3	89.5	89.3	88.4	88.0	87.0	85.4	84.7	86.2	87.5	88.8	90.6	109.1	109.1	
Service-industry and household machines	178.2	177.3	178.8	180.8	181.5	175.6	169.3	163.9	155.2	149.3	139.0	136.4	145.4	191.3	191.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	170.6	165.6	160.5	158.5	156.2	152.6	149.3	147.0	143.9	142.9	138.5	143.7	153.2	183.4	183.4	
Electrical machinery	906	879	854	817	810	800	791	779	772	762	762	750	753	759	869	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	326.3	324.7	313.8	308.2	306.7	303.3	300.0	298.1	294.4	294.5	289.2	289.7	295.2	332.9	332.9	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	73.0	70.6	70.0	68.9	67.8	66.6	65.1	65.5	65.1	64.9	59.1	65.9	64.5	69.0	69.0	
Communication equipment	330.5	318.9	297.0	296.1	289.4	287.6	283.2	279.7	276.7	275.5	275.7	270.1	271.1	312.2	312.2	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	149.5	139.5	136.2	136.6	136.5	133.7	130.5	128.8	126.0	126.9	125.7	127.0	128.3	154.8	154.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950										1949			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1949	1948
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Transportation equipment.....	1,379	1,374	1,342	1,297	1,305	1,269	1,122	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,112	1,112	1,208	1,212	1,263
Automobiles.....	916.5	901.8	883.7	893.4	862.4	820.3	698.9	689.0	697.4	703.2	697.1	789.2	769.0	792.8	872.8
Aircraft and parts.....	292.0	274.0	259.3	256.4	253.9	253.3	252.4	251.7	251.9	252.5	252.3	255.4	255.6	228.1	228.1
Aircraft.....	195.9	184.8	172.8	170.5	169.0	167.9	166.5	166.1	166.8	167.0	166.8	168.8	169.7	151.7	151.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	57.9	54.0	52.8	52.1	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.2	52.1	51.8	46.7	46.7
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	30.0	27.7	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.2	26.2	22.4	22.4
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	89.2	92.0	81.2	80.9	80.0	79.9	80.2	81.2	79.4	82.8	85.3	82.7	100.3	140.7	140.7
Ship building and repairing <sup>4</sup> .....	76.3	78.6	67.4	66.4	66.2	66.7	68.3	70.0	68.9	72.3	74.8	72.4	88.2	124.2	124.2
Railroad equipment.....	63.0	61.7	61.3	63.5	61.6	58.4	59.2	60.1	60.6	64.2	65.3	68.2	76.1	84.8	84.8
Other transportation equipment.....	13.0	12.7	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	7.7	9.6	11.6	12.0	10.9	16.6	16.6
Instruments and related products.....	276	267	254	242	243	238	236	234	232	233	234	234	235	238	260
Ophthalmic goods.....	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.6	25.8	26.8	28.2	28.2
Photographic apparatus.....	53.7	52.7	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.8	49.1	49.7	52.6	60.3	60.3
Watches and clocks.....	33.5	29.8	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.3	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.4	40.8	40.8
Professional and scientific instruments.....	153.8	146.5	138.1	139.8	136.5	133.7	131.5	129.7	129.2	128.1	127.7	126.9	127.1	130.5	130.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	501	491	470	430	439	434	435	433	429	420	436	455	457	426	466
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	56.8	55.2	51.1	52.8	52.7	52.7	53.2	53.2	54.4	54.2	56.2	57.5	57.2	55.4	60.3
Toys and sporting goods.....	81.6	79.4	71.5	72.6	70.3	69.5	67.2	63.8	61.7	66.8	76.4	76.9	68.7	80.8	80.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	62.9	59.5	52.1	52.4	51.4	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	58.4	63.5	64.5	57.7	62.3	62.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	290.1	275.5	254.8	261.3	260.0	259.8	256.5	251.3	246.9	254.6	257.9	258.1	243.8	262.8	262.8
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	<b>4,112</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>4,151</b>
Transportation.....	2,900	2,911	2,890	2,813	2,813	2,685	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,732	2,689	2,664	2,754	2,934
Interstate railroads.....	1,457	1,440	1,414	1,407	1,296	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,333	1,281	1,257	1,366	1,517	1,517
Class I railroads.....	1,284	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,114	1,090	1,191	1,327	1,327
Local railroads and bus lines.....	146	146	148	147	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	158	163	163
Trucking and warehousing.....	619	614	589	577	562	554	550	545	540	566	571	568	547	566	566
Other transportation and services.....	689	690	689	682	678	673	666	664	667	679	682	683	683	687	687
Communication.....	663	671	671	667	662	659	657	654	654	657	660	665	669	686	686
Telephone.....	621.7	623.0	619.5	614.6	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	611.7	615.5	618.5	632.2	634.2	634.2
Telegraph.....	48.0	47.2	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	45.7	46.2	47.1	47.7	48.2	49.4	52.5	60.8	60.8
Other public utilities.....	549	554	557	556	548	541	538	537	536	536	538	538	538	537	521
Gas and electric utilities.....	528.6	531.0	530.4	522.3	515.8	512.5	511.5	510.6	511.5	513.0	513.5	513.7	512.0	497.0	497.0
Local utilities.....	25.5	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.6	23.7	23.7
<b>Trade</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>9,648</b>	<b>9,459</b>	<b>9,390</b>	<b>9,411</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>9,206</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>9,246</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>9,607</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>9,438</b>	<b>9,491</b>
Wholesale trade.....	2,611	2,607	2,574	2,528	2,502	2,479	2,477	2,484	2,495	2,511	2,542	2,538	2,554	2,522	2,533
Retail trade.....	7,134	7,041	6,885	6,862	6,909	6,847	6,869	6,722	6,657	6,735	7,614	7,069	6,951	6,916	6,958
General merchandise stores.....	1,524	1,474	1,384	1,372	1,411	1,412	1,466	1,392	1,360	1,392	1,987	1,590	1,489	1,480	1,470
Food and liquor stores.....	1,228	1,211	1,201	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,217	1,208	1,200	1,198	1,195	1,195
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	743	742	747	746	733	714	706	699	700	701	717	704	696	676	634
Apparel and accessories stores.....	555	539	490	501	536	533	545	519	496	513	632	560	557	554	577
Other retail trade.....	3,084	3,075	3,063	3,040	3,024	2,984	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,061	3,007	3,009	3,008	3,081	3,081
<b>Finance</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,718</b>
Banks and trust companies.....	433	435	432	427	421	420	419	416	415	415	416	415	415	416	403
Security dealers and exchanges.....	60.8	61.3	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.5	57.9	57.9
Insurance carriers and agents.....	653	657	652	646	640	639	637	634	630	630	627	626	619	589	589
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	679	684	686	694	692	686	677	670	671	669	669	671	672	665	665
<b>Service</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>4,698</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>4,738</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>4,799</b>
Hotels and lodging places.....	477	513	515	482	451	441	431	430	428	443	444	444	451	464	478
Laundries.....	357.2	358.4	363.4	362.1	353.7	347.4	345.5	345.0	346.9	346.7	347.7	350.6	352.2	356.1	356.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	149.9	147.3	151.6	155.9	150.1	146.1	141.3	139.7	141.1	142.7	144.7	147.4	146.9	149.9	149.9
Motion pictures.....	246	245	245	249	236	236	236	236	235	238	238	238	237	241	241
<b>Government</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,915</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>5,742</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>5,813</b>	<b>5,613</b>
Federal.....	1,949	1,916	1,841	1,851	1,890	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,863	1,902	1,827
State and local.....	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,960	4,003	3,911	3,786

<sup>1</sup> 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 data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by an asterisk (\*) for the first month's publication of such data.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950										1949			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1949	1948
<b>Mining:</b>															
Metal.....		91.3	90.7	91.4	90.0	88.5	87.2	87.3	86.9	86.2	86.1	77.9	58.9	89.0	94.7
Iron.....		33.3	33.2	32.9	32.4	31.8	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.6	25.4	6.2	30.4	33.6
Copper.....		24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.4	23.4	24.3	25.0
Lead and zinc.....		17.8	17.4	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.1	15.0	14.7	18.1	19.2
Anthracite.....		70.7	71.0	69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.1	71.6	72.8	75.8
Bituminous-coal.....		384.0	385.3	357.6	385.0	387.9	393.8	398.4	60.0	322.5	392.7	375.4	72.2	373.4	413.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production.....		128.3	130.2	129.7	127.7	124.2	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.9	123.9	124.7	126.1	127.1	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		90.4	90.8	88.8	87.6	85.0	82.4	78.3	77.3	76.7	80.1	82.8	83.2	83.7	87.6
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>13,075</b>	<b>13,021</b>	<b>12,794</b>	<b>12,151</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>11,841</b>	<b>11,597</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>11,449</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>11,289</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>11,597</b>	<b>12,717</b>
Durable goods.....	7,135	7,024	6,891	6,597	6,596	6,456	6,195	6,070	5,982	6,000	5,961	5,719	5,651	6,096	6,909
Nondurable goods.....	5,940	5,997	5,903	5,554	5,470	5,385	5,402	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,543	5,570	5,717	5,501	5,808
Ordnance and accessories.....	21.9	21.3	19.9	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	18.1	20.2	23.9
Food and kindred products.....	1,264	1,351	1,331	1,231	1,141	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,139	1,185	1,273	1,172	1,197
Meat products.....		235.6	236.2	234.8	232.0	227.4	223.3	228.3	231.5	243.7	251.0	242.2	236.0	231.3	215.8
Dairy products.....		106.7	113.6	116.1	114.4	108.2	102.8	99.1	96.7	95.1	96.1	98.0	104.0	107.9	111.0
Canning and preserving.....		323.8	301.1	222.8	150.6	126.8	119.9	109.3	109.8	116.5	135.6	159.8	232.2	180.8	105.3
Grain-mill products.....		99.3	97.8	95.9	94.6	92.2	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.0	96.9	100.3	95.3	93.6
Bakery products.....		193.8	191.8	193.9	190.7	192.6	191.0	190.0	187.6	186.1	189.8	194.7	199.4	191.2	195.5
Sugar.....		30.1	28.9	26.0	24.7	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	38.1	44.7	43.5	28.5	30.0
Confectionery and related products.....		93.1	85.5	73.6	73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	90.5	95.3	99.2	83.0	85.9
Beverages.....		159.4	168.9	163.5	156.5	146.4	140.9	139.4	134.4	135.3	141.3	146.2	149.2	150.6	161.4
Miscellaneous food products.....		109.1	107.2	104.1	103.3	99.4	98.4	100.7	99.4	98.1	101.3	106.1	108.9	103.8	108.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	86	87	82	75	75	76	78	81	85	87	87	89	92	87	93
Cigarettes.....		24.4	23.0	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.4	24.1	24.3
Cigars.....		39.5	38.5	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	41.2	43.6	43.6	42.4	46.2
Tobacco and snuff.....		11.1	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.5	12.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		12.2	9.7	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	11.9	9.0	10.2
Textile-mill products.....	1,264	1,256	1,226	1,160	1,174	1,162	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,187	1,184	1,168	1,136	1,275
Yarn and thread mills.....		159.3	154.6	146.5	146.4	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	148.5	147.0	144.4	140.3	168.5
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		607.2	595.4	570.8	579.9	572.8	572.7	574.0	570.5	567.9	573.0	571.8	564.5	551.4	615.3
Knitting mills.....		233.5	227.3	209.4	211.7	212.8	217.9	221.4	222.5	222.8	226.6	229.7	226.7	213.4	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		82.4	79.6	75.4	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	80.5	80.0	78.0	76.9	80.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		54.1	53.4	51.0	52.7	52.4	53.6	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.3	50.4	49.7	51.2	57.2
Other textile-mill products.....		119.2	115.3	106.6	106.5	104.4	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	105.7	105.2	105.1	102.8	121.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,091	1,094	1,086	981	976	976	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,040	1,028	1,083	1,022	1,049
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		137.5	138.4	126.9	134.6	129.0	131.7	135.5	135.2	130.3	127.3	117.6	128.6	128.1	140.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		255.4	252.4	231.9	237.8	238.6	241.3	244.9	243.6	240.9	246.8	251.3	252.4	239.8	250.7
Women's outerwear.....		303.6	304.9	265.6	247.9	253.5	271.6	305.4	315.2	302.4	296.1	279.5	308.3	294.3	308.7
Women's, children's undergarments.....		96.9	93.1	85.8	88.6	91.1	95.4	97.0	96.5	92.5	94.5	98.2	97.5	89.4	88.7
Millinery.....		20.7	21.1	17.6	15.3	16.4	18.0	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.4	15.6	20.9	19.5	20.2
Children's outerwear.....		62.6	62.6	61.3	59.2	57.0	58.0	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.7	60.1	62.8	58.0	54.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		87.2	84.9	75.9	77.2	74.4	71.8	72.6	72.1	69.1	78.7	84.2	86.4	76.5	78.5
Other fabricated textile products.....		130.4	128.4	116.0	115.8	115.8	115.4	116.6	116.2	115.9	118.3	121.6	126.1	115.8	107.5
Lumber and wood products (except fur niture).....	775	781	778	750	741	723	692	677	652	642	682	692	689	676	752
Logging camps and contractors.....		71.1	73.5	71.4	69.4	62.9	54.7	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.2	59.6	59.8	57.6	69.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....		462.2	460.5	443.9	436.8	429.8	409.9	399.3	385.7	381.1	403.5	412.6	413.8	401.3	442.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		114.2	113.7	109.1	108.5	106.2	104.4	101.7	101.2	101.6	101.9	100.7	98.1	95.7	105.0
Wooden containers.....		76.0	74.1	72.1	72.4	69.9	69.1	67.9	67.6	67.2	68.1	67.4	66.8	67.9	76.0
Miscellaneous wood products.....		57.5	55.7	53.1	53.5	54.0	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	51.5	51.4	50.9	53.1	59.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	327	326	319	303	303	303	303	301	297	289	289	283	284	272	306
Household furniture.....		239.3	233.7	221.8	222.3	221.4	222.0	220.9	218.2	211.7	211.0	206.5	205.6	194.8	221.6
Other furniture and fixtures.....		86.4	84.8	80.7	80.4	81.2	80.7	79.9	78.7	77.6	78.1	76.6	78.3	77.6	84.1

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	1950												1949			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1949	1948		
	[In thousands]																
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
Paper and allied products.....	418	418	411	396	399	392	391	389	386	385	390	393	392	382	405		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		210.1	207.6	204.1	204.8	201.7	200.7	200.2	199.5	199.2	200.2	200.6	199.6	197.6	210.8		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		117.8	113.0	104.6	105.7	103.1	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	105.3	107.7	106.4	99.6	104.6		
Other paper and allied products.....		90.5	90.1	87.5	88.9	86.9	86.6	86.2	85.4	84.2	84.8	84.8	85.8	85.2	89.4		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	512	509	504	499	500	498	497	496	495	493	501	500	500	495	501		
Newspapers.....		150.6	149.2	149.6	150.1	149.3	147.7	146.4	145.3	142.0	145.2	145.0	144.4	141.2	133.5		
Periodicals.....		35.2	34.5	34.1	33.7	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0	35.7	36.0	37.3		
Books.....		37.2	36.5	34.6	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.4	38.6		
Commercial printing.....		166.2	164.8	164.4	165.7	164.1	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	167.8	165.1	166.1	164.4	165.5		
Lithographing.....		32.6	31.9	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	32.7	32.8	32.5	31.9	35.1		
Other printing and publishing.....		87.6	86.7	85.4	84.1	83.6	83.2	83.3	84.1	83.9	85.1	85.3	85.0	85.3	91.0		
Chemicals and allied products.....	526	506	491	479	482	485	490	487	485	480	484	485	488	485	520		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		49.6	48.8	51.2	54.1	53.4	52.8	52.3	52.2	50.2	51.3	51.2	51.5	52.3	54.7		
Industrial organic chemicals.....		156.7	153.8	151.5	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	143.7	142.9	141.4	145.8	164.4		
Drugs and medicines.....		65.0	63.6	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.6	60.8	59.9		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		48.9	48.8	47.7	46.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	44.7	45.7	43.6	43.8	43.9	43.3	46.9		
Fertilizers.....		26.6	23.3	22.1	23.9	29.9	35.6	34.9	32.5	26.5	24.9	24.6	26.1	28.6	30.2		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		43.8	38.3	36.2	37.6	39.6	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	51.9	53.1	54.6	46.1	46.6		
Other chemicals and allied products.....		115.2	114.1	108.1	108.1	107.6	106.9	106.7	106.7	104.9	106.2	108.2	109.2	108.4	117.6		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	191	189	193	182	181	177	176	182	183	184	185	188	185	188	192		
Petroleum refining.....		145.1	147.4	138.5	137.8	136.1	135.6	142.8	144.0	145.4	145.7	147.6	148.4	148.8	148.9		
Coke and byproducts.....		18.7	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.4	17.6	15.9	10.9	16.9	17.5		
Other petroleum and coal products.....		25.3	26.5	24.9	24.5	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.1	24.1	25.3	22.0	25.3		
Rubber products.....	220	216	209	200	199	194	191	189	188	187	187	186	187	186	209		
Tires and inner tubes.....		92.5	90.2	88.3	88.0	85.9	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.1	81.3	81.1	83.6	96.2		
Rubber footwear.....		21.9	20.7	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	22.1	22.2	21.5	21.6	24.6		
Other rubber products.....		101.4	98.3	92.8	92.0	88.8	87.2	86.2	86.3	84.5	83.1	82.8	84.4	80.9	88.1		
Leather and leather products.....	368	371	370	351	343	335	341	357	357	348	343	332	349	347	368		
Leather.....		47.2	46.6	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.0	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.7	49.5		
Footwear (except rubber).....		236.3	237.1	229.8	224.3	217.5	221.5	234.5	234.5	231.4	223.7	208.0	224.3	226.2	234.8		
Other leather products.....		87.8	85.8	76.6	73.7	72.8	74.6	77.3	76.7	71.9	74.2	78.5	79.4	75.8	83.5		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	469	461	459	440	441	432	419	410	408	403	412	411	411	416	448		
Glass and glass products.....		118.3	121.8	114.4	118.3	115.9	112.8	108.9	108.2	108.2	107.1	107.7	107.5	106.8	119.6		
Cement, hydraulic.....		36.4	37.1	35.6	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.4	34.8	34.8	36.0	35.5		
Structural clay products.....		79.2	78.6	77.0	75.5	72.8	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.6	70.5	69.7	71.0	72.5	76.5		
Pottery and related products.....		53.3	51.9	49.8	50.6	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.2	50.7	51.6	52.2	51.7	52.2	55.5		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		84.5	84.7	81.5	80.2	74.7	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.5	73.1	73.9	74.6	72.4	76.4		
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....		89.1	85.2	81.7	80.0	78.3	75.9	73.9	73.2	72.6	73.7	72.5	71.1	75.6	84.6		
Primary metal industries.....	1,120	1,103	1,085	1,054	1,050	1,026	1,007	982	978	963	955	743	559	940	1,083		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		551.0	549.7	542.5	538.1	529.3	522.5	506.9	512.3	510.5	506.6	324.8	130.3	476.7	536.8		
Iron and steel foundries.....		221.8	213.2	202.1	200.2	193.5	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	172.2	169.4	171.9	188.9	230.9		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		46.0	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	41.2	38.3	39.4	43.3	46.8		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....		85.8	83.5	79.5	80.1	78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	72.8	62.6	70.0	70.6	86.0		
Nonferrous foundries.....		84.9	81.3	78.0	77.4	73.5	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	65.9	62.4	64.1	63.3	73.2		
Other primary metal industries.....		113.9	111.6	106.8	108.0	105.1	103.3	101.2	100.0	97.9	95.8	85.0	83.5	97.1	109.1		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	849	838	815	773	769	742	722	709	698	693	688	666	677	701	812		
Tin cans and other tinware.....		49.8	50.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	40.6	39.9	42.2		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....		138.3	132.3	129.1	132.6	130.7	129.2	127.6	123.7	121.2	119.3	115.6	116.3	118.4	131.6		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		137.8	132.4	120.4	121.9	118.6	117.7	114.0	112.3	107.4	111.1	113.0	116.2	106.0	137.1		
Fabricated structural metal products.....		165.9	165.2	158.0	154.3	148.5	145.8	142.7	140.6	141.5	142.2	133.6	129.0	152.3	168.7		
Metal stamping, coatings, and engraving.....		159.6	156.3	149.9	148.1	140.5	134.4	131.2	130.4	129.6	124.8	119.8	127.2	125.8	148.6		
Other fabricated metal products.....		186.5	178.2	170.0	169.2	163.6	155.6	155.8	155.1	157.0	153.7	145.8	148.0	159.0	183.8		
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,092	1,055	1,059	1,032	1,033	1,022	1,003	981	960	937	929	908	922	1,001	1,203		
Engines and turbines.....		52.4	56.8	54.7	55.5	56.0	53.4	51.1	48.9	48.8	48.0	46.7	46.7	53.9	63.9		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		107.4	140.3	140.5	141.2	141.5	142.4	139.5	137.4	133.2	130.6	125.0	127.8	142.4	151.7		
Construction and mining machinery.....		78.2	73.8	71.6	70.4	68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	63.7	62.3	63.7	72.4	91.1		
Metalworking machinery.....		181.3	170.2	161.5	162.6	158.3	155.4	152.0	149.2	146.5	146.4	145.9	148.0	157.9	186.6		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		132.5	127.6	124.3	124.6	122.7	120.9	119.0	117.7	116.8	117.3	117.4	119.3	131.1	158.3		
General industrial machinery.....		141.9	137.1	131.3	130.1	128.8	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	121.2	121.2	123.3	132.3	154.0		
Office and store machines and devices.....		78.9	75.3	74.3	74.2	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.5	69.9	71.1	72.2	73.5	75.4	93.6		
Service-industry and household machines.....		145.4	144.7	145.5	147.9	148.7	143.3	137.8	132.6	124.0	118.7	109.1	107.9	115.4	156.3		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		137.4	133.0	128.1	126.5	124.1	120.4	118.2	115.7	112.5	111.5	106.8	112.2	120.4	147.5		

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950										1949			Annual average	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1949	1948
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>	700	678	655	620	615	606	595	580	573	561	559	546	548	552	656
Electrical machinery.....	700	678	655	620	615	606	595	580	573	561	559	546	548	552	656
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	238.9	237.4	226.6	221.9	221.5	217.1	213.0	211.4	207.8	207.6	202.4	202.8	210.7	251.4	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	59.0	56.7	56.0	55.1	53.7	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.8	43.8	50.5	49.0	54.6	
Communication equipment.....	257.5	247.8	227.5	227.1	219.9	217.2	211.6	207.3	202.5	200.6	200.4	193.4	191.8	224.4	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	122.1	113.0	109.8	110.7	110.6	108.1	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	99.3	101.0	100.8	125.5	
Transportation equipment.....	1,144	1,143	1,112	1,070	1,078	1,045	899	879	872	978	896	898	986	987	1,031
Automobiles.....	790.9	774.1	756.7	764.7	736.3	595.3	575.6	567.1	675.4	585.1	582.1	666.1	643.5	657.6	
Aircraft and parts.....	215.0	200.3	188.1	186.6	185.2	184.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.0	183.7	187.9	188.5	166.6	
Aircraft.....	145.4	136.4	126.3	125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	122.4	122.9	122.7	122.3	125.4	126.6	111.5	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	41.6	38.5	37.4	37.0	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.7	37.6	37.4	33.6	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	22.5	20.5	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.2	16.6	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	76.3	78.9	67.9	68.3	67.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	66.1	69.0	71.3	68.5	85.0	123.2	
Ship building and repairing.....	65.1	67.4	56.1	55.6	55.2	55.4	56.9	58.5	57.5	60.5	62.8	60.2	75.0	109.3	
Railroad equipment.....	49.3	48.1	47.7	48.8	47.5	43.5	44.2	45.4	46.1	49.9	50.6	53.2	61.0	69.6	
Other transportation equipment.....	11.3	10.9	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	8.1	10.1	10.5	9.2	14.5	
Instruments and related products.....	210	201	190	178	180	176	174	172	171	172	173	174	174	177	200
Ophthalmic goods.....	20.7	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.8	20.8	21.9	23.8
Photographic apparatus.....	39.5	38.4	37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.3	35.3	35.8	38.4	45.4	
Watches and clocks.....	29.0	25.3	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.8	27.2	27.6	26.6	35.0	
Professional and scientific instruments.....	111.8	105.9	98.1	100.2	97.0	94.8	93.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.3	89.4	90.1	95.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	427	417	399	358	367	362	363	361	356	345	361	381	383	354	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	47.0	45.4	41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.7	43.8	45.4	46.8	46.8	45.0	49.6	
Toys and sporting goods.....	72.6	70.3	62.5	63.6	61.5	60.6	58.0	54.5	52.3	57.4	67.3	67.8	59.8	71.5	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	53.7	51.0	43.9	44.1	43.0	44.7	48.0	50.0	46.9	48.2	53.1	53.8	48.3	53.9	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	243.7	232.7	210.2	217.1	215.2	215.4	212.9	207.5	202.2	209.5	213.8	214.5	200.5	219.4	

<sup>1</sup> 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 data through

1947. Comparable data from January 1947 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify the series for which data are desired. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by an asterisk (\*) for the first month's publication of such data.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[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: March.....	141.0	333.5
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	April.....	141.6	337.2
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	May.....	144.5	348.0
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	1949: October.....	138.8	320.9	June.....	147.3	362.7
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	November.....	137.8	313.9	July.....	148.3	367.5
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	December.....	140.4	329.3	August.....	156.2	393.9
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	1950: January.....	139.8	329.2	September.....	158.9	403.6
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.1	February.....	139.9	330.0	October.....	159.6	-----

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive <sup>1</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>2</sup>	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948.....	2,066,162	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: 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	3,788
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
September.....	2,083,218	2,071,351	887,267	485,006	699,078	8,032	3,835
October.....	2,117,391	2,105,391	932,322	483,842	689,227	8,146	3,854
Continental United States							
1948.....	1,846,840	1,836,168	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: 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	777,751	8,102	3,688
May.....	1,910,210	1,898,480	670,049	500,017	728,414	8,048	3,682
June.....	1,871,293	1,859,539	674,597	495,505	689,437	8,063	3,691
July.....	1,839,477	1,827,751	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
September.....	1,935,928	1,924,138	785,282	483,154	655,702	8,032	3,758
October.....	1,968,258	1,956,335	828,284	481,987	646,064	8,146	3,777

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>2</sup>	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: 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	618,049	613,138	259,451	130,361	223,326	3,277	1,634
September	601,454	596,537	261,527	128,764	206,546	3,200	1,717
October	635,527	630,679	285,134	128,358	217,187	3,250	1,598
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: 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	580,732	575,867	235,435	129,870	210,562	3,277	1,588
September	563,900	559,029	237,332	128,278	193,419	3,200	1,671
October	593,894	589,096	258,992	127,877	202,227	3,250	1,548

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A-7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,<sup>1</sup> by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive <sup>2</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies <sup>3</sup>	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: 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.....	240,678	19,767	220,911	212,037	66,139	7,669	138,229	8,146	728
September.....	243,738	20,000	223,738	214,979	69,289	7,607	138,083	8,032	727
October.....	244,808	20,109	224,699	215,821	70,765	7,531	137,525	8,146	732
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: 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	5,690	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	48,603	3,214	273
July.....	77,713	4,192	73,521	70,043	21,398	2,755	45,889	3,206	272
August.....	85,472	4,514	80,958	77,372	24,459	2,918	49,995	3,277	300
September.....	82,280	5,347	76,933	73,415	24,951	2,856	45,608	3,200	318
October.....	87,193	5,639	81,554	78,001	26,990	2,885	48,126	3,250	303

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, table A-5.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, table A-5.

TABLE A-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,<sup>1</sup> by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1950									1949				1948
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept.
Continental United States.....	845.7	1,063.2	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	831.3
New England.....	74.5	105.0	155.3	186.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	174.9	207.9	88.2
Maine.....	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.2	12.0	5.0
New Hampshire.....	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	15.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.9	12.2	4.7
Vermont.....	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.9	1.3
Massachusetts.....	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	89.6	106.1	45.8
Rhode Island.....	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	25.9	15.4	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	20.2	27.5	14.0
Connecticut.....	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.5	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	39.6	46.2	17.4
Middle Atlantic.....	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	663.7	637.4	631.8	281.6
New York.....	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	385.9	378.3	361.3	355.5	191.4
New Jersey.....	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	78.5	82.1	37.0
Pennsylvania.....	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	197.6	194.2	53.2
East North Central.....	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	462.0	384.6	371.4	132.7
Ohio.....	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	135.2	112.9	23.4
Indiana.....	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	38.8	40.3	37.1	30.9	29.7	11.7
Illinois.....	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	134.3	149.0	57.1
Michigan.....	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	62.0	58.7	33.3
Wisconsin.....	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.3	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	22.2	21.1	7.2
West North Central.....	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	58.7	58.0	31.4
Minnesota.....	6.3	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	16.8	13.8	15.8	7.1
Iowa.....	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	15.2	10.0	6.6	5.0	5.5	2.6
Missouri.....	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	50.2	41.1	39.0	31.5	29.1	18.0
North Dakota.....	.2	.3	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	.6	.2	.2	.1
South Dakota.....	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	.7	.4	.4	.2
Nebraska.....	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	.9
Kansas.....	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	6.1	5.3	2.5
South Atlantic.....	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	180.3	168.3	161.4	163.3	181.5	70.6
Delaware.....	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	.9
Maryland.....	10.3	16.1	22.1	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	27.2	28.8	9.0
District of Columbia.....	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.7	2.7
Virginia.....	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.2	15.8	15.9	17.8	5.7
West Virginia.....	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	28.2	27.9	26.6	6.7
North Carolina.....	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	26.7	26.2	31.2	13.0
South Carolina.....	9.6	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	15.1	14.8	17.0	7.1
Georgia.....	8.9	12.4	18.9	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.5	19.0	23.5	9.1
Florida.....	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	24.6	28.8	16.4
East South Central.....	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	97.4	98.4	45.5
Kentucky.....	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	26.7	25.2	26.6	25.8	25.2	8.3
Tennessee.....	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.5	35.4	31.2	33.6	19.5
Alabama.....	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	31.5	29.6	13.1
Mississippi.....	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	16.9	11.9	9.0	8.9	10.0	4.6
West South Central.....	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	64.2	67.8	25.5
Arkansas.....	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	10.3	10.1	3.8
Louisiana.....	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	30.0	23.5	21.6	22.5	23.1	8.5
Oklahoma.....	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	13.0	5.3
Texas.....	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	29.9	21.7	18.6	19.2	21.6	7.9
Mountain.....	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	60.1	39.2	29.4	27.9	23.5	9.0
Montana.....	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	2.1	2.0	.6
Idaho.....	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	.6
Wyoming.....	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.7	.5	.2
Colorado.....	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	8.5	6.1	6.7	7.4	4.0	1.5
New Mexico.....	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	.6
Arizona.....	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	2.9
Utah.....	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.3	1.8
Nevada.....	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	.8
Pacific.....	103.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	284.3	246.8	245.1	146.7
Washington.....	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	87.4	62.9	48.0	36.4	30.6	16.1
Oregon.....	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	21.1	17.7	6.1
California.....	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	189.3	196.8	124.5

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total accession:</b>												
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	<sup>2</sup> 5.7			
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	4.6	5.2	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	6.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	3.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
<b>Total separation:</b>												
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	<sup>2</sup> 4.9			
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	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
<b>Quit:</b> <sup>3</sup>												
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	<sup>2</sup> 3.4			
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	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
<b>Discharge:</b>												
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	<sup>2</sup> .4			
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	.4	.4	.4	.4	4	4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	5	5	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	2	2	.1
<b>Lay-off:</b>												
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	2.7			
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	1.1	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 <sup>3</sup>	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
<b>Miscellaneous including military:</b> <sup>3</sup>												
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	<sup>2</sup> .4			
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1945	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2

<sup>1</sup> 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. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									Misc., incl. military	
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off				
	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	
<i>Manufacturing</i>													
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	6.5	7.2	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	4.5	5.6	4.3	4.1	3.0	2.8	.3	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	
Ordnance and accessories.....	5.4	7.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	.4	.3	(4)	.1	.1	.1	
Food and kindred products.....	5.2	6.4	6.4	5.9	3.8	3.2	.4	.5	1.8	1.8	.4	.4	
Meat products.....	4.7	5.7	6.0	6.9	2.8	3.4	.4	.6	2.2	2.4	.6	.5	
Grain-mill products.....	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.7	3.5	2.8	.3	.7	.9	.7	.4	.5	
Bakery products.....	(5)	5.0	(5)	4.2	(5)	2.8	(5)	.4	(5)	.8	(5)	.2	
Beverages:													
Malt liquors.....	3.2	3.0	8.8	6.9	4.1	3.1	.4	.2	3.8	3.3	.5	.3	
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.6	7.1	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.2	.1	
Cigarettes.....	2.2	7.1	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.1	.3	.4	.8	.2	.3	.2	
Cigars.....	3.7	6.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	.2	.2	.3	.2	(4)	.1	
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.0	9.1	2.5	3.6	1.9	2.4	.1	.2	.1	.9	.4	.1	
Textile-mill products.....	4.5	5.9	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	.3	.3	.5	.5	.3	.2	
Yarn and thread mills.....	6.1	6.7	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.8	.2	.3	.5	.4	.4	.3	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.0	5.6	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.8	.3	.3	.5	.5	.3	.2	
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.0	5.8	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.0	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	
Woolen and worsted.....	3.6	4.0	4.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	.3	.3	1.4	.6	.5	.4	
Knitting mills.....	4.6	6.6	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	.2	.2	.8	.1	.1	.1	
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.4	4.6	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	
Seamless hosiery.....	5.7	8.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	
Knit underwear.....	5.0	8.6	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3.7	5.4	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.7	.2	.4	.3	.2	.6	.3	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	.2	.1	.7	.3	.4	.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.3	6.5	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.6	.4	.2	.5	.5	.1	.1	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.8	5.1	3.7	4.0	2.4	2.6	.2	.2	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	6.1	7.9	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.3	.5	.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.2	4.6	.3	.4	.8	.7	.3	.5	
Logging camps and contractors.....	8.7	9.8	9.5	8.6	7.0	7.1	.7	.5	1.2	.7	.6	.3	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.6	5.4	4.7	.2	.4	.9	.9	.3	.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	6.0	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.0	3.8	.3	.5	.3	.4	.5	.6	
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.1	10.0	6.9	7.1	5.5	5.2	.6	.7	.3	.7	.5	.5	
Household furniture.....	8.9	10.6	7.0	7.0	5.8	5.5	.6	.8	.2	.3	.4	.4	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.9	8.4	6.2	7.1	4.6	4.4	.4	.5	.6	1.7	.6	.5	
Paper and allied products.....	4.7	5.5	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.9	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4	.3	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	.2	.2	.3	.3	.5	.3	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	6.6	8.5	5.6	5.0	4.2	3.9	.8	.6	.2	.2	.4	.3	
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.1	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	.3	.2	.4	.3	.4	.3	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.5	4.2	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.9	.5	.3	.3	.1	.6	.3	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	
Synthetic fibers.....	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	.6	.8	(4)	(4)	.6	.4	.4	.3	
Drugs and medicines.....	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.1	(4)	.1	.4	.2	.4	.3	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.4	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.2	.3	.3	.5	.2	.4	.3	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	.4	
Petroleum refining.....	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	.8	.5	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.5	.4	
Rubber products.....	5.2	6.6	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3	
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.4	3.3	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.4	.2	.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	
Rubber footwear.....	7.3	9.9	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.4	.3	
Other rubber products.....	6.5	8.9	5.3	5.4	4.3	4.6	.6	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	
Leather and leather products.....	4.2	5.0	4.1	4.4	3.1	3.3	.2	.3	.5	.6	.3	.2	
Leather.....	4.3	4.9	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.2	.1	.2	.7	.4	.3	.3	
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.3	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.3	.2	.3	.4	.6	.3	.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.8	5.3	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	.3	.3	.4	.5	.5	.3	
Glass and glass products.....	5.6	5.6	4.6	4.1	2.7	2.3	.3	.3	1.0	1.1	.6	.4	
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	.5	.4	
Structural clay products.....	4.6	5.4	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.6	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	
Pottery and related products.....	4.6	5.3	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.6	.4	.3	.1	.2	.4	.2	
Primary metal industries.....	5.1	5.7	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	.2	.1	.2	.2	.7	.5	
Iron and steel foundries.....	8.6	10.1	6.1	4.9	4.7	3.6	.8	.7	.3	.3	.3	.3	
Gray-iron foundries.....	8.4	9.0	6.7	5.1	5.0	3.5	1.0	.8	.4	.5	.3	.3	
Malleable-iron foundries.....	9.2	10.9	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.9	.4	.6	.1	(4)	.4	.3	
Steel foundries.....	8.5	11.1	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.0	.5	.6	.2	.3	.3	.2	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:													
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.6	.5	.4	.1	.2	.4	.4	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:													
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.8	4.5	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.9	.2	.2	.4	.2	.4	.4	
Nonferrous foundries.....	8.9	9.5	6.2	4.9	4.8	3.6	.4	.6	.5	.3	.5	.4	
Other primary metal industries:													
Iron and steel forgings.....	6.2	7.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	.2	.3	.1	(4)	.4	.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	6.7	8.2	5.5	5.0	4.1	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	6.9	6.8	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.8	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	5.9	9.0	3.6	2.1	2.9	1.8	.3	.2	.2	(4)	.2	.1
Hand tools.....	7.7	6.3	4.1	2.8	2.9	1.8	.4	.3	.2	.4	.6	.3
Hardware.....	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.6	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	7.9	9.0	6.5	4.9	4.7	3.6	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.6	.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	7.4	8.7	6.0	4.5	4.4	3.4	.9	.6	.1	.1	.6	.4
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	8.3	9.4	7.0	5.4	5.0	3.9	1.1	.9	.3	.3	.6	.3
Fabricated structural metal products.....	6.3	8.4	5.2	5.4	3.6	3.2	.5	.5	.6	1.1	.5	.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	6.7	8.3	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.3	.4	.5	.7	.7	.5	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	5.6	6.0	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	.4	.3	.4	.5	.4	.4
Engines and turbines.....	6.5	7.3	3.7	3.7	2.1	1.8	.4	.2	.7	1.3	.5	.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	4.1	3.6	4.9	3.6	2.8	2.4	.4	.3	.9	.5	.8	.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	5.5	6.6	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.5	.4	.4	.2	.3	.5	.4
Metalworking machinery.....	7.9	8.9	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	.4	.5	.2	.2	.2	.3
Machine tools.....	9.2	10.0	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.4	.4	.4	.1	.1	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.6	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	.3	.3	.3	(4)	.3	.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	8.9	10.3	4.6	5.4	3.1	3.6	.7	1.1	.6	.5	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	5.3	5.4	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.9	.4	.4	.8	.4	.3	.3
General industrial machinery.....	5.2	6.4	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.0	.4	.3	.2	.3	.5	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.9	5.2	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.5	.1	.4	.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	5.0	4.5	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.1	.4	.2	.4	1.1	.5	.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	6.1	6.3	3.8	3.1	2.5	1.9	.5	.5	.4	.3	.4	.4
Electrical machinery.....	6.3	6.7	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.2	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	.2	.1	.3	.2	.4	.3
Communication equipment.....	7.6	9.0	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.7	.5	.4	.5	.2	.4	.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	10.6	12.7	5.2	4.1	3.1	3.0	.7	.5	.9	.3	.5	.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	6.2	7.3	5.3	3.9	4.0	2.8	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.2
Transportation equipment.....	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.3	5.0	4.0	.5	.5	1.5	1.4	.5	.4
Automobiles.....	8.8	8.0	7.7	6.3	6.0	4.8	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.4
Aircraft and parts.....	8.0	9.7	4.1	3.2	3.1	2.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.5	.5
Aircraft.....	8.3	10.5	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.5	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.6
Aircraft engines and parts.....	7.1	6.5	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.4	.3	.2	.2	.1	.5	.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	4.5	4.3	2.2	1.0	1.4	.7	.4	.1	.1	(4)	.3	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	8.4	9.0	3.7	2.8	2.6	1.9	.7	.6	.1	.1	.3	.2
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(5)	24.0	(5)	18.1	(5)	3.2	(5)	1.3	(5)	13.3	(5)	.3
Railroad equipment.....	6.1	9.0	6.3	5.7	1.8	1.7	.1	.1	3.8	3.4	.6	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	6.8	6.6	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.5	.4
Railroad and streetcars.....	5.2	11.5	11.9	9.4	2.7	2.0	.1	.2	8.5	6.6	.6	.6
Other transportation equipment.....	4.5	5.3	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.1	.3	.4	.3	.6	.3	.1
Instruments and related products.....	5.1	4.3	3.7	2.1	2.3	1.4	.2	.2	.7	.2	.5	.3
Photographic apparatus.....	(5)	2.7	(5)	1.3	(5)	.8	(5)	(4)	(5)	.2	(5)	.3
Watches and clocks.....	5.7	4.9	3.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	.1	.2	.1	(1)	.5	.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	5.7	5.1	3.8	2.3	2.5	1.6	.3	.2	.7	.2	.3	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8.4	8.6	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.0	.5	.4	.6	.5	.4	.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	5.7	8.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.0	.2	.1	.1	.4	.5	.3
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.9	.6	.4	.4	.2	.7	.5
Iron.....	3.2	2.9	4.2	2.6	2.7	1.8	.1	.1	.4	.2	1.0	.5
Copper.....	3.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	4.3	4.7	.2	.1	.1	.1	.9	.7
Lead and zinc.....	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.1	4.3	4.1	.5	.3	.5	.3	.3	.4
Anthracite mining.....	1.1	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	(4)	(4)	.2	.3	.3	.2
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	.1	.1	.5	.4	.4	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(5)	2.3	(5)	1.9	(5)	1.3	(5)	.1	(5)	.3	(5)	.2
Telegraph.....	(5)	2.9	(5)	1.7	(5)	1.0	(5)	.1	(5)	.3	(5)	.3

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05.

<sup>5</sup> Not available.



# C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>

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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1948: Average	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$58.32	41.3	\$1.412	\$65.81	45.3	\$1.456	\$61.37	41.3	\$1.486	\$66.57	36.8	\$1.809	\$72.12	38.0	\$1.898	\$72.12	38.0
1949: Average	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.06	39.8	1.484	63.96	42.2	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	56.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.941	63.28	32.6
1949: 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	52.46	27.0
1949: 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	63.10	31.9
1949: 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	68.17	34.1
1949: 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	48.74	25.4
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	47.36	24.5
1950: 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	49.83	25.4
1950: 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	78.75	39.2
1950: 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	72.79	36.0
1950: 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	2.015	68.37	34.1
1950: June	63.40	41.6	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.489	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.38	40.5	1.565	64.94	32.6	1.992	69.92	34.7	2.015	69.92	34.7
1950: July	63.17	41.1	1.537	61.51	40.9	1.504	67.95	42.9	1.584	62.96	39.7	1.586	68.59	34.8	1.971	69.68	34.6	2.014	69.68	34.6
1950: August	64.33	41.8	1.539	60.40	40.4	1.495	71.28	44.8	1.591	64.90	41.1	1.579	66.26	33.5	1.978	70.96	35.5	1.999	70.96	35.5
1950: September	63.97	40.8	1.568	58.51	38.8	1.508	70.31	44.0	1.598	67.19	40.4	1.663	69.04	34.8	1.984	71.79	35.7	2.011	71.79	35.7
	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	\$68.67	40.0
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	73.66	40.5
1949: 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	73.81	40.5
1949: 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	75.83	41.4
1949: 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	72.96	39.4
1949: 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	72.76	39.2
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	69.57	38.5
1950: 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	69.50	38.0
1950: 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	70.76	38.9
1950: 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	66.54	40.7	1.635	74.33	41.0	1.813	74.33	41.0
1950: May	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.930	71.71	40.7	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.660	74.20	40.5	1.832	74.20	40.5
1950: June	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.39	44.9	1.345	73.76	37.8	1.941	73.75	42.0	1.756	69.86	42.6	1.640	76.84	41.6	1.847	76.84	41.6
1950: July	75.59	41.6	1.817	60.92	44.6	1.366	74.06	37.9	1.954	73.70	41.5	1.776	69.31	41.5	1.670	77.19	41.5	1.860	77.19	41.5
1950: August	71.47	40.4	1.769	61.52	45.2	1.361	76.08	38.5	1.976	76.56	42.7	1.793	74.32	44.0	1.689	78.21	41.6	1.880	78.21	41.6
1950: September	73.95	40.9	1.808	61.86	44.7	1.384	75.51	37.4	2.019	75.37	41.3	1.825	71.43	41.6	1.717	78.46	41.1	1.909	78.46	41.1
	Contract construction—Continued																			
	Building construction																			
	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	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925	\$83.01	39.8	\$2.084	\$83.01	39.8
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	1.952	86.57	39.2	2.211	86.57	39.2
1949: September	70.69	36.5	1.938	66.64	36.0	1.854	75.80	37.2	2.040	79.15	38.6	2.052	71.59	35.7	2.006	85.80	38.8	2.210	85.80	38.8
1949: 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	86.49	39.0
1949: 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	85.28	38.2
1949: December	70.26	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.880	75.15	36.5	2.067	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997	86.85	39.2	2.217	86.85	39.2
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	86.88	38.7
1950: 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	87.58	38.7
1950: 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	83.62	37.0
1950: 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	84.85	37.1
1950: 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	86.13	37.8	2.280	86.13	37.8
1950: June	73.82	37.0	1.995	68.33	36.6	1.867	77.92	37.3	2.089	82.64	39.0	2.119	69.15	35.3	1.959	87.55	38.4	2.280	87.55	38.4
1950: July	74.02	36.9	2.006	68.77	36.6	1.879	78.16	37.2	2.101	80.45	38.0	2.117	71.62	36.1	1.984	86.60	37.9	2.285	86.60	37.9
1950: August	76.16	37.5	2.031	70.66	36.8	1.920	80.29	38.0	2.113	81.60	38.5	2.117	73.56	36.4	2.021	90.09	38.6	2.334	90.09	38.6
1950: September	75.57	36.4	2.076	70.27	35.6	1.974	79.59	37.0	2.151	83.12	38.2	2.176	73.02	35.9	2.034	93.68	39.1	2.396	93.68	39.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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	1.759	69.66	37.8	1.844
1949: September	71.58	36.1	1.982	66.31	32.9	2.015	84.39	36.3	2.322	67.22	35.8	1.876	62.95	36.0	1.750	70.58	37.6	1.878
October	72.26	36.5	1.978	70.60	34.7	2.035	81.11	35.0	2.316	68.46	36.1	1.896	65.96	37.1	1.777	72.22	38.4	1.882
November	70.77	35.7	1.984	71.68	35.0	2.047	74.76	32.5	2.302	69.57	36.3	1.915	63.73	35.9	1.775	69.46	37.3	1.864
December	69.18	34.6	2.001	60.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.5	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.889	61.30	34.1	1.799	66.80	35.4	1.890
1950: January	67.87	33.4	2.032	61.68	30.0	2.056	75.57	32.6	2.318	66.51	35.7	1.863	58.50	32.3	1.811	65.57	34.4	1.906
February	64.12	31.6	2.029	54.29	26.1	2.080	75.44	32.2	2.348	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	75.81	36.8	2.060	74.27	35.1	2.116	90.65	36.1	2.511	67.40	37.3	1.807	65.70	36.6	1.795	74.74	39.4	1.897
July	76.75	36.9	2.080	73.91	34.7	2.130	91.73	36.2	2.534	67.90	37.7	1.801	65.77	36.4	1.807	73.57	38.7	1.901
August	79.23	38.0	2.085	76.25	35.8	2.130	93.58	36.3	2.578	70.02	38.2	1.833	67.98	37.6	1.808	78.65	41.2	1.909
September	76.35	36.2	2.109	70.47	32.4	2.175	92.60	36.3	2.551	70.95	37.7	1.882	65.16	36.1	1.805	76.19	38.5	1.979
Manufacturing																		
Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods <sup>2</sup>			Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup>			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products			Meat products			
												Total: Food and kindred 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: 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	1.350	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	58.85	40.5	1.453	62.86	41.3	1.522	53.92	39.5	1.365	61.90	40.7	1.521	56.01	41.8	1.340	58.11	41.3	1.407
July	59.21	40.5	1.462	63.01	41.1	1.533	54.73	39.8	1.375	64.92	42.6	1.524	56.94	42.3	1.346	59.31	41.8	1.419
August	60.28	41.2	1.463	64.25	41.8	1.537	55.69	40.5	1.375	65.02	42.0	1.548	56.31	41.9	1.344	58.32	40.9	1.426
September	60.68	41.0	1.480	65.09	41.7	1.561	55.52	40.2	1.381	67.18	42.9	1.566	56.35	41.8	1.348	62.37	41.5	1.503
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: 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	1.260	44.79	36.8	1.217	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.230
April	56.22	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	58.65	41.1	1.427	55.85	45.0	1.241	45.94	38.9	1.181	58.47	43.9	1.332	58.51	43.5	1.345	57.63	46.7	1.234
July	60.01	41.7	1.439	57.21	45.3	1.263	47.73	41.4	1.153	60.60	44.3	1.368	61.86	44.6	1.387	60.96	47.7	1.278
August	58.89	40.7	1.447	56.70	45.0	1.260	48.39	40.8	1.186	63.33	45.2	1.401	65.62	45.6	1.439	57.79	45.4	1.273
September	63.51	41.4	1.534	56.99	44.8	1.272	47.55	41.1	1.157	60.17	43.1	1.396	63.60	44.6	1.426	59.40	45.8	1.297

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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: 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	53.21	41.9	1.270	59.23	42.4	1.397	46.37	39.6	1.171	44.36	39.4	1.126	68.96	42.0	1.642	51.29	44.1	1.163
July	53.88	41.7	1.292	66.36	45.7	1.452	45.93	38.8	1.185	44.16	38.6	1.144	71.11	42.3	1.681	50.34	43.1	1.168
August	54.42	41.7	1.305	65.02	45.5	1.429	47.95	40.4	1.187	45.98	40.4	1.138	68.77	41.4	1.661	49.90	43.2	1.155
September	54.27	41.3	1.314	63.95	43.8	1.460	49.35	41.3	1.195	47.16	41.3	1.142	68.18	41.1	1.659	49.57	42.7	1.161
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
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: September	69.46	40.5	1.715	60.18	40.2	1.497	52.50	42.2	1.244	38.39	38.9	.987	47.92	38.9	1.232	33.71	38.0	.887
October	69.33	40.1	1.729	58.30	39.5	1.476	53.38	42.5	1.256	37.86	38.2	.991	46.73	37.9	1.233	33.45	37.8	.885
November	67.52	39.3	1.718	62.28	41.3	1.508	53.13	42.1	1.262	38.46	38.0	1.012	47.81	38.9	1.229	34.16	38.0	.899
December	68.14	39.8	1.712	56.77	38.0	1.494	53.00	42.0	1.262	38.76	38.0	1.020	48.53	38.7	1.254	32.60	36.8	.886
1950: January	68.52	39.7	1.726	59.70	39.8	1.500	53.21	41.8	1.273	39.25	38.0	1.033	49.15	39.1	1.257	33.25	36.5	.911
February	69.32	40.0	1.733	58.67	38.5	1.524	52.65	41.1	1.281	38.48	36.2	1.063	46.96	37.3	1.259	33.87	35.8	.946
March	70.42	40.1	1.756	58.45	39.2	1.491	53.71	41.6	1.291	39.49	36.7	1.076	48.65	38.7	1.257	33.71	35.3	.955
April	72.19	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	59.35	39.7	1.495	54.82	42.2	1.299	41.59	38.3	1.086	51.21	40.1	1.277	35.49	37.2	.954
July	77.86	42.9	1.815	59.51	39.2	1.518	56.15	42.8	1.312	42.12	38.4	1.097	52.50	40.6	1.293	35.11	36.8	.954
August	73.50	40.9	1.797	66.83	42.3	1.580	55.98	42.6	1.314	43.49	39.5	1.101	58.21	43.7	1.332	36.19	37.5	.965
September	72.92	40.6	1.796	62.89	40.6	1.549	55.89	42.6	1.312	42.30	39.2	1.079	50.53	39.6	1.276	37.53	38.1	.985
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: 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	38.1	.893	47.20	39.5	1.195	43.46	38.8	1.120	43.46	38.7	1.123	47.76	39.8	1.200
December	41.46	38.6	1.074	36.80	40.4	.911	47.64	39.8	1.197	44.08	39.5	1.116	43.98	39.3	1.119	48.40	40.3	1.201
1950: January	40.69	37.4	1.088	37.58	41.8	.899	47.36	39.4	1.202	43.67	39.2	1.114	43.60	39.0	1.118	48.16	40.0	1.204
February	40.04	36.3	1.103	35.34	35.3	1.001	47.88	39.6	1.209	43.84	39.0	1.124	43.88	38.9	1.128	48.16	40.1	1.201
March	40.92	36.8	1.112	39.58	38.5	1.028	47.39	39.2	1.209	42.67	38.0	1.123	42.60	37.8	1.127	47.72	39.8	1.199
April	41.96	37.4	1.122	39.14	38.0	1.030	45.51	37.8	1.204	40.80	36.4	1.121	40.65	36.1	1.126	45.81	38.4	1.193
May	40.88	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	43.31	38.5	1.125	40.11	38.6	1.039	46.75	38.7	1.208	42.68	37.8	1.129	42.79	37.7	1.135	46.92	39.2	1.197
July	44.54	38.9	1.145	40.16	39.1	1.027	47.27	39.0	1.212	43.24	38.2	1.132	43.36	38.1	1.138	47.52	39.5	1.203
August	45.77	39.7	1.153	35.34	37.6	.940	49.53	40.6	1.220	45.30	39.7	1.141	45.34	39.6	1.145	49.37	40.8	1.210
September	44.23	39.0	1.134	39.25	41.8	.939	50.02	40.7	1.229	46.63	40.3	1.157	46.68	40.1	1.164	50.06	41.1	1.218

See footnotes at end of table.





TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	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: 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	35.6	.987	36.25	38.2	.949
November	45.80	33.6	1.363	44.99	33.3	1.351	31.90	34.5	.874	68.33	30.6	1.908	37.45	38.1	.983	36.27	38.1	.952
December	49.13	34.5	1.424	47.40	34.5	1.374	31.23	35.9	.870	63.67	33.3	1.912	36.36	36.8	.988	34.45	36.0	.957
1950: January	50.86	35.0	1.453	48.30	34.9	1.384	31.38	35.1	.894	66.97	34.7	1.930	36.58	36.8	.994	34.78	36.5	.953
February	52.63	35.9	1.466	48.89	35.4	1.381	34.95	37.1	.942	69.83	35.5	1.967	37.52	37.0	1.014	36.03	36.5	.987
March	49.67	35.4	1.403	49.37	35.8	1.379	35.53	37.4	.950	60.70	32.6	1.862	37.87	36.8	1.029	35.68	36.0	.991
April	46.06	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	34.00	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	45.87	33.8	1.357	45.69	34.1	1.340	32.92	33.7	.977	58.41	33.9	1.723	36.43	35.4	1.029	34.25	34.6	.990
July	49.62	34.7	1.430	45.53	34.7	1.312	32.27	33.2	.972	66.46	35.5	1.872	37.13	36.3	1.023	35.60	36.0	.989
August	53.98	36.3	1.487	50.23	35.8	1.403	34.72	36.2	.959	72.67	37.0	1.964	40.11	38.6	1.039	38.12	38.2	.998
September	46.56	32.2	1.446	44.50	31.9	1.395	35.58	36.6	.972	57.71	29.9	1.930	40.15	38.2	1.051	38.49	38.0	1.013
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued												Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
	Millinery			Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors		
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: 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	1.296	64.08	40.0	1.602
October	53.68	35.6	1.508	37.75	36.9	1.023	45.31	38.4	1.180	40.62	39.1	1.039	54.17	41.7	1.259	65.00	40.6	1.601
November	43.81	29.5	1.485	36.89	36.6	1.008	43.85	37.7	1.163	38.73	37.9	1.022	52.48	41.0	1.280	61.58	39.2	1.571
December	50.35	34.7	1.451	37.07	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	39.36	37.7	1.044	52.66	41.3	1.275	62.13	39.8	1.561
1950: January	55.11	36.4	1.514	38.25	36.5	1.048	40.23	35.6	1.130	40.99	38.2	1.073	48.02	39.2	1.225	50.23	37.4	1.343
February	64.36	40.2	1.601	40.28	37.3	1.080	40.50	36.1	1.122	40.84	38.1	1.072	50.55	39.8	1.270	54.86	37.6	1.459
March	62.56	39.2	1.596	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078	52.24	40.4	1.233	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	1.291	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	1.356	67.37	39.7	1.697
June	49.72	33.1	1.502	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102	56.28	41.6	1.363	67.85	39.7	1.709
July	50.62	33.7	1.502	39.13	36.6	1.069	43.86	36.4	1.205	42.61	38.7	1.101	56.27	41.1	1.369	68.04	39.4	1.727
August	61.30	38.7	1.584	40.92	37.2	1.100	46.31	38.4	1.206	43.55	39.2	1.111	58.49	42.2	1.386	73.67	41.6	1.771
September	54.81	34.8	1.575	38.66	35.7	1.083	44.89	37.5	1.197	43.96	38.7	1.136	57.85	41.5	1.394	70.11	39.7	1.766
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general <sup>1</sup>			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar		
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: 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	57.56	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	56.08	41.6	1.348	56.95	41.6	1.369	61.27	43.7	1.402	59.69	43.7	1.366	46.48	40.7	1.142	47.13	41.6	1.133
July	55.95	40.9	1.368	56.67	40.8	1.389	59.85	42.9	1.395	58.57	43.1	1.359	47.08	41.0	1.163	48.40	41.8	1.158
August	57.96	42.0	1.380	58.70	41.9	1.401	62.06	43.8	1.417	59.20	42.9	1.380	48.55	41.6	1.167	49.21	42.1	1.169
September	57.47	41.2	1.395	57.67	40.7	1.417	62.22	43.6	1.427	60.03	43.0	1.396	47.98	40.9	1.173	48.28	41.3	1.169

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees <sup>1</sup>—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: September	43.96	40.0	1.099	50.72	41.0	1.237	48.74	41.1	1.186	44.17	40.9	1.080	52.07	40.3	1.292	57.13	42.6	1.341
October	45.14	41.0	1.101	51.42	41.7	1.233	49.74	41.9	1.187	46.15	42.3	1.091	53.83	41.5	1.297	54.18	41.2	1.315
November	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183	46.60	42.4	1.099	55.53	42.1	1.319	45.97	36.4	1.263
December	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332	53.85	40.7	1.323
1950: January	43.85	40.3	1.088	51.13	41.1	1.244	49.36	41.2	1.198	46.08	41.7	1.105	52.78	40.2	1.313	54.54	40.7	1.340
February	44.69	40.3	1.109	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.87	41.9	1.214	46.70	42.0	1.112	54.95	41.5	1.324	57.43	41.8	1.374
March	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.251	50.70	41.9	1.210	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335	57.03	41.6	1.371
April	45.33	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	51.50	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	46.16	41.1	1.123	52.50	41.8	1.256	50.71	41.7	1.216	47.52	42.2	1.126	54.54	40.7	1.340	55.57	40.8	1.362
July	46.88	41.3	1.135	52.03	41.0	1.269	49.53	40.6	1.220	46.44	41.1	1.130	52.87	39.9	1.325	54.31	39.7	1.368
August	48.22	42.0	1.148	54.87	42.8	1.282	52.86	42.7	1.238	49.44	43.1	1.147	56.43	41.8	1.350	58.37	42.3	1.380
September	49.00	42.1	1.164	55.25	42.4	1.303	53.80	42.6	1.263	50.22	43.0	1.168	57.92	42.0	1.379	59.20	41.9	1.413
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: 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	57.60	42.2	1.365	60.03	43.0	1.396	64.21	43.8	1.466	56.62	42.6	1.329	54.59	41.7	1.309	72.72	38.7	1.879
July	58.86	42.1	1.398	61.36	43.3	1.417	65.74	44.0	1.494	57.70	42.9	1.345	55.36	42.0	1.318	72.30	38.5	1.878
August	60.15	42.9	1.402	62.89	44.1	1.426	67.23	44.7	1.504	59.76	44.1	1.355	56.75	42.7	1.329	73.13	38.9	1.880
September	59.15	41.8	1.415	63.37	44.1	1.437	67.55	44.5	1.518	60.60	44.2	1.371	57.14	42.9	1.332	74.48	39.2	1.900
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: 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	37.2	2.135	71.00	38.8	1.830	62.48	39.0	1.802	69.84	39.5	1.768	73.12	40.6	1.801	62.05	37.7	1.646
November	79.05	37.5	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	64.69	39.6	1.631
1950: January	76.43	36.5	2.094	69.94	38.6	1.812	61.76	38.1	1.621	70.80	40.0	1.770	69.03	38.5	1.793	64.48	39.2	1.645
February	76.38	36.3	2.104	72.15	39.3	1.836	60.50	37.3	1.622	70.70	39.3	1.799	70.07	38.8	1.806	64.77	38.9	1.665
March	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867	62.79	38.5	1.631	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820	65.16	38.9	1.675
April	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852	64.05	39.2	1.634	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.74	39.7	1.807	63.39	38.3	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	71.58	39.2	1.826	64.54	38.9	1.659
June	80.76	37.2	2.171	71.92	39.0	1.844	64.11	39.5	1.623	71.79	39.6	1.813	72.23	39.6	1.824	64.00	38.6	1.658
July	79.20	36.6	2.164	72.83	39.2	1.858	63.34	39.0	1.624	71.95	39.6	1.817	73.11	39.8	1.837	64.58	39.0	1.656
August	78.59	36.4	2.159	75.01	39.5	1.899	66.87	40.5	1.651	72.58	40.1	1.810	76.34	41.2	1.853	66.03	39.4	1.676
September	81.33	37.0	2.198	80.24	41.0	1.957	64.15	39.5	1.624	73.81	40.6	1.818	75.87	41.1	1.846	65.74	38.9	1.690

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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: 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	62.39	41.4	1.507	65.32	39.9	1.637	65.16	40.8	1.597	65.23	42.0	1.553	70.78	40.7	1.739	57.76	39.4	1.466
July	62.99	41.2	1.529	68.85	41.2	1.671	66.02	40.7	1.622	66.41	42.6	1.559	72.52	40.4	1.752	57.81	38.9	1.486
August	63.25	41.5	1.524	68.81	41.6	1.654	65.41	40.5	1.615	64.72	41.3	1.567	70.95	41.2	1.722	58.95	39.3	1.500
September	64.12	41.8	1.534	68.11	40.4	1.686	67.40	40.8	1.652	67.53	42.5	1.589	71.27	40.2	1.773	59.94	39.2	1.529
	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		
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: September	56.96	40.4	1.410	60.88	41.5	1.467	44.99	40.9	1.100	51.02	48.0	1.063	62.12	41.3	1.504	68.30	41.7	1.638
October	57.16	40.6	1.408	60.90	41.4	1.471	43.66	40.8	1.070	51.08	49.5	1.032	62.57	41.6	1.504	68.97	41.9	1.646
November	57.51	40.7	1.413	60.43	41.0	1.474	43.20	40.3	1.072	51.24	49.7	1.031	61.58	41.0	1.502	67.20	41.0	1.639
December	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.80	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509	67.56	40.7	1.660
1950: January	57.37	40.6	1.413	61.21	41.0	1.493	44.80	40.8	1.098	49.89	47.2	1.057	62.79	41.2	1.524	68.14	40.9	1.666
February	58.04	40.7	1.426	61.98	41.4	1.497	44.40	40.7	1.091	50.71	45.2	1.122	62.62	41.2	1.520	68.51	41.1	1.667
March	58.53	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	41.2	1.526	69.50	41.2	1.687
April	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.89	41.9	1.501	46.44	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	59.27	41.1	1.442	64.91	42.9	1.513	49.52	42.0	1.179	53.87	43.9	1.227	63.38	41.4	1.531	69.96	41.2	1.698
July	58.47	40.1	1.458	64.86	42.5	1.526	49.20	41.8	1.177	55.46	43.6	1.272	63.29	41.1	1.540	69.99	41.0	1.707
August	59.67	40.7	1.466	66.60	43.3	1.538	47.72	41.0	1.164	54.94	44.2	1.243	64.28	41.5	1.549	74.26	42.8	1.735
September	60.55	41.5	1.459	67.13	43.2	1.554	48.02	41.5	1.157	54.67	45.6	1.199	65.87	41.9	1.572	75.08	43.0	1.746
	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		
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: September	74.47	41.1	1.812	77.11	40.5	1.904	61.43	39.1	1.571	67.43	46.6	1.447	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.95	39.1	1.789
October	74.09	41.0	1.807	76.13	40.3	1.889	61.50	39.5	1.557	67.36	45.7	1.474	59.57	39.4	1.512	64.83	37.3	1.738
November	72.12	40.0	1.803	75.44	40.0	1.886	57.09	36.2	1.577	62.36	42.8	1.457	57.91	38.4	1.508	63.91	36.9	1.732
December	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.04	39.2	1.506	64.79	37.3	1.737
1950: January	73.79	40.7	1.813	77.41	40.7	1.902	61.93	39.8	1.556	58.56	41.3	1.418	60.52	39.4	1.536	67.70	38.4	1.763
February	71.64	39.8	1.800	74.84	39.6	1.890	61.17	39.8	1.537	58.94	41.3	1.427	59.90	39.2	1.528	67.22	38.3	1.755
March	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546	60.00	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.519	65.26	37.4	1.745
April	73.85	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	74.37	41.0	1.814	76.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580	69.13	46.3	1.493	65.08	41.4	1.572	74.05	40.6	1.824
July	76.09	41.6	1.829	78.93	41.0	1.925	63.36	39.6	1.600	70.38	46.7	1.507	65.59	41.2	1.592	75.22	40.4	1.862
August	74.17	40.8	1.818	76.14	39.8	1.913	63.76	40.2	1.586	70.69	47.0	1.504	66.89	42.2	1.585	77.27	41.5	1.862
September	77.14	41.9	1.841	80.34	41.5	1.936	64.12	40.1	1.599	68.49	45.6	1.502	67.13	42.3	1.587	76.40	41.5	1.841

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Rubber products—Continued						Leather and leather products												
	Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1948: Average	\$51.75	41.8	1.238	\$52.47	40.3	1.302	\$41.66	37.2	\$1.120	\$53.26	39.6	\$1.345	\$39.71	36.6	1.085	\$40.49	37.7	\$1.074	
1949: Average	48.94	38.6	1.268	54.38	40.1	1.356	41.61	36.6	1.137	54.11	38.9	1.391	39.35	35.9	1.006	41.10	37.5	1.096	
1949: September	51.71	40.4	1.280	56.50	41.3	1.368	41.99	36.8	1.141	54.76	39.0	1.404	39.74	36.0	1.104	41.46	38.0	1.091	
October	49.81	39.1	1.274	57.06	41.5	1.375	41.72	36.5	1.143	55.09	39.1	1.409	38.61	35.1	1.100	42.72	38.8	1.101	
November	50.51	39.9	1.266	54.04	39.5	1.368	40.08	35.1	1.142	54.50	38.9	1.401	36.40	33.3	1.063	41.66	37.8	1.102	
December	50.23	39.8	1.262	55.66	40.9	1.361	42.03	37.1	1.133	55.50	39.5	1.405	39.20	36.2	1.083	42.29	38.2	1.107	
1950: January	45.87	35.7	1.285	57.04	41.3	1.381	42.90	37.7	1.138	55.34	39.0	1.419	40.77	37.4	1.090	42.21	38.1	1.108	
February	43.06	34.2	1.259	56.43	41.1	1.373	44.08	38.1	1.157	55.29	39.1	1.414	42.22	37.8	1.117	42.90	38.2	1.123	
March	51.04	40.0	1.276	56.16	40.9	1.373	44.15	37.9	1.165	54.89	38.9	1.411	42.15	37.4	1.127	43.73	38.7	1.130	
April	50.36	39.5	1.275	57.13	41.1	1.390	41.96	35.8	1.172	54.44	38.5	1.414	39.18	34.7	1.129	42.75	37.5	1.140	
May	50.20	39.4	1.274	57.92	41.7	1.389	41.56	35.4	1.174	55.00	38.9	1.414	38.48	34.2	1.125	42.58	36.9	1.154	
June	52.07	40.3	1.292	59.23	42.4	1.397	43.60	37.2	1.172	56.57	39.7	1.425	40.84	36.4	1.122	44.39	38.3	1.159	
July	52.13	39.7	1.313	59.08	42.2	1.400	44.73	38.1	1.174	56.73	39.7	1.429	42.53	37.7	1.128	44.16	38.2	1.156	
August	54.27	42.3	1.283	59.96	42.8	1.401	46.49	39.2	1.186	58.69	40.7	1.442	44.39	38.8	1.144	45.78	39.6	1.156	
September	54.30	41.9	1.296	61.42	43.1	1.425	45.68	38.1	1.199	58.76	40.3	1.458	43.32	37.6	1.152	45.16	38.4	1.176	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Stone, clay, and glass products																		
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			
1948: Average	\$53.46	40.9	1.307	\$54.06	39.2	1.379	\$52.05	39.7	\$1.311	\$47.61	38.8	\$1.227	\$54.76	41.9	1.307	\$49.57	40.4	\$1.227	
1949: Average	54.45	39.8	1.368	56.71	39.0	1.454	53.80	39.3	1.369	50.30	38.6	1.303	57.49	41.6	1.332	49.73	39.0	1.275	
1949: September	54.73	39.6	1.382	55.89	38.2	1.463	51.59	37.3	1.383	50.53	38.9	1.299	59.16	41.6	1.422	50.04	39.0	1.283	
October	55.51	40.4	1.374	57.04	39.5	1.444	54.81	40.3	1.360	50.62	39.0	1.298	59.40	42.1	1.411	49.83	38.9	1.281	
November	55.28	40.0	1.382	57.19	39.2	1.459	54.62	39.9	1.369	51.28	38.7	1.325	57.66	41.1	1.403	49.59	38.5	1.288	
December	55.65	40.3	1.381	58.16	39.7	1.465	54.23	39.5	1.373	51.63	39.5	1.307	57.81	41.5	1.393	49.92	39.0	1.280	
1950: January	55.32	39.8	1.390	59.31	39.7	1.494	55.28	39.6	1.396	51.89	38.9	1.321	57.55	40.9	1.407	49.52	38.6	1.283	
February	55.56	40.0	1.389	59.36	40.0	1.484	54.93	39.6	1.387	50.90	39.0	1.305	57.73	41.5	1.391	49.37	38.6	1.279	
March	55.70	40.1	1.389	59.35	40.1	1.480	54.79	39.7	1.380	51.29	39.3	1.305	57.47	41.2	1.395	49.90	38.8	1.286	
April	56.56	40.4	1.400	59.58	40.2	1.482	55.42	40.1	1.382	49.87	38.6	1.292	58.88	41.7	1.412	52.37	40.1	1.306	
May	57.28	40.8	1.404	59.73	40.5	1.476	54.98	40.4	1.361	50.96	39.2	1.300	59.13	41.7	1.418	53.27	40.2	1.325	
June	58.12	41.1	1.414	59.74	40.2	1.486	55.23	40.4	1.367	50.27	38.4	1.309	60.27	42.0	1.435	54.09	40.7	1.329	
July	58.57	40.9	1.432	60.24	39.5	1.525	55.40	39.6	1.399	49.93	38.0	1.314	61.30	41.7	1.470	54.40	40.9	1.330	
August	59.36	41.6	1.427	58.88	39.7	1.483	53.31	38.8	1.374	51.36	39.6	1.297	61.27	42.2	1.452	55.32	41.5	1.333	
September	60.90	41.6	1.464	61.70	39.6	1.558	56.16	38.6	1.455	56.34	40.5	1.391	61.70	41.8	1.476	55.56	41.0	1.355	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued														Primary metal industries				
	Brick and hollow tile			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			
1948: Average	\$49.05	42.5	1.154	\$49.46	38.7	1.278	\$56.49	44.8	\$1.261	\$56.92	44.4	\$1.282	\$55.10	41.0	1.344	\$61.03	40.1	\$1.522	
1949: Average	49.57	41.8	1.186	48.85	36.4	1.342	57.77	43.8	1.319	59.31	43.8	1.354	54.72	39.2	1.396	60.78	38.3	1.587	
1949: September	50.68	42.3	1.198	46.82	35.1	1.334	60.30	44.8	1.346	62.62	44.7	1.401	55.37	39.1	1.416	60.42	37.6	1.607	
October	51.36	42.8	1.200	50.71	37.7	1.345	60.26	44.9	1.342	61.51	44.8	1.373	55.34	39.5	1.401	58.35	37.5	1.556	
November	50.53	42.0	1.203	50.97	37.7	1.352	59.85	44.5	1.345	57.98	42.6	1.361	55.01	39.1	1.407	57.48	36.4	1.579	
December	49.39	41.4	1.193	51.16	37.7	1.357	60.12	44.7	1.345	58.11	42.7	1.361	55.36	39.4	1.405	62.92	39.4	1.597	
1950: January	47.81	41.0	1.166	48.99	36.1	1.357	58.16	43.6	1.334	56.80	42.2	1.346	55.33	39.3	1.408	63.79	39.5	1.615	
February	47.14	40.5	1.164	50.00	36.9	1.355	58.55	43.6	1.343	55.71	41.3	1.349	55.69	39.3	1.417	63.48	39.6	1.603	
March	48.26	41.0	1.177	50.37	37.2	1.354	59.13	43.9	1.347	57.48	42.2	1.362	55.75	39.4	1.415	62.40	38.9	1.604	
April	51.27	42.3	1.212	50.26	36.9	1.362	59.76	44.1	1.355	59.25	43.5	1.362	56.22	39.4	1.427	65.00	40.4	1.609	
May	54.16	43.4	1.248	50.46	37.1	1.360	60.75	44.7	1.359	60.20	44.3	1.359	58.07	40.3	1.441	65.57	40.5	1.619	
June	54.63	43.6	1.253	48.71	35.3	1.380	62.06	45.2	1.373	61.07	45.1	1.354	60.09	41.7	1.441	66.50	40.8	1.630	
July	54.89	43.6	1.259	49.13	35.5	1.384	63.06	45.4	1.389	60.78	44.2	1.375	60.17	41.3	1.457	66.95	40.7	1.645	
August	55.45	43.9	1.263	51.70	37.3	1.386	64.62	45.8	1.411	63.03	44.8	1.407	62.45	42.6	1.466	67.73	41.3	1.640	
September	55.17	43.1	1.280	53.03	37.8	1.403	65.72	45.8	1.435	64.43	44.9	1.435	64.46	43.0	1.499	69.43	41.5	1.673	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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 non-ferrous 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: 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	1.406
October.....	55.90	34.0	1.644	54.80	36.9	1.485	55.96	38.3	1.461	52.32	34.4	1.521	53.99	35.4	1.525	59.87	40.7	1.471
November.....	56.48	34.4	1.642	53.83	36.3	1.483	54.31	37.3	1.456	51.14	33.6	1.522	54.66	35.7	1.531	58.43	39.4	1.483
December.....	64.65	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494	57.25	39.0	1.468	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	59.60	40.3	1.479
1950: January.....	65.83	39.3	1.675	58.17	38.7	1.503	57.74	39.2	1.473	59.25	38.3	1.547	57.75	37.6	1.536	62.07	41.3	1.503
February.....	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.11	39.2	1.508	58.91	39.7	1.484	59.25	38.6	1.535	59.83	38.7	1.546	60.24	40.4	1.491
March.....	61.84	37.5	1.649	60.33	39.9	1.512	59.81	40.3	1.484	61.70	39.6	1.558	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502
April.....	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	1.613	63.28	40.8	1.551	63.30	40.6	1.559	61.98	40.8	1.519
June.....	66.63	39.8	1.674	64.72	42.0	1.541	64.08	42.3	1.615	65.87	41.9	1.572	65.65	41.5	1.582	62.54	40.9	1.529
July.....	67.83	39.9	1.700	64.37	41.8	1.540	63.88	42.0	1.621	64.80	41.3	1.569	65.31	41.6	1.570	62.83	40.3	1.559
August.....	67.78	40.3	1.682	66.16	42.6	1.553	66.67	42.6	1.565	65.76	41.7	1.577	65.99	41.9	1.575	62.86	40.9	1.537
September.....	69.89	40.4	1.730	67.78	42.9	1.580	68.70	43.1	1.594	63.47	42.5	1.611	66.27	41.6	1.593	64.07	41.2	1.555

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: September.....	57.51	39.2	1.467	62.23	41.1	1.514	59.65	39.5	1.510	61.96	40.0	1.549	55.83	38.4	1.454	61.50	39.3	1.565
October.....	57.47	40.3	1.426	64.45	42.4	1.520	61.84	40.5	1.527	64.69	41.1	1.574	57.41	39.4	1.457	62.33	39.5	1.578
November.....	56.12	39.0	1.439	64.83	40.8	1.589	63.57	41.2	1.543	65.44	41.6	1.573	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.93	39.2	1.684
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	37.5	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	62.44	41.0	1.523	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.26	43.9	1.646	58.26	40.4	1.462	66.52	41.6	1.599
July.....	61.37	39.9	1.538	63.06	41.0	1.538	67.76	42.4	1.598	73.46	44.2	1.662	57.02	39.0	1.462	64.27	40.5	1.587
August.....	61.57	40.8	1.509	62.99	40.9	1.540	69.19	43.0	1.609	74.20	44.3	1.675	58.51	39.8	1.470	66.28	41.5	1.597
September.....	62.58	40.9	1.530	63.51	41.0	1.549	65.94	41.5	1.589	68.02	41.4	1.643	57.64	39.4	1.463	70.15	42.8	1.639

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: 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	66.88	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.....	70.39	41.8	1.684	72.21	41.5	1.740	72.93	42.4	1.720	62.87	41.5	1.515	60.94	41.8	1.458	60.61	41.6	1.457
July.....	70.47	41.6	1.694	73.08	41.5	1.761	72.89	42.6	1.711	62.55	41.1	1.522	64.14	42.9	1.495	59.57	40.8	1.460
August.....	72.04	42.3	1.703	74.89	41.7	1.796	75.37	44.0	1.713	64.78	42.2	1.535	67.49	44.4	1.520	60.88	41.5	1.467
September.....	73.92	42.8	1.727	77.73	42.5	1.829	79.44	45.5	1.746	65.83	42.2	1.560	64.39	43.3	1.487	63.11	42.1	1.499

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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: September	52.26	40.8	1.281	52.82	37.3	1.416	56.88	39.5	1.440	59.56	40.3	1.478	60.14	38.6	1.558	59.45	41.2	1.443	
October	52.51	40.8	1.287	54.03	38.4	1.407	53.35	37.6	1.419	61.23	41.4	1.479	63.73	40.8	1.562	60.01	41.7	1.439	
November	53.12	41.5	1.280	53.44	37.9	1.410	54.89	38.6	1.422	59.32	40.0	1.483	64.56	41.2	1.567	56.24	39.3	1.431	
December	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.5	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436	
1950: January	50.79	39.9	1.273	55.92	39.3	1.423	60.19	41.0	1.468	59.23	39.7	1.492	62.24	40.0	1.556	57.14	39.6	1.443	
February	51.22	40.3	1.271	55.87	39.1	1.429	61.04	41.3	1.478	59.59	39.7	1.501	63.54	40.5	1.569	56.76	39.2	1.448	
March	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.505	63.86	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.455	
April	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.32	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	54.41	41.6	1.308	59.16	40.8	1.450	62.93	41.9	1.502	62.11	40.7	1.526	65.27	41.1	1.588	59.90	40.5	1.479	
July	51.34	39.4	1.303	59.38	40.7	1.459	61.88	41.2	1.502	63.28	41.2	1.536	67.43	41.7	1.617	60.20	40.9	1.472	
August	56.04	42.2	1.328	63.40	42.1	1.506	61.30	41.0	1.495	64.47	41.7	1.546	67.06	41.5	1.616	62.26	41.7	1.493	
September	57.05	42.1	1.355	65.35	42.6	1.534	63.65	41.6	1.530	66.40	42.4	1.566	69.81	42.7	1.635	63.48	41.9	1.515	
		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
		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: September	60.59	40.8	1.485	62.31	41.9	1.487	60.71	40.5	1.499	58.32	40.0	1.458	60.78	40.2	1.512	63.02	40.5	1.556	
October	59.45	40.5	1.468	60.97	41.7	1.462	59.82	40.2	1.488	55.41	38.8	1.428	58.97	39.9	1.478	60.61	39.9	1.519	
November	57.89	39.3	1.473	57.95	39.5	1.467	58.97	39.5	1.493	57.98	40.1	1.446	56.98	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	40.2	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	62.65	41.0	1.528	63.40	41.6	1.524	61.22	40.6	1.508	60.28	40.4	1.492	64.16	41.8	1.535	66.31	42.1	1.575	
July	61.39	40.1	1.531	60.39	39.6	1.525	61.52	40.5	1.519	61.04	40.8	1.496	63.58	41.1	1.547	65.46	41.3	1.575	
August	64.34	42.0	1.532	64.16	42.1	1.528	62.18	41.1	1.513	63.55	42.0	1.513	65.56	42.0	1.561	67.69	42.2	1.604	
September	64.73	41.6	1.556	63.84	41.4	1.542	64.28	41.5	1.549	63.15	41.3	1.529	66.63	41.8	1.594	68.80	42.0	1.638	
		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.			Machinery (except electrical)														
		Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1948: Average	\$56.88	40.4	\$1.408	\$60.52	41.2	\$1.469	\$63.50	40.5	\$1.568	\$60.59	40.5	\$1.496	\$62.05	40.5	\$1.532	\$58.62	40.3	\$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	39.4	1.525	
1949: September	59.15	39.7	1.490	60.44	39.3	1.538	62.56	38.5	1.625	61.39	39.1	1.570	61.69	38.8	1.590	61.03	39.5	1.545	
October	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.21	39.2	1.536	62.15	38.2	1.627	61.23	39.4	1.554	61.39	39.0	1.574	60.70	39.7	1.529	
November	57.51	39.2	1.467	59.21	38.5	1.538	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.61	37.0	1.557	58.02	39.7	1.581	57.00	37.4	1.524	
December	60.56	40.7	1.488	61.30	39.7	1.544	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.9	1.567	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539	
1950: January	61.51	40.6	1.515	61.57	39.8	1.547	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.92	38.8	1.596	60.91	39.4	1.546	
February	60.47	40.5	1.493	62.55	40.3	1.552	63.69	39.0	1.633	63.24	40.0	1.581	64.28	40.2	1.599	61.93	39.8	1.556	
March	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34	40.6	1.560	63.96	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.6	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.66	39.5	1.561	
April	61.16	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	64.82	42.2	1.536	65.69	41.5	1.583	68.70	40.7	1.688	63.84	40.2	1.588	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.16	39.9	1.558	
July	63.94	41.6	1.537	66.35	41.6	1.595	68.91	40.3	1.710	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.08	40.3	1.615	62.25	39.8	1.564	
August	66.61	42.7	1.560	67.85	42.3	1.604	71.47	41.6	1.718	64.44	40.3	1.599	66.26	40.6	1.632	62.00	39.9	1.554	
September	67.86	42.6	1.593	69.15	42.5	1.627	71.84	41.6	1.727	63.90	40.6	1.574	64.79	40.4	1.600	61.92	40.3	1.538	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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: 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	1.688	63.55	41.4	1.535
June	65.20	42.7	1.527	69.81	42.8	1.631	66.58	42.3	1.574	70.10	42.9	1.634	74.34	43.6	1.705	63.91	41.5	1.540
July	65.06	42.3	1.538	71.16	43.1	1.651	66.88	42.3	1.581	71.87	43.4	1.656	76.69	44.2	1.735	63.92	41.4	1.544
August	65.76	42.4	1.551	73.78	44.5	1.658	71.81	44.6	1.610	73.35	44.4	1.652	76.46	44.3	1.726	65.86	42.3	1.557
September	66.86	42.4	1.577	74.38	44.3	1.679	75.18	45.4	1.656	72.32	43.1	1.678	75.36	44.2	1.705	67.81	42.7	1.588
	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		
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: 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	64.43	41.3	1.560	64.52	40.5	1.593	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.55	42.3	1.597	68.02	42.3	1.608
July	65.99	41.9	1.575	65.85	40.9	1.610	71.07	40.8	1.742	60.63	41.3	1.468	67.17	41.9	1.603	67.67	41.8	1.619
August	67.07	42.5	1.578	67.84	41.8	1.623	72.32	41.3	1.751	63.94	42.8	1.494	66.45	41.3	1.609	65.16	40.1	1.625
September	69.12	42.8	1.615	69.89	42.0	1.664	74.86	41.8	1.791	66.47	43.3	1.535	67.98	41.3	1.646	64.82	39.5	1.641
	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		
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: September	57.37	38.4	1.494	56.44	37.7	1.497	57.88	40.0	1.447	60.22	39.8	1.513	62.16	40.1	1.550	62.90	40.9	1.538
October	58.08	38.9	1.493	56.81	38.1	1.491	57.97	40.4	1.435	59.89	39.9	1.501	61.51	40.1	1.534	59.95	39.7	1.510
November	58.50	39.0	1.500	55.39	37.1	1.493	57.36	40.0	1.434	59.67	39.7	1.503	61.06	39.7	1.538	52.65	35.1	1.500
December	59.45	39.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.503	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.57	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.5	1.504
1950: January	59.64	39.6	1.506	59.86	39.8	1.504	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.46	40.2	1.504	62.02	40.3	1.539	60.19	39.7	1.516
February	61.18	40.3	1.518	60.79	40.1	1.516	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.0	1.529	61.38	40.3	1.523
March	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42	39.8	1.518	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543
April	63.05	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	63.22	41.0	1.542	63.86	41.6	1.535	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.05	40.6	1.563	68.40	42.0	1.581
July	65.21	41.8	1.560	64.89	41.7	1.556	59.44	40.6	1.464	62.52	40.6	1.540	63.94	40.7	1.571	65.78	41.4	1.589
August	67.38	42.7	1.578	65.59	42.1	1.558	60.21	41.1	1.465	64.27	41.6	1.545	65.29	41.4	1.577	66.57	42.0	1.585
September	68.32	42.7	1.600	65.68	41.7	1.575	61.54	41.5	1.483	64.64	41.7	1.550	65.37	41.4	1.579	69.01	42.6	1.620

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—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			Automobiles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	1.674	65.97	38.9	1.696
1949: 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	53.52	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	54.11	40.2	1.346	51.93	40.1	1.295	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.455	72.53	42.0	1.727	75.76	42.8	1.770
July	54.43	40.5	1.344	52.37	40.5	1.293	64.03	39.6	1.617	60.30	40.5	1.489	71.71	41.5	1.728	74.35	42.1	1.766
August	55.11	40.7	1.354	52.85	40.5	1.305	65.97	40.2	1.641	59.78	40.5	1.476	72.70	41.9	1.735	75.12	42.3	1.776
September	56.70	41.3	1.373	54.62	41.1	1.329	67.36	40.7	1.655	62.12	41.0	1.515	72.41	41.0	1.766	74.01	40.8	1.814
	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: 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	66.17	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	67.90	41.2	1.648	56.97	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	1.648	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	1.629
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	65.32	40.7	1.605	64.48	40.5	1.592	67.85	41.5	1.635	67.25	40.2	1.673	67.98	40.9	1.662	62.39	38.3	1.629
July	66.54	41.2	1.615	64.99	40.8	1.593	70.92	42.7	1.661	71.87	42.2	1.703	69.04	41.0	1.684	64.20	38.1	1.685
August	68.74	42.2	1.629	67.47	42.0	1.607	72.15	43.0	1.678	78.54	44.3	1.773	67.65	40.9	1.654	65.14	39.1	1.666
September	70.96	42.8	1.658	69.41	42.3	1.641	75.77	44.7	1.695	77.48	43.8	1.769	71.48	42.6	1.678	63.63	38.4	1.657
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Shipbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: 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	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.396
1949: 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	1.409
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	1.483	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	1.585	60.22	40.2	1.498	58.34	40.4	1.444
June	62.91	37.9	1.660	64.56	39.2	1.647	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.58	39.0	1.579	61.06	40.9	1.493	58.93	40.7	1.448
July	65.04	37.9	1.716	64.40	39.1	1.647	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.14	37.8	1.591	60.09	40.3	1.491	58.98	40.9	1.442
August	66.22	39.3	1.685	65.50	39.6	1.654	68.71	40.3	1.705	63.20	39.5	1.600	58.88	39.2	1.502	60.17	41.1	1.464
September	64.15	38.3	1.675	68.40	40.4	1.693	72.55	41.2	1.761	65.73	40.6	1.619	72.85	45.5	1.601	62.96	42.0	1.499

See footnotes at end of table.





TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees 1—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																
	Local railways and bus lines 7			Communication													
				Telephone 8			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									\$60.26	44.7	\$1.348
1949: Average.....	64.61	44.9	1.439	51.78	38.5	1.345									62.85	44.7	1.406
1949: 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	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	62.97	44.5	1.415
November.....	64.17	44.1	1.455	53.40	38.8	1.402	48.04	37.3	1.288	71.35	41.7	1.711	62.05	43.7	62.05	43.7	1.420
December.....	65.10	44.5	1.463	52.49	38.4	1.367	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.89	41.8	1.696	62.23	43.7	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	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	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	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	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	65.38	45.4	1.440
June.....	67.41	45.3	1.488	54.19	39.1	1.386	46.61	37.8	1.233	72.28	42.0	1.732	64.21	44.9	64.21	44.9	1.430
July.....	67.47	45.1	1.496	54.96	39.4	1.395	47.73	38.4	1.243	72.96	42.1	1.733	64.13	45.0	64.13	45.0	1.425
August.....	67.02	44.8	1.496	54.74	39.3	1.393	47.90	38.6	1.241	72.64	41.7	1.742	63.99	45.0	63.99	45.0	1.422
September.....	67.35	44.6	1.510	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.250	76.02	42.9	1.772	64.49	44.6	64.49	44.6	1.446
	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	
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	41.6	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: 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.....	65.99	41.5	1.590	59.93	40.6	1.476	48.06	40.9	1.175	36.60	37.2	.984	41.86	38.3	1.093		
July.....	66.52	41.6	1.599	61.10	40.9	1.494	48.99	41.2	1.189	37.32	37.7	.990	42.58	38.6	1.103		
August.....	66.52	41.6	1.599	60.82	40.9	1.487	49.15	41.3	1.190	36.91	37.4	.987	42.17	38.3	1.101		
September.....	67.38	41.9	1.608	60.30	40.8	1.478	48.40	40.4	1.198	35.94	36.3	.990	41.77	37.8	1.105		
	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: 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	53.28	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	1.096	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.....	51.82	40.8	1.270	62.29	45.9	1.357	40.92	36.8	1.112	55.67	43.7	1.274	55.06	44.4	1.240		
July.....	53.37	41.5	1.286	63.71	45.7	1.394	40.77	36.9	1.105	56.16	43.5	1.291	55.55	44.3	1.254		
August.....	53.00	41.5	1.277	63.66	45.7	1.393	40.63	36.9	1.101	58.04	43.9	1.322	56.16	44.5	1.262		
September.....	52.07	40.3	1.292	63.80	45.7	1.396	40.15	36.2	1.109	58.73	43.7	1.344	56.19	44.0	1.277		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Finance <sup>12</sup>			Service										Motion picture production and distribution <sup>13</sup>
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>11</sup>			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1948: Average	\$41.51	\$66.83	\$54.93	\$31.41	44.3	\$0.709	\$34.23	41.9	\$0.817	\$39.60	41.1	\$0.961	\$92.27	
1949: Average	43.64	68.32	66.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.988	92.17	
1949: September	43.62	67.29	55.33	32.90	44.1	.746	34.60	41.2	.842	41.28	41.7	.990	92.26	
October	43.94	71.25	56.04	32.84	44.2	.743	34.57	41.1	.841	40.15	41.1	.977	94.38	
November	43.96	72.54	55.89	33.13	44.0	.753	34.23	40.9	.837	39.96	40.9	.977	91.64	
December	43.95	74.12	56.52	33.24	43.8	.759	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39	
1950: January	45.29	75.78	57.78	33.06	43.9	.753	35.15	41.5	.847	40.75	41.2	.989	87.82	
February	45.52	77.61	57.68	33.51	43.8	.765	34.39	40.8	.843	39.26	39.9	.984	88.94	
March	45.37	80.08	57.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.995	91.01	
April	45.83	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	45.42	81.31	58.06	33.33	43.8	.761	36.33	42.0	.865	44.03	43.0	1.024	94.73	
July	46.34	79.88	59.09	33.51	43.8	.765	35.61	41.5	.858	42.02	41.4	1.015	91.64	
August	46.37	73.69	58.38	33.70	43.6	.773	34.83	40.6	.858	40.16	40.0	1.004	92.64	
September	46.80	79.00	57.86	33.73	43.3	.779	35.89	41.3	.869	42.70	41.7	1.024	94.81	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Data by region, North and South, from January 1949, are available upon request.

<sup>5</sup> Data by region, South and West, from January 1949, are available upon request.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages. Beginning September 1949, data reflect a wage rate increase and reduction in basic workweek from 48 to 40 hours.

<sup>7</sup> Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

<sup>10</sup> Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

<sup>11</sup> Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

<sup>12</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>13</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars<sup>1</sup>

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: A average	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1950: January	\$56.29	\$33.52	\$47.36	\$28.21	\$35.15	\$20.93
1941: A average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	February	56.37	33.65	49.83	29.75	34.39	20.53
1946: A average	43.82	31.27	58.03	41.41	30.30	21.62	March	56.53	33.65	78.75	46.87	34.56	20.57
1948: A average	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87	April	56.93	33.82	72.79	43.25	34.85	20.71
1949: A average	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56	May	57.54	33.92	68.37	40.31	35.74	21.07
1949: September	55.72	32.66	52.46	30.75	34.69	20.33	June	58.85	34.37	69.92	40.83	36.33	21.22
October	55.26	32.60	63.10	37.22	34.57	20.39	July	59.21	34.12	69.68	40.15	35.61	20.52
November	54.43	32.09	68.17	40.19	34.23	20.18	August <sup>2</sup>	60.28	34.63	70.96	40.77	34.83	20.01
December	56.04	33.26	48.74	28.92	34.77	20.63	September <sup>2</sup>	60.68	34.70	71.79	41.06	35.89	20.53

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.



**TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars <sup>1</sup>**

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: September.....	\$55.72	233.5	\$48.75	\$28.57	\$54.50	\$31.04
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	October.....	55.26	231.6	48.37	28.53	54.11	31.92
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	November.....	54.43	228.1	47.67	28.10	53.41	31.49
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	December.....	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.09	54.77	32.50
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	1950: January.....	56.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	February.....	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.76	32.69
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	March.....	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.63
1942: Average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	April.....	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.39	55.23	32.81
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	May.....	57.54	241.2	49.95	29.45	55.74	32.86
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	June.....	58.85	246.6	51.03	29.80	56.86	33.21
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	July.....	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.57	57.16	32.94
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.92	43.20	30.83	August <sup>2</sup> .....	60.28	252.6	52.21	30.00	58.07	33.37
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12	September <sup>2</sup> .....	60.68	254.3	52.54	30.05	58.41	33.41
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							

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

**TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>**

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: November....	\$1.392	\$1.357	214.4	\$1.457	\$1.425	\$1.325	\$1.289
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	December....	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	1950: January.....	1.418	1.380	218.0	1.485	1.445	1.343	1.307
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	February.....	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
1945: Average.....	1.023	<sup>2</sup> .963	152.1	1.111	<sup>2</sup> 1.042	.904	<sup>2</sup> .858	March.....	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	April.....	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	May.....	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.358	1.324
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	June.....	1.453	1.404	221.8	1.522	1.465	1.365	1.326
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	July.....	1.462	1.413	223.2	1.533	1.478	1.375	1.333
1949: September....	1.407	1.369	216.3	1.482	1.444	1.328	1.290	August <sup>3</sup> .....	1.463	1.407	222.3	1.537	1.472	1.375	1.329
October.....	1.392	1.353	213.7	1.458	1.419	1.325	1.287	September <sup>3</sup> ..	1.480	1.424	225.0	1.561	1.497	1.381	1.336

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

## D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>
					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	97.5	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
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	124.3	139.5	97.0	190.9	146.6	186.4	156.2
August 15	173.0	209.0	185.9	124.6	140.9	97.0	194.4	147.4	189.3	158.1
September 15	173.8	208.5	190.5	124.8	141.8	97.0	196.5	148.0	195.4	158.8
October 15*	174.8	209.0	193.4	125.0	143.1	96.8	199.4	150.3	199.8	159.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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."

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Data not available.

<sup>5</sup> Rents not surveyed this month.

<sup>6</sup> Corrected.

\* A correction in its indexes for rent has been made by the Bureau with publication of the October 1950 data. This is to correct an error that has been accumulating since 1940. (For a description of the source of this error, and an earlier estimate, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1949, pp. 44-49, or Serial No. R. 1965.) The current estimate of the accumulated error to January 1950 reveals that the rent index was 5.7 percent too low. This would result in a correction of 7.1 index points on the rent index, and 1.3 index points on the all-items index, for October. The indexes in this table, however, have not been corrected for this rent adjustment. Further information including estimates for individual cities, was issued with the release of the October indexes. A complete description, with full details of the estimates, will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,<sup>1</sup> for Selected Periods  
[1935-39=100]

City	Oct. 15, 1950*	Sept. 15, 1950	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	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	174.8	173.8	173.0	172.5	170.2	168.6	167.3	167.0	166.5	166.9	167.5	168.6	168.5	133.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	(2)	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	179.1	179.7	177.7	175.7	171.1	169.0	167.7	168.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	170.5	170.3	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	169.4	168.2	168.4	168.4	166.2	163.3	162.3	162.0	160.7	161.5	162.7	164.0	164.1	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	173.0	(2)	(2)	172.0	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	164.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	167.4	132.6
Chicago, Ill.....	180.4	179.8	180.2	179.2	176.4	175.3	172.9	172.9	172.0	172.3	173.2	175.3	174.4	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	176.0	175.5	174.4	173.4	171.2	169.7	167.3	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	168.3	168.7	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	(2)	176.0	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	170.3	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	172.8	(2)	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	164.6	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	177.7	175.4	175.1	176.2	174.2	171.4	169.5	168.3	168.1	168.5	169.1	169.8	168.7	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	179.9	179.8	177.9	175.1	173.1	172.4	171.9	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	173.3	172.0	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	179.8	(2)	(2)	175.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	172.1	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	175.5	(2)	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	161.1	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	171.3	169.5	169.1	168.2	166.7	166.7	166.9	165.9	166.1	166.9	165.4	166.6	166.5	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	176.2	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	169.3	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.6	(2)	(2)	168.4	(2)	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	172.9	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	(2)	178.7	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	173.3	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	171.0	170.3	168.0	170.0	167.0	165.4	164.5	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	165.8	165.9	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	173.8	173.6	172.3	171.5	169.7	167.1	166.0	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	168.6	168.9	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	179.2	177.7	176.4	174.9	173.4	172.0	170.1	169.5	169.5	169.9	170.3	171.3	171.1	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	167.9	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	183.4	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	173.6	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	171.6	(2)	(2)	168.1	(2)	(2)	161.9	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	(2)	164.9	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	175.0	(2)	(2)	169.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	(2)	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	176.0	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	181.6	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	173.4	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	167.3	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	(2)	175.2	(2)	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	133.8	98.6

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Corrected.

\*See note, table D-1, p. 76.



TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities <sup>1</sup>

[1935=30=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent*		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950
Average.....	209.0	208.5	193.4	190.5	125.0	124.8	143.1	141.8	96.8	97.0	199.8	195.4	159.5	158.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	209.7	211.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.0	149.2	83.4	83.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	220.1	221.1	(1)	185.6	(2)	120.6	146.6	153.1	112.3	127.8	(1)	197.6	(1)	159.4
Birmingham, Ala.....	202.6	206.9	203.1	200.2	(2)	(2)	138.7	134.8	79.6	79.6	189.4	188.3	153.5	153.1
Boston, Mass.....	200.9	199.6	180.1	179.2	(2)	120.1	159.7	157.6	116.8	116.7	194.8	186.3	156.3	155.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	203.1	203.7	188.2	(1)	126.0	(2)	152.2	151.7	110.0	110.0	195.6	(1)	163.5	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	215.2	215.2	199.0	196.5	(2)	143.6	135.7	134.7	83.5	83.5	183.8	179.9	161.6	160.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	211.6	213.3	191.9	190.0	(2)	116.7	152.0	149.2	101.1	101.9	190.3	187.2	160.6	158.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	218.3	215.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	150.0	148.9	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo.....	209.5	205.5	194.4	(1)	127.5	(2)	113.3	112.9	69.2	69.2	233.6	(1)	153.9	(2)
Detroit, Mich.....	206.8	202.7	188.8	186.6	131.1	(2)	157.2	153.2	89.9	89.5	213.9	214.6	173.4	172.1
Houston, Tex.....	220.2	220.7	209.6	207.8	(2)	(2)	98.4	98.4	81.8	81.8	189.2	188.4	160.8	160.6
Indianapolis, Ind.....	209.5	211.4	191.3	(1)	136.1	(2)	164.1	159.2	86.6	86.6	186.7	(1)	166.4	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	214.6	218.8	(1)	191.6	(2)	144.7	147.7	147.7	100.5	100.5	(1)	192.3	(1)	164.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	194.9	195.0	186.9	(1)	130.2	(2)	129.0	129.0	67.2	67.2	187.0	(1)	158.4	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	205.2	202.2	186.0	183.8	(2)	(2)	100.0	100.1	95.3	95.5	196.0	190.0	156.8	155.8
Manchester, N. H.....	207.1	207.1	187.6	(1)	117.7	(2)	157.5	156.4	98.1	97.6	206.6	(1)	150.8	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	218.9	220.6	(1)	209.6	(2)	133.1	143.2	143.2	77.0	77.0	(1)	178.0	(1)	146.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	209.7	210.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.2	145.2	99.1	99.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202.5	201.0	(1)	193.4	(2)	136.8	141.7	139.4	78.9	78.9	(1)	185.8	(1)	163.9
Mobile, Ala.....	209.5	211.2	(1)	191.4	(2)	131.7	129.7	129.8	84.3	84.3	(1)	173.0	(1)	147.7
New Orleans, La.....	219.8	223.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.1	113.1	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	207.2	207.3	192.7	189.6	109.1	(2)	143.4	142.8	101.9	101.9	190.0	185.2	163.3	162.5
Norfolk, Va.....	211.5	215.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	161.8	159.5	106.4	106.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	205.0	206.5	189.0	187.1	(2)	(2)	147.2	146.4	104.2	104.2	211.0	203.5	154.9	154.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	214.1	213.0	223.4	222.0	123.2	(2)	141.9	138.8	103.3	103.2	204.1	198.8	158.9	156.7
Portland, Maine.....	197.9	197.0	(1)	194.3	(2)	115.9	153.7	152.3	105.6	105.7	(1)	188.9	(1)	154.8
Portland, Oreg.....	227.0	226.3	193.1	(1)	131.9	(2)	132.9	132.8	93.9	93.9	196.4	(1)	165.3	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	201.8	204.3	193.6	(1)	128.6	(2)	151.5	151.3	109.4	109.4	215.1	(1)	149.6	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	220.0	220.5	(1)	193.3	(2)	123.5	141.6	140.8	88.4	88.4	(1)	177.9	(1)	147.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	222.2	218.6	(1)	185.0	(2)	118.0	86.8	86.8	76.5	76.5	(1)	170.9	(1)	167.6
Savannah, Ga.....	216.8	219.3	194.4	(1)	132.2	(2)	154.0	153.6	108.6	108.6	203.5	(1)	164.9	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	204.7	205.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	151.4	150.5	98.3	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	214.5	210.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.2	131.8	92.5	92.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	205.4	204.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.8	147.3	105.5	105.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

\* See note, table D-1, page 761.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,<sup>1</sup> by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2						129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4	
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8						127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0	
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1						131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3	
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3						84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6	
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	
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	82.2	
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4	
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	
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	127.1	
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	126.5	
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	120.0	
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	124.0	
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	
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	125.4	126.4	136.2	
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	
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	
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	245.5	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	222.5	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	193.8	293.2	177.8	144.4	206.5	219.6	142.6	224.7	299.2	137.3	
June	204.6	169.6	246.7	248.4	270.5	210.4	268.6	184.6	295.3	177.1	149.1	217.2	233.4	143.2	225.1	295.6	139.6	
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	
September	208.5	176.5	257.8	258.5	277.6	229.2	264.9	199.2	311.4	185.2	193.0	184.6	188.9	148.0	231.8	336.7	159.0	
October	209.0	177.1	250.9	250.0	275.7	209.6	260.2	187.2	328.8	190.6	207.2	187.0	190.5	151.9	239.8	343.9	154.6	

<sup>1</sup> 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	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	209.0	208.5	209.0	210.0	204.6	200.3	196.6	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	200.8	200.6	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	209.7	211.6	212.3	205.0	197.5	194.7	192.6	193.8	190.0	192.5	194.7	197.7	199.9	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	220.1	221.1	221.2	223.9	218.7	211.0	206.1	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	211.9	211.5	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	202.6	206.9	204.9	201.9	195.0	193.1	189.6	189.8	184.5	186.4	190.5	197.2	197.2	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	200.9	199.6	202.2	204.2	198.4	191.7	188.4	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	193.2	193.7	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	209.8	206.9	210.0	212.6	206.8	201.8	197.8	197.0	192.5	195.5	197.0	200.3	198.2	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	203.1	203.7	206.3	208.0	203.2	195.9	193.3	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	193.2	195.1	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	214.5	212.6	212.5	209.1	206.9	201.3	198.5	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	199.8	200.2	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	223.1	221.3	222.3	215.6	212.1	208.6	202.3	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	203.4	201.2	148.2	-----
Charleston, S. C.....	196.9	198.6	199.3	193.5	189.4	186.7	185.2	186.1	183.3	185.3	187.9	189.2	190.5	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	215.2	215.2	218.6	218.0	211.1	208.2	201.5	201.5	198.6	199.9	202.2	208.3	206.5	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	211.6	213.3	213.2	212.9	206.9	202.9	196.7	197.9	196.8	197.4	197.3	198.7	199.7	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	218.3	215.9	218.1	219.4	213.7	206.3	203.1	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	206.0	209.2	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	192.7	193.4	194.2	192.9	186.3	183.3	179.1	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	180.8	183.6	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	212.2	214.5	213.8	207.9	202.0	199.8	196.3	196.3	197.6	198.4	201.9	205.0	204.8	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	209.5	205.5	210.9	208.6	207.0	203.8	198.6	198.9	196.2	196.8	196.2	200.2	196.0	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	206.8	202.7	205.2	210.6	205.2	198.7	194.2	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	195.5	192.4	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	206.1	204.0	205.8	210.0	203.8	197.2	193.7	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	198.8	198.7	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	220.2	220.7	219.2	212.1	207.3	205.5	205.1	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	212.7	212.4	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	209.5	211.4	211.6	205.5	199.5	197.1	192.6	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	196.9	198.9	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. <sup>1</sup> .....	212.4	212.5	212.2	205.5	200.0	199.7	198.0	196.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	206.5	204.4	150.6	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.....	214.6	218.8	218.3	213.5	207.0	202.7	200.0	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	206.9	205.9	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	194.9	195.0	194.4	196.1	190.1	187.3	184.0	183.2	182.7	183.6	184.5	186.9	186.0	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn <sup>1</sup> .....	234.9	237.5	238.8	228.8	223.7	220.5	217.5	217.3	216.1	216.7	220.0	223.3	223.6	165.6	-----
Little Rock, Ark.....	209.5	211.7	211.9	205.5	201.0	197.4	194.6	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	198.8	198.2	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	205.2	202.2	203.8	204.1	200.3	199.8	200.6	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	200.5	200.6	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	198.0	199.9	199.2	199.8	194.1	188.9	183.4	184.2	183.1	183.7	185.0	188.3	189.7	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	207.1	207.1	206.2	207.1	200.9	197.5	192.1	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	195.5	197.2	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	218.9	210.6	220.2	212.0	206.4	204.3	201.3	202.7	202.2	203.1	206.9	210.2	209.7	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	209.7	210.3	212.6	213.8	207.6	203.9	197.6	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	199.3	199.4	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202.5	201.0	201.4	198.3	194.9	192.2	187.9	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	192.0	191.1	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	209.5	211.2	212.4	205.3	201.1	199.5	199.1	198.6	194.8	196.4	201.3	203.6	204.8	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	204.0	201.8	202.2	206.5	203.2	197.2	193.4	192.0	190.3	192.4	196.1	198.6	198.2	149.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	203.6	202.1	203.2	206.3	201.3	195.7	191.5	191.1	189.6	190.6	193.1	198.4	197.9	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	219.8	223.3	225.6	218.3	211.6	209.3	209.3	207.9	206.9	209.6	211.7	213.2	210.0	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	207.2	207.3	203.5	209.9	204.3	200.1	197.1	195.7	195.3	195.9	198.8	201.5	201.0	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	211.5	215.9	217.3	211.7	207.0	202.2	197.0	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	200.8	203.5	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	201.9	203.3	204.4	201.6	199.1	197.3	190.8	190.4	188.9	189.8	190.9	194.7	195.7	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	226.3	225.5	226.8	226.2	220.4	214.3	208.8	208.2	206.9	205.9	206.5	210.0	211.9	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	205.0	205.6	206.1	205.9	201.5	194.6	191.5	191.9	189.5	191.3	193.5	196.8	197.9	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	214.1	213.0	212.5	213.2	209.1	205.9	200.5	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	205.4	204.8	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	197.9	197.0	197.1	199.1	193.5	189.7	187.8	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	188.4	189.7	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg.....	227.0	226.3	226.1	225.0	219.4	217.2	213.0	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	207.8	209.7	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	215.1	215.1	215.7	216.5	210.6	204.9	200.2	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	205.2	207.0	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	201.8	204.3	204.2	201.7	197.0	192.0	188.2	190.5	188.5	188.3	191.3	195.0	197.4	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	202.8	200.5	200.8	204.5	198.8	195.1	189.6	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	193.5	193.7	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	220.0	220.5	221.9	223.8	212.4	208.4	202.5	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	208.6	207.5	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	197.5	195.8	195.8	194.3	192.7	190.4	186.9	187.5	186.8	186.4	186.0	187.9	187.5	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	209.8	208.3	207.9	201.3	201.8	198.4	195.1	196.5	199.4	198.7	196.6	202.0	202.6	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	222.2	218.6	219.9	217.1	214.3	213.2	212.9	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	212.9	213.1	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	216.8	219.3	221.6	214.8	209.6	205.5	200.5	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	207.1	208.2	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.....	204.7	205.8	207.4	211.0	205.1	199.6	192.6	193.5	191.0	192.4	193.2	198.1	200.9	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	214.5	210.6	212.6	211.3	208.6	206.8	205.2	204.2	205.6	205.8	203.1	207.4	205.0	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	220.6	220.0	222.6	223.5	214.3	209.0	202.0	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	204.4	204.7	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. O.....	205.4	204.7	205.0	207.0	204.1	198.4	193.3	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	202.6	200.1	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. <sup>1</sup> .....	217.7	217.0	220.2	216.6	210.4	207.6	204.2	206.8	205.1	205.9	207.8	210.9	211.2	154.4	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	207.4	207.2	206.3	200.7	197.5	192.9	191.5	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	197.8	197.5	145.3	-----

<sup>1</sup> June 1940=100.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Oct. 1950	Indexes 1935-39=100														
		Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949	Aug. 1939	
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>																
<b>Cereals:</b>																
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	Cents	192.3	192.8	192.5	190.6	190.4	190.1	189.2	188.2	187.7	187.3	186.6	186.3	184.8	82.1	
Corn flakes.....11 ounces.....		17.7	187.3	182.5	177.0	176.9	176.3	176.7	176.6	177.3	177.8	177.9	177.7	177.3	92.7	
Corn meal.....1 pound.....		9.7	202.4	203.3	202.9	188.5	180.6	178.7	175.9	175.8	177.7	178.2	178.2	179.8	90.7	
Rice.....1 pound.....		17.3	97.3	96.2	95.1	91.9	92.8	92.6	92.5	92.4	92.2	93.5	94.1	98.4	(2)	
Rolled oats.....20 ounces.....		16.5	149.8	146.6	145.9	145.6	145.5	145.8	145.8	146.2	146.4	146.7	147.4	148.0	(2)	
<b>Bakery products:</b>																
Bread, white.....1 pound.....		14.7	171.8	171.3	171.0	166.1	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.8	164.0	164.1	164.1	93.2	
Vanilla cookies.....do.....		47.0	201.0	201.4	196.8	192.8	191.1	191.1	189.6	189.6	189.9	190.0	190.6	190.1	(4)	
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>																
<b>Meats:</b>																
<b>Beef:</b>																
Round steak.....do.....		97.1	287.4	287.8	293.8	297.1	288.7	275.3	256.1	252.9	249.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	260.8	102.7
Rib roast.....do.....		76.4	266.0	270.8	272.0	272.5	264.4	255.2	241.4	239.4	237.0	238.5	242.1	244.2	243.7	97.4
Chuck roast.....do.....		65.1	290.3	292.6	293.0	292.2	281.1	265.1	249.9	248.9	245.7	245.1	254.5	260.3	261.3	97.1
Hamburger <sup>3</sup> .....do.....		60.5	195.8	196.6	197.0	188.8	181.5	176.1	167.4	166.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	166.8	166.8	(4)
<b>Veal:</b>																
Cutlets.....do.....		112.1	280.8	280.4	277.8	275.3	271.3	264.8	258.4	262.1	261.4	255.8	248.3	250.8	252.1	101.1
<b>Pork:</b>																
Chops.....do.....		76.0	230.6	262.1	254.0	270.3	244.8	239.4	207.3	210.6	201.4	186.9	182.7	201.6	228.3	90.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....		70.0	183.9	184.5	181.9	171.6	162.1	157.5	154.2	155.0	154.6	154.7	160.8	170.7	183.9	80.9
Ham, whole.....do.....		61.9	210.7	233.9	236.7	230.4	216.0	206.9	193.5	198.0	195.2	192.5	194.2	195.1	208.5	92.7
Salt pork.....do.....		38.2	183.2	181.7	178.4	164.5	160.3	152.5	148.3	152.2	149.9	153.2	169.0	181.8	176.1	69.0
<b>Lamb:</b>																
Leg.....do.....		74.9	264.4	269.1	271.7	273.6	272.9	266.9	256.2	250.6	242.4	238.1	239.9	245.8	250.1	95.7
<b>Poultry:</b>																
Frying chickens: <sup>5</sup>		187.2	199.2	202.2	189.4	184.6	183.8	187.5	180.4	165.1	158.9	179.5	184.5	184.6	94.6	
New York dressed <sup>6</sup> .....do.....		47.1													(4)	
Dressed and drawn <sup>7</sup> .....do.....		61.2													(4)	
<b>Fish:</b>																
Fish (fresh, frozen) <sup>8</sup> .....do.....	(9)	285.2	283.4	279.4	275.8	274.1	270.6	276.0	281.2	265.1	272.2	287.1	266.4	268.4	98.8	
Salmon, pink <sup>9</sup> .....16-ounce can.....	(5)	420.6	359.8	337.5	325.3	325.3	327.8	328.2	332.1	345.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	385.7	97.4	
<b>Dairy products:</b>																
Butter.....1 pound.....		74.3	204.1	198.8	197.8	195.5	195.4	196.0	197.5	200.6	201.5	201.8	201.9	201.3	200.4	84.0
Cheese.....do.....		51.7	228.7	229.3	228.3	226.3	226.2	227.7	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	232.4	232.2	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.....		21.7	177.1	170.4	167.4	164.1	160.1	160.5	161.7	165.4	166.9	167.0	171.1	171.3	172.3	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....		20.3	179.8	174.0	169.8	165.5	161.6	162.5	165.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	174.2	175.6	96.3
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.....		13.0	182.6	180.8	177.6	173.8	174.1	174.1	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	178.1	176.3	93.9	
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....		71.7	207.2	193.0	183.1	164.3	149.1	144.4	150.5	150.2	141.1	152.3	178.0	207.8	227.8	90.7
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>																
<b>Fresh fruits:</b>																
Apples.....1 pound.....		10.0	191.4	231.1	240.7	347.0	307.5	260.0	221.9	206.0	187.7	178.6	174.9	165.8	165.0	81.6
Bananas.....do.....		15.8	261.9	247.1	263.2	268.4	272.2	274.8	274.8	278.5	273.1	273.9	277.9	273.9	97.3	
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....		53.9	190.1	173.9	173.1	181.8	172.6	167.9	173.2	177.1	176.8	156.5	146.8	167.3	195.3	96.9
<b>Fresh vegetables:</b>																
Beans, green.....1 pound.....		16.7	153.3	157.1	142.6	164.3	153.9	211.4	201.8	180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	198.1	137.4	61.7
Cabbage.....do.....		4.7	123.1	131.0	140.0	157.1	173.0	172.4	167.4	178.2	169.6	173.9	164.0	143.0	147.9	103.2
Carrots.....bunch.....		9.5	177.2	179.4	180.2	195.2	181.5	178.3	175.5	177.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	219.9	202.0	84.9
Lettuce.....head.....		13.2	169.4	155.7	151.7	140.7	167.5	159.5	158.8	155.8	170.9	220.1	158.3	222.9	199.7	97.6
Onions.....1 pound.....		5.5	133.5	148.7	174.8	197.0	186.3	161.2	143.8	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.9	204.9	191.9	86.8
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....		59.4	164.6	179.9	204.2	217.4	220.6	208.9	199.5	195.4	195.6	196.5	195.3	194.1	196.0	91.9
Spinach.....1 pound.....	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	118.4
Sweetpotatoes.....do.....	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	118.4
Tomatoes <sup>11</sup> .....do.....		20.3	133.4	82.6	116.0	217.9	212.8	163.8	177.2	141.4	157.4	165.3	175.4	168.8	1100.0	(4)
<b>Canned fruits:</b>																
Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....		31.7	164.5	158.4	151.4	142.4	140.0	138.4	139.4	140.1	141.8	141.8	142.4	149.8	152.4	92.3
Pineapple.....do.....		38.3	176.1	175.2	174.9	172.8	171.9	171.9	173.1	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	177.0	179.4	96.0
<b>Canned vegetables:</b>																
Corn.....No. 2 can.....		18.3	147.8	141.6	139.3	137.6	138.4	137.3	138.8	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	152.4	153.1	88.6
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can.....		15.2	168.9	164.3	163.5	161.2	161.7	161.7	159.9	159.3	157.7	158.2	157.8	158.4	158.4	92.5
Peas <sup>12</sup> .....No. 303 can.....		21.5	117.4	116.0	114.9	112.7	114.3	113.6	114.7	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.5	112.6	112.8	89.8
Dried fruits: Prunes.....1 pound.....		25.8	263.5	242.6	238.5	236.0	237.5	236.6	234.9	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	232.0	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....		15.8	214.8	211.3	209.3	203.4	202.4	202.7	201.9	202.9	204.3	206.9	209.0	211.7	219.2	83.0
Beverages: Coffee.....do.....		86.3	343.2	336.1	328.2	303.9	295.1	298.6	307.0	311.0	303.9	298.9	291.9	264.8	213.4	93.3
<b>Fats and oils:</b>																
Lard.....do.....		21.2	142.4	155.9	157.7	118.8	115.9	112.6	109.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	119.3	130.4	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening <sup>14</sup> .....do.....		34.9	168.6	167.7	165.7	156.9	155.2	151.7	148.6	147.4	146.3	148.8	154.3	158.5	159.1	93.9
Salad dressing.....pint.....		35.9	148.2	147.9	146.7	142.2	142.2	140.5	139.1	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	139.3	140.9	(4)
Margarine.....1 pound.....		173.0	173.8	173.8	163.7	161.3	160.8	160.2	156.6	154.4	155.3	156.1	157.9	161.0	93.6	
Uncolored <sup>15</sup> .....do.....		33.3			(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Colored <sup>17</sup> .....do.....		32.7			(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>																
Sugar.....5 pounds.....		50.3	187.3	188.4	188.6	176.9	175.2	175.4	176.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	179.8	178.4	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,<sup>1</sup> by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities <sup>1</sup>	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products <sup>2</sup>	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products <sup>3</sup>	All commodities except farm products <sup>1</sup>	All commodities except farm products and foods <sup>2</sup>
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	140.8	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
October	152.2	159.6	159.6	181.3	138.0	130.6	167.3	189.3	115.9	143.0	109.0	160.4	145.3	149.1	150.3	145.0
November	151.6	156.8	158.9	180.8	138.0	130.2	167.3	189.6	115.8	143.4	109.7	160.4	145.1	148.2	150.3	145.0
December	151.2	154.9	155.7	179.9	138.4	130.4	167.8	190.4	115.2	144.2	110.7	159.5	144.7	147.9	150.1	145.4
1950: January	151.5	154.7	154.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	144.7	110.0	159.8	144.8	148.2	150.5	145.8
February	152.7	159.1	156.7	179.0	138.2	131.3	168.6	192.8	115.2	145.2	110.0	162.4	144.3	149.1	151.1	145.9
March	152.7	159.4	155.5	179.6	137.3	131.5	168.5	194.2	116.3	145.5	110.7	162.8	144.1	148.9	151.0	146.1
April	152.9	159.3	155.3	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.5	143.9	149.4	151.2	146.4
May	155.9	164.7	159.9	181.0	136.1	132.1	169.7	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	187.2	142.6	133.4	172.4	207.3	118.1	148.7	119.0	175.8	152.9	158.0	159.8	151.5
August	166.4	177.6	174.6	195.6	149.5	134.4	174.3	* 213.9	122.5	* 163.9	124.3	179.1	159.2	161.2	* 163.7	155.5
September	169.5	180.4	177.2	* 202.9	* 158.3	135.1	176.7	* 219.7	* 128.7	159.2	127.4	* 181.8	* 165.7	164.0	166.9	159.2
October	169.1	177.8	172.5	208.4	163.0	135.4	178.6	219.0	132.3	163.4	131.3	180.2	169.3	163.5	166.9	161.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

\* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group and Subgroup of Commodities  
[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1950										1949		1946	1939	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	June	Aug.
All commodities <sup>2</sup>	169.1	169.5	166.4	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	151.2	151.6	152.2	112.9	75.0
Farm products	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	154.9	156.8	159.6	140.1	61.0
Grains	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	160.9	156.4	155.3	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry <sup>r</sup>	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	179.9	170.5	167.0	169.6	177.7	137.4	66.0
Livestock <sup>r</sup>	223.8	237.5	243.8	242.5	222.4	218.5	197.9	199.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	188.3	197.6	143.4	67.7
Poultry <sup>r</sup>	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	81.4	66.7	71.1	(4)	(4)	(2)	(3)
Other farm products	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	144.9	142.6	145.0	148.2	148.8	137.5	60.1
Eggs <sup>r</sup>	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	87.3	86.0	99.1	132.5	147.5	97.3	47.5
Foods	172.5	177.2	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	155.7	158.9	159.6	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	160.8	154.7	148.0	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	154.7	154.6	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	159.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	144.6	144.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	129.6	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	138.2	134.3	132.4	130.7	128.0	136.1	68.5
Meats, poultry, fish <sup>r</sup>	223.7	241.0	240.2	240.7	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.5	193.5	198.9	205.0	110.1	73.7
Meats <sup>r</sup>	240.8	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	206.5	212.9	219.6	116.6	78.1
Poultry <sup>r</sup>	90.2	99.0	103.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	83.1	88.6	(4)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Other foods	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	129.6	131.0	132.6	139.6	137.4	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	208.4	202.9	195.6	187.2	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	179.3	179.9	180.1	181.3	122.4	92.7
Shoes	200.1	194.8	191.4	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	183.4	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	266.5	264.7	238.2	219.8	202.1	194.4	187.2	190.4	188.2	190.2	192.8	199.5	205.6	129.5	77.2
Leather	201.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	176.6	177.6	178.1	177.0	176.5	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	141.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products	163.0	158.3	149.5	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.4	138.0	138.0	109.2	67.8
Clothing	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.3	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.2	144.6	120.3	67.9
Cotton goods	225.7	221.6	206.8	190.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	176.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	177.9	176.5	139.4	81.5
Hosiery and underwear	108.7	102.8	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.4	75.8	65.5
Rayon and nylon <sup>r</sup>	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	30.2	61.5
Silk <sup>r</sup>	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	50.1	50.1	49.9	49.5	49.2	(4)	28.5
Woolen and worsted	188.9	178.7	157.7	150.9	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	146.0	145.1	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	170.3	171.7	171.5	169.0	165.6	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	135.4	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	130.4	130.2	130.6	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.1	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	193.3	193.1	192.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	198.7	196.2	194.1	192.4	191.2	132.8	96.0
Coke	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	223.7	222.2	222.2	222.2	222.2	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	65.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	67.8	67.9	69.6	68.9	69.6	70.3	70.1	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	89.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	87.2	86.8	88.3	87.4	85.0	87.2	88.3	87.8	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products <sup>r</sup>	118.0	117.8	116.8	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	108.5	109.9	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products <sup>2</sup>	178.6	176.7	174.3	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	167.8	167.3	167.3	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment <sup>r</sup>	151.3	150.3	145.5	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	143.0	143.1	143.6	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery <sup>r</sup>	153.6	152.7	147.7	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	145.6	145.7	146.3	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	173.1	172.2	171.0	169.8	169.4	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	165.4	163.4	163.3	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.1	171.8	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.1	167.6	163.9	163.9	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	182.2	178.1	173.4	173.2	108.9	96.0
Finished	171.1	170.9	170.6	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.0	170.0	169.7	166.3	162.7	162.7	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles <sup>r</sup>	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.6	176.5	176.7	176.7	177.0	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	157.1	156.6	156.4	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.7	156.7	156.7	156.7	157.0	142.8	95.6
Trucks	133.9	133.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.8	133.0	133.8	134.7	134.9	135.0	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	173.3	166.9	156.3	156.6	148.4	136.3	128.9	127.2	128.1	128.6	129.2	131.7	131.5	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating <sup>r</sup>	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	106.0	79.3
Plumbing <sup>r</sup>	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Building materials	219.0	219.7	213.9	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.6	190.4	189.6	189.3	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	178.2	168.7	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.3	163.2	163.5	161.9	161.9	161.8	121.3	90.5
Cement <sup>r</sup>	140.2	136.3	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.5	134.5	102.6	91.3
Lumber	359.3	371.5	357.6	338.0	322.6	310.8	299.4	295.9	292.1	287.5	285.2	283.5	282.0	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials <sup>r</sup>	145.9	146.1	142.4	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	139.0	139.0	139.6	140.1	141.4	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint <sup>r</sup>	142.8	142.8	141.3	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	99.3	92.9
Paint materials <sup>r</sup>	152.1	152.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.5	142.2	142.2	143.4	144.6	147.2	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating <sup>r</sup>	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	154.6	106.0	79.3
Plumbing <sup>r</sup>	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Structural steel	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	185.2	178.8	178.8	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials	186.1	182.4	178.7	177.4	175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.6	169.2	168.6	168.1	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	132.3	128.7	122.5	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	115.7	115.2	115.8	115.9	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	131.8	125.6	122.1	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.7	114.7	114.3	115.0	115.3	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.5	121.6	123.0	123.1	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	118.3	120.2	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.6	106.5	107.0	107.1	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	160.3	163.9	141.5	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	118.0	115.6	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	163.4	159.2	153.9	148.7	146.9	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.2	144.7	144.2	143.4	143.0	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	173.3	168.1	1												



## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes <sup>1</sup>

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: 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 <sup>2</sup> .....	225	340	185,000	300,000	2,600,000	.38
February <sup>2</sup> .....	210	325	75,000	515,000	7,850,000	1.27
March <sup>2</sup> .....	260	400	80,000	530,000	3,750,000	.49
April <sup>2</sup> .....	400	550	160,000	300,000	3,150,000	.47
May <sup>2</sup> .....	450	650	325,000	500,000	3,000,000	.40
June <sup>2</sup> .....	425	650	260,000	400,000	2,750,000	.36
July <sup>2</sup> .....	425	650	225,000	400,000	2,900,000	.41
August <sup>2</sup> .....	560	800	350,000	465,000	2,900,000	.35
September <sup>2</sup> .....	525	800	275,000	460,000	3,500,000	.48
October <sup>2</sup> .....	525	800	180,000	300,000	2,450,000	.30

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimates.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1950											1949		1949	1948
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct. <sup>3</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	\$2,506	\$2,728	\$2,806	\$2,790	\$2,675	\$2,535	\$2,283	\$1,989	\$1,750	\$1,618	\$1,712	\$1,852	\$2,044	\$22,594	\$21,572
Private construction.....	1,867	2,000	2,071	2,071	1,997	1,883	1,690	1,483	1,313	1,262	1,298	1,401	1,484	16,204	16,665
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,110	1,232	1,306	1,309	1,253	1,171	1,035	882	741	717	742	806	837	8,290	8,580
New dwelling units.....	1,020	1,130	1,195	1,200	1,145	1,065	940	800	675	655	680	730	750	7,280	7,500
Additions and alterations.....	72	84	84	93	93	92	82	70	55	51	51	61	72	825	925
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup> .....	18	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	15	15	185	155
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup> .....	399	378	351	330	324	306	275	249	249	252	257	267	270	3,228	3,621
Industrial.....	118	111	100	89	83	78	73	70	69	70	69	68	68	972	1,397
Commercial.....	146	135	121	113	117	110	92	76	77	77	79	86	88	1,027	1,253
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	45	43	39	35	32	28	26	24	25	27	28	28	27	321	352
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	101	92	82	78	85	82	66	52	52	50	51	58	61	706	901
Other nonresidential building.....	135	132	130	128	124	118	110	103	103	105	109	113	114	1,229	971
Religious.....	40	39	38	37	35	33	31	28	28	29	31	32	34	360	251
Educational.....	30	29	28	26	24	23	21	20	21	22	23	24	24	269	253
Social and recreational.....	22	23	23	24	23	21	19	17	17	18	20	21	21	262	224
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup> .....	30	29	29	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	202	126
Miscellaneous.....	13	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	136	117
Farm construction.....	74	88	106	116	113	108	100	88	79	75	74	75	87	1,292	1,397
Public utilities.....	277	295	301	305	296	285	267	253	235	209	216	246	283	3,316	3,002
Railroad.....	28	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	21	16	22	23	29	352	379
Telephone and telegraph.....	40	40	43	45	45	42	41	40	38	32	30	37	40	533	713
Other public utilities.....	209	226	228	230	222	215	199	157	176	161	164	186	214	2,431	1,910
All other private <sup>8</sup> .....	7	7	7	11	11	13	13	11	9	9	9	7	7	78	65
Public construction.....	639	725	735	719	678	652	593	506	437	356	414	451	560	6,390	4,907
Residential building <sup>9</sup> .....	29	30	28	27	24	28	28	28	28	26	35	34	36	359	156
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	218	227	213	204	196	191	187	178	170	154	155	158	179	2,056	1,301
Industrial <sup>10</sup> .....	30	31	22	19	18	16	17	13	11	7	7	9	11	177	196
Educational.....	112	114	108	102	98	94	90	87	84	79	80	80	82	934	618
Hospital and institutional.....	37	39	39	39	37	39	40	40	40	38	37	40	44	477	223
Other nonresidential.....	39	43	44	44	43	42	40	38	35	30	31	29	42	468	264
Military and naval facilities.....	17	18	17	14	10	10	8	9	8	9	9	12	14	137	158
Highways.....	225	290	310	305	275	250	210	145	100	55	90	117	184	2,129	1,856
Sewer and water.....	59	62	60	58	56	55	54	52	49	46	49	49	51	619	535
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>11</sup> .....	15	17	17	18	18	17	15	13	11	10	12	13	16	203	185
Conservation and development.....	68	76	82	85	91	92	82	73	62	49	56	60	71	792	629
All other public <sup>12</sup> .....	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	8	8	9	95	87

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>7</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>8</sup> Includes privately owned sewer and water systems, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>10</sup> Represents primarily expenditures to construct facilities under the atomic energy program.

<sup>11</sup> Covers primarily airports and publicly owned electric light and power systems and local transit facilities.

<sup>12</sup> Includes publicly owned parks and playgrounds, memorials, etc.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction<sup>1</sup>

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction <sup>2</sup>	Air-ports <sup>3</sup>	Building								Conservation and development			Highways	All other <sup>4</sup>	
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control				
					Total	Educational <sup>4</sup>	Hospital and institutional						Administrative and general <sup>5</sup>			Other non-residential
							Total	Veterans	Other							
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,529	
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650	
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968	
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	303,874	175,882	128,492	372,238	256,554	
1939	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,605	
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808	
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	199,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,391	
1942	7,775,497	579,176	6,130,389	549,472	5,580,917	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149	
1943	2,506,786	243,443	1,698,079	375,471	1,322,608	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	155,737	101,270	54,467	101,852	247,675	
1944	1,297,602	110,872	875,002	101,491	773,511	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,608	
1945	902,265	41,219	617,001	53,133	563,868	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926	
1946	1,450,312	15,068	564,743	445,647	119,096	\$14,664	\$14,281	\$9,032	\$5,249	\$9,713	\$80,438	290,163	149,870	140,293	534,653	
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	
1948	1,722,157	58,577	358,809	8,355	350,454	1,424	293,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	55,808	494,871	147,732	347,139	707,460	
1949	1,937,110	49,317	638,628	30,317	608,311	1,041	353,671	123,967	223,704	88,856	104,743	501,937	183,183	312,754	690,469	
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	
February	165,435	1,586	47,132	800	46,272	164	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	2,592	65,119	1,229	63,890	50,194	
March	149,480	5,675	66,262	60	66,202	257	59,417	56,214	3,203	1,229	5,299	6,639	15,800	51,582	3,424	
April	161,816	3,850	10,245	562	9,683	12	5,773	5,049	724	1,871	2,027	84,888	56,984	27,904	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	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	6,684	
July	147,509	5,251	17,405	272	17,133	6	11,887	1,697	10,190	1,413	3,827	41,947	1,327	40,620	6,478	
August	136,447	6,616	13,770	119	13,651	4	10,453	8,872	9,581	1,054	2,140	22,505	4,269	18,236	9,110	
September	134,778	8,142	27,699	66	27,633	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	5,770	29,191	2,959	26,232	65,975	
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	
November	118,263	3,792	21,751	2,374	19,377	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,572	35,409	13,895	21,514	51,972	
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	
1949: January	94,454	5,520	37,817	101	37,716	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,008	4,368	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,645	
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	
March	176,245	4,288	38,304	1,773	36,531	0	26,693	9,612	17,051	1,747	8,121	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	
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	
May	238,444	7,233	51,993	6,245	45,748	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	8,411	89,636	61,537	27,999	83,769	
June	296,661	12,262	114,534	14,955	99,579	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	24,030	60,530	26,603	33,927	80,348	
July	140,007	4,818	35,218	821	34,397	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	9,613	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,445	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
June	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	
July	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	
August	133,381	2,709	25,717	33	25,684	174	11,595	200	11,395	1,732	12,183	15,516	8,364	7,152	83,292	
September	167,452	1,535	72,337	1,284	71,053	0	33,915	12,957	20,958	1,532	35,606	16,084	9,762	6,322	72,300	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, and all construction for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both the owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done, not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

<sup>2</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.  
<sup>3</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

<sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>6</sup> Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, forestry projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

<sup>7</sup> Included in "All other."

<sup>8</sup> Unavailable.

<sup>9</sup> Revised.



TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building<sup>1</sup>

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only				
	Total all classes <sup>2</sup>	New residential building				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping <sup>3</sup>	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping								Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>									
1942-----	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,033	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	
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	95,946
1947-----	5,561,754	2,892,008	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 <sup>6</sup> -----	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949 <sup>6,7</sup> -----	7,396,274	3,724,926	2,845,398	132,367	747,161	285,625	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1949: September-----	726,433	401,588	302,357	11,529	87,702	19,486	3,144	217,972	84,242	62,457	43,994	2,196	16,267	2,304
October-----	681,409	376,838	297,394	13,908	65,536	18,987	3,635	198,631	83,318	57,355	41,813	2,749	12,793	2,254
November-----	620,839	353,481	292,383	10,639	50,459	18,482	2,661	181,684	64,531	52,386	41,581	2,097	8,708	2,005
December-----	564,435	277,622	219,701	9,790	48,131	10,350	4,669	216,189	55,604	43,422	31,410	1,982	10,030	1,287
1950: January-----	558,374	315,529	243,446	11,354	60,729	8,564	2,421	166,233	65,627	49,128	36,041	2,287	10,800	868
February-----	572,464	352,248	283,164	11,888	57,196	1,506	2,971	156,049	59,690	52,818	40,200	2,377	10,241	177
March-----	855,618	545,665	442,035	21,040	82,590	9,197	9,011	205,704	86,041	79,408	59,785	4,209	15,414	1,135
April-----	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	645,989	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-----	1,060,627	590,243	512,763	17,406	60,074	41,998	7,935	308,622	111,829	79,589	64,613	3,130	11,846	4,590
August <sup>6</sup> -----	1,088,854	606,244	501,245	17,590	87,409	34,442	8,690	324,827	114,651	79,001	61,711	3,018	14,272	3,733
September <sup>8</sup> -----	827,563	439,958	374,968	13,414	51,576	26,572	6,599	256,222	98,212	58,266	46,466	2,243	9,557	3,058

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

<sup>3</sup> Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

<sup>4</sup> Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

<sup>5</sup> Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Monthly data are revised for September-December 1949. Revisions for previous months in 1949 available from Division of Construction Statistics.

<sup>8</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,<sup>1</sup> by General Type and by Geographic Division<sup>2</sup>

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1950										1949 <sup>3</sup>			1949 <sup>4</sup>	1948 <sup>4</sup>
	Sept. <sup>5</sup>	Aug. <sup>4</sup>	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
<b>All types</b> .....	\$256,222	\$324,827	\$308,622	\$273,149	\$258,355	\$237,412	\$205,704	\$156,049	\$166,233	\$216,189	\$181,684	\$198,631	\$217,972	\$2,408,445	\$2,367,940
New England.....	12,519	21,082	19,988	12,586	17,078	15,648	10,377	17,552	17,361	13,090	6,493	7,208	14,002	115,582	148,039
Middle Atlantic.....	44,534	42,775	47,472	45,928	41,984	32,117	25,617	20,195	32,357	57,807	35,750	37,368	31,235	429,042	394,583
East North Central.....	61,136	67,251	61,510	63,794	59,853	68,708	47,228	28,422	23,663	40,528	28,824	50,347	47,823	492,384	511,794
West North Central.....	24,152	27,348	25,806	32,526	24,910	22,186	15,939	10,674	6,977	13,844	15,356	14,153	35,886	203,409	173,152
South Atlantic.....	27,458	42,080	38,081	31,827	33,230	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,464	21,428	24,776	25,972	23,228	311,540	269,427
East South Central.....	8,408	12,630	16,570	12,568	9,264	10,483	10,637	10,506	12,586	12,891	11,632	8,027	13,234	133,377	100,715
West South Central.....	30,692	42,454	39,673	33,130	27,795	22,864	22,513	16,080	23,529	17,386	18,419	24,130	19,598	270,406	274,663
Mountain.....	12,933	15,511	9,413	9,518	7,310	6,971	16,307	5,740	3,078	10,478	13,843	5,344	10,489	104,112	83,458
Pacific.....	34,390	53,695	50,110	31,272	36,931	29,921	30,496	24,548	23,219	28,737	26,591	26,082	22,475	348,592	412,108
<b>Industrial buildings</b> 6.....	29,165	31,373	29,604	24,575	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,856	14,008	14,882	10,947	18,789	17,320	203,699	299,263
New England.....	1,508	2,173	1,282	928	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	200	209	706	6,450	19,839
Middle Atlantic.....	4,205	4,762	10,972	3,927	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,250	5,111	2,201	40,386	65,889
East North Central.....	13,687	11,948	7,005	9,077	6,955	6,217	5,457	4,706	4,455	8,442	3,909	5,462	8,275	77,037	100,034
West North Central.....	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	2,200	1,329	844	984	709	785	792	956	2,228	15,689	15,993
South Atlantic.....	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,298	778	1,201	1,019	482	864	1,179	901	2,520	1,101	19,174	27,776
East South Central.....	946	1,000	1,888	417	234	1,708	1,264	885	416	753	170	180	796	8,736	9,054
West South Central.....	1,815	2,332	2,025	1,411	691	1,664	851	783	1,262	308	406	1,117	249	6,859	15,864
Mountain.....	846	592	161	1,420	288	330	349	90	135	113	320	242	345	4,370	2,770
Pacific.....	3,983	4,042	2,751	2,990	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	2,454	1,178	1,999	2,994	1,319	24,999	42,044
<b>Commercial buildings</b> 7.....	93,840	124,598	96,008	97,177	90,895	83,198	85,507	55,559	61,799	52,127	59,369	67,528	73,982	752,810	926,550
New England.....	5,672	3,270	5,170	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,348	1,379	1,785	2,089	1,883	2,970	5,513	36,668	55,560
Middle Atlantic.....	14,293	18,746	12,599	16,498	12,825	13,228	11,071	10,059	22,522	10,388	9,618	9,215	14,596	127,049	133,219
East North Central.....	18,152	24,797	20,370	20,683	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	7,558	10,119	9,991	16,635	15,951	147,620	177,322
West North Central.....	10,368	10,984	7,720	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	3,185	5,818	5,014	4,170	4,604	52,907	72,808
South Atlantic.....	10,424	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,904	11,642	10,331	5,411	6,402	9,464	8,438	9,374	106,037	121,552
East South Central.....	4,055	4,720	5,255	5,662	4,060	3,512	3,395	2,893	2,747	2,457	2,756	2,879	1,976	36,020	39,391
West South Central.....	10,613	21,801	16,006	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,290	10,006	5,207	9,399	11,680	10,522	101,025	126,063
Mountain.....	4,758	6,995	3,948	3,425	3,662	3,639	5,560	4,070	1,483	1,214	1,446	1,393	2,167	25,590	35,274
Pacific.....	15,505	17,216	12,543	11,668	11,469	9,631	14,187	7,154	7,103	8,433	9,800	10,148	9,278	119,895	165,361
<b>Community buildings</b> 8.....	102,025	124,698	131,954	102,798	111,558	107,270	85,294	70,844	68,718	109,200	74,548	74,187	100,632	1,018,637	789,833
New England.....	3,416	11,839	11,913	5,437	8,301	5,757	4,977	15,335	14,515	4,622	3,110	586	6,583	43,771	47,255
Middle Atlantic.....	23,379	15,332	17,345	12,940	19,158	12,297	9,544	7,370	3,744	44,000	20,452	14,109	11,631	179,463	154,655
East North Central.....	20,125	20,749	25,077	24,783	24,807	42,280	20,053	9,967	10,150	16,354	9,929	21,996	16,722	201,808	154,846
West North Central.....	8,267	9,993	8,125	18,525	8,585	7,627	5,101	4,458	2,503	3,188	7,201	6,609	24,915	100,261	54,207
South Atlantic.....	14,688	17,243	20,574	9,034	18,594	13,369	12,586	8,320	15,470	7,344	7,050	7,464	10,024	103,666	80,384
East South Central.....	2,281	6,030	8,328	5,568	4,102	3,749	5,155	6,352	5,392	9,381	5,493	4,116	9,422	71,114	36,344
West South Central.....	13,828	14,319	18,795	14,177	10,600	7,273	8,798	6,728	7,061	9,105	6,451	7,499	7,074	135,620	109,205
Mountain.....	6,043	4,706	3,871	2,022	2,387	1,564	9,787	1,142	746	7,692	8,852	2,940	5,661	69,923	34,577
Pacific.....	9,998	24,486	17,926	10,311	15,024	13,566	9,293	11,173	9,137	7,512	6,011	8,859	8,690	122,991	121,360
<b>Public buildings</b> 9.....	4,514	6,788	15,459	24,044	5,438	5,556	1,542	4,159	2,490	16,223	13,518	11,635	4,214	153,103	74,414
New England.....	30	53	216	430	90	542	0	0	158	2,040	185	572	107	36,154	8,660
Middle Atlantic.....	0	349	1,211	9,602	992	734	110	572	552	264	1,393	5,792	353	8,156	11,352
East North Central.....	742	382	1,561	3,411	663	33	234	172	268	2,792	332	1,816	333	9,560	5,438
West North Central.....	30	663	61	1,002	262	425	58	300	192	1,571	313	441	178	5,031	8,775
South Atlantic.....	372	3,820	952	4,201	98	1,337	68	1,823	369	1,748	5,567	0	0	6,257	8,936
East South Central.....	0	145	0	318	92	331	0	0	0	18	0	146	243	5,041	6,132
West South Central.....	2,566	185	573	1,859	145	954	477	71	126	709	2,114	28	1,395	5,436	3,965
Mountain.....	186	247	0	1,123	235	70	15	56	54	709	2,114	28	1,395	5,436	3,965
Pacific.....	588	925	10,885	2,098	2,862	1,130	581	1,682	771	6,845	3,372	1,253	280	27,322	15,069
<b>Public works and utility buildings</b> 10.....	7,432	9,954	11,365	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	8,968	15,474	11,724	11,424	6,527	148,375	148,681
New England.....	941	2,769	491	249	49	560	236	187	430	3,615	345	2,135	53	16,012	11,438
Middle Atlantic.....	759	1,263	2,955	325	1,385	1,334	532	307	823	544	599	513	319	27,650	16,651
East North Central.....	607	1,830	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	361	920	2,031	390	1,828	22,302	35,809
West North Central.....	2,233	606	622	1,207	318	760	319	977	150	1,735	922	329	1,994	11,337	13,015
South Atlantic.....	105	240	1,281	623	592	540	366	765	204	4,070	1,108	5,484	1,031	23,281	21,451
East South Central.....	370	225	494	257	221	80	308	0	638	41	2,326	491	112	7,223	3,750
West South Central.....	543	170	147	799	1,230	812	663	292	3,982	1,663	1,034	1,357	700	11,944	12,792
Mountain.....	339	361	370	474	41	406	2	73	333	121	126	138	219	2,566	2,055
Pacific.....	1,536	2,490	3,246	1,359	488	480	845	440	2,049	2,765	3,232	586	270	26,059	31,721
<b>All other buildings</b> 11.....	19,246	27,418	24,234	18,152	22,890	17,022	12,450	8,478	10,219	8,284	11,577	15,068	15,297	131,821	129,197
New England.....	952	978	917	776	1,086	1,124	385	324	283	404	769	1,155	1,118	7,819	7,982
Middle Atlantic.....	1,808	2,324	2,389	2,636	2,405	1,792	1,360	1,002	1,195	808	1,438	2,628	2,381	18,339	15,490
East North Central.....	7,825	7,545	5,738	4,729	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,531	871	1,899	2,632	4,050	4,665	35,460	32,430
West North Central.....	2,111	2,176	7,056	1,870	2,765	1,674	1,408	501	238	747	1,115	1,47	1,867	13,634	11,691
South Atlantic.....	835	3,088	1,580	1,656	1,459	1,164	910	611	1,146	685	687	8</			

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds <sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	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 <sup>3</sup>	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 <sup>4</sup>	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 <sup>5</sup>	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949 <sup>6</sup>	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1948: First quarter	180,000	103,000	77,000	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,200	100	1,315,287	1,296,612	18,675
January	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(?)	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	(?)	562,668	562,208	460
Second quarter	297,600	166,100	131,500	293,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,287,624	2,252,961	34,663
April	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,600	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,976	736,186	12,790
May	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,369	758,635	10,734
June	97,800	54,400	43,400	96,600	53,900	42,700	1,200	500	700	769,279	758,140	11,139
Third quarter	264,000	144,200	119,800	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,700	4,100	600	2,113,496	2,065,770	47,726
July	95,000	52,200	42,800	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,200	100	750,977	738,659	12,318
August	86,700	47,700	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,600	1,100	500	720,523	703,066	17,457
September	82,300	44,300	38,000	80,500	42,500	38,000	1,800	1,800	(?)	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	(?)	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	(?)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397	39,033
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,389	722,200	21,181
September	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(?)	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	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,700	241,500	179,200	6,100	5,500	600	3,564,158	3,511,204	52,954
April	133,400	78,800	54,000	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,920	1,075,644	18,276
May	143,100	85,500	63,600	145,800	82,300	63,500	3,300	3,200	100	1,233,672	1,204,978	28,694
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,600	82,200	61,400	700	500	200	1,236,566	1,230,582	5,984
Third quarter	400,400	247,000	179,800	387,700	238,000	179,200	12,700	11,000	1,700	3,498,655	3,385,396	113,259
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,800	79,600	60,200	4,600	4,600	(?)	1,253,102	1,210,745	42,357
August	141,000	(?)	(?)	136,900	(?)	(?)	4,100	(?)	(?)	1,240,321	1,204,895	35,426
September <sup>10</sup>	115,000	(?)	(?)	111,000	(?)	(?)	4,000	(?)	(?)	1,005,232	969,756	35,476

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Depression, low year.

<sup>4</sup> Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

<sup>5</sup> Last full year under wartime control.

<sup>6</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>7</sup> Less than 50 units.

<sup>8</sup> Revised.

<sup>9</sup> Not available.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.