

# Monthly Labor Review

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1

**Analysis of Strikes, 1927-49**

**Twelfth Convention of the CIO**

**Wage Movements, 1939-49**

**Labor-Management Relations: Cement Industry**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary***

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**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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*Inquiries should be addressed to*

*The Editor, Monthly Labor Review*

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.*

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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## CONTENTS

### Special Articles

- 1 Analysis of Strikes, 1927-49
- 8 Twelfth Convention of the CIO
- 13 Wage Movements—An Analysis of 1939-49 Experience
- 17 Labor-Management Relations in the Cement Industry

### Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 22 Housing and Population in Metropolitan Areas
- 24 Holiday Provisions in Union Agreements, 1950
- 27 Development of British Industrial Relations
- 30 Trade-Union Movement in Vietnam
- 33 75-Cent Minimum Wage: Effects on Fertilizer Industry
- 37 Automotive Parts: Wage Structure, March-April 1950
- 40 Local City Truck Driving: Union Scales, July 1, 1950
- 42 Building Trades: Union Scales, July 1, 1950
- 45 Standards Advocated by Labor Legislation Conference
- 50 Drugs, Medicines, and Cosmetics: Plant Workers' Earnings, May 1950
- 52 Women Workers—Employment Trends, 1900 to 1950
- 52 Bell Mission Recommendations on Philippine Labor
- 53 Emergency Procedures for Civil Service Personnel
- 53 Summary of Industrial Relations Activities

### Technical Note

- 56 Consumer Expenditure Study, 1950: Field Methods and Purposes

### Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
- 60 Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor
- 65 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 67 Publications of Labor Interest
- 74 Current Labor Statistics (list of tables)

51-11688

January 1951 • Vol. 72 • No. 1

# A Book for the Times

## *An Analysis of World War II Policies on Wage Stabilization and Dispute Settlement*

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is pleased to announce the timely availability of its Bulletin 1009—Problems and Policies of Dispute Settlement and Wage Stabilization During World War II.

This 400-page volume analyzes the policies which guided the operations of the National Defense Mediation Board, the National War Labor Board, and the National Wage Stabilization Board. The problems encountered and objectives sought by these agencies are reviewed critically and in the light of the equally important problems and objectives of efficient manpower allocation.

The study was developed at the behest of the National Security Resources Board. The principal planning and editorial review of the publication was under the direction of three University of Illinois Department of Industrial Relations professors: W. Ellison Chalmers, Milton Derber, and William H. McPherson. The 10 chapter titles—with authors—are:

1. *Voluntarism and Compulsion in Dispute Settlement—W. Ellison Chalmers.*
2. *The Principles of Dispute Settlement—Milton Derber.*
3. *The Development of Wage-Price Policies—H. M. Douty.*
4. *An Appraisal of Wage Stabilization Policies—John T. Dunlop.*
5. *Relation of Wage Control to Manpower Problems—John B. Parrish.*
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7. *Jurisdiction—Jack G. Day.*
8. *The Distribution of Authority and its Relation to Policy—Clark Kerr.*
9. *Problems of Case Processing—Emmett B. McNatt.*
10. *Enforcement—Benjamin Aaron.*

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This study may be obtained only through the Superintendent of Documents,  
Washington 25, D. C.

**The supply is limited.**

**The price, 75 cents.**

# The Labor Month in Review

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THE UPWARD MOVEMENT of prices and wages continued in December 1950. The first mandatory price and wage orders froze December 1 prices and wages in the passenger automobile industry until March 1, 1951, pending the working out of control policies and the organization of administrative machinery. A mediated agreement in the disputes of railroad operating employees was rejected by the unions. Employment changes were mainly seasonal but were influenced by conversion plans and scattered shortages of materials. The manpower program included plans for regional and area labor-management committees. Unions organized a United Labor Policy Committee.

## Continued Rise of Prices and Wages

Prices continued their advance. The November consumers' price index reached a new peak, 0.5 percent above the October level and 3.2 percent higher than in June. After November 15, food prices advanced sharply, contrary to seasonal trends. The general index of wholesale prices rose 2.3 percent in the 4 weeks ending January 2, reaching a new peak 12.6 percent above the May 24-June 24 average.

There were many scattered wage increases which included some voluntary reopenings of wage contracts and some additions to the already large number of agreements with cost-of-living escalator clauses and annual improvement factors. Thus, the Chrysler Corp. on December 11, for the second time in 1950, voluntarily modified its contract with the United Automobile Workers by bringing it substantially into line with the General Motors and Ford agreements. Cost-of-living and improvement factor clauses were included and the contract period was extended to August 31, 1955.

## The Price-Wage Stabilization Program

The Economic Stabilization Agency on December 17, 1950, issued its first price control order.

Following announcements of price increases on passenger automobiles, it froze prices at December 1 levels until March 1, 1951. The price order was followed on December 22, upon recommendation by the Wage Stabilization Board, by a freezing of wages in the industry until March 1. "Fair standards" for voluntary price control published on December 19 requested that prices generally be stabilized at substantially the December 1 levels, subject to the specified standards. It was widely assumed that mandatory general regulation of both prices and wages awaited the formulation of policies and the organization of administrative machinery.

The price and wage orders applying to the automobile industry were particularly significant because of the prevalence in that industry of collective agreements which provide for flexible wage adjustments. Officials of some of the companies and of the United Automobile Workers and other unions expressed grave concern over the effects certain proposed price and wage stabilization policies might have on these contractual arrangements.

## Employment and the Manpower Program

The rapid rise in employment during recent months showed signs of leveling off in November and December. Some lay-offs were attributed to scarcity of materials. Nonfarm employment in November was at almost the same level as in October. Changes in the industry distribution of employment were mainly of a seasonal nature. The December labor force report reflected a sharp seasonal drop in farm employment and a rise, largely seasonal, of 354,000 in nonfarm employment. The number unemployed was 2,229,000, virtually the same as in November.

Preparation for expanded defense production, still largely in the planning stage, included arrangements for setting up management-labor manpower committees in 13 regional centers, conforming to the general plan for defense agencies, and in all labor-market areas in which significant manpower problems exist or may arise. These committees, together with the national committee, will emphasize the working out of programs of labor-management cooperation to reduce job shopping, prevent labor pirating, promote maximum utilization of manpower resources, and aid in develop-

ing needed community facilities such as transportation, housing, and childcare.

### **The United Labor Policy Committee**

The need of unions for collaboration during the national crisis brought about the formation in mid-December of the United Labor Policy Committee. The committee of 14, representing the AFL, CIO, Machinists, and the Railway Labor Executives Association, includes the heads of these groups.

Unions have contended that public agencies should have a larger representation of union officials at the higher policy-making levels. The United Labor Policy Committee, however, will have no direct relationship to any Government agency. It is designed for the purpose of working out agreements among unions as to major public policies, particularly in such fields as manpower, production, wages, prices, and the appointment of union officials to public posts.

An early step taken by the committee was the presentation to the President of the committee's views on economic stabilization. Wage stabilization, the committee stated, calls for removal of limitations on the control of prices, especially of foods and housing. It was asserted that the invalidation of existing collective agreements, such as those providing for future wage adjustments, would lead to industrial unrest and defeat the aim of stabilization. Contractual and legal arrangements for premium pay should be held inviolate because they provide a stimulus for lengthening the workweek and increasing production. The Wage Stabilization Board, the committee further stated, should be made more than an advisory group and be given explicit authority in its field.

### **Railroad Labor-Management Disputes**

Negotiations by unions of operating employees with the railroad companies, beginning in 1949, had been accompanied by the rejection of emergency board recommendations, strike notices for August 28 by the unions of conductors and trainmen, and the taking over of the railroads by the

Government on August 27. Unrest among yardmen over the long-deferred settlement led in mid-December to brief scattered walkouts.

Renewed mediation efforts brought about a 3-year agreement on December 21, retroactive to October 1, with representatives of the engineers and the firemen and enginemen, as well as the conductors and the trainmen. The agreement included compromise wage increases, a few changes in rules, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and certain conditional clauses relating to a deferred 40-hour week for yardmen, some additional rules changes for roadmen, and an improvement factor. The disputes remained unsettled, however, because the unions directed their negotiators to seek better terms.

### **Other Labor Developments**

The President, on January 10, 1951, signed a bill authorizing unions covered by the Railway Labor Act to bargain collectively for a union shop and check-off of dues. This right, limited by the requirement of union shop elections, is available to other unions under the Labor Management Relations Act.

Work stoppages in December, as in recent earlier months, were generally small and of short duration. The Deere & Co. strike, by members of the United Automobile Workers, lasted 107 days and involved about 13,000 workers. It was ended on December 16 by an agreement on substantial wage increases.

The president of the International Association of Machinists announced on January 4 that the members of his union had voted by a large majority to reaffiliate with the AFL. Earlier negotiations had adjusted long-standing jurisdictional disputes with the International Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions adopted early in December a Southeast Asia program recommended by an ICFTU mission of last fall. The program calls for ICFTU information and advisory centers, labor colleges, active participation in UN work in that region, and measures to combat reactionary labor policies.

# Analysis of Strikes, 1927-49

A study of trends by periods,  
significance of their statistical measurement,  
and changes in strike causes and characteristics

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## I. The Significance of Strike Statistics

IT IS VIRTUALLY a truism that strikes have received an undue share of attention in comparison with other aspects of the collective-bargaining process. The directness and drama which are attendant upon strike action are largely responsible. This is intensified where public inconvenience or actual hardship may follow from such action.

Strikes historically have been as much an effort to obtain recognition from employers as to maintain or improve wages and working conditions. With the establishment of collective bargaining, the character of the strike has been sharply altered. The virtual class warfare which frequently accompanied the strike for recognition has given way to the orderly conducted strike for improved working conditions of the current period. Probably of even greater significance is the fact that, while the opportunity for strike action is assumed in every collective-bargaining negotiation, the vast majority of all agreements are reached without such recourse. For the strike is an implicit part of the democratic process of collective bargaining. With both sides usually anxious to avoid any stoppage, concession and compromise are facilitated.

The occurrence of strikes, therefore, does not necessarily reflect a breakdown of the collective-bargaining process. The absence of work stoppages over an extended period of time may or may not reflect the existence of sound bargaining relationships. An understanding of the significance of a particular strike, therefore, requires close

scrutiny of the particular facts and forces surrounding that specific situation.

It is equally necessary in examining strikes as a whole to consider the broad forces that may account for the strike movement. A sharp rise in the number of strikes and workers involved may reflect the immediate unstabilizing effects of rapid economic changes, despite the general prevalence of continued stability in collective-bargaining relationships. This was the situation shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war. On the other hand, a sharp decline in the number of strikes and workers involved may mask a generally unhealthy relationship, such as existed in the 1920's. Comparative equality in the levels of strike activity may hide the fact that the basic character of strikes has been altered; for example, major differences surrounded the causes of strike activity following the First and Second World Wars.

The factors surrounding the incidence of work stoppages have changed substantially over the past two decades. While general economic conditions have been the constant broad determinants, the impact of other factors has been substantial. These include the growth and extension of union organization, the widespread establishment of collective bargaining with consequent changes in the attitudes of management and labor, and governmental labor policies in peace and war.

## II. The Trends in Strike Statistics

The three basic statistical measures of strikes used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are (1) the number of strikes, (2) the number of workers

directly involved in these strikes, and (3) the number of man-days of idleness occurring in these strikes. The first two measures are best adapted to use for trend comparisons, particularly when consideration is given to changes in the work force. The third measure is particularly sensitive to the effect of the few large stoppages which may occur in a particular year. It does provide, however, a partial measure of the impact of strikes on the economy in any year.

This analysis of strike statistics deals primarily with data collected by the Bureau from 1927 to 1949. Strike statistics for the years 1880 to 1926 are incomplete (no data were collected between 1906 and 1913). Since 1927, coverage has been more complete for all strikes involving at least six workers and lasting at least one shift. The "man-days idle" measure was also developed beginning in 1927.

*The 1920's.* Rising living costs, employment, and union membership brought the number of strikes and strikers during the First World War and immediate postwar years to the highest levels on record up to that time. The annual average of workers in 1919-20 stoppages was 2.8 million (table 1), approximately 13 percent of all nonagricultural employees—even now a record. The depression period 1921-22 showed a drop of approximately 50 percent in strike activity, although there was a substantial increase in the number of strikes against wage reductions (see chart 1).

The continued drop in strike activity which marked the twenties contrasted with the rise which had normally accompanied periods of relative prosperity. The yearly average dropped sharply after 1923, and by 1927-29 was 700 a year, one of the lowest levels on record. Despite several widespread strikes in the bituminous-coal industry, and increased strikes in clothing and textiles, the number of workers involved continued small throughout this prosperous period. However, the strikes were hard-fought during 1927-29, averaging over 25 days, a level which has not since been exceeded.

A number of factors apparently explain the unusual strike picture from 1923 to 1929. Real wages rose, while employment continued at high levels. A successful open-shop drive was accompanied by the spread of employee representation

and welfare practices of the so-called American Plan.

Diverse factors accounted for the strikes in coal, textiles, clothing, and construction. In the "depressed" coal and textile industries, the unions fought against wage reductions. Clothing workers sought to protect themselves against nonunion competition. Boom conditions in building construction made for a high level of strike activity.

*1930-34.* Sharp changes took place in strike activity in the depression years. The first 3 years were marked by relatively slight strike activity; but, as wage reductions became more widespread in 1931 and 1932, strike activity increased. The number of strikes doubled and workers participat-

TABLE 1.—Average number and indexes of work stoppages, workers involved, and man-days idle, by period and year

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Index (1935-39 = 100)	Number (thousands)	Index (1935-39 = 100)	Number (thousands)	Index (1935-39 = 100)
1917-18	3,902	136	1,235	109	-----	-----
1917	4,450	155	1,230	109	-----	-----
1918	3,353	117	1,248	110	-----	-----
1919-20	3,521	123	2,810	249	-----	-----
1919	3,639	127	4,160	370	-----	-----
1920	3,411	119	1,460	130	-----	-----
1921-22	1,749	61	1,355	120	-----	-----
1921	2,385	83	1,100	98	-----	-----
1922	1,112	39	1,610	143	-----	-----
1923-29	1,053	37	443	39	14,717	187
1923	1,553	54	757	67	-----	-----
1924	1,249	44	655	58	-----	-----
1925	1,301	45	428	38	-----	-----
1926	1,035	36	330	29	-----	-----
1927	707	25	330	29	26,200	155
1928	604	21	314	28	12,600	75
1929	921	32	289	26	5,350	32
1930-34	1,168	41	698	62	11,442	68
1930	637	22	183	16	3,320	20
1931	810	28	342	30	6,890	41
1932	841	29	324	29	10,500	62
1933	1,695	59	1,170	104	16,900	100
1934	1,856	65	1,470	130	19,600	116
1935-39	2,862	100	1,130	100	16,900	100
1935	2,014	70	1,120	99	15,500	91
1936	2,172	76	789	70	13,900	82
1937	4,740	166	1,860	165	28,400	168
1938	2,772	97	688	61	9,150	54
1939	2,613	91	1,170	104	17,800	105
1940-41	3,398	119	1,468	130	14,850	88
1940	2,508	88	577	51	6,700	40
1941	4,288	150	2,360	210	23,000	136
1942-45	4,107	144	2,103	186	16,100	95
1942	2,968	104	840	75	4,180	25
1943	3,752	131	1,980	176	13,500	80
1944	4,956	173	2,120	188	8,720	51
1945	4,750	166	3,470	308	38,000	224
1946-49	3,926	137	2,940	260	58,800	348
1946	4,985	174	4,600	408	116,000	684
1947	3,693	129	2,170	192	34,600	205
1948	3,419	119	1,960	173	34,100	202
1949	3,606	126	3,030	268	50,500	299

<sup>1</sup> Average for 1927-29. No data on man-days available prior to 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Average number of work stoppages and workers involved are not affected significantly if August 1945 is used as the end and beginning of the 1942-45 and 1946-49 periods, respectively.



ing more than quadrupled in 1933 and 1934, following enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the beginnings of economic recovery. Section 7a of that law, by encouraging union organization, ultimately resulted in organization of the mass-production industries. Union demands for recognition, frequently accompanied by wage and other proposals, became the predominant issue in work stoppages, and remained so until 1942.

The work stoppages of 1930 to 1932 were primarily efforts at union survival in the face of unprecedented unemployment, declining membership, and falling real wages. Again, it was in the areas where union organization had been long established that the defensive strikes were most frequent: coal, textiles, clothing, and construction. With unions on the defensive, opposition to wage decreases was a growing issue in strikes, while demands for union recognition were hardly pressed. The average duration of strikes declined considerably, as the diminished financial resources of unions precluded extended support for striking workers.

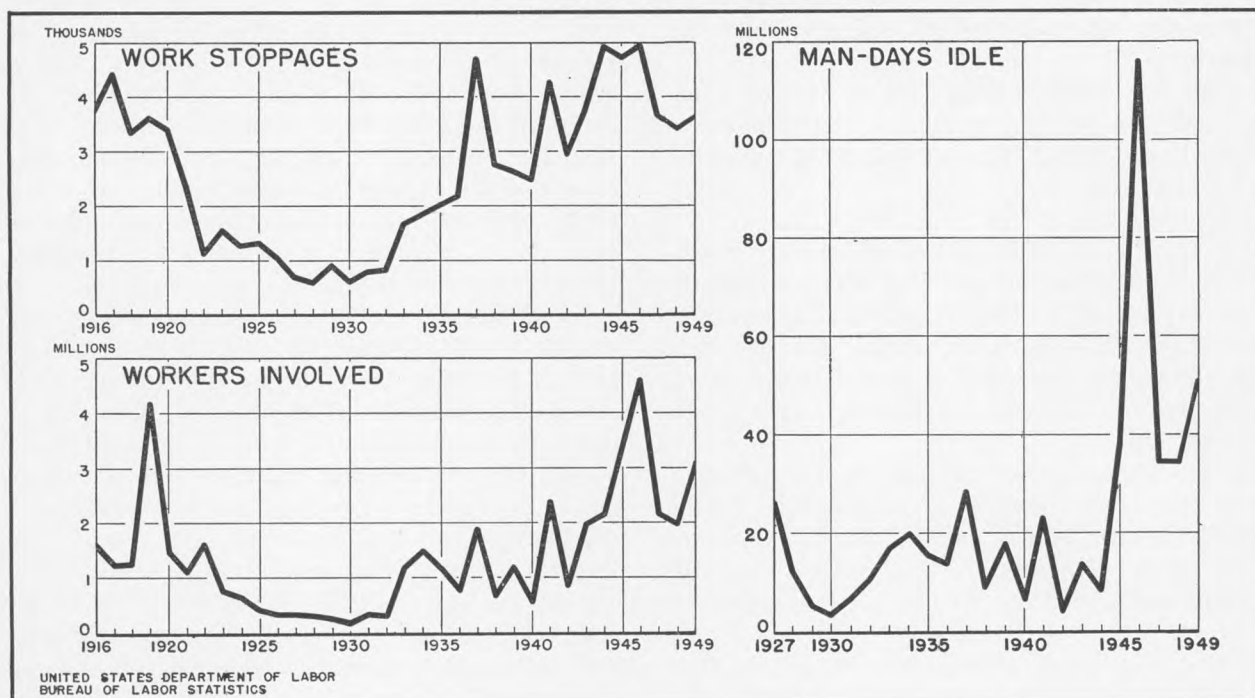
Strikes and workers involved in strikes in 1933 and 1934 increased sharply throughout American industry generally. While the larger strikes of 10,000 strikers and over continued to be dominated

by the coal, clothing, and textile industries, there were also large maritime and steel strikes. Significantly, the construction industry, suffering from more prolonged depression, was the outstanding exception to the general trend.

1935-39. With the acceleration of economic recovery after 1935, the average number of strikes doubled and the number of workers involved was increased by approximately 60 percent. Economic recovery alone, however, did not account for this upsurge. Employer resistance to collective bargaining continued high, with many employers ignoring the National Labor Relations Act until its constitutionality was determined in April 1937. The spreading organization drives, following the break-off from the American Federation of Labor of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1936, intensified strike activity.

The high level of strike activity during this period should not obscure the significance of the simultaneously expanding character of collective bargaining. General Motors Corp., followed by the other automobile producers with the exception of the Ford Motor Co., recognized the United Automobile Workers after the prolonged strikes in 1937. Even more significant was the

Chart 1. Trends in Work Stoppages



action of the United States Steel Corp. in recognizing the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Although other companies in the industry followed suit, a prolonged and bitter strike against the so-called "Little Steel" companies failed to produce similar results.

Statistical averages for the period 1935-39 are largely controlled by the peak level of strike activity during 1937. More than 4,700 strikes occurred, doubling the average of the other years during this period, and exceeding the previous peak period of 1917. The 1.8 million workers involved had been exceeded only in 1919.

The sitdown strike came into vogue in 1936 and was used in about a tenth of the strikes during 1937. Its use occasioned sharp criticism from large segments of the general public. During 1938-39, sitdown strikes dropped sharply, and during 1940, none occurred.

The drop in strike activity following 1937 was the product of a combination of factors. The business recession during late 1937 and 1938, coupled with the public reaction against the widespread strike activity of the preceding year, temporarily restrained organizing drives. Equally important, however, was the effect of union recognition by major mass-production corporations. Energies during the remainder of the period were concentrated on developing the rules and machinery to govern the day-to-day relationships of collective bargaining.

With the growing disposition to develop effective collective bargaining, strikes continued at reduced levels during 1939-40 despite the upswing in business activity.

*1940-41.* The sharp impact of inflationary developments on industrial relations was particularly apparent during the defense period. By contrast with the following year, strike activity was especially low during 1940, a year of stable prices, albeit one of increased business activity and employment.

It was to be expected that the wage issue would figure more prominently in strikes during this period. Nevertheless, union recognition, either alone or in combination with wages, was still a prominent issue in about half the stoppages.

*1942-45.* Industrial relations during World War II were shaped by (a) the necessity for continuous

and maximum production, recognized by labor and management in the no-strike, no-lockout agreement in December 1941; and (b) the presence of the voluntarily established, tripartite National War Labor Board. Hence, wartime industrial disputes contrasted sharply with those of prewar days. But even these restraints failed to prevent substantial numbers of work stoppages.

The immediate reaction to the war was a sharp decline in strike activity. But in 1943 and 1944, strike activity rose appreciably. The very presence of the NWLB, although it constantly sought to encourage collective bargaining, tended to encourage disputes and strikes in situations where one party or the other felt that this was the only way to bring a dispute to the Board's attention. The disputing parties looked to the Board to sustain their respective positions. In other cases, strikes represented workers' protests against Board orders or their efforts to induce employers to comply with such orders. Other strikes sought to speed Board action on pending cases.

The effect of the Board and its policies is demonstrated clearly in the changed character of the issues in strikes. The union security issue stepped down from its former predominant role as a result of the Board's maintenance-of-membership policy. By the end of the war, security was involved in only about a sixth of all strikes. Strikes over wage and fringe items continued to play a major role throughout the war. Many strikes were called to obtain wage increases in excess of the Little Steel Formula, as prices continued to increase. Firm wage-stabilization policies caused a shift in emphasis from demands for higher wage rates to demands for "fringe" adjustments (e. g., payment for vacations, holiday pay, and shift differentials) as the war continued.

Evidence of war tension was furnished by the sharp rise in stoppages (to about a third of the total) over questions of intraplant working conditions and policies. The presence of new and untrained supervisors and workers, crowded work rooms, long hours, and multiple shift arrangements became more frequent causes of conflict.

Although the numbers were high during the war, the average duration of strikes declined. The annual average duration was less than 8 days, compared with 20 or more days for prewar years. This reflects the frequent unauthorized stoppages, which usually were quickly terminated through

the efforts of union officials and of governmental mediation agencies.

1946-49. Industrial relations during the reconversion period after World War II were influenced by factors not present during the 1917-20 period. The extent of the military establishment, civilian manpower utilization, industry mobilization, and wartime economic controls, and the necessity for maintaining controls in the reconversion period, were far greater. The second National War Labor Board participated in wartime industrial relations to a degree not attempted by its predecessor. Furthermore, in 1945, some 15 million workers were organized in strong trade-union organizations, whereas in 1920 there were only about 5 million organized workers. Management attitudes toward trade-unions had changed since the open-shop days of the 1920's.

Economic uncertainty, coupled with release from wartime pressures to settle disputes amicably, made for considerable unrest. On the labor side, reconversion brought cut-backs and unemployment and reduction in take-home pay. Management faced forecasts of an early postwar recession with substantial unemployment and uncertainty over continuance of price controls. In such an environment, there was limited opportunity for the effective operation of free collective bargaining.

These forces underlay the 1945-46 wave of strikes. Almost immediately after VJ-day, the character of work stoppages changed markedly. Strikes lasted longer. The strike wave reached its peak during January and February 1946, when over 1,125,000 workers were involved in strikes in the steel, automobile, electrical, and meat-packing industries, and the tide did not subside until June.

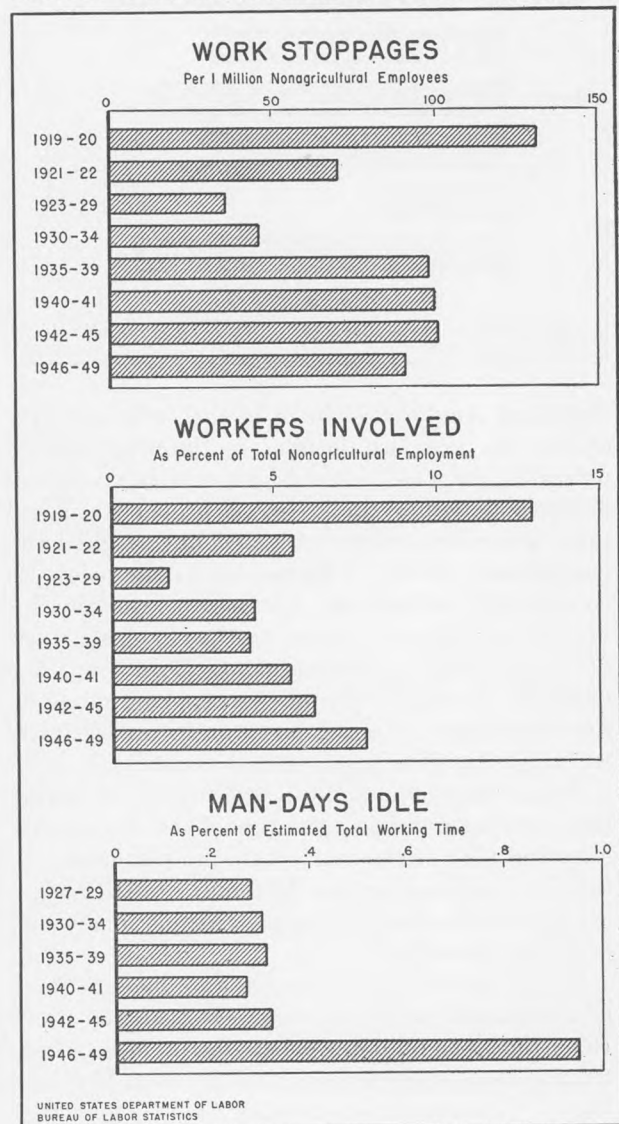
Reconversion was rapid and successful. Although strike activity declined sharply, it was greater than before the war. This reflected continued prosperity and rapidly rising prices. The minor recession in 1949 did not alter the trend in strike activity. Its effect was felt, rather, in the shift from wages to pensions as the leading issue in many important negotiations.

Wages and related matters have predominated as issues in postwar strikes, although in varying forms. Thus, the wage demands which were major issues during 1946 were guided largely by

labor's drive to offset actual and anticipated declines in take-home pay. But from the end of 1946 to 1948, after the easing and subsequent abandonment of price controls, demands for higher pay to match rising living costs became more frequent. However, the brief decline in business conditions in the first half of 1949 caused increased unemployment and a moderation of drives for higher pay. Instead, there were increased proposals—and some strikes—for the establishment by employers of pension and social insurance plans.

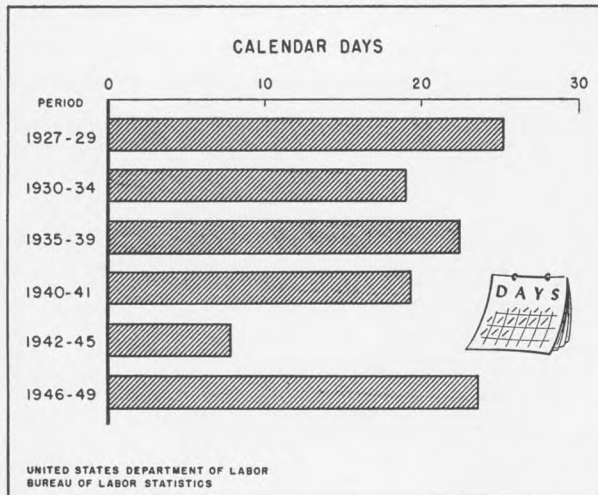
There are two factors connected with postwar strikes which augur well for stable labor relations.

Chart 2. Work Stoppages in Relation to Employment



The union organization and recognition issue, which declined in relative importance during the war years, has continued to be of lesser importance since the war. Furthermore, there has been comparatively little violence in the large strikes of recent years in contrast to the events of former decades. The parties now apparently recognize the strike as a concomitant of a continuing collective-bargaining relationship.

Chart 3. Average Duration of Strikes



*Statistical Analysis.* The causes of strike activity during the past two decades, as described above, preclude the easy conclusions which statistical analysis alone may indicate. A proper statistical perspective on strikes takes account of changing employment levels. This has been done below by considering strikes and number of workers involved in strikes in relation to the changing levels of nonagricultural employment. Similarly, the data on man-days idle have been considered in relation to the changing levels in estimated total working time of nonagricultural workers.

The average annual occurrence of strikes during the recent war and postwar years has substantially exceeded that of the immediate prewar years (see table 1) and was approached only in 1917-20, a period of substantially smaller employment and union organization.

Table 2 shows that the strike rate has remained fairly constant in recent years. It averaged about 100 strikes per million workers in the period from 1935 to 1945, and dropped to 91 between 1946 and 1949. This rate is substantially higher than that

during the twenties and early thirties, but remains substantially below that of the 1919-20 postwar period.

Data on workers involved<sup>1</sup> in strikes, shown in table 1, indicate that the average annual number rose to peak levels in 1919-20, dropped sharply during the twenties, and continued a steady rise thereafter to the peak levels of the current postwar period.

Viewing the number of strikers as percentages of nonagricultural employment, the following results are obtained (see table 2 and chart 2): the proportion (13 percent) of workers engaged in strikes was highest in 1919-20. The annual average ratio ranged from 4.3 to 7.8 percent, except during the 1920's, when the ratio was 1.8 percent.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages and workers involved in relation to total nonagricultural employment and man-days idle in relation to estimated total working time, by periods

Period	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Per 1 million nonagricultural employees	Index (1935-39 = 100)	As percent of total nonagricultural employment <sup>1</sup>	Index (1935-39 = 100)	As percent of estimated total working time <sup>2</sup>	Index (1935-39 = 100)
1916.....	(3)	-----	(3)	-----	-----	-----
1917-18.....	(3)	-----	(3)	-----	-----	-----
1919-20.....	131	134	12.9	300	-----	-----
1921-22.....	70	71	5.6	130	-----	-----
1923-29.....	36	37	1.8	42	40.28	90
1930-34.....	46	47	4.4	102	.30	97
1935-39.....	98	100	4.3	100	.31	100
1940-41.....	100	102	5.5	128	.27	87
1942-45.....	101	103	6.2	144	.32	103
1946-49.....	91	93	7.8	181	.95	306

<sup>1</sup> Annual percentages are weighted by number of workers involved in each year.

<sup>2</sup> Annual percentages are weighted by man-days idle in each year. No data available prior to 1927.

<sup>3</sup> Incomplete data are available for nonagricultural employment prior to 1919.

<sup>4</sup> 1927-29.

The data on man-days idle, first collected in 1927, show no great variations in the annual averages for the periods used until the most recent period. During 1946-49, however, the rate rose more than threefold over previous levels.

TABLE 3.—Average duration of strikes, by periods

Period	Average duration in calendar days <sup>1</sup>	Index (1935-39 = 100)
1927-29 <sup>2</sup> .....	25.2	112
1930-34.....	19.0	84
1935-39.....	22.5	100
1940-41.....	19.3	86
1942-45.....	7.8	35
1946-49.....	23.6	105

<sup>1</sup> A average duration in each year is weighted by the total number of strikes in each year.

<sup>2</sup> No data available prior to 1927.

Man-days idle directly involved in strikes appear insignificant when viewed in the perspective of the total estimated working time of nonagricultural workers. Man-days idle due to strikes have never accounted for as much as 1 percent of total working time, with the exception of 1946 when approximately 1.5 percent was affected.

Strike duration has fluctuated with the changing factors which determine strike levels. (See table 3 and chart 3.) Strikes in the most recent period have tended to be shorter than those occurring in

1927-29, approximately equal in length to those occurring in 1935-39, and of greater duration than those in the depression, prewar, and war years.

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG and BERNARD YABROFF

Division of Industrial Relations

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<sup>1</sup> When any group of workers participates in separate and distinct work stoppages during a year, the numbers involved are counted separately for each strike. A significant, although unusual, instance occurred in 1949 when three near-industry-wide bituminous-coal stoppages occurred, which accounted for approximately 1,125,000 of the total of 3,030,000 involved in all stoppages.

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“It became obvious to the management of our company that no mass production could long be carried on unless there was increased purchasing power by the great masses of people. To us this meant there must be increases in wages and shortening of hours. This became the very fixed conviction of our management. The more difficult question was as to how this should be accomplished, and we arrived at the conclusion that collective bargaining by employer and employee . . . was the only means by which, under our system, any adjustment in the equitable distribution of income could be accomplished. We realized the difficulty of this method, but we felt that if this method did not accomplish the desired end, then the present capitalistic system would collapse . . . There is a further and more selfish reason as to why we took the step which we did in cooperating with the organization of our plants. We felt that if the present economic system was to continue, it was inevitable that in the future there should be the organization of labor, and that real collective bargaining would eventually be made effective.”

—Statement of H. M. Robertson, General Counsel, Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., in Senate Committee on Education and Labor, 74th Congress, 1st Session, *Hearings on a National Labor Relations Board*, 1935, p. 218.

# Twelfth Convention of the CIO

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ENDORSEMENT of a strong foreign policy to combat communism abroad, coupled with a critical review of the Nation's defense efforts at home, characterized the work of the twelfth constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, held in Chicago, November 20-24, 1950.

Impressed but undeterred by defeats of labor-endorsed candidates in the recent national elections, the approximately 600 delegates reiterated their conviction to continue an aggressive political action campaign and prepare for the 1952 presidential race. They likewise expressed the hope that the steps toward labor unity, launched in mid-1950, would move forward toward the coveted goal of a combined and united American labor movement.

Internally, peace and harmony prevailed. The CIO's expulsion during the year of 11 dissident left-wing affiliates eliminated the vitriolic debates of preceding years. With but one exception, all of the 62 resolutions before the convention were adopted without dissent.<sup>1</sup>

These resolutions ranged in scope from proposals for the international control and inspection of atomic energy plants to the installation of electric voting devices in both Houses of Congress. Some restated previous CIO declarations on such topics as organizing the unorganized, better housing, and support for cooperatives and farm-labor unity. By and large, however, the resolutions and their accompanying analyses dealt with labor's concern with current economic and social issues, sharpened by the Korean crisis.

For the most part, the speakers addressing the convention uttered few discordant notes. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, however, speaking to the delegates on the first day, urged certain "reforms" by labor, as well as by employers, in revising the Taft-Hartley Act. He also questioned the sweep-

ing character of the CIO endorsed national health insurance bill.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr., spoke against wage controls and for an excess profits tax. He, as well as Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, was critical of recent price-profit trends and urged expansion of plant capacity—particularly in the steel industry. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin hailed labor's role in securing recent improvements in social security and urged continued support of the Government's efforts to contain communism. In the most penetrating and provocative address to the convention, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., analyzed Communist philosophy and practice. He pleaded for an end to colonial exploitation by the European democracies and immediate, positive measures by the United States and the United Nations to improve the economic and social conditions of millions of families in Asia and Africa. W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, declared that in framing mobilization policies "labor has a position right along with industry, agriculture, and the public" and that "the mobilization plans of this country will only be successful to the degree that all of the people in all segments of the economy have a say in those decisions."

This latter point—adequate labor participation in the formulation of defense policies—dominated much of the delegates' convention discussion. Speaker after speaker emphasized the workers' vital interest in contributing to the development of Government measures for full production, "equitable" stabilization, avoidance of conversion unemployment, and a firm foreign policy.

## International Affairs

As in preceding years, the CIO adopted a comprehensive foreign policy declaration. This year, however, with the Communist-expelled unions no longer present, complete unanimity prevailed. Nevertheless, the discussion was lengthy and at times critical. Lack of national unity among political leaders at home, in the face of the threat of Soviet imperialism, was castigated by the CIO president, Philip Murray. Presidents Reuther, of the United Automobile Workers, and Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, stressed

the need for greater consultation with organized labor "at the highest policy-making levels" to assure, for example, that ECA aid advances the living standards of the workers of the Marshall plan countries rather than the profits of employers, or the recartelization of German industries.

The "spiritual contribution" of American labor to the cause of freedom was stressed by President Truman in a message to the convention. "The labor movement in this country," the President declared, "is a symbol of our concept of freedom. It can speak directly to the working people of other lands. By its example it can show that a free and democratic society is the best hope of the worker everywhere. More than any other element in our country, the labor movement can refute the lies of Communist propaganda about the nature of our society, and our objectives in the world."

In its 10-point "foreign policy declaration" the CIO—

(1) Reaffirmed "complete support of our government and the United Nations in the struggle against Communist aggression in Korea";

(2) Declared that the United Nations must have military forces continuously in readiness so that it can "oppose strength with strength, in order that negotiation may become possible";

(3) Endorsed "all sincere efforts to obtain general disarmament, including international control of atomic energy with full powers of inspection";

(4) Urged "affirmative action for peace," including elimination of poverty and social injustice by expansion of the Point Four Program for underdeveloped countries with the active aid of American labor;

(5) Reaffirmed support for the European Recovery Program but called for "bold new policies to encourage improved distribution of national income," and the promotion of plans for labor reallocation and emigration to deal with the "urgent surplus population problem in Europe";

(6) Welcomed the Schuman Plan for the industrial integration of Western Europe, but warned that the success of the plan depends upon trade-union participation, the strengthening of democratic forces in Western Germany, and the riddance of Nazi influences in all social and economic activities;

(7) Hailed the expansion of American information sources abroad to counteract the "Russian propaganda machine," and called upon the democracies to refute the Hitlerian technique of the "repeated lie" by the "repeated truth";

(8) Proposed participation by men and women trained in the ranks of labor in the "planning, policy, and operational divisions of the State Department and the full utilization of the American labor move-

ment in representation upon UN agencies, the ECA, and various commissions and specialized agencies";

(9) Defended the State Department from "the irresponsible and unsubstantiated attacks of McCarthyism," and called upon it to reassure peoples of Asia, Africa, and South America that the United States supports the right of full national freedom and self-government and opposes colonialism and imperialism; and

(10) Deplored, "as dangerous to democratic unity and ideals" the granting of economic aid to Spain and Argentina.

Fraternal greetings, and a brief résumé of the work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was delivered by Gust DeMuyneck, assistant general secretary of the ICFTU. He was the only foreign speaker to address the convention.

### Mobilization and Domestic Policies

Full support of a "well-planned, well-organized, and well-implemented" mobilization program was expressed. CIO spokesmen, however, made it abundantly clear that they were not satisfied with the current defense efforts described as "haphazard" and "uncoordinated." Opposition was also voiced to existing, or proposed restrictions on credit, housing, and scarce materials such as copper and aluminum.

A telegram sent to the Secretary of Commerce, approved by the convention, typified the CIO's views that orders curtailing the use of metals will—

... arbitrarily slash production and employment without any tie-in to defense production, without any related plan to assure increased supply of these scarce materials, and without any program to allocate the reduced civilian supply to those uses that are vitally important to preserve the strength and vigor of the nation's economy.

The telegram continued:

Labor yields to no one in its determination to promote the quickest possible economic mobilization to meet the needs of this emergency. No economic group has a greater stake in the success of this program. No economic group can, or will, contribute more to its success. On behalf of the millions of workers we represent and in the interest of effective national mobilization, we ask that you avert the threat of mass unemployment and economic dislocation by setting aside your aluminum order and holding in abeyance your copper order until a national conference of labor and management from the industries affected can be called to work out with you a rational

and realistic program to meet the problem of materials in short supply.

As "practical suggestions" for a coordinated mobilization program, the delegates endorsed a series of resolutions calling for an expansion of plant capacity, enactment of a "vigorous" excess profits tax, and elimination of existing loopholes in the income tax law; control over commodity speculation; and full utilization of the Nation's manpower resources on a voluntary, democratic basis. The wage-price provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 were termed "grossly inequitable and totally unworkable."

Any thought of a wage "freeze" was rejected. President Murray informed the delegates that, in light of the "fabulous profits" of industry and increases in rents and other living costs, the CIO could not subscribe to the simultaneous control of prices and wages. As part of the organization's policy to cooperate in all mobilization measures, Mr. Murray announced that Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, had been appointed to represent the CIO in production matters; Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, would handle manpower problems; L. S. Buckmaster, president of the United Rubber Workers, prices; and Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, "all matters pertaining to wages and wage stabilization."

These CIO representatives, Mr. Murray told the convention, must be given a role in "building up our national defense program. We are not interested in jobs," he continued, but "we want men placed in positions on the policy-making level. . . ." Jobs of a "window dressing" nature "behind which people can do as they please and use the good name of the CIO" will be promptly rejected, Mr. Reuther asserted. He also declared that labor was willing "to sit down with industry and government and all other functional economic groups on the basis of full democratic partnership in the mobilization of America's productive effort."

### Political and Legislative Action

Labor's defeats in the recent elections were not minimized. But, as Jack Kroll, chairman of CIO's Political Action Committee asserted, trade

unions are not deterred by lost strikes and lock-outs, defeats in NLRB elections, and political setbacks and have "always bounced back and bounced back hard." Mr. Murray, in commenting upon the balloting, voiced the opinion that the voters had expressed themselves not upon serious domestic issues but upon worrisome international developments and unfounded charges of communism in high places. He characterized the campaign as "diabolical," replete with distortion and demagoguery. "McCarthyism," according to Mr. Reuther of the UAW, was "the most important single factor in the election."

Other speakers felt that labor, without any effective voice in the selection of candidates, had been forced to support "political hacks" and lukewarm followers of their legislative program. Some were critical of their own efforts. They declared that the election showed that the American voter will not blindly be influenced by "breast-beating," "party slogans and labels," or "campaigns based upon dollars alone." These expressions were not dissimilar to those of Senator Douglas, who urged a broader cooperative base for joint political action. Only in a few States, he warned, is it possible for any candidate to win "if he is exclusively a candidate of labor."

All union spokesmen agreed, however, that even greater energies had to be expended. To this end the delegates unanimously approved the continued collection of voluntary contributions of at least \$1 a year from each CIO member. The CIO-PAC was authorized "to cooperate as broadly as possible" with other union groups, farmers, consumers, small-business men, professional and white-collar workers.

The CIO's noncompromising attitude toward repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and particularly the injunction provisions of the law, was reaffirmed. Amendment of the law was rejected. Repeal or "drastic amendment" of the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act was urged so as "to do away with unworkable 'registration,' the dangerous listing of defense facilities, and discrimination against aliens." President Truman was urged to appoint a national commission of outstanding citizens to recommend measures "that will fully protect the democratic rights of every individual while guaranteeing the necessary measure of national security."



## Labor Unity

Rapprochement between AFL and CIO—increasingly manifest during the past 2 years—moved somewhat closer to realization since the CIO's last convention. President Murray expressed the hope that conferences between the two groups, begun in the summer of 1950, could be resumed within a month or two. He cautioned patience and tolerance in trying to work out "the manifold extremely difficult details" of achieving unity among all bona-fide labor groups, AFL, CIO, miners, and railroad brotherhoods. The adopted resolution directed the CIO Unity Committee to continue efforts "looking forward to the attainment of the cherished goal of every union member: the attainment of organic unity of all American labor."

## Internal Union Developments

Within the CIO, the outstanding development of the year was the expulsion of a group of 11 Communist-dominated unions. This action, begun at the 1949 Cleveland convention which expelled the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers, was completed by the CIO's Executive Board during 1950. Each of the 9 remaining accused unions was accorded a separate hearing by a specially appointed trial committee. None of the ousted organizations appeared at the Chicago convention to appeal the executive board's decision which was ratified by the delegates.<sup>2</sup> As a result of this step, the CIO president declared the Communist movement in America had been given the most serious setback in all its history and "is travelling its last mile in our labor movement."

The unions and the dates of their expulsion were:

- The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; November 2, 1949.
- The United Farm Equipment Workers; November 2, 1949.
- Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; February 15, 1950.
- United Office & Professional Workers; February 15, 1950, effective March 1, 1950.
- United Public Workers; February 15, 1950, effective March 1, 1950.

Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers; February 15, 1950, effective March 1, 1950.

American Communications Association; June 15, 1950.

International Fur & Leather Workers Union; June 15, 1950.

International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; August 29, 1950.

Marine Cooks & Stewards; August 29, 1950.

International Fishermen & Allied Workers; August 29, 1950.

Organizational lines were regrouped as the left-wing unions were dropped. The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE), chartered by the 1949 convention, waged a full-fledged and generally successful fight to secure the members and contracts formerly held by the UE. By the end of its first year, it reported a membership of approximately a quarter of a million and bargaining representation for better than 300,000 workers. Two organizing committees also were created by the CIO. The Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (to replace the ousted United Public Workers) was chartered March 1, 1950. By convention time it had claimed over 35,000 members. The Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee (to cover a portion of the jurisdiction formerly held by the United Office and Professional Workers) was created May 1, 1950. It, too, reported some successes.

The United Steelworkers and the United Automobile Workers, according to the CIO president have "absorbed practically all of the mine, mill, and smelter workers." Reflecting these and other gains, each of these giant unions reported a current membership of 1 million or slightly higher.<sup>3</sup> Part of the jurisdiction formerly covered by the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural workers has been assumed by the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; other portions have been reorganized by the Brewery Workers and the Packinghouse Workers. In the South, the United Transport Service Employees, primarily an organization of railroad "red caps" and dining-car employees, has scored successes in recruiting tobacco, fertilizer, and cannery workers. Elsewhere the Communications Workers of America and the American Radio Association wrested units from the expelled American Communications Association. Fisher-

men on the West Coast, as well as locals of other ousted unions, refused in a number of cases to leave the CIO and were granted local industrial union charters.

These widespread efforts by the CIO to recapture blocs of formerly affiliated members, coupled with gains among a number of regular CIO unions, prompted Mr. Murray to inform the delegates at the opening session that the CIO "is numerically stronger than it was 12 months ago."<sup>4</sup>

Philip Murray was reelected president for his eleventh term by acclamation. Also returned to office for another year were Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and eight of the CIO's nine vice presidents. John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, who had served as a vice president since 1942 was not a candidate for reelection. His place was filled by Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union.

<sup>1</sup> The Utility Workers Union expressed objection to the breadth of a resolution "Principles of TVA" which their spokesmen construed as a possible

endorsement of the eventual nationalization of the utility industry. After debate, President Fisher of the Utility Workers expressed general concurrence in President Murray's interpretation of the proposed resolution. It was then adopted by a voice vote with several dissents.

<sup>2</sup> The National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards submitted a written request for review by the convention of its expulsion but did not appear in support of its appeal. Despite the fact that the request was received after the deadline specified by the CIO constitution (10 days prior to the opening of the convention) the committee on appeals waived this technicality and after review of the union's claims recommended that the appeal be denied. The convention unanimously adopted this recommendation.

<sup>3</sup> The UAW's average dues-paying membership was 1,118,046 in September 1950.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Murray stated that the expulsion of the 11 unions resulted in the removal from membership in the CIO of "a total of about 850,000 to 900,000 members." During the past year, he continued, the CIO had recaptured "approximately 70 percent" of all the members belonging to the expelled unions (Daily Proceedings, November 20, 1950, p. 19). The report of the CIO Organization Department, submitted as a part of the President's Report to the Congress of Industrial Organizations (p. 13), states that the expulsions "resulted in an immediate loss to the CIO of approximately 675,000 members, based upon the representation of these organizations at the Cleveland convention in 1949." In the absence of detailed and consecutive annual reports of the total membership, or per capita payments, of affiliated unions to the CIO it is impossible to analyze accurately the effect of the expulsions upon the over-all membership of the CIO which, as in preceding years, was simply expressed in general terms.

—NELSON M. BORTZ  
Division of Industrial Relations

# Wage Movements— An Analysis of 1939-49 Experience

THE INFLUENCE OF WORLD WAR II and subsequent postwar economic adjustments dominated wage movements in the decade ending in 1949. Wage trends during this period provide background for developments since the beginning of the defense emergency growing out of Korea.

Except for 1939-40, high level employment was sustained throughout the period. Consumer prices advanced steadily from 1941 until August 1948; the subsequent decline to the end of 1949 amounted to about 4 percent. During most of the period and in most industries, business profits were exceptionally high, especially when measured as a percentage of net worth. National money income advanced from \$72.5 billion in 1939 to \$223.5 billion in 1948 and dropped to \$216.8 billion in 1949.<sup>1</sup> Trade-union membership increased sharply, and union influence was consolidated in a number of basic industries.

Under these circumstances, beginning roughly in the spring of 1941, wages were propelled upward. This upward movement was markedly restrained by the wartime economic stabilization program; with the collapse of wartime controls, however, large increases in money rates occurred. In addition, gains occurred in supplementary wage practices which required additional money outlay by employers.

It is necessary to differentiate between the more important measures of "wages." *Wage rates* (or straight-time hourly earnings of incentive workers) represent the price of labor per unit of time (e. g. hour or week). Average rates in an industry or group of industries may be influenced by changes in the occupational composition of the labor force or in its distribution among plants or

industries. The influence of these factors can be eliminated in some types of index construction by proper weighting. Various measures of earnings, on the other hand, are affected by these factors (including, of course, changes in the rates themselves), and also by the effect of premiums that may be incorporated in the wage structure and by changes in hours worked or paid for.<sup>2</sup> *Real* rates or earnings are additionally affected by changes in the level of consumer prices.

## Manufacturing

From 1939 through 1949 weekly and hourly money earnings (both including and excluding premium overtime pay) in manufacturing as a whole more than doubled (table 1). Average hourly wage rates approximately doubled. Annual money earnings of manufacturing wage earners rose by about 150 or 160 percent between 1939 and 1948, the latest year for which such informa-

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of hours, earnings and wage rates in manufacturing for selected periods,<sup>1</sup> 1939-49*

[Average for 1939=100]

Period	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours	Gross average hourly earnings	Average hourly earnings (exclusive of overtime)	Urban wage rates *
	Actual	Real				
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: October	109.8	108.9	104.5	105.1	-----	-----
1941: January	111.7	110.2	103.4	107.9	104.9	101.8
October	131.4	119.5	109.3	120.2	115.3	-----
1942: October	163.0	136.2	115.0	141.1	132.5	119.1
1943: October	188.0	150.2	120.4	156.1	144.7	127.4
1944: October	195.7	154.5	120.7	162.9	151.0	132.6
1945: January	199.1	155.6	120.4	165.2	153.2	133.8
April	197.5	154.4	119.6	164.9	153.4	134.8
October	171.7	132.4	110.3	155.6	149.3	138.0
1946: February	170.1	130.4	107.4	158.3	152.8	143.9
October	192.7	128.9	107.4	179.3	173.5	160.2
1947: October	216.8	131.6	107.7	201.3	194.6	178.6
1948: September	231.2	131.7	105.6	219.0	213.0	194.6
October	233.0	133.4	106.1	219.6	212.8	194.6
1949: January	232.6	135.3	104.8	222.0	216.0	196.8
March	229.4	134.5	103.7	221.2	216.1	-----
June	228.5	133.9	102.9	222.0	216.9	-----
September	233.5	136.9	105.0	222.3	216.3	199.3
December	234.9	139.4	105.6	222.4	216.1	-----

<sup>1</sup> Periods selected include October of each year since 1941 because data on urban wage rates are available for this month. (September was substituted for October in 1949 because the latter month reflects the temporary influence on earnings of the steel work stoppage.) The following special dates were selected for specific reasons: January 1941 represents the base period of the "Little Steel" formula; in October 1942 the Wage Stabilization Act became effective; January 1945 represented the wartime peak in hours and earnings; April 1945 was the period closest to VE-day for which urban wage rate data are available; February 1946 was the date of Executive Order 9697 under which the wage-price policy was modified, permitting greater flexibility in increases; September 1948 was chosen to show changes over the last year in the period. December 1949 data are presented to provide a picture of wages at the end of 1949.

<sup>2</sup> The data for periods prior to 1947 represent changes in occupational wage rates for time workers and in straight-time hourly earnings for incentive workers; from April 1947 to April 1948 the series measures these certain elements plus the effect on earnings of changes in the occupational structure of the individual establishments. Data from 1939 to April 1943 and April 1948 to September 1949 are estimated.

tion is available.<sup>3</sup> The advance in real terms—that is, money rates or earnings adjusted for changes in consumers' prices—was much less striking. For example, real weekly earnings in manufacturing were about two-fifths higher at the end than at the beginning of the period.

The earnings movement varied appreciably from time to time within the 1939–49 period, and experience in the entire interval illustrates vividly the effect of divergent trends in different measures and components of earnings and other factors in workers' welfare that may occur with varying conditions.

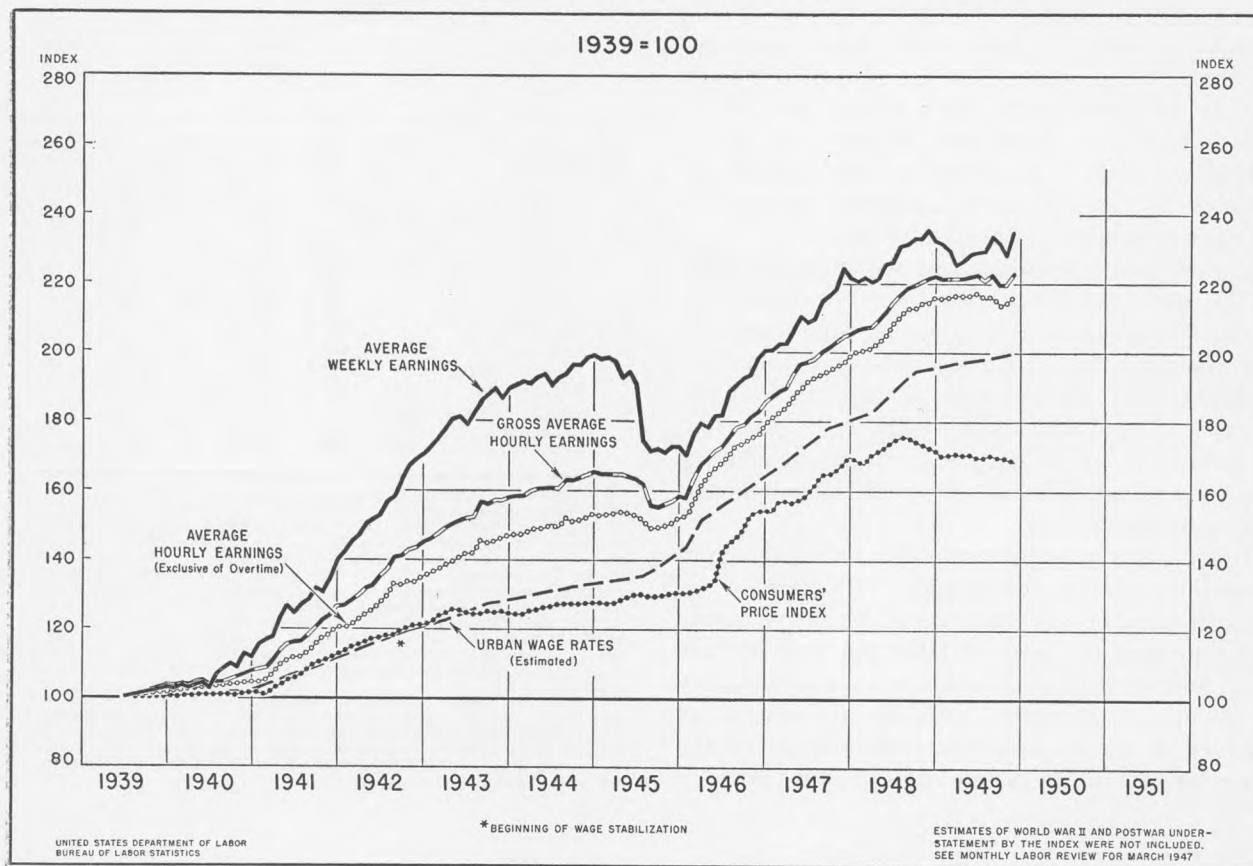
*World War II.* During the war, weekly and gross hourly earnings rose much more rapidly than the rise in hourly earnings exclusive of overtime premium pay; in turn this latter increase of hourly earnings increased more rapidly than hourly rates. The lengthening of the workweek resulted in larger weekly pay envelopes and

gross hourly earnings were increased by premium payments for overtime.<sup>4</sup> Aside from these effects of the lengthening of the workweek, hourly earnings were influenced by wartime shifts of workers to higher paying jobs and industries and by the larger proportion of workers employed on night shifts and receiving shift premium pay; therefore, hourly earnings, excluding overtime pay, also rose rapidly.

Wage rates increased at a slower pace. Whereas only about a third of the total rise in hourly rates in manufacturing industries that took place between 1939 and 1949 occurred during the war, about three-fourths of the entire increase in weekly earnings and half the change in gross hourly earnings came before the war ended (actually before VE-day).

Real wages (weekly earnings adjusted by the Bureau's consumers' price index) lagged behind weekly earnings measured in dollar terms but were higher at the start of 1945 than at any

### Trend of Earnings in Manufacturing and Consumers' Prices



subsequent time.<sup>5</sup> Annual money earnings, influenced not only by all of the factors affecting weekly earnings but by steadier employment throughout the year, rose even more than weekly earnings.

*The postwar period.* The very late war period and the postwar years saw the reverse situation with respect to relative changes in various earnings measures. During this period (beginning about VE-day) wage rates in manufacturing rose more than straight-time hourly earnings which were held down somewhat by shifts to lower wage occupations and industries. These earnings in turn rose more than gross hourly and weekly earnings which were pulled down by a reduction in hours worked and a decline in pay for late shift work at premium rates. In addition the rise in annual earnings was presumably held down somewhat by a decline in the number of workweeks during which the average worker was employed.

With the marked reduction in hours immediately after VE-day, both weekly and gross hourly earnings declined; these earnings continued to fall until after February 1946, when a combination of relatively stable hours and a rise in hourly rates of pay resulted in a resumption of the upward movements in earnings. The decrease in weekly earnings amounted to 13.9 percent between April 1945 and February 1946. During the rest of the postwar period covered, both gross weekly and hourly earnings rose about as much as hourly rates.

Hourly earnings excluding premium pay for overtime also declined somewhat for a few months late in 1945 because of some shifts in employment away from the higher wage industries and perhaps because of some decline in the proportion of workers in the higher paid occupations. However, this drop was of very short duration.

Real wages declined, first with the reduction in money earnings after VE-day and later with the rapid rise in prices following June 1946. This decline was halted late in 1946 when the rise in weekly earnings began to exceed the increase in the consumers' price index, but in 1949 real wages were well below their VE-day level.<sup>6</sup> The changes in the period from VE-day and from VJ-day to September 1949 can be summarized as follows.<sup>7</sup>

	Percent of changes from VE-day to September 1949	VJ-day to September 1949
Average weekly earnings.....	18.3	36.3
Real weekly earnings.....	-11.3	3.6
Gross average hourly earnings..	34.8	42.6
Average hourly earnings, ex- cluding premium overtime pay.....	41.1	44.8
Estimated average hourly wage rates.....	47.8	45.7

*The year 1949.* Wage movements in 1949 contrasted sharply with those in the immediately preceding years. Money earnings were more stable than in any year since 1940. Real wages rose more than other earnings measures. Some rise (roughly 2½ percent) also occurred in wage rates, but hourly and weekly earnings were comparatively stationary. Gross weekly and hourly earnings were kept down by a slight reduction in hours worked and straight-time hourly earnings increased less than hourly rates of pay because of shifts in employment from higher to lower wage industries. (This interindustry shift explains the fact that earnings in all manufacturing rose less than those for durable and nondurable goods separately).

Changes in various measures of earnings from September 1948 to September 1949 follow:<sup>8</sup>

	Percent of change
Average weekly earnings, all manufacturing..	+1.0
Real weekly earnings, all manufacturing.....	+3.9
Gross average hourly earnings, all manufactur- ing.....	+1.5
Gross average hourly earnings, durable goods.....	+1.6
Gross average hourly earnings nondurable goods.....	+1.8
Average hourly earnings, excluding premium overtime pay, all manufacturing.....	+1.6
Estimated hourly wage rates, all manufactur- ing.....	+2.4

*Supplementary wage practices.* Although there is no index measuring the influence of provisions for paid vacations, sick leave, retirement pensions, and other supplementary wage benefits on workers' welfare, these and other benefits were substantially extended in the war and postwar years. There was great emphasis on "fringe" benefits during the latter stages of the wartime wage stabilization program. This was followed by a

shift in emphasis in collective bargaining toward increasing rates of pay in the immediate postwar period. Again in 1949 efforts were renewed to liberalize and expand supplementary wage benefits, especially in the pension and insurance fields.

*Variations among industries.* Over the entire war and postwar period the extent and rate of wage and earnings changes, of course, varied among manufacturing industries. Considering the entire period, the percentage increase in both average weekly and gross average hourly earnings was higher in nondurable-goods than in durable-goods industries.<sup>9</sup> The rise in weekly, and to some extent, in hourly earnings, occurred at an earlier date in durable-goods production, which includes many of the industries immediately related to the war effort. Part of this difference in the rate of change during the early war years was traceable to the greater lengthening of the workweek in durable-goods production and the resultant increase in overtime pay, rather than to a difference in the extent of wage rate changes as such.

The rise in wage levels for some of the very lowest wage industries was apparently affected somewhat by the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, which went into effect in 1938 and was raised to 40 cents an hour during the war. However, for the most part, these advances were overshadowed by the effect of defense expenditures and war orders from foreign countries even in the 1939-41 period.

Differences in the amount of increase in gross hourly earnings changed the rank of certain industries when arranged according to industry-wide average hourly earnings. Among the most striking changes was the rise in relative wage levels in the cotton-goods industry (cotton manufactures excluding small wares). For example, in 1939 average hourly earnings in this industry were about 11 cents lower than those in boot and shoe manufacture, whereas in 1948 average hourly earnings of cotton-goods workers exceeded those of boot and shoe workers by 1 cent.

### Nonmanufacturing and "White Collar" Workers

Between 1939 and 1949 the percentage increase in gross hourly and weekly earnings in most nonmanufacturing industries was below that for manufacturing, and in some cases it was substantially lower. Notably smaller increases were re-

corded for railroads, telephone and other public utilities, and for wholesale and retail trade. Percentage increases in weekly earnings in anthracite mining and in quarrying were considerably above the average for all manufacturing as was the increase in average hourly earnings in quarrying. However, in several of the mining industries the increases in gross hourly and weekly earnings were somewhat below the average for manufacturing. During 1949 there was a slight decline in average hourly earnings and a substantial drop in weekly earnings in a number of mining industries. The decrease in weekly earnings in coal mining between October 1948 and September 1949 is explained by the 3-day week in September.

Limited data available for clerical and professional employees indicate that these categories of salaried workers lagged behind wage earners in terms of increases in weekly earnings. The index of clerical and professional weekly earnings published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York<sup>10</sup> shows a rise in average weekly salaries of 78 percent between 1939 and 1949. Annual salary scales of firemen and policemen in large cities rose by roughly 50 percent during this period.<sup>11</sup>

—LILY MARY DAVID and RUTH W. BENNY  
Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Data from National Income Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, as published in Survey of Current Business, July 1950.

<sup>2</sup> This latter factor does not significantly affect average hourly earnings exclusive of premium overtime pay, as estimated for manufacturing by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>3</sup> See Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports on Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Average weekly hours rose from about 38 in 1939 to a peak of 45.6 in December 1944.

<sup>5</sup> The concept of changes in "real earnings" measured in the customary way is rather tenuous for the war period. Due to wartime controls on consumption and the absence of many consumer goods, the wartime advance was, at least in part, fictitious. The proportion of income saved during the war increased substantially; these savings were largely spent in the postwar period at higher price levels. <sup>6</sup> See note 5.

<sup>7</sup> September 1949 is used here because September or October has been used in the series measuring changes in wage rates. The picture would not be essentially changed by substitution of December 1949 for September. VE-day and VJ-day are represented by April 1945 and September 1945. April 1945 is the last full payroll period reported before the end of the war in Europe in May; August 1945 data are not used because those for the week of VJ-day were affected by the two-day national holiday.

<sup>8</sup> Information for December 1949 would not alter the picture appreciably. September was used instead of October or November 1949 in order to remove the influence of the steel strike on average earnings data. A more detailed discussion of wage developments during 1949 is presented in Bureau of Labor Statistics Wage Movements Bulletin, Series 3, Number 3.

<sup>9</sup> Measured in terms of cents, the increases were greater in durable-goods manufacture.

<sup>10</sup> This index includes data for Government workers who are excluded from all other information presented here. See Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Research Department, Domestic Research Division Indexes of Hourly and Weekly Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries.

<sup>11</sup> *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1950, page 633 or Bureau of Labor Statistics Wage Movements Bulletin, Series 3, Number 2.

# Labor-Management Relations in the Cement Industry<sup>1</sup>

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THE CEMENT INDUSTRY is almost completely unionized, with all but 6 of the 149 Portland cement plants<sup>2</sup> active in 1949 operating under signed collective-bargaining agreements. Extensive union organization has developed only within the last 15 years, chiefly through the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union (AFL), which represents 82 percent of the unionized plants. Other unions in the industry include two affiliates each of the AFL and CIO, and two independent unions.

Amicable labor-management relations have, on the whole, prevailed in the cement industry. From 1939 through 1946, the number of cement workers involved in work stoppages was negligible, in contrast to the general rise in work stoppages in all industry, particularly in the immediate post-war period. In 1947, however, about a fifth of the workers in the industry were involved in two general stoppages covering most of the companies operating along the eastern seaboard. As was the case in many disputes of this period, wages and fringe benefits were the principal issues.<sup>3</sup>

In almost all instances employers have recognized the unions involved as the sole and exclusive bargaining agents for their workers. The union shop is not, however, prevalent in the industry.

Paid vacations are the rule in the industry, 2 weeks being generally granted after 5 years' service. A few agreements grant an additional week after 20 or 25 years' service. On the other hand, paid holidays, now frequent in most industries, are generally lacking. Although few agreements in 1949 provided insurance or pension benefits, these benefits have been increasingly

introduced throughout the industry during 1950. Both employers and unions have laid considerable stress upon plant working conditions, particularly as regards safety measures. The cement industry, in turn, has enjoyed an excellent safety record.

Average hourly earnings in the cement industry have doubled from 1939, reaching \$1.38 in 1949 as compared with \$1.40 for all manufacturing industries. Average weekly earnings in 1949 (\$57.49) exceeded those for all manufacturing (\$54.92) chiefly because of higher average weekly hours in cement, 41.6 as compared with 39.2 in all manufacturing.

## Industry Characteristics

Relatively small and homogeneous, the cement industry employed about 36,000 production workers in 1949. Cement products are fairly well standardized in all plants, the method of production is similar, and the size of the establishment varies little—about 60 percent of the plants employ between 100 and 250 employees.<sup>4</sup>

There is, however, a degree of concentration of ownership in the industry. The six largest producers, each operating 8 to 13 plants, together accounted for 40 percent of the total number of active plants in 1949.

The industry extends from coast to coast, but is concentrated in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania where it was first developed. Cement mills are highly mechanized and most workers are semi-skilled or unskilled.

## Development of Union Organization

Few cement workers were organized prior to the enactment of the National Recovery Act in 1933, although the manufacture of Portland cement on a commercial basis dates back to 1872. In a concerted organizing drive among cement workers during 1934 the American Federation of Labor chartered about 30 Federal Labor Unions. The first signed agreements were concluded in 1935. Representatives of most of these locals formed a National Council of United Cement Workers under the AFL in August 1936. The following year, the scope of the Council's jurisdiction was extended to cover workers in lime and gypsum plants. In 1939, the Council was granted an international union charter on an industrial

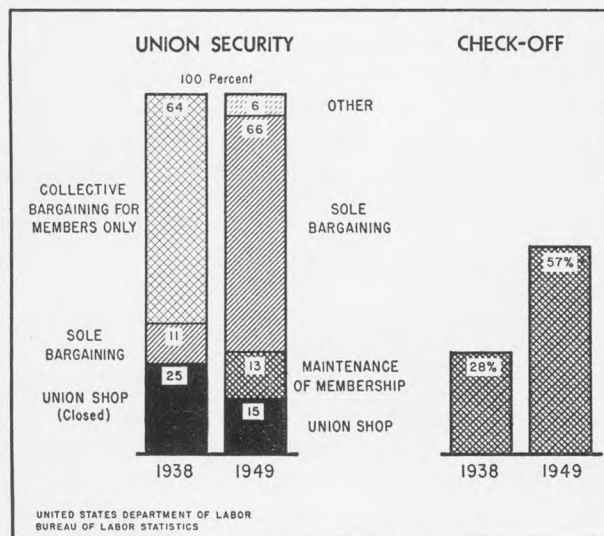
basis, with jurisdiction over all workers in the processing of cement, lime, gypsum and allied products in the United States and Canada, and assumed its present name—the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union. In November 1949, the union reported that 23,500 of its 33,000 members were in the cement industry.

### Pattern of Collective Bargaining <sup>5</sup>

Despite the fact that each of the large companies and some of the smaller ones operate more than one plant, collective bargaining agreements are, with few exceptions, negotiated on an individual plant basis.<sup>6</sup>

The bargaining position of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union has been strengthened in the past 10 years. In 1938, when locals were affiliated with the National Council of United Cement Workers, three out of

**Chart 1. Union Security and Check-Off Provisions in Collective Bargaining Agreements in Cement Industry <sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Based upon an analysis of 47 agreements in the 1938 study and 62 agreements in the 1949 study.

every five agreements recognized the union as the collective bargaining agent for its members only.<sup>7</sup> At the present time, the union is recognized in virtually every agreement as the authorized bargaining representative for all employees, members as well as nonmembers.

Yet between the two periods no marked rise occurred in the proportion of agreements which

require union membership as a condition for continued employment, either through union-shop or maintenance-of-union membership provisions. (See chart 1).

Check-off arrangements, whereby dues alone, or dues and other assessments are deducted by the company and transmitted to the union are found in about 60 percent of the agreements analyzed, covering a similar proportion of workers. In 1938, less than 30 percent of the agreements contained check-off clauses.

All 62 agreements have provisions relating to seniority. Generally, however, factors other than length of service, such as ability, skill, and experience, are also considered in relation to lay-off, rehire or promotion.

About 40 percent of the agreements state that when all the factors constituting ability are equal, seniority (length of service) shall be the determining factor in lay-offs. A few base reduction-in-force on length of service alone. The majority, however, although listing a variety of factors in addition to service, do not indicate clearly the weight to be attached to length of service. Virtually all of the agreements stipulate that rehiring shall be in reverse order of lay-off.

In general, the agreements require that vacancies and jobs which offer opportunity for promotion be posted. A majority provide that both the union and the company consider the qualifications of applicants for the job. Ability or other qualifications are given primary consideration in two-thirds of the agreements. When these are relatively equal as among competing candidates, those with the longest service are given preference.

With few exceptions, the agreements permit time off, without pay, for union business. Where indicated, the maximum leave granted is most often 30 days, although up to one year is allowed in some instances. Such leave is generally granted "without loss of seniority." A few agreements, however, including some of those granting a year's leave, specifically provide for accumulation of seniority.

Seniority is generally retained during leave occasioned by illness or injury. In a few cases, seniority is cumulative during the leave period. Only a few agreements place limitations on the maximum period during which seniority can be maintained during absences resulting from illness or injury.



### Hours, Wages, and Working Conditions

Although the majority of agreements stipulate an 8-hour day and a 40-hour week, a number of agreements provide for the adjustment of the work hours to the "volume of business," subject to mutual agreement between the company and the union. These usually specify that:

Except in emergencies, the company will conduct its operations on a basis of not more than 8-hour shifts, with 40 hours as the maximum week, or not less than 6-hour shifts with 36 hours as the minimum week.

Production workers in the cement industry are almost invariably paid on an hourly basis. In the packing, shipping and bag departments, however, the rates for most of the operations are on a piece basis. In addition, certain operations in the latter departments are often set on a "contract" basis. Under this method of payment, a crew of men, usually consisting of three or more, are paid a flat group rate for the performance of certain tasks, regardless of the time involved.

Virtually all of the agreements guarantee a minimum payment, usually equal to 3 or 4 hours' pay at the employee's regular rate, to all employees who report for or who are called to work at the usual hours, but find no work available. As far back as 1938, similar provisions were common in the industry.

Clauses safeguarding the customary or regular earnings of workers temporarily assigned to lower rated jobs are found in all but two agreements. Virtually all call for continued payment of the employee's regular rate of pay. Only a few set a maximum time limit during which a transferred employee would continue to receive his regular rate of pay during a temporary transfer.

### Premium Payments

Time and a half is paid for overtime work in excess of 8 hours daily or 40 weekly. Although kilns must be operated on a continuous 24 hour, 7 day per week basis, premium payment for work on Saturday or Sunday or on the sixth or seventh day of the workweek is seldom specified in the agreements analyzed.

Every agreement contains references to shift operations. Night shift premiums were not in-

troduced into the industry until World War II. With few exceptions, workers now receive a 4-cent hourly differential for work on the second shift, 6 cents for work on the third.

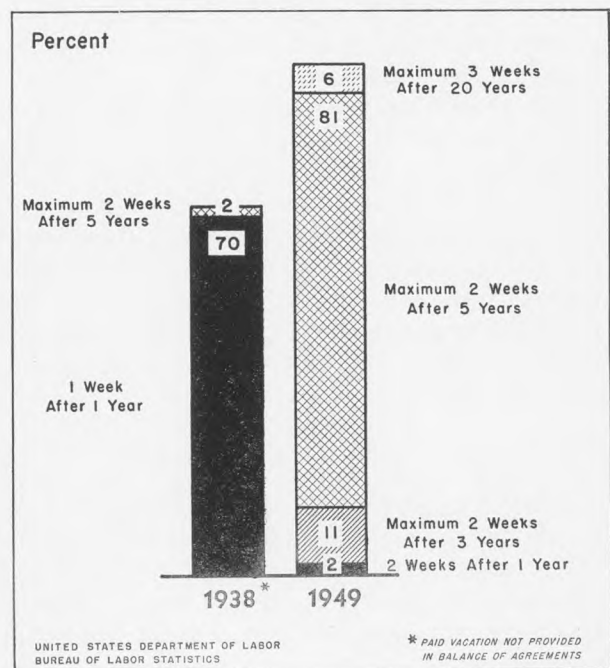
Nine out of ten agreements assure employees a minimum payment if called back to duty after completing a day's assignment or if called to work outside their regular shift. In the majority of cases, the guarantee is for 3 hours (at time and one-half) even though fewer hours may actually be worked.

### Related Wage Payments

In 1938, somewhat more than 70 percent of the agreements provided for vacation with pay. With one exception they followed a uniform plan of 1 week's vacation after 1 year's service.

In 1949 every agreement provides for paid vacations. With one exception, where a uniform plan of 2 weeks' vacation after 1 year's service is in effect, the widely accepted pattern in the industry is that of graduated vacations based on length

Chart 2. Paid Vacation Provisions in Collective Bargaining Agreements in Cement Industry <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Based upon an analysis of 47 agreements in the 1938 study and 62 agreements in the 1949 study.

of service. Most agreements provide for 1 week's vacation after 1 year's service, 2 weeks after 5 years. A few grant an additional week after 20 or 25 years' service. (See chart 2.)

Paid holidays for production workers, now general throughout most industries, are not characteristic of the cement industry. None of the agreements analyzed contains such a provision. The observance of unpaid holidays, commonly six, was, however, universal. For work on the holiday, the premium payment is usually 1½ the regular rate of pay.

At the time of the survey only eight agreements made reference to pension or benefit plans and, of these, two were somewhat detailed. Most of these were employer sponsored rather than established through collective bargaining.<sup>8</sup>

### Safety Measures

Emphasis on safety is stressed both by the union and management. Union-or-joint-safety committees are known to exist in 4 out of every 5 cement mills. Among 40 basic industries studied by the National Safety Council, the cement industry has, over a period of years, ranked as one of the 8 safest. In 1947, the injury frequency rate was 45 percent below the rate for all 40 industries surveyed by the Council.

This record has been achieved despite the fact that the men are often exposed to conditions which may affect their health, such as irritation of the respiratory tract, irritation of the skin and eyes, and clogging of the ears. Because of these possible health hazards, complete medical examinations, in some instances including X-rays, are provided for in two out of every three agreements analyzed. Most of them specify both preemployment and periodic examinations.

### Adjustment of Disputes

It is the stated policy of the U. C. L. G. W. I. U., the leading union in the industry, as well as of the other unions, to adhere to peaceful settlements of disputes and grievances. The Cement Workers Union constitution also stresses settlement at early stages of the grievance procedure between local union representatives and plant management.

If necessary, a representative of the International union may also participate.

All of the agreements contain a clause outlining the grievance procedure, which generally consists of three or more appeal steps. The first usually involves the employee, with or without his union representative, and the foreman. At the final stage prior to arbitration, negotiations are generally handled by an International union representative (with or without local representatives) and a top company official. In a few instances, the final step calls for the establishment of a Joint Board composed of an equal number of representatives of management and the union. If the Board fails to resolve a dispute, the members select an impartial chairman and thus form an Arbitration Board for final settlement.

Relatively few agreements impose time limits for the presentation or processing of grievances, although many state that they are to be handled expeditiously. All but a few also require that the grievance be submitted in writing at some stage of the procedure.

A few agreements specifically provide for payment for time spent by plant committee representatives in grievance activity. A few others state explicitly that time so spent would not be compensated.

Virtually all of the agreements in this study provide for arbitration of unsettled disputes whereas only 75 percent of the agreements in the 1938 study contained similar provisions. In four out of every five agreements, either party on its own initiative is free to refer a disputed issue to arbitration. In the other cases, the mutual consent of both parties is required.

Arbitration can be invoked primarily in disputes involving the interpretation or application of terms of the agreements. In a few instances, "unsettled disputes," grievances arising out of wage demands or over the application of seniority are explicitly considered arbitrable. One-fourth of the agreements specify that the arbitrator has no authority to add to or otherwise alter the terms of the agreement. None grants the arbitrator authority to settle terms of a new agreement. In fact, a few expressly insure against such action.

Every agreement providing for arbitration calls

for the selection of the arbitrator or board on an *ad hoc* basis, that is, each time arbitration is requested. When the parties themselves are unable to agree upon the selection of an individual arbitrator, an impartial agency, either public or private, is designated to make the appointment in one out of every four agreements. Expenses incident to the services of the arbitrator are shared jointly by the union and management in a majority of cases.

"No strike" clauses were found in 56 agreements, one-third of which contain unqualified prohibitions on work stoppages. In the remaining agreements work stoppages are generally banned until the parties have utilized and exhausted every means of settling the issue. As a whole, the industry has been characterized by relatively peaceful industrial relations.

With few exceptions agreements in the industry are negotiated for a period of one year and are automatically renewed from year to year unless

modification or termination notice is given by either party. Four-fifths of the agreements in the sample are scheduled to expire in March or April.

—ANNA BERCOWITZ

Division of Industrial Relations

<sup>1</sup> A more detailed report is in preparation.

<sup>2</sup> Portland cement accounts for 98-99 percent of the total output of all cement plants. Of 155 hydraulic cement mills active in 1949, 149 produced portland cement almost exclusively.

<sup>3</sup> Some work stoppages occurred in 1950, primarily over wages and fringe issues. The largest of these occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

<sup>4</sup> Size of plants by production workers is not available.

<sup>5</sup> Based upon an analysis of 62 agreements current in 1949, covering somewhat less than half the plants in the industry, which employed about 16,000 production workers or almost half of those employed in the industry during 1949. Although most agreements cover both cement mills and quarries operated in conjunction with the mills, this study is concerned primarily with provisions affecting mill workers.

<sup>6</sup> At its 1948 convention, the U. C. L. G. W. I. U. adopted a resolution favoring nation-wide negotiation of agreements. As a step in that direction, it suggested experimentation on a local or district basis.

<sup>7</sup> U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Collective Bargaining by Federal Labor Unions in the Cement Industry*, Serial No. R831, 1938.

<sup>8</sup> *The Voice of the Cement, Lime Gypsum and Allied Workers*, official journal of the Cement Workers Union (AFL), reports that non-contributory retirement plans have been established in many plants in the industry during 1950.

A 1949 survey of recent graduates of Hunter College, covering women in the classes of June 1946 through June 1948, showed that 79 percent of the respondents were employed. (Replies were received from about half of those who were sent questionnaires.)

Teaching held first place. Next most frequently reported occupations were secretary-stenographer, social worker, laboratory technician or research assistant, clerk, dietitian or food manager, accountant-bookkeeper, librarian, journalist, personnel worker, statistician or social research worker, and advertising-publicity worker. Median monthly salary reported in 1949 for the classes of June 1946 and June 1948 was \$206.

—Data are from *Recent Alumnae Report on Employment*, by Ruth E. Salley. (In *School and Society*, Lancaster, Pa., June 17, 1950.)

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

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## Housing and Population in Metropolitan Areas

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING ACTIVITY, which after 1945 made important inroads in the housing deficit, varied considerably in different metropolitan areas when related to population size and population growth.

During World War II, there was very little residential building except in war production areas. But from January 1946 to March 1950, more than 3¼ million new permanent nonfarm dwelling units were started throughout the Nation. Bureau of Labor Statistics' surveys show that about two-fifths of this new housing was built in 15 metropolitan areas.<sup>1</sup> These areas, in both 1940 and 1950, accounted for about 28 percent of the total United States population and of the number of dwelling units standing.

Each of the areas gained in both population and housing between 1940 and 1950, but showed marked differences when postwar homebuilding is related to housing needs resulting from population size and growth.

Pittsburgh, with the least population increase (5.9 percent), ranked third in the postwar nonfarm homebuilding rate (number of dwelling units started per 1,000 increase in population), and Boston, with an 8-percent population increase, ranked fifth. San Francisco, about the same size in 1950 as Boston and Pittsburgh, was one of the fastest growing areas, with a 51-percent increase in population over the decade. Yet a lower ratio of postwar nonfarm homebuilding to population increase prevailed in San Francisco than in any other area for which the Bureau had data for the full 1946-50 period. For Cleveland, starts data are available only from January 1948, but even this area, in the shorter time span, surpassed San

Francisco in the amount of new postwar housing per 1,000 population increase.

The smallest city, Miami, experienced the greatest relative increase in population and in number of dwelling units standing. Between 1940 and 1950, Miami's population increased 82.5 percent and its housing supply more than doubled. This area ranked eighth in actual number of new dwelling units started (61,560), but had a higher postwar homebuilding rate, in relation to size and population growth, than any of the metropolitan areas surveyed.

New York and Los Angeles, with widely varying rates of population growth, were fairly close in the actual volume of new postwar housing put under construction. Builders in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area started 319,410 new nonfarm dwelling units during the period January 1946-March 1950. Almost as many units (300,830) were started in the Los Angeles area, which has only about a third the population of New York. But in Los Angeles, where there was a 48.8-percent population increase, the in-migrant housing need was greater than in New York where population increased only 10 percent. As a result, New York ranked second and Los Angeles sixth among the areas in the ratio of new postwar housing to population increase. For each 1,000 new inhabitants, 270 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units were started in New York and 210 in Los Angeles. Replacement demand probably accounted for a larger portion of new residential construction in New York, since in 1950 this area had more than double the number of dwelling units standing in Los Angeles.

In Chicago, 102,520 new dwelling units were added to the housing supply in the postwar period, but almost as many were built in Detroit which has about half the population of Chicago. Simi-

larly, more new nonfarm housing was started in Washington after 1945 than in Philadelphia, which has more than double the population of Washington. But Detroit had a 25-percent population increase between 1940 and 1950 compared with 13.5 percent for Chicago, and Washington a 50.6-percent increase compared with Philadelphia's 14.4 percent.

Two southern areas, Atlanta and Dallas, had about the same population in 1950, and about the same number of dwelling units standing. But Dallas was second only to Miami in rate of population growth, while Atlanta ranked eighth among the 15 areas. Again, Dallas ranked second in relative increase in dwelling units standing, and Atlanta ranked eighth. When considered over

Population and dwelling units standing in 1950 and postwar rate of permanent nonfarm housebuilding in the United States and 15 metropolitan areas

Metropolitan area	Population <sup>1</sup>		Dwelling units standing <sup>1</sup>		New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started in the Jan. 1946-Mar. 1950 period		
	1950	Percent increase from 1940	1950	Percent increase from 1940	Number	Percent starts are of 1940-50 increase in units standing	Number per 1,000 population increase, 1940 to 1950
United States.....	150,555,592	14.3	46,151,170	23.6	3,755,100	42.5	199
Atlanta.....	664,033	28.2	191,189	36.0	36,050	71.3	247
Boston.....	2,354,507	8.1	676,030	13.3	42,020	53.1	237
Chicago.....	5,475,535	13.5	1,656,173	19.6	102,520	37.7	158
Cleveland.....	1,453,556	14.7	448,912	23.1	<sup>2</sup> 21,620	<sup>2</sup> 25.6	<sup>2</sup> 116
Dallas.....	610,852	53.3	196,628	63.6	36,160	47.3	171
Denver.....	560,361	37.4	181,999	41.9	25,350	47.2	166
Detroit.....	2,973,019	25.1	862,241	33.5	100,530	46.4	169
Los Angeles.....	4,339,225	48.8	1,529,901	61.4	300,830	57.9	211
Miami.....	488,689	82.5	183,461	102.8	61,560	66.2	279
New York-Northeastern New Jersey.....	12,831,914	10.0	3,970,725	16.0	319,410	58.2	273
Philadelphia.....	3,660,676	14.4	1,053,915	20.4	72,400	40.6	157
Pittsburgh.....	2,205,544	5.9	629,840	17.1	32,950	35.8	268
San Francisco-Oakland.....	2,214,249	51.5	743,194	50.0	83,110	33.6	111
Seattle.....	726,464	43.9	254,245	38.8	<sup>2</sup> 15,440	<sup>2</sup> 21.7	<sup>2</sup> 70
Washington, D. C.....	1,457,601	50.6	425,888	60.1	87,460	54.7	179

<sup>1</sup> Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data cover farm, as well as nonfarm, population and dwelling units standing.

<sup>2</sup> Housing starts data unavailable prior to January 1948.

the decade, housebuilding volume differed sharply in these 2 areas. During the defense and war years, new housing activity in Dallas was roughly twice that for Atlanta. After 1945, builders started about the same number (36,000) of new permanent nonfarm units in each area. Thus, the increase in Atlanta's housing supply resulted very largely from postwar construction, while in Dallas the increase was spread more evenly between the war and postwar periods.

Differing rates of housing activity in the war and postwar periods are reflected still further in some other areas. New nonfarm residential construction after 1945 accounted for 66 percent of the 1940-50 increase in the number of dwelling units standing in Miami, and close to 60 percent in New York and Los Angeles. Over half of

Boston's and Washington's increased housing supply resulted from new postwar construction, and for Denver and Detroit, the proportion was almost half. But in Pittsburgh and San Francisco, only about a third of the 10-year increase in dwelling units standing resulted from new construction started after 1945.

—MARY F. CARNEY

Division of Construction Statistics

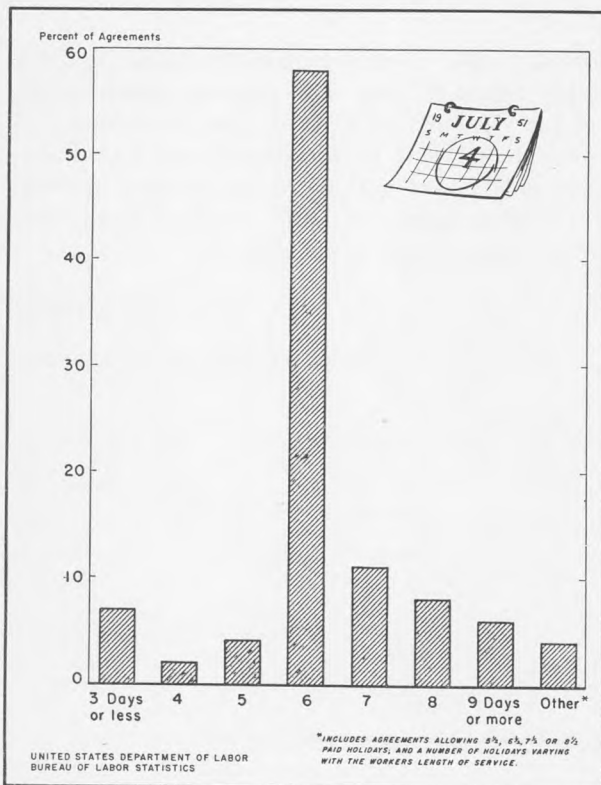
<sup>1</sup> The 15 metropolitan areas included in the BLS Area Housing Survey are: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. For Cleveland and Seattle, housing starts information is not available prior to January 1948. The 15 areas are Standard Metropolitan Areas as defined for use in the 1950 Census.

## Holiday Provisions in Union Agreements, 1950

WAGE PAYMENT to workers for specific holidays not worked has become common practice under collective bargaining. More than two and a half million workers benefited from paid holidays under about three-fourths (73.4 percent) of 2,316 current collective bargaining agreements analyzed in a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics study.<sup>1</sup> A Bureau study in 1949 revealed that two-thirds of 464 agreements examined granted paid holidays.<sup>2</sup>

Salaried workers—most of whom are not covered by labor-management contracts—have long enjoyed the benefits of paid holidays. For production workers, however, the practice has become prevalent only since World War II. As part of its program to stem inflationary forces set in motion at the outbreak of World War II, the Government placed restrictions on the granting of wage rate increases. However, to compensate for

Chart 1. Paid Holidays Provided in 1,701 Collective-Bargaining Agreements, 1950



such restrictions, certain fringe benefits to workers were permitted. Among these were paid holiday benefits which, in many cases, were incorporated in collective bargaining agreements. In general, such plans, once adopted, tended to remain a permanent feature of agreements subsequently concluded. In 1936, the National Industrial Conference Board, in a survey of 446 companies, found that only 9 percent granted paid holidays to their production workers.<sup>3</sup> In a similar study in 1946, the Board stated that of 240 companies surveyed, 40 percent granted paid holidays.

TABLE 1.—Percentage of agreements with paid holiday provisions, by major industry group<sup>1</sup>

Major industry group	Number of agreements	Percent of agreements with paid holiday provisions
Total.....	2,316	73
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1,574	77
Electrical machinery.....	65	97
Rubber products.....	43	95
Paper and allied products.....	70	94
Chemicals and allied products.....	62	92
Leather and leather products.....	52	91
Professional and scientific instruments.....	23	91
Apparel.....	89	90
Petroleum and coal products.....	27	89
Tobacco.....	14	86
Food and kindred products.....	146	84
Machinery, except electrical.....	157	83
Textile mill products.....	141	83
Fabricated metal products.....	166	82
Printing and publishing.....	60	78
Transportation equipment.....	77	75
Furniture and finished wood products.....	48	73
Primary metal industries.....	111	61
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	123	32
Lumber and timber basic products.....	52	25
Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup> .....	48	83
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	742	65
Communications.....	28	93
Utilities: electric and gas.....	106	89
Wholesale and retail trade.....	130	85
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	52	66
Transportation.....	179	61
Hotels, restaurants, and services <sup>3</sup> .....	182	53
Construction.....	47	6
Miscellaneous <sup>4</sup> .....	18	66

<sup>1</sup> Includes agreements which allow paid holidays exclusively and both paid and unpaid holidays.

<sup>2</sup> Includes jewelry and silverware, musical instruments, toys, athletic goods, ordnance and ammunition.

<sup>3</sup> Includes financial, insurance, and other business services, personal services, automobile repair shops, amusement and recreation establishments, medical and other health services, and hotels and restaurants.

<sup>4</sup> Includes farming, fishing, educational institutions, nonprofit membership organizations, and government establishments.

In manufacturing industries paid holidays were provided by more than 75 of each 100 agreements covered in the present survey. In nonmanufacturing industries, 65 of each 100 agreements provided pay for specific holidays not worked. Paid holiday clauses were included in more than 90 percent of the contracts in 7 major manu-

facturing industries and by between 80 and 89 percent of the contracts in 7 others.

Among the eight major groups of nonmanufacturing industries, the communications industry is the only group with more than 90 percent of the contracts providing paid holidays. In two other nonmanufacturing industries between 80 and 89 percent of the contracts provided paid holiday benefits (table 1).

Paid holiday provisions were most common in New England, where they were included in 88 percent of the agreements studied. Other regions where paid holidays were granted by a large proportion of the agreements were the Middle Atlantic States (85 percent), West North Central States (75 percent), East North Central States (71 percent), and South Atlantic States (71 percent).

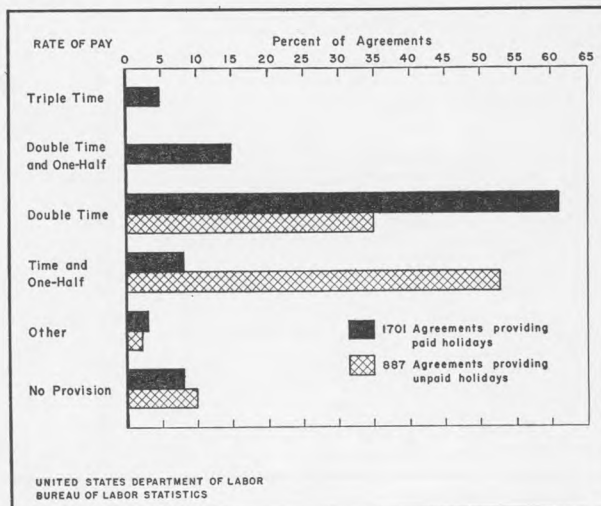
The number of holidays with pay varies, but more than half of the agreements specified 6 such holidays per year (chart 1). The most frequently designated paid holidays are: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. In a sample of 300 agreements selected at random from the 2,316 included in the survey, these 6 holidays were granted in various combinations by 278 agreements.

Thanksgiving was the most frequently mentioned holiday in the 300 contracts studied. The frequency of the 6 standard paid holidays in the 300 agreements was: Thanksgiving, 298;

Christmas, 296; Labor Day, 296; July 4, 296; New Year's, 295; Memorial Day, 285.

Other holidays mentioned infrequently in the 300 contracts sampled were: Patriots' Day, Admission Day, Christmas Eve, Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur, Easter Sunday, Bunker Hill Day, Jefferson Davis Day, Mardi Gras Day, Pioneer Day, San Jacinto Day, May 1st, and Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday.

Chart 2. Pay Rates for Holidays Worked, 1950



Specific reference in agreements to holidays observed—even though employees are not remunerated for time off—is considered desirable to workers for two reasons: First, to make it clear that no penalty is attached to absences on the days specified; secondly, when employees are requested to work on such days they usually receive more than the pay rate allowed for work on a normal day.

Table 2 indicates the number of paid and unpaid holidays allowed in agreements which provide for both types of holiday. As in agreements providing solely for paid holidays, 6 was the number of unpaid holidays most frequently granted. Of 363 agreements, 123 provided 6 paid holidays. Of these 123 agreements, 46 specified 1 unpaid holiday, 36 mentioned 2 unpaid holidays, 10 listed 3, 20 designated 4, 6 authorized 5, and 1 referred to 6.

Of the 1,701 agreements stipulating paid holidays, 92 percent, or 1,565 agreements, provided premium pay for work performed on the specified holidays. Similarly, 90 percent of the 887 agree-

TABLE 2.—Agreements providing both paid and unpaid holidays

Paid holidays	Number of agreements with paid and unpaid holidays	Unpaid holidays							Other
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total number of agreements.....	363	70	77	62	58	35	5	2	54
1 paid holiday.....	22	---	---	---	---	21	1	---	---
2 paid holidays.....	27	---	---	---	21	3	3	---	---
3 paid holidays.....	55	---	---	41	11	3	---	---	---
4 paid holidays.....	31	3	22	5	---	---	---	1	---
5 paid holidays.....	33	15	11	2	2	---	---	---	1
6 paid holidays.....	123	46	36	10	20	6	1	---	14
7 paid holidays.....	13	1	6	3	2	---	---	1	---
8 paid holidays.....	6	3	---	1	2	---	---	---	---
9 paid holidays.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
10 paid holidays.....	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	249

<sup>1</sup> Number of unpaid holidays not clearly indicated.  
<sup>2</sup> Of this group, 33 agreements allow paid holidays only to specified classifications and unpaid holidays to others; 9 agreements allow 5½, 6½, 7½, or 8½ paid holidays and 3 or fewer unpaid holidays; 3 agreements graduate the number of paid and unpaid holidays on the basis of length of service; and 4 agreements grant a different number of holidays for different groups of workers.

TABLE 3.—Premium rates for holiday work, by industry

Major industry group	Paid holidays						Unpaid holidays						
	Number of agreements providing premium pay rates	Percent of agreements with rates specified					Number of agreements providing premium pay rates	Percent of agreements with rates specified					
		1	1½	2	2½	3		Other	1	1½	2	2½	3
Premium pay rates: regular rate times.....		1	1½	2	2½	3		1	1½	2	2½	3	Other
Total.....	1,564	9	66	16	6	3	806	1	58	39	(1)		2
Manufacturing.....	1,125	9	68	15	7	1	609	1	60	37			2
Food and kindred products.....	114	11	68	9	11	1	43		60	35			5
Tobacco.....	11		100				1		100				
Textile mill products.....	106	22	38	37	3		87	2	88	10			
Apparel and other finished textile mill products.....	32	31	38	28		3	18	5	50	28			17
Lumber and timber basic products.....	13	15	62	15	8		42		79	21			
Furniture and finished wood products.....	34	9	76	12	3		25		68	32			
Paper and allied products.....	65	17	46	25	9	3	25		60	32			8
Printing and publishing.....	45	2	55	29	7	7	10		60	40			
Chemicals and allied products.....	57	2	71	23	2	2	8		62	38			
Petroleum and coal products.....	24	4	88	8			6	17	66	17			
Rubber products.....	41	3	90	3	2	2	8		50	50			
Leather and leather products.....	35	34	23	37	6		15		80	20			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	37	3	76	16	5		104		78	21			1
Primary metal industries.....	69	4	80	6	10		51		49	51			
Fabricated metal products.....	136	7	82	4	6	1	60		30	68			2
Machinery, except electrical.....	127	3	81	6	10		48		23	75			2
Electrical machinery.....	62		76	19	5		5		60	40			
Transportation equipment.....	58	2	78	3	17		29		21	79			
Professional and scientific instruments.....	20		55	30	10	5	5		40	60			
Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup> .....	39	13	64	13	8	2	19	5	53	42			
Nonmanufacturing.....	440	10	62	18	2	8	197		52	43	1		4
Mining, crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	34	6	94				19		90	10			
Construction.....	3		67			33	45		9	87			4
Transportation.....	100	11	45	16	1	27	51		76	20			4
Communications.....	25		92				0						
Utilities: electric and gas.....	92	3	66	30		1	13		31	61	8		
Wholesale and retail trade.....	94	14	64	15	5	2	17		37	50			13
Hotels, restaurants, and services <sup>3</sup> .....	82	17	55	22	5	1	40		55	41	2		2
Miscellaneous <sup>4</sup> .....	10		60	20		10	3		67				33

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Includes jewelry and silverware, musical instruments, toys, athletic goods, ordnance, and ammunition.

<sup>3</sup> Includes financial, insurance, and other business services, personal services,

automobile repair shops, amusement and recreation establishments, medical and other health services, and hotels and restaurants.

<sup>4</sup> Includes farming, fishing, educational institutions, nonprofit membership organizations, and government establishments.

ments with unpaid holiday clauses provided premium holiday pay for work done (chart 2).

It is apparent from table 3 that, while double time is most frequently provided for work on paid holidays, time and a half is the pay rate most commonly granted for work on unpaid holidays. Although 8 percent of the contracts with paid holidays provided for time and one-half, the agreements did not always state clearly whether time and one-half was to be paid in lieu of, or in addition to, straight time allowed for holidays not worked. The following clause illustrates this:

The following legal holidays shall be observed with pay: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. \* \* \* The Employer agrees to pay for all work performed on such legal holidays at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate of pay.

Table 3 indicates for major industry groups the premium rates specified when employees perform work on designated paid holidays. Of the contracts in 20 of the 28 major industry groups 60

percent or more stipulated twice the regular rate of pay for time worked on such days. In other words, employees called to work on holidays received an additional day's pay for work performed. In 8 of these major industry groups, double time for holidays worked was provided by 80 percent or more of the contracts.

Corresponding information for work on days

<sup>1</sup> Agreements included in this study were in effect during all or some part of 1950. Employment data were available for 1,705 agreements covering 3,963,000 employees. Of the 1,701 agreements providing paid holidays employment data available for 1,247 covered 2,632,036 employees.

The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and unaffiliated unions, respectively, negotiated 50, 38, and 12 percent of the agreements. Twenty major manufacturing and 8 nonmanufacturing industries were represented.

<sup>2</sup> Premium Pay, Holiday and Shift Provisions in Selected Union Agreements, 1948-49, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> See National Industrial Conference Board, Personnel Practices Governing Factory and Office Administration, 1936, p. 16; and Studies in Personnel Policy No. 75, Vacation and Holiday Practices, 1946, pp. 16-17. Because the NICB reports do not distinguish between companies whose workers are covered by collective bargaining agreements and those whose workers are not so covered, it is not possible to compare their findings with conclusions published in this survey. The NICB studies do reveal clearly that the granting of paid holidays was relatively rare in 1936.



designated as unpaid holidays is also shown in table 3. By and large it will be noted that most agreements tended, as might be expected, to pay somewhat lower premium rates for work performed on unpaid holidays. Thus, the rate of time and one-half the regular rate was most frequently specified, occurring in 60 percent or more in 15 of the 28 industry groups.

—IRVING RUBENSTEIN and ROSE THEODORE  
Division of Industrial Relations

## Development of British Industrial Relations

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Since production depends on industrial harmony, in large measure, the machinery and methods that Britons employ to maintain amicable labor-management relations is of wide interest. Sir Godfrey Ince,<sup>1</sup> Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labor and National Service, recently presented an address on British labor-management relations, from which the following condensed account is derived.*

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING FACTORS in British industry today is the high degree of responsibility accepted by both trades-unions' and employers' organizations. The Government, since the early years of this century, has aimed to develop that responsibility and to assist the parties in creating their own system of collective bargaining and settlement of disputes.

The Trades Union Congress and the British Employers' Confederation represent respectively the great mass of organized workers and the organized employers. The Government consults representatives of these organizations on questions affecting labor through its National Joint Advisory Council (established in 1939), on which the management boards of the nationalized industries are also now represented. All the difficult war labor problems were taken up by the Government through the Council, and the country's manpower was mobilized for war purposes to the highest possible degree. The transition from a war to a

peace economy was effected with a minimum of friction and progress made towards economic rehabilitation through increased production and increased productivity.

### Development of Collective Bargaining

By 1850, the first stage in the struggle of unions for recognition by employers and their associations was over, and the establishment of more stable relationships began. A rapid development in the several trades and industries of both workers' and employers' organizations followed the removal of legal disabilities by the Trades Union Act of 1871. After the turn of the century, unions began to amalgamate into larger and more powerful organizations, paralleled by the organization of employers. Since 1868, the trade-union movement has been centralized in the Trades Union Congress. It has no power to instruct affiliated unions, but has a considerable influence on matters of general labor policy. The centralization of employers' organizations developed much later, the British Employers' Confederation being founded in 1919. Again, the affiliated employers' federations retained their autonomy, but the BEC, like the TUC, exercises considerable influence on labor matters.

Collective bargaining grew with the development of these organizations. Some unions, particularly the more powerful craft unions, secured two types of agreements with employers: (1) establishing joint machinery for dealing with disputes by conciliation and in some cases by arbitration; and (2) determining rates of wages, hours of work, holidays, overtime, piece work, allowances, work allocation, employment of apprentices, and working conditions generally. These collective agreements have become a most important part of the regulation of terms of employment. British industrial relations rest on a sound foundation because of the parallel development of joint machinery for dealing with disputes and of the standard-setting agreements. In its origins this was a spontaneous growth within industry itself, not inspired or even explicitly encouraged by the Government.

### Development of Conciliation

A Royal Commission, broadly reviewing the situation in 1891, made recommendations which

brought in the State as a third party for the first time, in the Conciliation Act of 1896. This act placed on a government department the responsibility to foster voluntary agreements in industry and gave powers to assist in the settlement of trades disputes. These powers, subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Labor and still operative, include those: (1) to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute; (2) to bring the parties to a dispute together; (3) to appoint a conciliator, or board, on the application of either side; and (4) to appoint an arbitrator on the application of both parties.

Up to the time of World War I conciliation officers intervened officially, only at the request of one of the parties. Since then, both employers and workers have unreservedly accepted them as friends and counselors. Conciliation officers operate mainly behind the scenes, in daily contact with unions and employers' representatives, and often prevent disputes coming to a head. If, however, the department considers it in the public interest to intervene, it does so, and in these circumstances intervention is welcomed.

No action is taken by the department conciliation officers unless and until existing joint negotiating machinery has been fully used. The Government believes in preserving the authority of recognized negotiating machinery and the fundamental principle of industrial self-government.

The 1896 act also enabled the State to provide facilities for arbitration, but left industries free to make their own arrangements as they preferred. Disputes are not referred to arbitration under the act until full use has been made of the regular joint negotiating machinery, and then only at the request of and with the consent of both parties.

### **The Whitley Report**

The recommendations of the Whitley Committee,<sup>2</sup> made at the end of World War I, did not introduce anything particularly new, but gave precise form and meaning to the industrial relations system which had developed, and pointed the way towards more rapid progress on traditional lines. Effect has been given in the succeeding years, to each of the committee's major recommendations: (1) the setting up of joint industrial councils; (2) the statutory regulation of wages in badly organized trades; (3) the appointment of a

permanent court of arbitration, and (4) the setting up of works committees representative of the management and workers in individual establishments.

The joint industrial councils, representing both sides of an industry, were intended to meet regularly to discuss not only questions of wages and working conditions, but also employment, apprenticeship, training, and welfare. A considerable number were established after World War I, some with lasting success, others only temporary. However, during World War II, about 70 new ones were created. By the end of 1949, there were 123 councils. Their regular meetings to discuss matters not in dispute, have helped employers' associations and trade-unions to think of their problems in common, and to see each other as partners rather than as bitter rivals. These councils are one of the factors contributing to the British record of industrial peace: in the years 1946-49, days lost through industrial disputes numbered one-twentieth of those lost in 1919-22.

Statutory regulation of wages was first introduced in certain "sweated" trades in 1909. The Whitley Committee recommended trade-board machinery for industries with little or no organization, instead of solely in trades with low wage levels, and this was incorporated in the 1918 Act. Trade Boards were renamed Wages Councils by an act of 1945 which gave them wider powers, but retained the same general principles and preserved their tripartite nature. Each council has an equal number of employer and labor representatives, and a smaller number of independent members (including the chairman) who represent the general consumer and the public interest. The process of fixing the minimum wage is, however, essentially a matter of collective bargaining, with the addition that the councils' decisions have statutory force. This is of great assistance in industries with many small scattered units which are difficult to organize adequately. In 1950, there were 65 Wages Boards and Councils. Wages Councils are an intermediate stage in the development of voluntary collective bargaining which is the ultimate aim.

A permanent court of arbitration, recommended by the Whitley Committee, was created by the Industrial Courts Act of 1919. It consists of an independent president, a representative of

employers and one of workers. While submission of a case to the court requires the consent of both parties, its awards are invariably accepted by the parties. This act also empowered the Minister to appoint Courts of Inquiry for formal investigations of disputes. Although without power to make recommendations, the courts reach conclusions which almost invariably form the basis for an agreed settlement between the parties.

A few works committees existed in Great Britain prior to World War I. Some of those set up during that war survived the interwar period, although general conditions were not conducive to the success of joint consultation. However, World War II, demanding the highest possible rate of production, favored establishment of joint consultative machinery at the plant level. Many joint production committees, as they were then called, functioned well during the war years. While they were allowed to lapse at the end of the war, it soon became obvious that the production need was as great as ever, and the National Joint Advisory Council then sought to reverse the trend. It recommended that joint consultation should retain its voluntary and advisory character and should not deal with questions normally dealt with through ordinary joint negotiation channels, and that each industry should develop its own types of machinery. National agreements were reached in 26 industries, some of which have circulated a model agreement to constituent firms. Agreement in principle was reached in 14 others to be implemented at local discretion. Today the emphasis is less on the committees' direct effect on production and more on their effect on the human factor, and on the possibility of creating a spirit of genuine cooperation between employers and workers in the factories. Joint consultation is seen as a vital element in personnel management and as a tool for fashioning a real industrial democracy.

### World War II Changes

To prevent wartime strike losses, the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order of 1940 introduced arbitration at the request of one party only and prohibited strikes and lock-outs unless the dispute had been reported to the Minister<sup>3</sup> and had not been referred by him

for settlement within 21 days of the notification. Every care was taken, however, to fit these almost unprecedented provisions into the existing framework of industrial relations. The order itself resulted from recommendations of the National Joint Advisory Council. Compulsory arbitration was resorted to only when no adequate voluntary machinery existed for the settlement of a particular dispute or when the voluntary machinery had been fully used without success. Furthermore, to prevent prejudicing the position of the Industrial Court for voluntary arbitration, a National Arbitration Tribunal was established to hear cases referred for compulsory arbitration.

An equally important section of the order required employers to observe the terms and conditions settled by collective agreement for the district of the trade concerned, thus greatly reinforcing the authority of existing negotiating machinery and encouraging establishment of new machinery where none had formerly existed. The order was not revoked at the end of hostilities, as expected; with the full consent of the TUC and the BEC, it remains in force and is frequently used. The Government has given assurance that, when either side asks it, the order will be repealed.

Although compulsory settlement of disputes was accepted, State control of wages was not. From time to time, the Government issued statements on the economic position. For example, one, in February 1948, made clear that no further general increase in the level of personal incomes was justified without at least a corresponding increase in productivity. The trade-unions accepted a policy of voluntary wage restraint within the framework of collective bargaining and free negotiation, and the employers voluntarily restricted increases in distributed profits. [This stabilization policy was maintained throughout 1949 and during most of 1950.]

<sup>1</sup> Sir Godfrey Ince, K. C. B., K. B. E., entered the Ministry of Labor as a career civil servant in 1919 and has served under successive governments: Conservative, Labor, Coalition. During World War II he was the Ministry's Director-General of Manpower. In the interwar period he administered the British unemployment insurance system, and acted as adviser on this subject to the governments of Australia and New Zealand.

<sup>2</sup> A committee representing employers, labor, and the public, chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons, which was appointed by the government in 1916 to inquire into causes of industrial unrest and report on methods of assuring industrial peace. See *Joint Industrial Councils in Great Britain*, *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1939 (pp. 1046-1054), or Serial No. R. 932.

<sup>3</sup> This means in effect giving notice of a deadlock which would otherwise lead to a strike or lock-out.

## Trade-Union Movement in Vietnam

VIETNAM, the only country in the Indochinese Federation<sup>1</sup> with sizable workers' organizations, has three distinct trade-union movements. Two of these movements are in areas controlled by the Bao Dai Government. The larger consists of various non-Communist trade-unions which were started by French workers and are generally affiliated with European trade-union federations. The smaller group comprises the Chinese guilds and mutual protection associations, which in some instances have assumed trade-union characteristics. The third movement, organized and directed by Communists in the areas of Vietnam controlled by the rebel Ho Government, claims a much larger membership than either of the other movements. No unbiased data are available to substantiate or disprove this claim.

### Bao Dai Area Trade-Unions<sup>2</sup>

Although French workers in Indochina, as French citizens, have exercised the right to form unions since the end of World War II, no legislation dealing with the right of Indochinese workers to organize has yet been put into effect. A freedom-of-association decree issued in 1945 during the Japanese occupation, was never recognized by the current regime and was repealed in August 1950. The Labor Code of 1947 for Indochina, which provided for the formation of unions, was not promulgated by the French High Commissioner of Indochina. The Vietnam Government delegate to the Geneva ILO Conference in June 1950 stated that<sup>3</sup> freedom of association is already recognized in practice, and that the Government intends to sanction trade-union activities by measures based upon international conventions. Actually, freedom of association was curtailed by Ordinance No. 10 of August 1950. It provides that no association (or trade-union) may operate without permission of the Ministry of Interior or local government authorities, and that they may refuse permission without indicating any reason.

Unions in areas controlled by Bao Dai are generally affiliated with either (1) the French Confédération Générale de Travail—Force Ouvrière

(CGT-FO); (2) the Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (CFTC) (3) the Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens (CISC), or (4) the French Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT). The unions affiliated with the CGT-FO and the Christian unions enjoy full official recognition and cooperate closely with the Labor Inspectorate on wage problems and labor-law enforcement. Those affiliated with the CGT operate clandestinely because of their proclaimed sympathy for Viet Minh.

Two Frenchmen organized the unions affiliated with the CGT-FO. One of these, a trade-union organizer, went to Indochina in June 1947, with authorization from the French Ministry of Overseas Affairs, to start trade-unions among European employees. He founded the Association of Labor Unions of Civil Servants in Indochina, which affiliated with the CGT-FO.

Leaders of the CGT-FO movement in Indochina set up, on June 27, 1948, a Departmental Federation of Trade Unions.<sup>4</sup> This federation consisted of the Association of Labor Unions of Civil Servants in Indochina, the Professional Association of French Commercial Employees in Cochinchina, the Union of Agents of Air France, the Labor Union of the Personnel of the Saigon Arsenal, and the Labor Union of the Merchant Marine Officers in Indochina. The CGT-FO formally opened its headquarters in Saigon on August 1, 1948.

The initial organizing drive was primarily concerned with employees of the government-operated railroads. Organizers claimed that the Association of Labor Unions of Civil Servants in Indochina, which apparently includes railroad workers, had 2,100 members, including both Europeans and Indochinese, in June 1948. Membership of the CGT-FO unions was estimated by the Labor Inspectorate at about 4,800 at the end of 1949. Included were 3,500 Europeans and 1,000 Indochinese in the civil-service union, and 300 French workers in private industry and commerce, members of the Professional Group of French Employees of Cochinchina.<sup>5</sup>

The Christian trade-union movement has organized two groups. The larger is affiliated with the CFTC, and consists of 4,000 Indochinese and 1,600 French civil servants. The other group is affiliated directly with the CISC,<sup>6</sup> and claimed,

in August 1950, that it had organized about 3,000 Asiatics, including Vietnamese, Chinese, and Indians, in commerce, industry, the liberal professions, and agriculture.

The Indochinese branch of the Communist-led CGT, formed at a congress held at Hanoi in October 1945, was organized by two groups: (a) French Communist sympathizers, formerly members of the CGT in France and collaborators with the left-wing resistance movement, and (b) Indochinese who had formerly had some contact with the French labor movement. The CGT, however, was able to attain a membership of only a few hundred. At the second CGT congress, held in June 1946 in Hanoi, the organization came under control of the Association of Workers for National Salvation, and merged with the newly established Viet Minh trade-union movement. In the French-controlled sections of South Vietnam, particularly in the Saigon-Cholon area, the CGT has organized some groups aligned with the French parent union. These groups cooperate closely with the Viet Minh trade-union movement in calling strikes and committing acts of sabotage. CGT membership at the end of 1949 was estimated by the Labor Inspectorate at 400.

In March 1949, the CGT's effort to attain official recognition, similar to that enjoyed by the CGT-FO and the Christian trade-unions, was unsuccessful. Its application for admission to the wage commission of the Labor Inspectorate was rejected.

Unaffiliated trade unions in Vietnam are the Mutual Association of French Employees of Commerce and Industry of Cochinchina with 1,600 members; the Society of Mutual Assistance of Cochinese Employees of Commerce and Industry, with 250 members; and two groups whose membership is not known—Employees of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, and Liberal Professions and a union of writers and journalists of South Vietnam. The Employees of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, and Professions received some official recognition in 1950, when a member of its directing committee was selected as workers' delegate to the ILO Conference in Geneva, and also invited by the Government to represent workers' interests at the Labor Inspectorate.

Considerable trade-union activity has also been reported among the Chinese, who were said to have had more than 70 trade-unions before World War

II. Most of these were concentrated in the Saigon-Cholon area. Since 1948, reports indicate that these unions have been infiltrated by Communist agents, who have caused the French authorities some concern. Little more is known about these unions because of the secretive nature of their operations.

### **Viet Minh Trade-Unions <sup>7</sup>**

The immediate forerunner of the present Viet Minh trade-union movement was the Association of Workers for the National Salvation of Vietnam. It was founded in 1941 as the trade-union branch of the Viet Minh League for Vietnam's Independence—a left-wing anti-Japanese resistance group—and was predominantly political and nationalistic in character. Its membership included not only workers but also employers and other individuals in favor of Vietnamese independence.

As soon as the Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed, following the Japanese surrender, the Association of Workers decided to bring their trade-union movement into the open and to extend it throughout the country. This was to be done under a decree on freedom of association for trade-unions, issued on July 5, 1945, during the Japanese occupation. The decree provided that persons engaged in the same occupations, those in commercial enterprises producing related products, and those in professions might associate in local unions without specific authorization from the Government, if their founders were of good character and if they filed with the Government certain documents—for instance their constitution and a list of the charter members. Such unions were granted juridical status, with the right to purchase, contract, bring civil suit, and form federations by banding together with similar local unions.

A preparatory committee composed of officials of the association proposed, in March 1946, the establishment of a federation of labor to be organized along the lines of the Communist-led French CGT. Accordingly (in May 1946), the Tong Cong Doan Vietnam (TCD) or General Confederation of Trade Unions of Vietnam was formally constituted. This organization is also frequently referred to as Tong Lau Doan (TLD) or General Confederation of Labor.

The supreme body of the TLD is the National

Trade Union Congress (also referred to as the All Vietnam Trade Union Conference), composed of representatives of local and regional trade-union councils and national federations. Although the congress is supposed to meet every 2 years, its first meeting was not held until January 1950.

The Central Executive Committee, or Vietnam Trade Union Council, which meets every 6 months, is the policy-making group of the TLD between congresses.

For permanent administration of the TLD, there is a standing committee, or permanent executive bureau. With the exception of the chairman, who is also chairman of the TLD, these officials are elected by the Central Executive Committee from its own members.

An inspection committee or control commission for the enforcement of TLD policies is composed of five members elected by the congress from those who are not members of the Central Executive Committee.

According to the WFTU Milan report of 1949 the local TLD unions are grouped into federations of similar character and into regional trade-union councils. Each unit has its functions outlined by the TLD and is autonomous only within the narrow limits prescribed by the TLD. Workers pay fixed monthly dues of 60 Indochinese cents (about 3 cents in U. S. currency), divided evenly among the industry federation, the regional trade-union council, and the TLD. It is not known how local unions are financed. According to the usual Communist pattern, local unions must apply to the parent organization for the funds they require.

At the end of 1948, the TLD claimed a membership of 255,000, of which 20 percent were said to be factory workers. In August 1949, it reported to the WFTU a membership of 258,000 workers.

The reliability of these figures is doubtful. National centers among the Communist unions usually inflate membership figures for publicity purposes, and the WFTU apparently does not actually have figures on paid-up membership since it does not receive per capita fees from the affiliated unions.

A preparatory congress, convened in July 1949 by the TLD Executive Committee, decided to or-

ganize all civil servants and government employees into a civil servants union within the TLD, and to expedite formation of civil servants' unions according to branches of activity, e. g., education, public health, agriculture, etc.<sup>8</sup> (A number of local civil servants' unions, such as the Association of the Public Officials of South Vietnam, were formed since August 1945, in various parts of the country. These affiliated directly with the TLD, rather than through a national union of civil servants.) This preparatory congress also called upon the civil servants of the Bao Dai Government to disrupt and sabotage the French Administration.

Activities of the TLD are closely coordinated with the political objectives of the Viet Minh through Hoang Quoc, who is both chairman of the TLD and general secretary of the Viet Minh Party. Currently, under civil war conditions, the TLD is engaged primarily in mobilizing the workers to support the Viet Minh war effort and in attempting to interrupt production by precipitating strikes in the French-occupied areas. While the Viet Minh radio reports success in its campaign to promote labor disputes in the area controlled by Bao Dai, official statistics of the Bao Dai Government show but few labor disputes or work stoppages.

In Viet Minh territory, the TLD has operated much as do trade-unions in the so-called "people's democracies" in order to boost production. Workers who greatly exceed their production quotas are given the honorary title of "hero of production." The TLD, as reported by the foreign radio broadcasts of the Ho government, indoctrinates its members with Communist principles, teaches them to read and write, publishes a periodical called *Lao Dong*, and organizes partisan groups of workers who give part of their time to military duties; and promotes "spare time" public works projects.

The TLD in May 1946 declared itself to be in complete agreement with the WFTU's principles and constitution. However, it was January 1, 1949, before the WFTU executive committee decided to recognize and register affiliation of the TLD. The Vietnam confederation sent Nguyen Tuy Tinh, a member of the railway union and the TLD, as international representative to the Milan WFTU congress in June 1949. At the congress

he was elected a permanent member of the WFTU general council, and a delegate to the Peiping conference in November 1949.

—ALICE W. SHURCLIFF

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

<sup>1</sup> Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, which are Associated States in the French Union, also form the Indochinese Federation.

<sup>2</sup> Based primarily upon unpublished U. S. Foreign Service reports.

<sup>3</sup> Vietnam was accepted as a member of the ILO at this conference.

<sup>4</sup> Similar to the FO trade-unions existing in each "department" in France.

<sup>5</sup> The former colony of Cochinchina is now the southern region of Vietnam, and is officially called "South Vietnam."

<sup>6</sup> For an account of the CFTC, see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1949 (p. 8).

<sup>7</sup> Available information on the Viet Minh trade-union movement stems largely from Viet Minh and Communist dominated sources, which slant their releases to further their own ends. While every attempt has been made in this article to eliminate from such releases incorrect or slanted information, it must be recognized that the material presented has not been verified by impartial observers and may not be accurate in all details. The main sources of information here presented are World Federation of Trade Unions, Report of Activity, 1945-1949, Milan 1949, pp. 204-206; Vietnam News Agency (Ho Government), Foreign Radio Broadcasts during 1948, 1949, and 1950; and Bulletins of the Vietnamese-American Friendship Association, New York, 1949 and 1950.

<sup>8</sup> Broadcast of the Vietnam News Agency (Ho Government), June 24, 1950.

## 75-Cent Minimum Wage: Effects on Fertilizer Industry<sup>1</sup>

THE MODERATE EFFECT of the 75-cent minimum hourly wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act<sup>2</sup> on earnings of workers in the fertilizer industry was almost entirely concentrated in the Southern States, where large numbers of workers had been employed below that rate, an industry survey shows. This study is one of a series undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in order to evaluate the influence of the new minimum. Although the law is directly applicable to establishments engaged in interstate commerce, its terms have also influenced the wages of workers in intrastate plants.

Difficulties in isolating factors other than the 75-cent minimum—merit, length of service, general wage changes, and labor turn-over—make it impracticable to determine the complete effect of the higher minimum on average earnings in the industry. However, the Bureau estimates that the minimum accounted for approximately half of the 5-cent advance in hourly earnings in the

fertilizer industry between its two survey dates, spring of 1949 and spring of 1950.

Earnings of workers who received less than 75 cents an hour were primarily affected by the advance in the minimum to that level. These earnings in many instances were increased only to 75 cents, which substantially enlarged the grouping of earnings at that wage level.

In addition to raising lower paid workers, the minimum wage law indirectly affected the earnings of some higher paid workers. Employers evidently increased the pay scale of these workers in order to preserve some of the occupational differentials that had existed before the earnings of the lower paid workers were increased. Further adjustments of this type may occur over a longer period of time than was covered by the survey.

In combination the minimum wage law and general wage changes are factors which accounted for most of the increase in the average hourly earnings of workers in the fertilizer industry. The remainder of the increase can be attributed to the competitive nature of the labor market and to certain characteristics of the industry—such as its extreme seasonality—which exert influences on the wage structure that are difficult to evaluate.

The extent of unionization, location of plants, and the type of operation are factors affecting wages in the industry. Since they remained constant between 1949 and 1950, however, their contribution to the over-all increase in average hourly earnings was negligible.

### Changes in Average Earnings

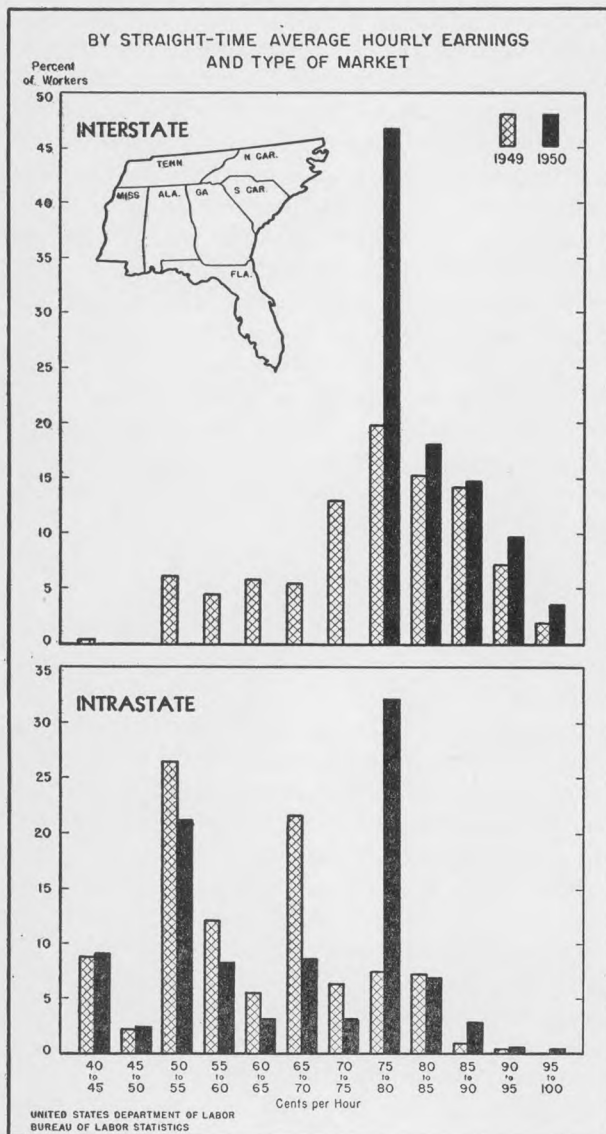
Straight-time average hourly earnings of workers employed in the fertilizer industry increased from 92 cents in the spring of 1949 to 97 cents in the spring of 1950. Regionally,<sup>3</sup> the increases in earnings varied from 1 cent in New England to 8 cents in the Middle Atlantic States. In the Southeast, where about 40 percent of the workers are employed, earnings increased 6 cents per hour.

It is difficult to trace the origin of all these increases. Production is seasonal; firms customarily lay off large proportions of workers after the season and rehire the same or new workers during the next season. Presumably the hiring rates of new workers are affected by other influences in addition to changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act. As far as can be ascertained only

1½ cents of the 5-cent increase can be attributed to general wage changes in the industry which were granted before the effective date of the new minimum. Some of these increases may have been granted in anticipation of the higher minimum rate, but the extent to which this was a factor cannot be measured.

Most of the increases in earnings in all regions, except the Border States, Southeast, and Southwest were the result of general wage changes largely unrelated to the higher minimum rate, as well as the payment of higher rates on a selection

### Percentage Distribution of Fertilizer Workers, Southeast Region, Spring 1949 and 1950



basis to newly hired employees. In the three above-named regions, however, there is little evidence of general wage adjustments in 1949. Actually, employment conditions in the Southeast were rather depressed in the latter part of 1949 and early 1950. Thus, the 6-cent increase reported for the region probably results mainly from the increased minimum wage.

Data were also obtained separately for firms engaged in interstate and intrastate commerce.<sup>4</sup> Earnings in both segments on a Nation-wide basis increased by the same amount between the two payroll dates studied. Regionally, however, there was considerable variation between the two types of firms. Intrastate establishments showed smaller increases in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions. Elsewhere interstate firms' earnings increased less than those in intrastate business.

### Effect on Earnings at Lower Pay Levels

Nearly a fourth of the workers in the Nation's fertilizer industry averaged less than 75 cents an hour in the spring of 1949; a year later, only about 5 percent of the workers received average rates below this amount (table 1). One of the marked immediate effects of the new 75-cent minimum wage, therefore, was a concentration of earnings about the 75-cent rate. In 1949 the earnings of only about 10 percent of the workers were within the 75 to 77½-cent range; in the spring of 1950, however, the earnings of nearly a fourth of the workers were concentrated in this interval.

Since other regions employed relatively few workers earning less than 75 cents an hour in the 1949 period, this concentration was primarily limited to the Southeast, Southwest, and Border regions. In the Southeast, for example, nearly 45 percent of the workers earned less than 75 cents an hour in 1949; while the earnings of only about 10 percent of the workers in 1950 were below this amount. The increased concentration of earnings within the 75 to 77½-cent interval in this region was quite pronounced, increasing from about 17 percent in 1949 to nearly 43 percent in 1950.

Of the 7 States comprising the Southeastern region, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi were most affected by the law. Over two-thirds of the fertilizer workers in Alabama earned less than 75 cents in 1949. In 1950, only about 10 percent were earning amounts lower than this amount



with about 55 percent grouped at the 75-cent interval.

Over 41 percent of the workers in Mississippi and approximately 56 percent of the workers in Georgia earned less than 75 cents in 1949. After the effective date of the minimum, only 1 percent of the workers in Mississippi and over 15 percent of the workers in Georgia remained below 75 cents.

Although workers engaged in intrastate commerce are exempt from the provisions of Federal minimum wage legislation, a substantial number of plants in intrastate commerce made wage adjustments on or within a few days of the effective date of the new minimum. Evidently the law was an influencing factor in these increases. Earnings of lower-paid workers were most affected by these wage adjustments.

Nearly half the workers in intrastate plants received hourly averages below 75 cents in 1949; in 1950 the proportion had been reduced to about 30 percent. Where the effects of the minimum were most pronounced—in the Southeast region—intrastate plant workers earning less than 75 cents an hour were reduced from over 83 percent in 1949

to about 56 percent in 1950 (see chart). About 7.5 percent of the workers in 1949 averaged between 75 and 77½ cents an hour as compared with over 32 percent in 1950.

**Influence on Earnings at Higher Levels of Pay**

As employers increased the rates of sub-minimum workers in conformance with the law, it became necessary to increase rates of workers already earning 75 cents or more. While it was difficult to determine the complete effect of these increases, in areas most affected by the law, workers earning more than 75 cents in 1949 had increases in excess of those that can be attributed to general wage increases made without reference to the higher minimum wage (see table 2). It can be inferred that the minimum wage law was indirectly responsible for most of this increase.

In the Southeastern States, for example, increases to workers in higher paying occupations such as working foreman, chambermen, and maintenance mechanics amounted to from 3 to 4 cents between the two periods—substantially in excess

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all plant workers in fertilizer establishments by straight-time average hourly earnings, United States and selected regions, March–April 1949 and April–May 1950

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	United States <sup>2</sup>		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Great Lakes		Middle West		Southwest		Pacific	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
40.0-44.9	0.7	0.8					0.1	1.6	1.6								1.7	
45.0-49.9	.3	.2						.4	.4						1.6		.5	
50.0-54.9	1.8	5.2		0.1			1.1	2.1	3.8	9.9					.9		8.3	
55.0-59.9	.8	2.8				0.1	.1	1.5	6.0						2.2		1.7	
60.0-64.9	.3	3.0	0.3	.3		1.1	.2	.6	5.7		0.1				.2		5.9	
65.0-69.9	.7	4.9				.6	.4	1.6	8.4						.7		7.2	
70.0-74.9	.3	6.9		.4			2.6	.6	11.8		( <sup>3</sup> )		0.6		.8		20.6	
75.0-79.9	23.8	10.0	.4		4.8	7.6	11.7	4.5	44.0	17.8	0.3	.7	1.1	1.4	42.2	9.9		0.3
75.0-77.4	23.1	9.3	.4		4.8	7.6	10.5	3.5	42.9	16.7	.3	.7	1.1	1.4	42.1	9.2		.3
77.5-79.9	.7	.7					1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1					.1	.7		
80.0-84.9	9.9	9.4	14.3	16.5	8.7	10.6	6.5	5.0	16.1	13.9	.2	.6	6.1	5.7	9.1	12.0	0.5	.2
85.0-89.9	7.6	6.8	3.7	3.8	2.3	4.2	3.9	3.4	12.7	11.9	1.0	.7	8.6	8.8	13.4	3.2		
90.0-94.9	5.8	4.8	24.7	18.7	4.7	5.5	2.9	2.6	8.2	6.0	1.0	1.2	6.0	7.5	2.1	.8	5.9	7.9
95.0-99.9	6.5	6.2	10.1	7.4	5.4	5.3	16.5	19.5	3.0	1.7	6.3	5.5	1.4	.9	9.7	11.0	.2	
100.0-104.9	5.1	7.3	8.7	9.5	9.3	8.5	4.5	15.6	1.6	1.4	9.4	10.5	12.1	31.8	6.8	9.1	7.9	7.7
105.0-109.9	6.2	7.5	3.6	17.9	4.7	6.5	22.4	20.8	.9	.8	5.9	12.3	23.6	20.3	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.8
110.0-114.9	5.0	3.5	7.6	5.8	4.0	2.6	13.4	5.7	.7	.6	9.5	8.7	.6	3.1	1.5	1.6	8.3	9.4
115.0-119.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	6.0	2.1	1.5	4.9	1.8	.6	.5	10.9	13.1	16.9	3.5	1.3	1.1	9.4	11.3
120.0-124.9	4.6	4.7	8.4	2.7	5.5	18.9	1.4	1.5	.4	.2	17.9	13.7	5.4	2.7	1.7	1.0	6.9	7.1
125.0-129.9	4.6	3.7	4.8	3.7	17.6	11.3	1.8	2.0	.5	.4	10.1	9.0	13.1	11.6	.4	.3	11.6	13.5
130.0-134.9	2.5	2.2	3.0	4.4	7.3	4.8	1.2	1.0	.4	.3	7.4	5.3	1.1	.6	.4	.5	5.1	3.4
135.0-139.9	2.2	1.3	3.1	.6	8.0	2.6	1.5	1.2	.2	.2	2.6	2.7	2.1	.6	.4	.8	3.7	7.4
140.0-144.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	.6	3.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	.1	.1	5.2	4.4	.8	.3	.8	.2	1.9	7.2
145.0-149.9	1.7	1.2	.4	1.1	4.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	.1	.1	3.0	3.2	.3	.3	.2	.4	6.6	7.4
150.0-159.9	2.2	1.3	1.2	.5	6.2	3.6	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	4.3	3.3	.3	.6	.6	.1	18.7	4.7
160.0-169.9	.8	.4	.5		1.3	.5	.6	.2	.2	.1	2.5	1.7	.3	.3	.3		2.3	1.5
170.0 and over	.9	.9			.9	.5	.7	.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.5	3.3	.5		.1		9.6	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	29,696	31,309	968	1,001	2,728	2,860	4,785	4,924	12,614	13,735	5,008	5,391	654	637	1,930	1,975	648	595
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	\$0.97	\$0.92	\$1.02	\$1.01	\$1.17	\$1.09	\$1.03	\$1.00	\$0.80	\$0.74	\$1.22	\$1.20	\$1.07	\$1.03	\$0.85	\$0.79	\$1.33	\$1.28

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for Mountain region in addition to those regions shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

of the effects of general wage increases reported in that region. This effect on the earnings of higher paid workers tended to diminish as average rates increased. The minimum wage law had very little effect on the earnings of workers receiving over \$1.00 an hour in 1949. About 5 percent of the workers in the Southeast earned averages of \$1.00 or more in 1949; in 1950 about 6 percent of these workers earned this amount. Nearly all of this increase can be attributed to general wage increases.

Since a large proportion of the workers in the fertilizer industry are employed in lower paying jobs, the increase in the earnings of the higher paid workers increased average earnings for the industry to only a minor extent.

### Other Effects of Higher Minimum

The effects a higher minimum wage may have on an industry depend upon a number of factors. These include the size of the necessary adjustment in wages, the demand for the product of the industry, profit levels, and the ability to substitute machinery for labor.

It is even more difficult to assess the influence of

the higher minimum rate on nonwage items than on the wage structure. Because of its extreme seasonality, the fertilizer industry presents special difficulties. However, since the adjustments in wages made necessary by the 75-cent minimum were moderate for substantial segments of the industry, the pressure for other adjustments probably would not be as strong as might otherwise be the case.

*Hours of work*—The new minimum apparently did not affect scheduled hours of work appreciably. There was a slight reduction in the length of the normal workweek, but the great majority of the workers in each period were employed on work schedules of 40 hours. The slight reduction could reflect seasonal or fortuitous factors.

*Mechanization*—Field representatives reported that a substantial number of plants had installed labor-saving equipment. About 25 percent of the establishments visited reported such installations within 6 months prior to the study. Belt conveyors and improved sewing machines were most frequently mentioned. Employers also reported that measures had been taken to increase the operating efficiency of their plants.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected occupations in fertilizer establishments, United States and selected regions, 1949 and 1950

Occupation	United States <sup>2</sup>				Average hourly earnings in—											
	Number of workers		Average hourly earnings		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Great Lakes <sup>3</sup>		Southwest		Pacific	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Baggers.....	1,589	1,649	\$0.92	\$0.88	\$0.95	\$0.90	\$0.99	\$0.98	\$0.78	\$0.72	\$1.19	\$1.16	\$0.81	\$0.77	\$1.28	\$1.26
Bag printers.....	251	254	.95	.92	(4)	(4)	1.06	1.03	.84	.80	1.25	1.21	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bag sewers, hand.....	151	193	.70	.65	(4)	(4)	.81	.66	.65	.59	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bag sewers, machine.....	780	845	.89	.86	.94	.93	.98	.97	.81	.74	1.19	1.21	.80	.76	(4)	(4)
Batch weighers.....	652	689	.94	.90	.97	.92	1.07	1.05	.80	.74	1.16	1.13	.78	.74	(4)	(4)
Burner men.....	130	146	1.13	1.03	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.96	.84	1.18	1.20	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Carpenters, maintenance.....	204	210	1.30	1.22	(4)	(4)	1.43	1.34	1.12	1.11	1.46	1.45	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Chambermen.....	257	253	1.05	1.00	(4)	(4)	1.26	1.23	.89	.85	1.27	1.24	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Conveyor tenders.....	286	233	.95	.91	(4)	(4)	.93	.90	.81	.77	1.18	1.22	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Den diggers.....	313	360	.91	.87	(4)	(4)	.99	.95	.78	.73	1.20	1.19	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Laborers, acid-making departments.....	454	475	.96	.90	(4)	(4)	1.02	1.00	.80	.77	1.18	1.11	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Laborers, dry-mix departments.....	4,660	5,370	.88	.85	1.01	.97	.91	.89	.76	.71	1.11	1.08	.79	.73	1.18	1.14
Laborers, wet-mix departments.....	1,257	1,206	.96	.91	(4)	(4)	1.02	1.00	.80	.75	1.16	1.14	.84	.85	(4)	(4)
Maintenance men.....	581	532	1.18	1.16	1.07	1.09	1.17	1.17	.98	.93	1.44	1.41	1.08	.94	(4)	(4)
Mechanics, maintenance.....	399	426	1.28	1.28	(4)	(4)	1.41	1.34	1.10	1.07	1.51	1.56	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Millers.....	309	326	1.00	.93	(4)	(4)	1.09	1.06	.83	.75	1.25	1.22	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mixers, dry mixing.....	849	879	.92	.87	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.01	.77	.70	1.23	1.21	.84	.77	1.29	1.25
Mixers, superphosphate.....	387	384	1.03	.98	(4)	(4)	1.14	1.12	.86	.80	1.26	1.23	.94	.86	(4)	(4)
Shovelers, hand.....	1,438	1,612	.80	.74	(4)	(4)	.90	.87	.72	.67	1.06	1.02	.76	.65	1.41	1.33
Stowers, bag.....	1,912	2,004	.87	.81	.99	.92	1.00	.97	.76	.70	1.20	1.17	.77	.70	1.28	1.22
Truck drivers.....	804	778	.91	.86	1.11	1.10	1.01	.95	.73	.68	1.21	1.19	.85	.75	1.29	1.27
Truckers, hand.....	2,732	3,089	.83	.77	1.00	.86	.94	.91	.73	.66	1.09	1.06	.76	.71	(4)	(4)
Truckers, power.....	1,587	1,585	.96	.92	1.18	1.09	1.04	1.01	.82	.76	1.21	1.19	.82	.73	1.42	1.33
Watchmen.....	668	634	.84	.78	.89	.84	.90	.87	.77	.69	1.03	1.01	.80	.65	(4)	(4)
Working foremen, processing departments.....	845	823	1.21	1.19	1.26	1.22	1.33	1.33	1.04	1.00	1.43	1.40	(4)	(4)	1.47	1.42

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Occupational data were not furnished by five plants employing about 900 workers in the Great Lakes region.

<sup>4</sup> Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

*Older workers*—The new minimum had not affected the hiring policies of establishments with respect to older workers. It was expected that there might be some change in this respect. However, at the time of the study only a very small number of plants reported changes in their hiring policy with respect to the age of the worker.

**Related Wage Practices**

Data on supplementary benefits were collected only for the 1950 period.

More than 75 percent of the workers were employed in establishments that provided 1 week's paid vacation after a year's service. About two-thirds of the workers were in establishments providing 2 weeks after 5 years.

Life insurance plans were reported in establishments employing over 40 percent of the workers. Retirement pensions were reported by plants employing 18 percent of the workers.

Fewer than 15 percent of the workers were employed on second or third shifts. The bulk of these employees were in complete fertilizer and superphosphate plants. About half the employees working on extra shifts received a wage differential—usually from 5 to 10 cents an hour.

—L. EARL LEWIS  
Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> This article presents a brief analysis of summary data obtained from a survey of wages and related factors in the fertilizer industry. This is the second of a series of surveys designed to measure the effects of the increase in the minimum wage rate in low-wage industries. A comprehensive report will be presented by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and will be based on results of all the surveys.

The study was limited to establishments with 8 or more workers. From more than 660 establishments employing over 32,000 workers within this size limitation, a sample of 326 establishments employing more than 21,000 workers was carefully selected to represent the industry.

Straight-time wage rates or earnings (excluding premium overtime and shift differential pay) were obtained for workers in selected occupations and for all workers regardless of occupation. Information on selected supplementary wage benefits was also collected.

The industry was defined to conform with Standard Industrial Classifications 2871 and 2872 which include plants manufacturing complete fertilizers, plants which purchase acid and then follow the same operations as manufacturers of complete fertilizers, and plants engaged in mixing fertilizers from purchased fertilizer materials.

Representatives of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions research staff participated in planning the survey. Collection of the data was under the immediate supervision of the Bureau's Regional Wage Analysts.

<sup>2</sup> The Fair Labor Standards Act became effective October 24, 1938, requiring a minimum hourly wage of 25 cents and overtime payment after 44 hours per week. Subsequent changes in the minimum affecting the fertilizer industry were as follows:

October 24, 1939.....	30-cent minimum....	42 hours.
October 24, 1940.....	.....do.....	40 hours.
February 7, 1944.....	40-cent minimum....	
January 25, 1950.....	75-cent minimum....	

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**Automotive Parts:  
Wage Structure, March-April 1950**

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the second of two articles on wages and related practices in the automobile industry. The first article appeared in the September 1950 issue and covered passenger car and truck manufacturing establishments.*

A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE exists between the wage structure of the automobile parts industry and that in the motor vehicle industry it feeds. The major difference is a wider dispersion of rates in the parts industry in each occupation as well as in the industry as a whole. This greater dispersion results from several factors: a large number of firms manufacturing a wide assortment of products; a wide distribution of firms geographically; much greater variation in size of establishments; and a much more pronounced use of incentive methods of pay.

The difference in the wage structure between the two industries is evident in the distribution of individual workers' rates. While over 60 percent of the plant workers in the motor vehicle industry earned between \$1.50 and \$1.70 per hour, no such marked concentration of rates was found in automotive parts. The interquartile range of the rate distribution for the vehicle industry, for example, was only 14 cents as compared to 35 cents for the parts industry. Only a few of the workers in the vehicle industry earned less than \$1.20 per hour, but about 8 percent of the parts workers earned less than that amount. However, a greater proportion of workers in the parts industry also earned \$2 or more, 8.2 percent in contrast to 4.6 percent.

- <sup>3</sup> Regions referred to include the following States:  
*New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.  
*Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.  
*Border States*—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.  
*Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.  
*Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.  
*Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.  
*Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.  
*Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.  
*Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

<sup>4</sup> Interstate commerce is defined by Section III B of the Fair Labor Standards Act as commerce "... among the several States or between any State and any place outside thereof." Classification of establishments in this survey was made on the basis of the firms' own opinion.

Incentive pay was much more common in the parts industry, almost half of the workers being employed in plants having an incentive wage system. Since incentive pay systems tend to widen the rate distribution, this factor probably accounts for the greatest difference between the two industries. For comparable work, incentive workers typically had higher average earnings than time workers in the parts industry. Usually the difference ranged from 10 to 20 percent but there were many instances in which it materially exceeded the latter figure.

The great number of firms in the parts industry and their wide variation in size also contributed to the divergency of rates. Notably in time-rated jobs and in the less skilled occupations, higher rates were generally found in large establishments. No consistent differential for occupations in which incentives were widely used or in highly skilled

jobs prevailed among establishments of different sizes. Nevertheless, even for these categories of occupations, the larger firms generally paid the higher rates. The most consistent difference in wage rates existed between establishments located in large and small cities. Plants located in communities of less than 25,000 population typically had lower average rates by occupation than plants in larger cities.

For the parts industry as a whole, as defined for this survey, average straight-time hourly earnings of plant workers amounted to \$1.57 in March-April 1950. Plant workers engaged in the manufacture of bodies and body parts averaged \$1.61; chassis parts, \$1.60; engine parts, \$1.49; and truck trailers, \$1.44. The lower general level of rates for workers in the engine parts division, as compared with the body and chassis divisions, appears to reflect the greater proportion of light jobs found in engine manufacture. Average rates for comparable jobs differed very little among these three divisions. Average rates in truck trailer establishments, in contrast, were distinctly lower than the average for comparable occupations in the other divisions.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all plant workers in automotive parts and accessories establishments, by straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and type of product, United States, March—April 1950.

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	Total	Body and body parts	Chassis parts	Engine parts	Truck trailers
75.0-79.9	0.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.1	1.1	0.1
80.0-84.9	.2	0.2	.1	.4	.3
85.0-89.9	.2	.1	.2	.4	.3
90.0-94.9	.5	.2	.2	1.3	.5
95.0-99.9	.5	.3	.6	.6	.7
100.0-104.9	1.1	.6	1.0	1.7	1.5
105.0-109.9	1.2	.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
110.0-114.9	1.6	.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
115.0-119.9	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.0
120.0-124.9	2.9	1.6	3.1	4.1	5.8
125.0-129.9	5.1	2.0	4.9	9.1	5.8
130.0-134.9	5.2	2.3	6.6	6.5	5.8
135.0-139.9					
140.0-144.9	5.0	3.3	4.7	7.0	11.7
145.0-149.9	6.6	7.0	6.1	6.5	13.8
150.0-154.9	9.9	9.7	8.5	11.9	11.4
155.0-159.9	8.6	11.2	7.7	6.7	8.7
160.0-164.9	8.5	14.7	4.7	6.5	10.0
165.0-169.9	6.7	9.2	5.9	5.2	7.0
170.0-174.9	5.0	5.7	5.5	3.8	1.7
175.0-179.9	6.0	7.5	6.3	4.1	4.0
180.0-184.9					
185.0-189.9	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.4	.9
190.0-194.9	3.3	2.5	4.0	3.2	1.6
195.0-199.9	2.8	2.1	3.8	2.2	1.2
200.0-204.9	2.4	1.8	3.3	1.9	.4
205.0-209.9	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.7	.2
210.0-214.9	1.7	1.2	2.7	1.1	.1
215.0-219.9	2.5	5.0	1.7	.9	.1
220.0-224.9	.9	.6	1.4	.5	.1
225.0-229.9					
230.0-234.9	.6	.4	.9	.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
235.0-239.9	.6	.3	.8	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )
240.0-244.9	.5	.4	.7	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
245.0-249.9	.3	.1	.5	.2	
250.0 and over	.2	.1	.3	.1	
	.1	.1	.2	.1	
	.6	.3	1.1	.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	290,769	90,762	114,069	80,345	5,593
Average hourly rates <sup>1</sup>	\$1.57	\$1.61	\$1.60	\$1.49	\$1.44

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

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

### Occupational Averages

In general, skilled maintenance workers in the parts plants were paid about \$1.75 an hour. Tool and die and patternmaker jobs averaged just under \$2. Relatively unskilled laboring jobs generally averaged between \$1.30 and \$1.40. Average rates for semiskilled production jobs depended largely on whether incentive or time rates predominated; workers in most occupations in this group averaged between \$1.45 and \$1.70 an hour.

Earnings in comparable occupations in the motor vehicle industry were generally higher than in automotive parts, but the amount of the difference depended on the type of work and the method of wage payment. Rates for skilled workers were generally only 5 to 8 cents higher, but the differential for unskilled workers was more often about 10 cents. The difference in the semiskilled production jobs depended largely on the predominant method of wage payment. Average straight-time earnings in the parts plants for occupations paid predominantly on an incentive basis were often as high and sometimes higher than earnings in comparable occupations in the motor vehicle industry.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupations in automotive parts and accessories establishments by type of product, United States, March–April 1950

Occupation and grade	Body		Chassis		Engine		Truck trailers	
	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	Number of workers	Average hourly rates
Assemblers, class A.....	(2)	(2)	688	\$2.00	(3)	(3)	142	\$1.65
Assemblers, class B.....	(2)	(2)	3,787	1.69	2,971	\$1.67	1,349	1.45
Assemblers, class C.....	(2)	(2)	9,965	1.44	12,238	1.32	175	1.46
Assemblers, bench.....	6,850	\$1.48	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Assemblers, body set-up (gun welding).....	2,378	1.58	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Assemblers, conveyor.....	7,634	1.70	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Carpenters, maintenance.....	238	1.76	187	1.68	140	1.69	(3)	(3)
Checkers, receiving and shipping.....	1,394	1.48	754	1.46	617	1.46	(2)	(2)
Crane operators, electric bridge.....	364	1.55	454	1.53	52	1.47	43	1.46
Craters, packers, boxers and sawyers.....	1,843	1.45	1,777	1.42	1,091	1.28	(2)	(2)
Die makers (excluding leaders).....	1,481	1.91	1,140	2.02	991	2.06	(2)	(2)
Die try-out men.....	707	1.90	246	1.78	135	1.83	(2)	(2)
Electricians, maintenance.....	709	1.84	839	1.77	597	1.76	26	1.65
Guards.....	546	1.43	714	1.34	458	1.30	45	1.15
Helpers, maintenance.....	115	1.52	386	1.42	208	1.39	(2)	(2)
Inspectors, class A.....	219	1.74	795	1.67	222	1.69	51	1.60
Inspectors, class B.....	1,343	1.63	2,600	1.57	2,350	1.46	34	1.49
Inspectors, class C.....	1,119	1.48	3,774	1.40	2,610	1.33	(3)	(3)
Janitors.....	1,483	1.34	2,179	1.29	1,471	1.25	67	1.13
Machine operators, tool and die.....	367	1.87	952	1.84	933	1.78	(2)	(2)
Material handlers.....	4,237	1.42	2,920	1.38	1,829	1.31	(2)	(2)
Mechanics, maintenance.....	712	1.83	1,215	1.74	789	1.80	34	1.63
Millwrights.....	639	1.76	883	1.72	633	1.70	29	1.63
Molders, machine.....	111	1.78	284	1.82	464	1.80	(2)	(2)
Pipefitters.....	348	1.80	363	1.74	242	1.74	(3)	(3)
Punch-press operators, heavy, double-crank or toggle.....	3,952	1.63	1,331	1.69	418	1.57	(2)	(2)
Punch-press operators, light and medium.....	6,851	1.55	5,880	1.61	3,444	1.47	(2)	(2)
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance.....	54	1.80	145	1.74	175	1.74	(3)	(3)
Stock chasers.....	1,009	1.49	947	1.37	707	1.41	(2)	(2)
Tool crib attendants.....	411	1.48	570	1.43	505	1.44	(2)	(2)
Tool and gauge grinders (tool room).....	87	1.97	333	1.86	299	1.88	(2)	(2)
Tool makers (excluding leaders).....	1,032	1.91	1,370	1.94	763	1.89	39	1.74
Truck drivers.....	649	1.53	449	1.46	224	1.45	47	1.35
Truckers, power.....	1,048	1.44	1,213	1.45	548	1.43	39	1.34

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

<sup>2</sup> Data not collected.

<sup>3</sup> Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

**Related Wage Practices**

Almost a third of the workers in the automotive parts industry were employed on second or third shifts and practically all received a shift pay differential. Most common premiums were 5 cents or 5 percent additional for second shift work and 10 cents or 7.5 percent for third shift. These practices were similar to those found in the motor vehicle establishments.

Paid vacations were given to all except 1 percent of the workers after 1 year's service, usually (80 percent) 1 week. About half of the workers received more than 1 week after 3 years' service and over 95 percent received two or more weeks vacation after 5 years' service. Vacation practices were similar to those in the motor vehicle branch, but methods of computing vacation pay varied considerably.

Paid holidays were granted to about three-fourths of the plant workers in the parts industry. The usual number was six per year. Paid holidays or extra pay in lieu of holidays were granted by all motor vehicle establishments.

Nonproduction bonuses, such as Christmas,

year-end or profit-sharing, were given to about one out of every six workers. These plans were not found in the vehicle industry.

Insurance plans partially financed by the company were in effect in most establishments and about 80 percent of the workers were eligible for some type of coverage. Life and health insurance were the most common types, but over 40 percent of the plant employees were eligible for participation in hospitalization plans. Pension plans were in force in plants employing about 12 percent of the workers.

Both insurance and pension plans were more prevalent in the motor vehicle industry. But hospitalization insurance plans were more common in the parts industry.

—JAMES F. WALKER

Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> The parts survey covered establishments with 51 or more workers primarily engaged in the manufacture of automobile bodies and body parts, chassis parts, engine parts, and truck trailers. Excluded from the study were glass, textile, and rubber products, and storage batteries. Parts plants of vehicle manufacturers were considered in the vehicle industry except those primarily manufacturing for sale.

<sup>2</sup> Earning figures are straight-time average hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

## Local City Truck Driving: Union Scales, July 1, 1950<sup>1</sup>

WAGE SCALES of organized local motortruck drivers and helpers advanced 3.5 percent or 5 cents an hour, between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, according to an annual survey<sup>2</sup> of these scales by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The average union hourly scales on July 1, 1950, were \$1.60 for drivers and \$1.34 for helpers; the combined average was \$1.56.<sup>3</sup>

Scale increases effective during the year ending July 1, 1950, were less widespread than in the preceding 12-month period. Slightly over half of the drivers and helpers had advances between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, whereas four-fifths received upward adjustments in the previous year.

The standard workweek declined slightly during the year, averaging 42.0 hours on July 1, 1950. The typical straight-time workweek consisted of 40 hours and prevailed for seven-tenths of the drivers and helpers included in the survey.

### Trend in Union Wage Scales

The 3.5 percent increase in union scales for drivers and helpers between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, advanced the index of union hourly rates to 195.9 (June 1, 1939=100), to record the smallest annual increase since the close of World

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours for local motortruck drivers and helpers, 1936-50<sup>1</sup>

Year	Drivers and helpers		Drivers		Helpers	
	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours
1936: May 15	88.5	101.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1937: May 15	94.4	100.9	94.5	100.8	94.2	101.2
1938: June 1	97.8	100.9	97.9	100.8	97.5	101.2
1939: June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1	102.0	99.1	102.1	99.2	102.0	98.7
1941: June 1	106.1	98.5	105.9	98.5	107.0	98.1
1942: July 1	113.6	98.8	113.1	98.6	116.4	100.0
1943: July 1	119.8	98.6	119.2	98.4	123.0	99.8
1944: July 1	122.6	98.5	121.9	98.3	126.8	99.8
1945: July 1	125.2	98.3	124.5	98.1	129.8	99.7
1946: July 1	139.3	96.3	138.4	96.1	145.5	97.5
1947: July 1	160.8	94.0	159.9	93.6	166.8	95.8
1948: July 1	175.1	93.2	173.9	92.9	184.9	94.5
1949: July 1	189.3	92.9	188.0	92.6	199.0	94.0
1950: July 1	195.9	92.2	194.2	92.0	207.8	93.3

<sup>1</sup> Index series designed to show wage-rate trends over a period of years; year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each driver and helper classification weighted by the respective union membership for the current year.

Not computed separately for 1936.

War II in 1945; an 8 percent rise occurred in the previous year. Increases of 11, 15, and 9 percent, respectively, were achieved during the 3 years following VJ-day. These upward movements in levels of union scales during the last 5 years have accounted for nearly three-fifths of the total advance since 1939.

Between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, union scales for all motortruck drivers, included in the cities studied increased 5 cents an hour and for helpers 6 cents an hour. These gains amounted to 3.3 percent for drivers and 4.4 percent for helpers. Slightly over half of the unionized drivers and nearly two-thirds of the helpers had upward adjustments in their wage scales since July 1, 1949, whereas four-fifths of the drivers and helpers received higher scales in the previous 12 months.

Of those receiving scale advances in the year ending July 1, 1950, about 4 of every 5 had adjustments ranging from 5 to 15 cents. The typical advance was for 5 or 10 cents an hour, although increases varying from less than 5 to more than 40 cents were provided in individual contracts.

Some drivers in each of the 77 cities covered by the survey received wage increases between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950. The extent of these increases ranged from an average of less than 1 percent in Butte, Mont., Manchester, N. H., and Spokane, Wash., to 15 percent in Wichita. In 47 cities, the advance averaged between 5 and 10 cents an hour; in 24 cities, it amounted to less than 5 cents. Average increases for drivers in 5 cities—Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Wichita, and Youngstown—exceeded 10 cents.

In 6 of the 71 cities in which union helpers were covered, the scales in effect on July 1, 1949, still prevailed. In the majority of the cities, increases averaged between 4 and 9 cents an hour, although in Cleveland, Grand Rapids, and Youngstown they exceeded 10 cents.

The extent of postwar adjustments is indicated by a comparison of the union scales in effect on July 1, 1950, with those existing on July 1, 1945. On the earlier date nearly half of the drivers and almost three-fourths of the helpers had scales of under \$1 an hour, and less than 1 percent of the drivers and helpers received as much as \$1.50 and \$1.25, respectively. In 1950, however, only 1 percent of the drivers and 5 percent of the helpers had hourly scales of less than \$1, while

nearly 75 percent of the drivers had scales of at least \$1.50 and a similar proportion of the helpers were covered by contracts stipulating \$1.25 or more.

**City and Regional Rate Differentials**

In addition to city and regional differentials that exist for motortruck drivers and helpers, there are wide variations in wage scales among the various classifications of commodities hauled as well as in sizes and types of trucks operated within individual cities. Sound intercity comparisons, or Nation-wide combinations of rates based on commodities handled, industry, and/or size and type of truck, are not possible because of the variations in classifications and terminology used among the cities.

Table 2 illustrates the variations and relationship that exist between the rates of union drivers and helpers in six important cities in different sections of the Nation.

TABLE 2.—Intracity and intercity differentials in union hourly wage rates of local motortruck drivers and helpers in 6 typical cities, July 1, 1950

City	Motortruck drivers <sup>1</sup>			Helpers		
	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Difference	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Difference
Atlanta.....	\$0.755	\$1.600	\$0.845	\$0.900	\$1.000	\$0.100
Boston.....	.995	2.145	1.150	.906	1.631	.725
Chicago.....	1.260	2.240	.980	1.000	1.866	.866
Dallas.....	.990	1.574	.584	1.000	1.300	.300
New York.....	.895	2.340	1.445	.865	2.063	1.198
San Francisco.....	1.475	2.439	.964	1.025	1.913	.888

<sup>1</sup> Excludes those paid on a mileage or commission basis.

On July 1, 1950, average union scales for drivers varied from 99 cents an hour in Charlotte, N. C., to \$1.84 in Oakland, Calif. The average scale exceeded \$1.50 in 22 cities and ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 in 36; levels of less than \$1.10 existed in 5 cities.

Union scales for helpers averaged highest in Oakland, Calif. (\$1.71), and lowest in Jacksonville, Fla. (\$.73). In four additional West Coast cities—Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, and Spokane—scale levels also exceeded \$1.50 an hour. In nine other southern cities, helpers' scales averaged below \$1.00.

When the cities were grouped according to size, average rates for drivers were highest in the group

of cities of 1 million or more inhabitants and were progressively lower with decreasing size of city.

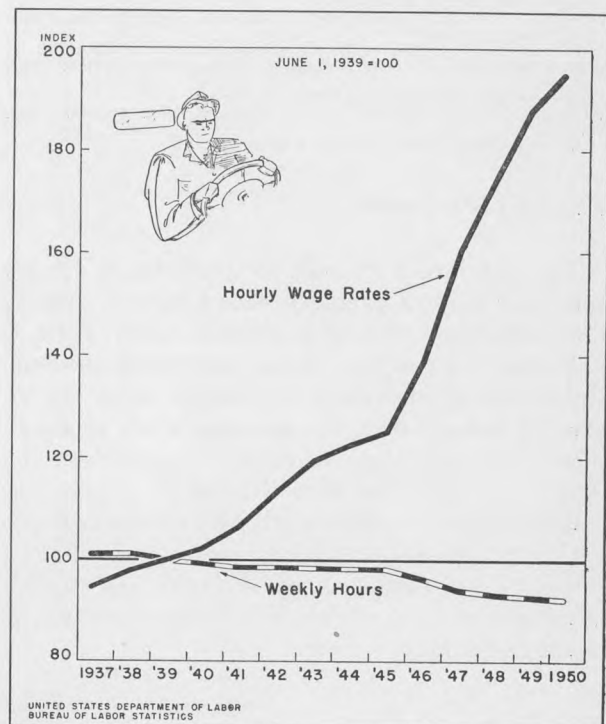
Cities with population of—	Average hourly rate*	
	Drivers	Helpers
1,000,000 and over.....	\$1.693	\$1.414
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	1.568	1.347
250,000 to 500,000.....	1.558	1.321
100,000 to 250,000.....	1.370	1.218
40,000 to 100,000.....	1.342	1.022

\*Based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1950; individual rates weighted by number of union members reported at each rate. Excludes drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis.

Among individual cities, however, New York and Chicago ranked fifth and sixth respectively, and Philadelphia twentieth, while Phoenix, Ariz., in the group of smallest sized cities ranked twelfth.

Averages for helpers followed a similar pattern, although here again the highest city levels were not confined to the largest size population group.

**Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Motortruck Drivers**



Average wage scales for both drivers and helpers were highest on the Pacific coast and lowest in the Southeast region (see table 3). In each classification, the differential was 58 cents. The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions were the only other regions in which wage levels for both drivers

and helpers equaled or exceeded the national averages. Only in the Southeast and Southwest were hourly averages for drivers below \$1.25 and only in the Southeast was the wage level for helpers less than \$1 an hour.

TABLE 3.—Average union wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers, by region, July 1, 1950<sup>1</sup>

Region	Average rate per hour—		
	Drivers and helpers	Drivers	Helpers
United States.....	\$1.56	\$1.60	\$1.34
New England.....	1.40	1.43	1.28
Middle Atlantic.....	1.62	1.67	1.39
Border States.....	1.36	1.40	1.20
Southeast.....	1.13	1.17	.96
Great Lakes.....	1.58	1.60	1.41
Middle West.....	1.48	1.49	1.33
Southwest.....	1.16	1.20	1.05
Mountain.....	1.39	1.40	1.22
Pacific.....	1.74	1.75	1.54

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study are:  
 New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.  
 Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.  
 Border States—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.  
 Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.  
 Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.  
 Middle West—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.  
 Southwest—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.  
 Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.  
 Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

### Standard Workweek

The standard workweek for motortruck drivers and their helpers averaged 42.0 hours on July 1, 1950, compared with 42.2 hours on July 1, 1949.

A definite trend from the 48-hour to the 40-hour straight-time workweek is evident from the 8-percent reduction in the average work schedule since 1939. On July 1, 1945, 48 hours was the typical workweek for two-fifths of all drivers and helpers while only three-tenths had a 40-hour week. However, on July 1, 1950, seven-tenths had a straight-time workweek of 40 hours and a fifth were covered by contracts which stipulated workweeks of 48 hours or more.

—JAMES P. CORKERY

Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Mimeographed listings of union scales by type of truck and commodity hauled are now available for any of the 77 cities included in the survey. Detailed information will be given in a forthcoming bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> Information in this report is based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1950, covering over 250,000 drivers and 40,000 helpers in the local trucking industry in 77 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Over-the-road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission

## Building Trades: Union Scales, July 1, 1950

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of union building-trades workers advanced 4.4 percent in the 12 months ending July 1, 1950, to reach a new peak, as construction activity continued at record levels.<sup>1</sup> On July 1, 1950, union scales averaged \$2.29 an hour for all building-trades workers, \$2.45 for journeymen, and \$1.65 for helpers and laborers.<sup>2</sup> The wage scales of 70 percent of the union construction workers were raised by contract negotiations effective during the year, as compared to about 55 percent in the preceding 12 months.

Straight-time weekly hours showed practically no change during the year, averaging 39.3 for all building trades. The most common straight-time work schedule was still a 5-day, 40-hour workweek, and affected about seven of every eight union building-trades workers.

### Trend of Union Wage Scales

The index of hourly scales rose 77.8 percent between June 1, 1939, and July 1, 1950; journeymen advanced 73.2 percent while helpers and laborers moved upward 110.8 percent (table 1).<sup>3</sup> The Bureau's consumers' price index, during the same period, showed an increase of 75 percent. Average scales for journeymen, who constituted four-fifths of the workers studied, advanced slightly less than consumers' prices, while helpers and laborers had increases substantially exceeding the rise in prices.

Four-fifths of the rise since June 1939 occurred after July 1945. Since then minimum union scales of construction trades workers advanced 53 percent. This was substantially less than the

basis were excluded from the study. Data were obtained primarily by mail questionnaire and from regional representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (AFL); in some cities data were obtained from local union officials by Bureau representatives.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates, or maximum schedule of hours (before payment of premium overtime) agreed upon through collective bargaining by employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

<sup>2</sup> Average scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all union rates reported for the current year; individual rates are weighted by number of union members working at the rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons, because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.



63 percent increase for a somewhat similar period following World War I (May 15, 1918, to May 15, 1923).

The extent of wage adjustments since VJ-day is reflected by a comparison of wage scales in effect on July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1950. On the earlier date over half of the union journeymen were employed at scales ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.80 an hour, but fewer than 2 percent had scales falling

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years 1907–50

[June 1, 1939=100]

Date	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours <sup>1</sup>		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15.....	29.3	29.7	27.3	124.3	123.8	126.1
1913: May 15.....	36.1	36.9	31.8	118.2	118.0	118.3
1918: May 15.....	45.3	45.9	42.6	116.3	116.2	116.3
1919: May 15.....	51.9	52.4	49.3	115.7	115.7	115.2
1920: May 15.....	70.0	70.1	71.5	115.1	115.2	114.5
1921: May 15.....	71.3	71.4	72.2	115.0	115.1	114.5
1922: May 15.....	66.9	67.3	65.7	115.0	115.2	114.2
1926: May 15.....	88.3	88.7	84.9	114.9	115.1	113.9
1931: May 15.....	97.3	97.8	92.9	108.5	108.5	108.1
1933: May 15.....	80.8	81.4	75.7	106.2	106.2	105.2
1939: June 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1.....	101.6	101.4	102.0	99.9	100.0	99.7
1941: June 1.....	105.3	105.0	106.8	106.8	100.5	99.7
1942: July 1.....	111.9	110.9	117.5	101.1	101.8	98.8
1943: July 1.....	112.7	111.5	118.9	101.0	102.0	98.1
1944: July 1.....	113.6	112.4	120.3	101.2	102.2	98.1
1945: July 1.....	116.0	114.4	125.9	101.2	102.2	98.1
1946: July 1.....	129.3	126.8	146.3	100.2	101.1	97.4
1947: July 1.....	147.9	144.6	171.1	100.1	100.9	97.4
1948: July 1.....	163.5	159.4	192.7	100.1	101.0	97.3
1949: July 1.....	170.3	166.1	199.8	100.2	101.1	97.3
1950: July 1.....	177.8	173.2	210.8	100.3	101.2	97.3

<sup>1</sup> Before overtime rate was effective.

within this range 5 years later. On July 1, 1945, about 6 percent of all journeymen were working under agreements with negotiated scales of \$2 or more an hour; 5 years later all but 6 percent of the journeymen had scales of at least \$2, with a majority of them being covered by contracts stipulating hourly scales ranging from \$2.20 to \$2.60. At the close of World War II, over 40 percent of the helpers and laborers had wage scales of less than \$1 an hour, and only two-tenths of 1 percent had scales as high as \$1.50 an hour. In July 1950, less than 4 percent had negotiated scales under \$1 and over 70 percent had an hourly scale of at least \$1.50; for a sixth of the helpers and laborers, the contract scale was \$2 or more an hour.

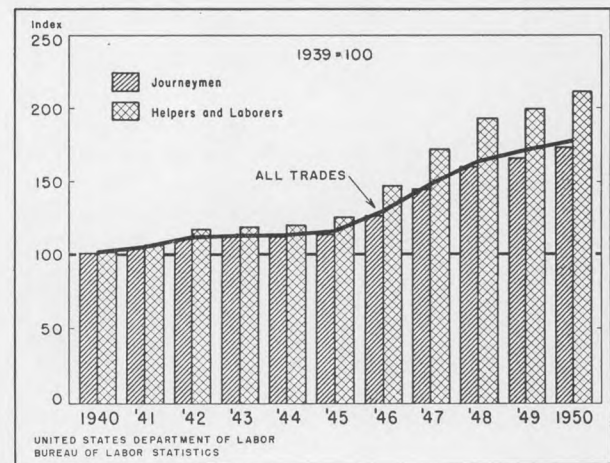
During the year ending July 1, 1950, union scales advanced 10 cents an hour on the average for all building-trade workers, 10 cents for journeymen

and 9 cents for helpers and laborers. The advance amounted to 4.4 percent for all construction workers, 4.2 percent for journeymen and 5.5 percent for helpers and laborers.

Seventy percent of the union journeymen and 75 percent of the helpers and laborers in building construction had their wage scale increased by contract negotiations. Three-fifths of the journeymen received increases ranging from 5 to 15 cents an hour and one-seventh received 25- to 30-cent increases. Of the helpers and laborers receiving increases between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, about three-fourths had adjustments ranging from 5 to 15 cents and a fifth from 20 to 25 cents an hour.

Wage developments during the year covered by the survey undoubtedly were related to the generally prosperous condition of the industry. Building construction activities rose to record levels in 1950 and during the first 8 months of the year expenditures for new construction were about 20 percent greater than in a corresponding period of 1949.<sup>4</sup> The Bureau's index of wholesale prices in building materials in July 1950 was about 77 percent above July 1945, and nearly 10 percent higher than July 1949.

**Trend of Union Hourly Wage Scales in Building Trades**



**Hourly Wage Scales, July 1, 1950**

Wage scales in building construction are designed, at least in part, to offset irregularity of employment and to compensate for other conditions that are not encountered by factory workers

of comparable skill. The hourly wage scales of construction-trades workers are generally higher than those in other industries.

Scales for journeymen averaged \$2.45 an hour on July 1, 1950, and ranged from \$2.23 an hour for paperhangers to \$2.84 for stonemasons. Other trades which averaged over \$2.70 an hour included lathers (\$2.78), plasterers (\$2.80) and bricklayers (\$2.83).

Helpers' and laborers' scales averaged \$1.65 and varied from \$1.35 for composition roofers' helpers to \$1.97 for terrazzo workers' helpers. Except for building laborers, who averaged \$1.55 an hour, all other classifications had hourly scales averaging \$1.72 or more.

### City and Regional Variations

Since scale negotiations in the building construction industry are generally conducted locally, wage scales have always varied from city to city except where union jurisdiction covers broad geographic areas or several adjacent towns. The general level of wages in a locality and the extent of unionization also influence variations in scales. A rise in construction activity in an area, with a resultant demand for skilled workmen, may also be a contributing factor in scale advances.

Scales for individual journeymen crafts varied widely among the 77 cities covered in the survey. Carpenters, for example, ranged from \$1.65 an hour in Portland, Maine, and Charlotte, N. C., to \$3 in New York City on July 1, 1950.

Within cities, union scales for the 24 journeymen trades showed considerable variation. The differential and range of union scales of journeymen trades within typical cities is illustrated in the following tabulation.

City	Scale range	Difference	
		Cents per hour	Percent
Atlanta	\$1.50-\$2.60	110	73
Boston	2.10- 2.85	75	36
Chicago	2.45- 2.90	45	18
Dallas	1.75- 3.12½	137½	79
New York	2.45- 3.25	80	33
San Francisco	2.08- 3.00	92	44

For the nine helper and laborer classifications the differences between the high and low scales were narrower than those for journeymen in each of the above cities except Chicago and San Francisco. In the latter cities differences were 33 and 68 percent, respectively, and in the other four

cities they ranged from 13 percent in Boston to 62½ in Atlanta.

Wage scales of organized journeymen in the construction trades averaged at least \$2 in all except six, of the survey cities and ranged from \$1.80 in Portland, Maine, to \$2.96 in New York City. Newark and New York were the only cities in which helpers and laborers averaged in excess of \$2 an hour. There the respective averages were \$2.19 and \$2.13.

Except for a few cities, there was no consistent relationship between the scale levels of journeymen and helpers and laborers. Pittsburgh, for example, had the highest average scale for journeymen in the 500,000 to 1,000,000 population size group, but was sixth for helpers and laborers. Cleveland ranked first for helpers and laborers but third for journeymen.

When the cities included in the survey are grouped according to population, it is obvious that the average hourly wage scales are typically higher in the larger metropolitan centers, and that the average scale ranked in descending order according to the city-size grouping. Highest average scales for both journeymen and helpers and laborers were in the largest sized group of cities and lowest in the smallest. The difference between the average scales of journeymen and of helpers and laborers in each city size closely approximates the over-all national 80-cent differential. Average hourly scales of journeymen and helpers and laborers by population group are as follows:

Cities with population of—	Journey- men	Helpers and laborers
1,000,000 and over	\$2.62	\$1.86
500,000 to 1,000,000	2.50	1.72
250,000 to 500,000	2.29	1.54
100,000 to 250,000	2.20	1.39
40,000 to 100,000	2.12	1.33

On a regional basis, average union hourly wage scales for all building-trades workers on July 1, 1950, ranged from \$1.87 in the Southeast to \$2.58 in the Middle Atlantic States. Only two regions—Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes—had levels exceeding the national average of \$2.29. Thirty of the seventy-seven cities studied were in these two regions.

Levels of union scales for all journeymen trades combined ranged from \$2.08 in the Southeast to \$2.80 in the Middle Atlantic. Except for lathers and paperhangers, the average scale for each of

the 24 journeymen trades studied were highest in the Middle Atlantic region. The lowest level for each trade was generally in the Southeast region.

TABLE 2.—Average union scales in the building trades, by region,<sup>1</sup> July 1, 1950

Region	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
United States.....	\$2.29	\$2.45	\$1.65
New England.....	2.15	2.30	1.65
Middle Atlantic.....	2.58	2.80	1.87
Border States.....	2.16	2.39	1.42
Southeast.....	1.87	2.08	1.01
Great Lakes.....	2.34	2.46	1.75
Middle West.....	2.23	2.38	1.66
Southwest.....	2.01	2.22	1.19
Mountain.....	2.01	2.28	1.68
Pacific.....	2.21	2.31	1.68

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Regional levels of all helper and laborer classifications combined were as high as \$1.87 in the Middle Atlantic and as low as \$1.01 in the Southeast. In five of the nine helper and laborer classifications studied in the Middle Atlantic region, the level exceeded \$2 an hour. Plasterers' laborers and bricklayers' tenders in the Pacific region also had levels above \$2. Building laborers and composition roofers' helpers in the Southeast, with average scales of 97 and 92 cents, respectively, were the only classifications below \$1 an hour.

### Standard Workweek

Changes in straight-time weekly hours between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, increased the average straight-time workweek in the building trades to 39.3 hours and raised the index a tenth of 1 percent to 100.3. Only three journeymen crafts—lathers, plasterers, and plumbers—were affected by revisions in work schedules. Probably because of the amount of work available for these crafts in a few areas the number of hours at straight time increased from 30 to 35 or 40 per week to more than offset the decreases from 40 to 35 hours a week.

About seven of every eight building construction workers had a 40-hour standard workweek on July 1, 1950. A 35-hour work schedule prevailed for about a fifth of the bricklayers, lathers, painters, and plumbers, and for over a third of the

bricklayers' tenders. Whereas only 1 percent of the construction workers had a straight-time workweek of 30 hours, about a fifth of the plasterers and plasterers' laborers were on this schedule.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Information was based on scales in effect on July 1, 1950, and covered 660,000 journeymen and 165,000 helpers and laborers in 77 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1 million. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some cities local union officials were visited by Bureau representatives for the desired information. Mimeographed listings of union scales by trade are available for any of the 77 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming Bureau bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade-unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

<sup>2</sup> Average scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported for the current year in the cities covered, individual scales are weighted by the number of union members reported at the rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

<sup>3</sup> In the index series, designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each trade in consecutive years weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in the current year.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics' series on expenditures for new construction

## Standards Advocated by Labor Legislation Conference

ATTENTION OF THE Seventeenth National Conference on Labor Legislation was focused on development of the Nation's human resources for peace and against aggression. The conference, which met November 29–December 31, 1950, in Washington, D. C., was attended by delegates from 40 States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, termed the conference a "forum, where State labor officials and labor leaders come together to exchange experiences, discuss problems of labor law, and seek common ground on improved labor standards."

President Truman in his message to the conference asserted that its ingenuity and experience could help guide the Nation in "those policies and practices which will speedily gear our productive machine to maximum efficiency."

The Executive Director of the Office of Defense Manpower in the U. S. Department of Labor, Mr.

Robert C. Goodwin, pointed out that the defense-program structure, as being planned, would be built on top of a high-level civilian economy and would tax the Nation's manpower resources.

Committees were appointed to consider and report, respectively, upon Industrial Safety and Health; Special Problems of Women and Young Workers; Labor Standards and Working Conditions; Training; Recruitment and Utilization. Summaries of their reports as adopted by the conference follow.

### **Industrial Safety and Health**

In view of the emergency faced by the Nation, prevention of wastage of vital manpower through job accidents, always urgent, was given additional emphasis. Accident waste in 1949 in terms of actual working time lost amounted to 39 million man-days—the equivalent of idleness by 130,000 workers for a full year. The 15,000 deaths and 1,600 permanent total disabilities made a permanent reduction in the working force; and the nearly 80,000 permanent partial disabilities had a similar effect because of reduced efficiency of the victims (largely amputees).

As almost all work-connected injuries are preventable, the current problem was that of "carrying the know-how and practice of prevention" to the many establishments not yet "doing an effective safety job." The President's Conference on Industrial Safety found that in general establishments with a poor safety performance are too small to employ technicians as do the large establishments having low injury rates. It was suggested that States furnish the multitude of small employers with a service reasonably equivalent to that provided by the large employers' full-time safety personnel. Providing such a service would require, the conference stated, basic legislation to insure more adequate and uniform codes and standards; injury statistics; continuing State safety programs; direct plant safety service by State personnel.

Attention was called to the many variations between safety codes of the individual States, and to the Bureau of Labor Standards report that about a third of our States and Territories have no rule-making authority.

The conference recommended review of existing safety codes as to their adequacy in the light of the

national emergency, with assistance by the Bureau of Labor Standards technical services. Completion of the analysis of codes being made by that Bureau, in cooperation with the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials committee on machine guarding, was urged. This would make available for all States an objective comparison between State and American Standards Association safety codes.

Collection and analysis of injury data, the conference stated, should be planned to give plant size and type of operation, with other information. Conformance with the American Standards procedure for accident reporting was recommended.

Study by the Bureau of Labor Standards and the States to determine how many visits to establishments by an inspector would give a minimum of service was recommended. States were advised to renew efforts to secure an adequate number of technicians. To meet the industrial safety needs of an emergency period, the conference recommended that the U. S. Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Standards, provide, upon request, competent safety technicians to assist State labor departments.

### **Special Problems of Women and Young Workers**

In view of anticipated trends in employment of married women, the conference urged that the States which have set legislative standards for working women maintain and improve them. Also, those States which do not have such standards should establish them.

Minimum standards should include, the conference stated, a weekly rest day, a basic 40-hour week with a maximum 48-hour week, a night rest period of 11 hours including the period from midnight to 7 a. m., and adequate periods for meals. Suitable lunchroom, rest-room, and toilet facilities, good ventilation and lighting, and related needs, should be provided by employers to maintain health and efficiency.

The conference urged avoidance of sex discrimination in wages. It advocated strengthening of existing State equal-pay laws and renewing efforts to obtain enactment of adequate legislation, State and Federal. Equal-pay provisions in union contracts were also recommended.

Provision in the Federal Fair Labor Standards

Act for a \$1 minimum wage and establishment of minimum-wage safeguards for workers who do not now have them were recommended. Combination of the merits of both the statutory-rate and the wage-board methods in new State minimum-wage legislation was recommended.

Government defense contracts should prohibit discrimination against workers on account of race, sex, age, creed, or color, the conference stated. It also recommended adoption of legislation prohibiting discharge or other discrimination against any person because of filing a complaint against his employer or giving testimony or information of alleged violation of a State labor law.

Off-the-job safeguards for women workers will be needed, the conference stated. Defense-plant expansion in new areas will raise problems of housing and feeding the employees recruited. The conference urged that special attention be given to community programs for adequate housing, transportation, child care through the day, visiting nurses, and other measures. It suggested that the Women's Bureau study absenteeism among women workers with particular reference to their special home responsibilities and health factors.

To let boys and girls—the future workers and citizens of our Nation—rush into jobs to produce an ounce of service now at the cost of a pound of contribution to the future, would be a costly blunder, the conference stated. A 16-year minimum age for any employment during school hours and for employment in manufacturing and mechanical establishments at any time is more important than ever, it was stated. Such a standard is needed to give all children opportunity for a basic education and development of good citizenship and vocational competence.

In the States unable to stem the rush of immature youth into jobs, State labor commissioners and labor organizations should endeavor to secure adequate legislation.

State labor departments and labor and other citizen groups were urged to support the U. S. Department of Labor in enforcement of the new Fair Labor Standards Act provisions concerning agricultural work by children, and to aid States in enforcing their standards. Expansion of vocational guidance and placement services for young people through the public employment services was recommended.

The conference commended the President's appointment in June 1950 of a Commission on Migratory Labor. It urged Federal and State legislation to give effect to the Commission's recommendations so that migratory workers may receive the benefits and services of which they have been deprived.

### **Labor Standards and Working Conditions**

To obtain maximum efficiency for "the long pull ahead," the conference stated, sound labor standards and good working conditions are essential. State labor departments and the U. S. Department of Labor, it believed, should cooperate in a program of development and promotion of standards for working conditions and protection from industrial injuries. Adherence to the following standards was recommended:

(a) A basic 8-hour day and 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime and with premium pay for Sundays and holidays.

(b) At least one scheduled day of rest in seven.

(c) A meal period of not less than 30 minutes, in the middle of the worker's shift; and appropriate rest periods.

(d) Increase of the minimum wage to \$1; extension of coverage to employees not now protected by the law. Enactment by all States of minimum-wage legislation (1) to cover all workers, with no exception; (2) to provide a flat statutory minimum hourly rate of at least 75 cents, with wage-board authority to set rates higher than the statutory minimum and, under proper safeguards, to modify rates for learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers; and (3) to provide for "time and a half for hours in excess of 8 a day and 40 a week." Amendment of State laws which cover only women and minors to include men and to incorporate the foregoing standards.

(e) Provision by law in every State for full wage payment by cash, check, or voucher, at least as often as semimonthly; for prompt payment of a worker separated from the payroll; for State labor department aid, when necessary, in the collection of wages due; penalties for employer violation of the law and additional liability in the amount of 10 percent of the unpaid wages.

(f) Conservation of manpower through prevention of accidents, by cooperative endeavor of labor departments, Federal and State, labor groups, management, and other public and private organ-

izations; use of labor-management safety committees; adaptation or strengthening of State laws in order that safety codes and rules may be made by labor departments; better cooperation between Federal and State departments of labor in administration of safety provisions of the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Act.

(g) Safeguarding our youth resources, being watchful against pressures to break down existing protective measures. The highest contribution youth could make to the defense program, the conference believed, would be to continue their education at least through high school.

### Training

Current unemployment conditions were compared by the conference with those existing prior to World War II, when, it was stated, the reserve labor pool amounted to 10 million workers. Less than 2 million persons capable of taking jobs were estimated to be currently unemployed. This figure includes those moving from one job to another and those temporarily without employment.

Training plans, the conference believed, should be based on either an expected 10 or 15 year semi-emergency period, or an all-out emergency.

Only about a fourth of the apprentices needed to maintain the normal skilled force were estimated to be currently employed. Therefore the conference recommended that the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship, State apprenticeship agencies, international unions, and employer organizations be requested to give full opportunities to members of minority groups for apprenticeship training and upgrading, without discrimination. It also recommended publicizing the need for more apprenticeship, and expanding the staffs of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and the State apprenticeship agencies to care for the indicated increase in the program.

Should an all-out emergency occur, withdrawing from 10 to 15 million men from the work force for military service, other methods would be necessary. If the supply of skilled workers were insufficient, "an accelerated program for training persons in single-skill or multiple-skill jobs would have to be put into operation." It was emphasized, however, that "if a satisfactory complement of skilled workers can be trained, only a minimum

amount of training at less than the apprenticeship level will be needed."

Continued voluntary promotion of apprenticeship and other on-the-job training, thus avoiding resort to a national service act, was recommended.

Safety training, it was stated, should be emphasized in negotiations with management and labor on training programs. Furthermore, it should be included in all training plans.

Employers whose apprentices are drafted, the conference suggested, "should be urged to take on replacement apprentices at the lowest age bracket recognizing that applicable legal requirements . . . Federal and State . . . should always be observed. The Selective Service System and local draft boards should authorize deferments for such new apprentices until such time as apprentices already inducted have served the required time and have returned to their work."

An agreement between the U. S. Department of Labor and the State labor departments, outlining procedures and methods for achieving necessary coordination in training activities, was recommended. Staff training facilities of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the conference stated, should be made available, upon request, to State apprenticeship agencies that have field staffs and wish to cooperate in the defense manpower effort under General Order No. 48 of the Secretary of Labor.

### Recruitment and Utilization

Needs of the Armed Forces, of defense production, and of supporting civilian activities, "can be adequately met only if all . . . sources of labor supply are tapped, effective means are adopted to prepare and utilize groups not readily assimilated, and those employed are utilized at their maximum skills. . . . Major emphasis must be placed upon attracting individuals not now in the labor force. . . . proper coordination of recruitment activities, training programs, and actions to insure maximum utilization are essential if production goals and Armed Forces requirements are to be met."

Information necessary for an accurate determination of labor needs and a realistic estimate of labor supply should be obtained through establishment and full support of a program to ascertain (a) the demand and supply situation by broad occupational categories; (b) needs of the Armed

Forces as related to community labor supply, with indication of timing and number of inductions; (c) information concerning contract and subcontract awards, so that in affected communities action may be initiated to meet the anticipated labor demand.

The conference recommended (a) cooperation by Federal and State governments to promote maximum use of the public employment service by workers and employers; (b) provision by Congress of adequate funds for establishment and maintenance of facilities and staff for execution of manpower programs; (c) legislation, State and Federal, concerning licensing and regulation of private employment agencies and labor contractors; (d) coordination of recruitment and placement activities of other groups with work of the employment service; (e) return of administration of the public employment offices to a Federal system; (f) if and when such federalization occurs, administration of the service by the Department of Labor.

Failure of defense production to provide needed material on schedule, because of loss of key personnel to the armed services, must be avoided when possible, the conference stated. It recommended, therefore, that the Selective Service system provide such occupational deferment as may be necessary, and that effective deferment policies be instituted. To insure adequate consideration of labor-supply factors in allocation of defense contracts and subcontracts, establishment of appropriate relations and procedures between the manpower and the procurement agencies and prime contractors was recommended.

To avoid unnecessary and undesirable movement of workers, the conference recommended avoidance by employers of labor pirating and indiscriminate advertising, and by newspapers and advertisers of publicity that would encourage harmful labor turn-over and migration.

The conference urged that employers be encouraged to plan their job structures "in such a way that jobs are diluted and divided to enable . . . individuals to be quickly trained and assimilated into the production forces" and also to "assure the fuller use of skills of those workers already employed."

It was recommended that in recruitment of women, efforts be directed first toward bringing

into the labor force those without important family responsibilities, including young single women, older age groups, and part-time workers. No recruitment should be made of youth that is contrary to Federal or State laws.

The Department of Labor, State governments, and other "public and private agencies and organizations interested," it was stated, should immediately combine efforts to train sufficient placement officers, especially qualified to place handicapped persons in suitable employment.

Valuable skills of older people not currently employed provide a resource, the conference stated, and to attract such workers back into the labor market, publicity should be given to the need for those skills. Persons on retirement lists have skills which should be used in the training of others. Study and action should be initiated, it was said, to preserve retirement rights of such workers upon their return to employment.

Since maximum mobility of the labor force is essential, the conference recommended adjustment of private pension programs in order that workers may not lose such rights by transfer to other employment.

Establishment of appropriate labor-management committees, for assistance to the manpower mobilization agencies at Federal, State, and local levels, was recommended.

## Resolutions

Eighteen resolutions were adopted by the conference. Among the objectives sought were additional safety measures for railroad workers; establishment of additional agencies and services for the handicapped; elimination of barriers to the employment of older workers; and continuance of social-security benefits to workers called into the armed services. One resolution recommended national legislation to provide "protection, medical care, and indemnity to the workmen of this country and their dependents" in case of injury and death caused by atomic attack upon industrial areas. Such attacks might be extensive enough, it was pointed out, to exceed the resources of established insurance systems to meet their financial obligations.

## Drugs, Medicines, and Cosmetics: Plant Workers' Earnings, May 1950

PLANT WORKERS in selected branches of the drug and medicine industry had straight-time average hourly earnings of \$1.26 in May 1950.<sup>1</sup> During the same period, plant workers in establishments manufacturing perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations averaged \$1.06 an hour.<sup>2</sup>

### Drugs and Medicine

Among the three branches of the drug and medicine industry covered, the largest group of workers were engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals for the medical professions. Earnings in this branch, with more than half of the plants and about three-fifths of the workers in the industry, were \$1.29 an hour—20 cents higher than for workers in plants manufacturing pharmaceuticals for the public. The highest wage level (\$1.40) was found in the medicinal chemical branch of the industry, which accounted for only

about 10 percent of the industry's plants and less than 17 percent of its workers. Only about 8 percent of the medicinal chemical workers earned less than \$1.00 per hour while in plants manufacturing pharmaceuticals for the public over a third of the plant workers earned less than this amount.

Earnings varied not only by industry branch but also by region.<sup>3</sup> The highest regional wage level (\$1.30) for all branches of the drug and medicine industry was found in the Great Lakes region; earnings in the Southeast averaged 86 cents per hour. Over 70 percent of the plant workers in the Southeast States were earning less than \$1.00 an hour as compared with about 12 percent in the Great Lakes region.

The Middle Atlantic region was heavily represented in all of the branches covered by the study. Almost half of the workers in the drug and medicine industry were located in these States and averaged \$1.28 per hour. Nearly two-thirds of the workers, averaging \$1.42 an hour, in the medicinal chemicals branch were located in this region.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of plant workers (excluding learners and apprentices) in selected branches of the drug and medicine industry by straight-time average hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> United States and selected regions, May 1950

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	United States <sup>2</sup>				Middle Atlantic				Great Lakes			
	Total	Inorganic and organic medicinal chemicals	Pharma- ceutical prepara- tions <sup>3</sup> (pro- fessional)	Pharma- ceutical prepara- tions (public)	Total	Inorganic and organic medicinal chemicals	Pharma- ceutical prepara- tions (pro- fessions)	Pharma- ceutical prepara- tions (public)	Total	Inorganic and organic medicinal chemicals	Pharma- ceutical prepara- tions (pro- fessions)	Pharma- ceutical prepara- tions (public)
Under 75.....	0.1		0.1					0.2		0.2		
75 and under 80.....	5.8	0.2	5.2	11.9	3.8	0.1	4.3	7.4	2.8	0.4	2.5	
80 and under 85.....	2.9	1.7	2.3	5.7	2.0		2.1	4.9	2.3	2.9	1.8	
85 and under 90.....	3.3	.8	2.6	7.3	3.0		2.6	7.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	
90 and under 95.....	3.4	.7	3.3	5.8	2.9	.6	3.4	4.2	2.5	1.6	1.9	
95 and under 100.....	4.5	4.5	3.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.1	2.0	2.8	1.7	
100 and under 105.....	5.5	6.4	4.6	7.8	5.5	5.7	4.7	8.3	5.0	17.7	3.9	
105 and under 110.....	4.9	4.9	4.1	7.2	5.4	3.1	4.7	8.2	4.9	19.8	2.6	
110 and under 115.....	5.0	3.7	5.0	6.1	6.0	3.7	6.3	8.0	4.1	6.8	3.4	
115 and under 120.....	5.3	3.8	5.7	5.2	5.9	3.0	7.3	5.2	5.5	10.4	4.3	
120 and under 125.....	7.5	4.8	8.5	6.7	6.1	5.1	6.2	7.3	10.4	4.4	11.3	
125 and under 130.....	6.6	7.5	6.0	7.9	6.6	8.8	5.1	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.3	
130 and under 135.....	5.0	4.3	5.3	4.5	5.4	4.3	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	
135 and under 140.....	5.5	6.3	6.4	2.4	5.1	6.7	5.1	2.7	7.5	4.7	5.6	
140 and under 145.....	4.9	8.1	4.8	2.6	5.0	5.7	5.5	1.9	4.2	2.6	4.5	
145 and under 150.....	5.1	4.9	6.4	1.5	6.4	5.2	8.1	1.7	5.3	3.9	6.0	
150 and under 155.....	5.4	14.0	4.0	2.7	6.6	19.7	2.5	2.4	5.1	1.7	5.6	
155 and under 160.....	5.1	7.2	5.7	1.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	2.4	5.8	1.6	6.9	
160 and under 165.....	3.0	3.6	3.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.5	1.6	3.4	1.1	4.1	
165 and under 170.....	2.0	2.3	2.3	.8	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.0	2.2	.7	2.7	
170 and under 175.....	1.8	2.1	2.1	.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	.6	2.0	.6	2.4	
175 and under 180.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	.9	1.3	1.7	1.4	.7	2.2	.3	2.5	
180 and over.....	5.8	6.5	6.4	3.4	5.8	8.3	5.2	4.3	6.9	.6	8.0	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of establishments.....	413	37	235	141	175	21	93	61	107	9	68	
Number of workers.....	40,734	6,857	25,290	8,587	19,355	4,538	11,739	3,678	14,213	961	11,073	
Median rate.....	\$1.26	\$1.40	\$1.29	\$1.09	\$1.28	\$1.42	\$1.27	\$1.13	\$1.30	\$1.12	\$1.36	

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.



## Toilet Preparations

About three-fifths of the workers in the toilet preparations industry were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. Their average earning—\$1.11—was the highest average for the industry, 32 cents higher than that of workers in the Southeast States. More than 90 percent of the plant workers in the Southeast were earning under 95 cents per hour in this industry, but this region

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of plant workers (excluding learners and apprentices) in the perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations industry by straight-time average hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> United States and selected regions, May 1950

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	United States <sup>2</sup>	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Under 75	(3)			0.1		
75 and under 80	11.0	1.9	10.5	7.6	16.2	2.4
80 and under 85	4.4	1.2	3.3	8.1	5.1	4.2
85 and under 90	8.7	15.3	6.7	11.2	10.3	7.3
90 and under 95	8.0	10.7	6.9	9.4	13.2	5.5
95 and under 100	8.5	14.3	7.0	8.1	9.0	14.5
100 and under 105	7.9	7.5	7.5	11.1	6.3	11.2
105 and under 110	5.8	8.1	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.8
110 and under 115	8.1	6.0	8.4	9.4	11.1	5.5
115 and under 120	6.9	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.5	5.7
120 and under 125	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.3	1.4	3.1
125 and under 130	5.6	2.8	6.1	7.2	2.2	7.0
130 and under 135	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.4	.6	3.8
135 and under 140	2.8	1.4	3.6	2.5	1.1	2.2
140 and under 145	3.2	1.3	4.5	1.2	.8	3.5
145 and under 150	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.3	.7	2.4
150 and under 155	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.5	.6	1.6
155 and under 160	1.1	1.1	1.3	.6	.4	2.2
160 and under 165	1.3	.3	1.7	.9	.7	2.0
165 and under 170	.7	.1	1.0	.3	.1	2.4
170 and under 175	.8	.1	1.2	.5	.1	.5
175 and under 180	1.4	1.0	.9	.6	8.3	.9
180 and over	3.4	8.2	3.3	2.4	.9	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of establishments	211	9	104	46	17	19
Number of workers	11,670	931	6,850	1,867	995	546
Median rate	\$1.06	\$1.04	\$1.11	\$1.03	\$0.98	\$1.10

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

accounted for only about 1 percent of the total workers in the industry.

## Minimum Rates

Although over half of the plants reporting data in the drug and medicine industry employed workers at 75 cents an hour or less, these rates applied to relatively few workers. In fact, only about 6 percent of the workers earned less than 80 cents per hour at the time of the survey. The toilet preparations industry had a slightly smaller proportion of plants with workers earning 75 cents an hour or less, but a larger proportion of workers (about 11 percent) earning less than 80 cents an hour.

—A. N. JARRELL

Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Based on a mail questionnaire study of establishments employing 10 or more workers, whose major activity was the manufacture of one or more of the following: (1) bulk organic and inorganic medicinal chemicals and their derivatives; (2) drugs and medicines in pharmaceutical preparations such as ampuls, tablets, capsules, ointments, solutions and suspensions for human and veterinary use. Plants in this branch were asked to specify whether they were producing pharmaceuticals primarily for the professions or for the public.

<sup>2</sup> Included in this group were plants whose major activity was manufacturing perfumes, cosmetics, or other toilet preparations such as hair dyes, tonics and dressings; bath salts, manicure preparations, tooth paste, tooth powder, etc.

<sup>3</sup> The regions used in this study include:

New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee;

Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

Middle West—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

## Women Workers— Employment Trends, 1900 to 1950

WOMEN in the United States are tending more and more to perform the dual function of worker and homemaker, according to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.<sup>1</sup> Nearly half (46 percent) of all women workers in 1949 were married and living with their husbands. Almost 43 percent of this group of workers were mothers of children under 18 years of age. Of another group (those widowed, divorced, or separated from their husbands) who constituted about a fifth of all women workers, 26 percent were mothers of children under 18. Working mothers constituted over a fifth of all mothers of children under 18.

A striking change in the past decade has been a downward trend in the proportion of women workers in domestic service. Eighteen percent were in that field in 1940, only 10 percent in 1950.

Also remarkable has been the rise in median age of employed women. In 1940, it was 31.9 years, and only 22 percent were aged 45 and over; in 1950, the median age was 36 years, and 30 percent were 45 years of age and over.

More than a fourth of all women working in the spring of 1950 were in clerical occupations. Nearly a fifth were operatives or semiskilled factory workers. More than two-fifths were in service, professional, domestic service, or sales work. The remainder, in the order of numerical importance, were employed in managerial, agricultural, craft, and laborer occupations.

### Labor-Force Participation, 1900 to 1950

While the total labor force in the United States more than doubled in the last 50 years, the number of working women more than tripled, increasing from 5.1 million to 18.1 million. Only 18 percent of gainful workers in 1900 were women, but 29 percent of the labor force in 1950 were women. The 19.6 million women workers employed during World War II composed 36 percent of the civilian labor force.

The proportion which the labor force formed of the total population was the same (55 percent) in 1900 and in 1949. A change took place, however, in the proportions of men and women who were

workers. Over 30 percent of all women were in the labor force in 1949, as compared with 20 percent in 1900. The increase came largely from greater participation of those between 35 and 64 years of age.

Age levels of women workers varied from those of men workers. A higher proportion of the former were under 25 years and a higher proportion of the latter were 45 years or over. However, the general age trend during the last 50 years was the same for both sexes. In 1950, considerably smaller proportions of both men and women workers were in the younger age group; considerably larger proportions were 45 years of age or older. This accentuated the age trend in the population.

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau: *Women as Workers* (A Statistical Guide), and *Facts on Older Women Workers* (prepared for the Conference on Aging, August 13-15, 1950, Washington, D. C.). Washington, 1950.

## Bell Mission Recommendations on Philippine Labor<sup>1</sup>

LABOR RECOMMENDATIONS formed an important part of the report submitted to the President by the Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines (Bell Report). Labor improvements, which the Bell Report held to be essential, are as follows:

- (1) Establishment of minimum wages for agricultural and nonagricultural workers.
- (2) Stimulation of free-trade unions.
- (3) Revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act to include adequate coverage and benefits.
- (4) Provide a system of unemployment insurance for nonagricultural workers and a commission to propose relief program for the aged.
- (5) Public employment service to be made nation-wide in scope.
- (6) Personnel and fund increases in the Labor Department.

Broadly, the report contains an analysis of the present economic difficulties facing the Philippines and recommendations for measures which, in the opinion of the Mission, the Philippine Government must take to prepare a sound foundation for economic stability.

<sup>1</sup> Report to the President of the United States by the Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1950.

## Emergency Procedures for Civil Service Personnel

SPECIAL PERSONNEL PROCEDURES for civil service employees were established by Executive Order No. 10180 of November 13, 1950, in the interest of national defense.<sup>1</sup> The President ordered that new appointments as well as promotions and transfers should be nonpermanent, in general. He further specified that nonpermanent appointees would be excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended, unless eligible for retirement benefits because of continuity of service or by reinstatement, or otherwise. Nonpermanent appointees will be covered automatically by the retirement provisions of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended in 1950.

The Civil Service Commission was granted authority to regulate releases of employees from one agency to another, and to keep civil service examinations on a continuous open basis, to the maximum extent possible.

New appointees were made subject to nonpermanent status as of December 1, 1950, for such time as the President deems it to be necessary. However, permanent appointments were authorized for presidential appointees and postmasters, for others in unusual circumstances, and for persons selected for such appointment prior to December 1, 1950.

Promotions, transfers between agencies, and reemployment were ordered to be made nonpermanent as of September 1, 1950. This ruling is also to continue as long as the President finds it to be necessary. Reassignment of an employee on a permanent or nonpermanent basis is discretionary with the head of the agency concerned.

### Civilian Recruitment for Government Agencies<sup>2</sup>

By an agreement (December 15, 1950) between the U. S. Department of Labor and the Civil Service Commission, Public Employment Service of the Labor Department will recruit civilian manpower for Government agencies when Civil Service examinations do not yield a sufficient supply.

<sup>1</sup> Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 222, November 15, 1950 (p. 7745), and Public Law 734, August 1950 (p. 53).

<sup>2</sup> U. S. Department of Labor Press Release, BES 51-2606, December 21, 1950.

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

THE CONTINUING and widespread movement for increased wages was climaxed in late November by the wage agreement between U. S. Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). Similar agreements involving other important steel producers followed almost immediately.

### Principal Negotiations

*Steel.* The United Steelworkers of America (CIO) concluded agreements with the Nation's two largest steel producers—U. S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Corp.—and won union shop elections at 9 steel producing companies during November.

The U. S. Steel Corp. agreement, reached on November 30 after 6 weeks of intermittent negotiations, provided for wage increases averaging 16 cents an hour effective December 1. From a minimum of 12½ cents an hour in the lowest wage classification the increases were graduated to 28 cents an hour in the highest. Workers in the southern mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. received an additional 4½ cents an hour which reduces the North-South area differentials in U. S. Steel subsidiaries to 10 cents. The expiration date of the current contract, December 31, 1951, remains unchanged.

Only a few hours after the U. S. Steel agreement was approved, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. agreement, providing for similar wage increases, was reached. Agreements with Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Corp., and Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. followed quickly, incorporating terms similar to those in the U. S. Steel agreement.

While wage negotiations were proceeding in November, the National Labor Relations Board was conducting union-shop elections at operations of nine steel producing companies, in accordance with the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. A majority of employees in each plant voted affirmatively, thus permitting the union to bargain for the union shop in these plants. In the case of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.—largest of U. S. Steel Corp. operating subsidiaries and largest producer involved in the elections—nearly

63,000 of the 82,000 workers eligible to vote approved the union shop by approximately 3 to 1. Other companies in which union-shop elections were held included: National Tube Co., Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp., American Steel & Wire Co., American Bridge Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Crucible Steel Co., and Sharon Steel Corp.

In late October, the NLRB conducted a representation election for employees of Weirton Steel Co. at Weirton, W. Va. The Independent Steel workers Union defeated the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) in this election by a vote of 7,291 to 3,454. All but 267 of the eligible voters cast ballots.

*Telephone.* Approximately 17,000 Western Electric Co. employees in 43 States and 16,000 workers employed by the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. went on strike on November 9 as the result of failure to reach agreement on wages and contract duration. The strike continued and the workers engaged in intermittent picketing of telephone plants and offices until November 19, when the companies and the Communications Workers of America (CIO) agreed on new contracts.

Wage increases averaging 11.3 cents an hour for installation workers, 10.3 cents an hour for warehousemen and maintenance workers, and 10.1 cents an hour for production workers at the company's Haverhill, Mass., plant are provided for in the Western Electric Co. agreements. All the agreements are 15-month contracts, expiring February 15, 1952.

The Michigan Bell agreement increased wages of Detroit employees from \$3 to \$5 a week. Area differentials between Detroit and smaller communities were decreased by the reclassification of 63 towns. This raised wages by as much as \$9 a week in some areas.

*Television and Radio.* On November 19, agreement was reached on an initial 2-year contract by the 4 major television networks and the Television Authority. The Authority represents approximately 25,000 entertainers belonging to 5 branches of the Associated Actors and Artists of America (AFL)—Actors Equity Association, American Federation of Radio Artists, American Guild of Musical Artists, American Guild of Variety Artists and Chorus Equity Association. Minimum pay scales for entertainers and limitations on the show-

ing of film recordings of programs, are provided in the agreement.

Among the agreement's terms were the following minimum pay ranges: (1) actors, \$50 to \$170 per show, depending upon the number of lines to be spoken, the length of the show, and the number of rehearsal hours required; (2) vaudeville specialty acts, \$200 for a single performer to \$475 for four performers; (3) sportscasters, \$200 for each description of a major event or \$550 a week for seven events of the same sport. The agreement also provides that no film recording of live shows can be shown a second time in any area "without the written consent of the authority."

A tentative agreement was also reached by the major radio networks and the American Federation of Radio Artists. It provides for an increase of 15 to 20 percent in the minimum pay rates of 5,000 radio actors and announcers.

*Clothing.* Approximately 60,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (AFL) in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut were awarded a pay increase of \$5 a week, effective November 20, by Sol A. Rosenblatt, impartial chairman of the women's coat and suit industry in New York. The union and the employers had referred their dispute to Mr. Rosenblatt after they failed to reach a settlement through negotiations. Hourly workers' wages were raised 14½ cents an hour; piece workers' increases will be computed on a fixed percentage basis.

David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, indicated that the award would serve as a guide in obtaining cost-of-living pay increases for 370,000 other members of the union in the garment trades and industries in the union's jurisdiction across the Nation.

*Other Developments.* Approximately 1 million workers received cost-of-living wage increases, following a Bureau of Labor Statistics announcement in November that the Consumers' Price Index had risen from 172.5 to an all-time high of 174.8 between July 15 and October 15. Primarily affected were more than 600,000 workers in the automobile industry who are covered by labor agreements containing escalator clauses. These automobile workers received wage increases of 3 cents an hour, effective December 1.

On November 12, the Timken Roller Bearing

Co. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) reached agreement on a 10-percent wage increase for 16,000 workers in 6 Ohio plants. No reopening provisions are contained in the agreement which will be effective until July 1952.

A reduction in the basic monthly hours of work from 225 to 210 without a change in monthly pay was recommended for 1,800 Pullman conductors by a Presidential emergency board early in November.<sup>2</sup> This would effect a wage increase of approximately 10 cents an hour if accepted by the Pullman Co. and the union—the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.).

The Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) reached agreement on a new contract which raised wages 10 cents an hour, retroactive to September 18, for 19,000 workers in 21 plants. Effective for 1 year from November 1, it may be reopened for wage negotiations 5 months from the beginning date.

### Labor Union Affairs <sup>3</sup>

A 1-day legislative rally was held in Washington, D. C., November 28 by representatives of eight unions which were expelled from the CIO during the past year on charges of following the Communist party line instead of CIO policy.

The eight unions participating were the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; the Fur and Leather Workers; the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; the American Communications Association; the United Public Workers; the United Electrical Workers; the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers; and the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

During the conference, Harry Bridges, head of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, proposed that the executive boards of the participating unions meet in Washington or Chicago in the near future and prepare to work together at the top level as well as locally. He also suggested that the unions discuss plans for pooling their resources, but continue to operate as independent organizations.

The legislative program adopted by the unions included: price and rent controls; "no wage freeze"; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, the McCarran Subversive Activity Control Act, and the Magnusson port security law; an excess profits tax; and fair employment practices legislation.

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

<sup>2</sup> Members of the Board: Judge Ernest M. Lipton, Supreme Court of Missouri, chairman; Prof. I. L. Scharfman, University of Michigan; and Angus Monroe, Dallas, Tex., attorney.

<sup>3</sup> A detailed account of the CIO convention which took place in November, appears on p. 8 of this issue.

# Technical Note

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## Consumer Expenditure Study, 1950: Field Methods and Purposes<sup>1</sup>

COLLECTION of consumer expenditure information in 91 cities throughout the country was recently started by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and will continue for about 3 months. More than 1,000 interviewers began knocking at doors of over 17,000 city families and single consumers who have been selected, according to the most scientific sampling techniques, to represent all consumers in urban America. Questions asked include a description of family composition and living arrangements and the maximum possible detail on financial experience for the year 1950.

Consumers are asked to recount their expenditures in 1950 for food, clothing, housing, transportation, recreation, etc. The Bureau wants to know the detail of these expenditures in prices and quantities for many of the thousands of things that make up the American way of living. And, in order to evaluate and analyze this information properly, data are also gathered on the family income, savings, and credit used during that year.

### Need for the Survey

This extensive survey of consumers' expenditures is an essential step in the over-all revision of the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index<sup>1</sup> which measures changes in prices of goods and services commonly bought by moderate-income families in large cities. The index is in essence a ratio between the current cost of a specified "market basket" of goods and services and the average cost of the same "market basket" in the base period, 1935-39.

The "market basket" currently priced for the indexes is based on records of purchases of moderate-income city families for a 1-year period in 1934-36. In the past 15 years, consumer incomes, prices, the kinds of things available to consumers,

and the consumption habits of American families have changed greatly. Expenditure surveys made by the Bureau in seven cities (including Richmond which the present survey omits)<sup>2</sup> between 1947 and 1950 provide accumulated evidence of such changes. Compared with the mid-1930's families use less butter and more margarine; and less flour and bread and more ready-to-eat cereals, cakes and pies, more ice cream, soft drinks, fresh fruit, and canned fruit juices. Frozen foods have become commonplace; ice and ice boxes have given way to mechanical refrigeration; television sets are owned by almost every third family in cities which have well-established transmitting facilities. City families spend a greater proportion of their income for automobile transportation, medical and personal care, recreation and other less urgent needs than formerly; a somewhat smaller part of the total goes for food, housing, and clothing.

Changes of this kind make it necessary to check the "market basket" of goods and services now used in the Consumers' Price Index and are the immediate reason for this survey. On the basis of the survey results, the content of the "basket" will be revised. The uses of the survey data, however, go beyond the adjustment of index weights.

Through analysis of the survey data, businessmen may learn where they are likely to find their best customers; welfare workers may obtain information in planning family budgets and determining relief allowances; manufacturers may find a clue to the amount and kinds of unsatisfied wants—the kinds of goods and services consumers demand. Summaries of the survey results will be of help in estimating the levels of industrial operation affecting labor requirements, the replacement requirements of durable goods, the need for new housing, the effect of soldier bonuses on the economy, and in dealing with many other important problems.

## Confidential Nature of Data

Consumer expenditure information is collected on a purely voluntary basis and is treated as strictly confidential, in line with general Bureau policy. No one but sworn agents sees the report for an individual family, and the identity of the family is never disclosed. The Bureau itself does not want to know the family name or the first names of any of the members—the name of the family interviewed does not appear on any schedule form. No figure obtained from any family is made available to other Government agencies for taxation or regulatory purposes. The results are published in the form of averages for large groups of families. For its analytical work, the Bureau calculates averages for families of the same type, same size, same income level, and living in the same kind of community. Study of these figures yields information on the differences in living patterns of American families, and ultimately will reflect changes that have occurred since the last comprehensive Bureau survey in the 1934–36 period.

## Content of Schedules

The schedule forms and collection methods for the 1951 survey were developed out of long experience with this type of study. In the spring of 1950, the Bureau tested its schedule and the training and field collection aspects of the survey in Memphis, Tenn. The results in Memphis were used in determining the final design of this survey.

The schedule in use has 26 major sections. General information on the family composition, living arrangements and facilities, as well as on home owners' expenses for repairs and improvements, receipts from roomers and boarders, etc., is requested in the first eight sections. The following 10 sections are devoted to detailed information on expenditures for such groups as fuel, light, and refrigeration; miscellaneous household expenses; housefurnishings and equipment; food; clothing; medical and personal care; recreation, reading, and education; and travel and transportation. Questions on income, taxes, savings, and debts cover the last eight sections of the schedule. Information on income is recorded, according to its source. Savings data are intended to show the change over the calendar year and

not the total amount saved by the family or the single consumer who supplies the figures.

A supplementary questionnaire, covering food, household supplies, tobacco, and drugs and personal care items purchased in a 7-day period, has been prepared to provide more detailed information on expenditures of families who buy food and prepare it at home. This schedule is divided into three parts: (1) food items, (2) household supplies and tobacco, and (3) personal care and drug items.

## Sample Selection

The families and single consumers to be included in this survey were carefully selected to be representative of all consumers in the urban areas of the United States. This is possible, of course, under modern sampling methods which provide a way of finding out about consumers in general by interviewing a comparatively small number of them.

In drawing the sample for the present survey, great care was taken to insure proper geographic coverage of cities, and within cities, a good cross section of the population. All cities with populations 1,000,000 and above were taken into the sample. Cities below 1,000,000 were ranked by size and classified according to their climate, population density, and the general income level of the community. Very small cities were further classified by a measure of their distance from important market centers. Within each classification group, cities were selected at random.<sup>3</sup>

The list of cities<sup>4</sup> selected, which is arranged by States, follows:

- Alabama*—Birmingham, Demopolis.
- Arizona*—Phoenix, Tucson, Glendale.
- Arkansas*—Little Rock, Camden.
- California*—Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Bakersfield, Santa Cruz, Lodi, Antioch.
- Colorado*—\*Denver, Grand Junction.
- Connecticut*—Hartford, Middletown.
- Delaware*—Wilmington.
- District of Columbia*—\*Washington.
- Florida*—Miami.
- Georgia*—Atlanta.
- Idaho*—Sandpoint.
- Illinois*—Chicago, Bloomington, Anna.
- Indiana*—Indianapolis, Evansville, Garrett.
- Iowa*—Des Moines, Shenandoah, Grinnell.
- Kansas*—Wichita, Salina.
- Kentucky*—Louisville, Middlesboro.
- Louisiana*—New Orleans.
- Maine*—Portland, Bangor.

*Maryland*—Baltimore, Cumberland.  
*Massachusetts*—Boston.  
*Michigan*—\*Detroit.  
*Minnesota*—Minneapolis-St. Paul.  
*Mississippi*—Jackson.  
*Missouri*—St. Louis, Kansas City.  
*Montana*—Butte.  
*Nebraska*—Omaha, Grand Island.  
*Nevada*—Elko.  
*New Hampshire*—\*Manchester, Laconia.  
*New Jersey*—North Jersey area, Washington.  
*New Mexico*—Albuquerque.  
*New York*—New York, Cooperstown.  
*North Carolina*—Charlotte, Fayetteville.  
*North Dakota*—Grand Forks.  
*Ohio*—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Youngstown, Canton, Newark, Ravenna.  
*Oklahoma*—Oklahoma City, Shawnee, Madill.  
*Oregon*—Portland, Roseburg.  
*Pennsylvania*—Philadelphia-Camden, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Nanty-Glo.  
*Rhode Island*—Providence.  
*South Carolina*—Charleston.  
*South Dakota*—Sioux Falls.  
*Tennessee*—\*Memphis, Columbia.  
*Texas*—\*Houston, Pecos, Dalhart.  
*Utah*—Salt Lake City, Ogden.  
*Vermont*—Barre.  
*Virginia*—Norfolk-Portsmouth, Lynchburg, Pulaski.  
*Washington*—Seattle.  
*West Virginia*—Huntington-Ashland, Charleston.  
*Wisconsin*—Milwaukee, Madison.  
*Wyoming*—Cheyenne, Rawlins.

\*In sample design but has previously been surveyed (1947-49).

The following tabulation shows the total number of cities in the United States classified by population size, together with the number of cities included in the sample:

Cities with population of—	Number of cities in—	
	United States	Sample
1,000,000 and over.....	13	<sup>1</sup> 13
240,000 to 1,000,000.....	42	<sup>2</sup> 21
30,000 to 240,000.....	216	<sup>3</sup> 30
Under 30,000.....	2, 527	33

<sup>1</sup> Two already surveyed.

<sup>2</sup> Three already surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> One already surveyed.

In each city, families and single consumers to be interviewed were drawn at random from lists of addresses provided by BLS dwelling unit surveys for the large cities, and by the Bureau of the Census for small towns for which dwelling unit

surveys were not available. Addresses in the lists were arranged by their location in the city, by race of occupant, by tenure of occupant (owner or renter), by rent paid (for tenants), and by the number of persons in the dwelling and the income class of the occupants, to the extent that such information was available. In drawing the sample units, the distribution of these characteristics (race, tenure, rent, etc.) in the total population of the city was duplicated in the sample.

The number of addresses selected varies from 65 in small places to over 600 in New York City.

A subsample of 1,000 families was selected in 47 sampling points for a panel study of individual family patterns of expenditures over a period of time. Data thus obtained will be dynamic and will indicate how families react in their buying to changes in income, prices, or other economic or noneconomic factors. Moreover, the panel will serve to check the validity of the index weights over time; it therefore plays a major part in the maintenance of the index.

### Conduct of Survey

The field work started in January is to be centrally directed from Washington through the Bureau's five regional offices. Work in each city is the direct responsibility of a survey supervisor hired and trained specifically for the purpose. These supervisors were recruited from all over the country by the Washington office and by the regional directors of the Bureau's regional offices. Seventy-five supervisors were selected and given 5 weeks of training during which they were taught the Bureau's interviewing and editing methods. In the training program the most recently developed techniques, combining lectures and discussions with auditive and visual aids, were utilized.

Each supervisor was assigned between 65 and 250 interviews. In large cities like New York or Chicago, when the number of interviews exceeds 250, two or more supervisors are being employed.

On the other hand two or three cities' surveys, in which the number of interviews is small, have been combined and assigned to one supervisor. The functions of the supervisor cover (1) recruiting



and training the interviewers, (2) directing the collection work, and (3) checking and editing the schedules, before transmitting them to Washington.

Interviewers are recruited in each city surveyed, and are trained for 6 days before their interview work begins. They are assigned a list of addresses, where they will obtain the required information from the housewife or other persons able to answer their questions.

The use of elaborate and sound sampling techniques, careful selection and training of supervisors and interviewers, and constant control and reviewing in the process of collection are essential to this

enterprise. Its success, however, depends in great part on the cooperation given by the public.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

<sup>2</sup> See a previous technical note, Revision of the Consumers' Price Index, in the Monthly Labor Review for July 1950 (p. 129); also reprinted as Serial No. R. 2003.

<sup>3</sup> The technique known as the Latin Square, which has been followed for the selection, is to be described in detail in a technical note in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

<sup>4</sup> It is important not to consider this as the list of cities to be included in the revised Consumers' Price Index. The exclusion of a city from the above list does not preclude its inclusion in the revised Consumers' Price Index—and vice versa. The city characteristics used in the selection of this list are those which are related to and have some effect on consumer expenditure patterns. The index cities are used as pricing points to obtain information on the movements of prices over time; they will be selected according to the result of experimental pricing studies currently in progress. These studies are to be described in future issues of this journal.

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

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

*Coverage—Employees of Plant Cafeteria.*—A Federal district court held<sup>3</sup> that the employees of a cafeteria company operating on the premises of a steel corporation were not within the coverage of the minimum wage and overtime compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Since the steel company employees were not compelled to patronize the cafeteria and could, and many did, go to several other nearby restaurants, the cafeteria employees were held not to be “necessary” to the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of the act prior to its amendment in 1949.

The steel company’s plant was located in a town of 12,000 near Los Angeles. There were three restaurants across the street from the main plant gate during 1945 and 1946, the period for which wages were alleged to be due.

The court stated that, for an employee operation to be “necessary” to the production of goods for commerce, the operation need not be indispensable—in that the goods could not have been produced without such operation. In this case, however, the court held that the furnishing of food to the steel plant’s employees was too remote from the production of goods by such employees to be considered “necessary” thereto within the meaning of the FLSA. Cases holding plant cafeteria employees to be integrated with production were distinguished because they involved plants in which employees had no ready access to other eating places.

The cafeteria-canteen was operated under a “leasehold” contract with the steel company. Under this contract the cafeteria was permitted to use, at no cost, a building erected by the company. In return, the cafeteria operator agreed to serve meals only to the plant employees and their visitors, and to pay expenses of operating the cafeteria. Cafeteria profits were limited by the agreement to 10 percent of gross income. The cafeteria was available to employees on any of the three 8-hour shifts maintained by the plant. Other than that, the agreement did not prescribe the hours worked by cafeteria employees.

The district court held that the agreement between the steel company and the cafeteria operator was in fact a lease and not a license or a joint adventure, despite the provision limiting profits. It was pointed out that, at least, no formal agreement existed by which the steel company was bound to reimburse the cafeteria for operating losses.

The employees of the cafeteria were held not to be employees of the steel company, since they were found not to be subject to the direction of the company except indirectly in determining the period when plant employees were to be served.

*Portal Act—“Good Faith” Defense.* The Chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel ruled that employees working at a “modification” center of an airline company were subject to the Railway Labor Act and exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit held<sup>4</sup> that this was an “administrative ruling” of an “administrative agency” within the meaning of the good faith defense provisions of the Portal-to-Portal Act. Section 9 of that act, which applies to the period prior to May 14, 1947, relieves an employer from liability for violations of the FLSA when such violations are in good faith in conformity with and in reliance upon any administrative ruling of any agency of the United States.

During World War II the company, besides operating an airline, “modified” army planes produced elsewhere. Such planes were later used in combat. The company sought rulings from certain Government agencies as to whether modification-center employees were covered by the Railway Labor Act and, therefore, exempt from the FLSA under its section 13 (a) (4). Regarding these rulings as inconclusive, the company segregated modification activities from airline activities so as to take the former out of the exemption and allow payment of overtime compensation to employees. However, the Chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel, disapproved the payment of such overtime on the ground that the employees were covered by the Railway Labor Act. Accordingly, the company paid no overtime for hours worked over 40 a week. Modification-center employees subsequently sued the company for overtime compensation.

A Federal district court permitted recovery by the employees. It held that the employees were engaged in the production of goods for commerce. It also held the modification activities too remote from carrier activities for the employees to be exempt from FLSA because of coverage by the Railway Labor Act. In these respects the decision was upheld by the court of appeals, in view of a recent United States Supreme Court decision<sup>5</sup> that employees working for a cost-plus-fixed-fee contractor in a government-owned munitions plant were covered by the FLSA. But the court of appeals reversed the district court decision to the effect that the good faith defense of the Portal Act was not applicable.

The district court had held section 9 inapplicable on the ground that the ruling by the Chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel was not the ruling of an agency, and was unauthorized. Executive Order 9299 required carriers to file notice of proposed changes in wage rates with the Chairman of the Railway Labor Panel. If he had reason to believe the proposed change did not conform with the standards prescribed in Executive Order 9250 (wage stabilization order) and such change was not modified to conform to the standards, the chairman was to designate three members of the Panel as an Emergency Board to investigate the change. The district court held that the

chairman should not have disapproved the payment of overtime to modification center employees until he had appointed an Emergency Board to investigate the matter.

Pointing out that the Executive order called for appointment of an emergency board when the proposed change was not modified to conform to the prescribed standards, the court of appeals held that this was not necessary when the wage changes were modified. Such a modification was held to have taken place when the airline company abandoned its plan for paying overtime.

*War Plant Employees.* A 1947 judgment of a district court held employees of a cost-plus-fixed-fee contractor operating a government-owned munitions plant were entitled to overtime compensation under the FLSA. The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower court and held that employees of such plants were not covered by the act. The appellate court did not consider the validity of the other arguments made by the employer on appeal. When the United States Supreme Court reversed the court of appeals, it held <sup>6</sup> such employees to be covered by the act and remanded the case for disposition of the questions left open by the appellate court's decision.

Among the other questions raised by the employer on appeal from the district court were whether (1) the employees' allegations as to the number of overtime hours worked were sufficiently definite, (2) the time so worked was proved to be compensable within the meaning of the Portal-to-Portal Act, (3) the employees' workweek was on a 48-hour and not a 40-hour basis, (4) the employees were exempt as administrative employees, and (5) the trial court erred in refusing to permit the employer to plead the good-faith defenses of the Portal Act.

The employees' claim for overtime was based in part on a 30-minute lunch period and on periods before and after the regular shift, during which the employees were required to perform certain duties. A pamphlet, distributed to employees immediately after hiring, stated that the company would pay for the 30-minute lunch period. Another company bulletin stated that working time would begin 30 minutes prior to the beginning of the shift. In the light of these facts, the court of appeals held <sup>7</sup> that the employees had sufficiently shown the exact number of overtime hours for which compensation was due and that such time was compensable. However, the court remanded the case to the district court to give the employees an opportunity to plead the compensability of such work so as to comply formally with the Portal Act.

Contradictory evidence existed as to whether employment was on a 48-hour or a 40-hour week basis. There was a statement to the effect that employment was on a 40-hour basis made by the employer when these employees were hired. Employees working less than 40 hours a week were docked for the number of hours less than 40. In view of this evidence, the trial court's decision could not be said to be clearly erroneous as to require reversal.

The court of appeals held that the administrative exemption did not apply to safety engineers. They, said the court, had no right to instruct other employees as to their conduct, except in emergencies, had only slight technical

training or experience, and were not consulted as to changes in practices.

The trial court was held to have erred in refusing to permit the employer to plead the "good faith" defenses provided by sections 9 and 11 of the Portal Act (enacted only 5 days before the entry of judgment) and to offer evidence in support of such pleadings. Defenses under the Portal Act, the court of appeals pointed out, could be raised any time before the entry of final judgment.

*Enforcement—False Information Act.* In a criminal prosecution under the False Information Act, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit <sup>8</sup> held that the Government must allege and prove that the employer giving the false information to a Wage and Hour Division inspector, was subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The False Information Act makes it a crime knowingly or willfully to falsify or conceal a material fact, or make any false statements or representations in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States.

The Government alleged that an employer falsified and concealed a material fact, the true basis of employment of a named employee, the same being a matter within the jurisdiction of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. The employer's defense was that the indictment did not allege that he was subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Giving false information to a Wage and Hour inspector in a preliminary investigation to determine coverage, the Government contended, was sufficient and in any event, the indictment had in fact alleged that the employer was subject to the FLSA. The lower court rejected these arguments and upheld the employer.

The appellate court sustained the lower court on the first point, stating that the statute made "materiality" of the false information an essential ingredient of the offense. Information was held not to be "material" unless the employer were subject to the FLSA. The court also pointed out that the false statement, to be punishable, had to concern a matter within the jurisdiction of an agency of the United States. The statement could not come within this category, the court held, unless the employer were subject to the act.

However, the case was sent back to the lower court for a trial on the issues raised by the indictment—i. e. whether the matters charged in the indictment were material and within the jurisdiction of the Wage and Hour Division.

## Labor Relations

*Discharge for Failure to Cross Picket Line.* The National Labor Relations Board upheld <sup>9</sup> a trial examiner's decision that an employer had violated section 8 (a) (3) of the amended National Labor Relations Act by discharging an employee who refused to cross a picket line in the performance of his duties.

Part of the duties of a clerk employed by a brokerage firm consisted in substituting on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange for the firm's regular floor clerk during his absence and during busy periods. This clerk had other duties in the firm office, which was outside the

stock exchange building. At the time that the stock exchange was picketed by a local of the International Union of Office Employees (AFL), the employee, a union member, refused to cross the picket line when asked by his employers to perform his duties as a relief floor clerk. Shortly after the strike ended he was dismissed from his employ. The trial examiner found that the discharge was due to his refusal to cross the picket line, although the employers claimed that the employee's discharge was for business reasons.

The trial examiner held the employee's refusal to cross the picket line to be concerted activity protected by section 7 of the NLRA, not only because of the employee's membership in the union, but because of the possible effect of the strike on his own working conditions. That he was the only union member in his firm was held immaterial in that he was acting in concert with fellow members in the exchange. The trial examiner pointed out that concerted activity was not confined to proximate employer-employee relationships. Cases<sup>10</sup> holding discharge of persons for engaging in a "partial strike" to be legal were distinguished on the ground that in those cases the means used or object sought were illegal and constituted a unilateral attempt by employees to fix their own work terms. Refusal to cross a picket line, it was pointed out, represented a time-honored method of assisting concerted union action.

The trial examiner pointed out that section 8 (b) (4) of the LMRA, prohibiting certain secondary strikes and boycotts, expressly excepted from its provisions a refusal by any person to enter upon the premises of any employer (other than his own) if the employees of such employer were engaged in a strike ratified or approved by a representative of such employees whom that employer is required to recognize under the act. It would be absurd, the examiner said, to permit a union to encourage its employees not to cross a picket line and yet to allow an employer to discharge such employees for refusing to do so.

The Board affirmed the opinion of the trial examiner without interpreting section 8 (b) (4), except to state that neither that section nor any other amendments to the act had deprived an employee of his right to engage in this form of concerted activity.

*Union Security—Discrimination—Back Pay.* The NLRB considered<sup>11</sup> the respective liabilities of an employer and a union for discrimination against nonunion workers and workers discharged at the request of the union.

During a strike arising from failure of a union and an employer to agree on the amount of wage increase in the negotiation of a new contract, a striking employee, finding that a union leader had incorrectly stated the amount of pay increase the employer was willing to grant, inquired in regard to disaffiliation of the plant employees from the international union. Upon discovering this, the union agent directing the strike informed the employer that the discharge of this employee was a condition precedent to settling the strike. The employer at first demurred, but finally agreed to rehire the employee after the strike for one hour and then fire him. The employee stated that he did not want to be the cause of prolonging the strike and would personally try to work out a settlement. The new contract

contained a provision that all present employees must become members of the union immediately and that new workers must join within 28 days of beginning employment. This agreement clearly violated section 8 (a) (3) of the amended NLRA.

The union's request to the employer to sign this agreement was held not "per se" a violation of section 8 (b) (2) of the amended NLRA. This section prohibits a union from causing or attempting to cause discrimination in employment. But the union's execution of such agreement was held to be more than persuasion, and to violate such provision.

As to the discharge of the employee in question, the union was held to have violated section 8 (b) (2) by insisting on such discharge as a condition for ending the strike. With two members dissenting, the Board held both the employer and the union jointly and severally liable for back pay due this employee. While the employer discharged the employee only at the union's insistence the Board pointed out that in fact, the employer, and only the employer, controls the hiring and discharging of employees. It was his duty, said the Board, to resist usurpation of that control where such usurpation would result in discrimination in violation of the act. The case was held analagous to that of joint tort-feasors being made jointly and severally liable although one acted under duress. Making the union solely liable, the Board said, would encourage employers to yield to such union pressures.

The dissenting opinion stressed that section 10 (c) provided for back pay to be required of the employer or labor organization, as the case may be, responsible for the discrimination suffered by the employee. The Board was thereby given discretion to assign liability. The dissenting members thought that the employer's control over hiring and firing should be viewed in the light of the economic pressure created by the strike.

*Interference—Prohibition of Union Solicitation on Company Property.* An employer's rule against distribution of union literature on company property does not constitute interference in violation of the NLRA when the small size of the plant enables the union to distribute such literature to employees outside the plant gate, the NLRB ruled.<sup>12</sup>

The Board distinguished this case from a previous decision<sup>13</sup> holding prohibition of union solicitation on plant property was a violation of the NLRA. The distinction was that in that case the employer's plant was located on a large tract of land and employees boarded buses inside that tract and such buses did not stop at the gateway to the property, so that the union had almost no chance to contact the employees.

In the instant case the employer's plant was on property 50 x 120 feet with only one entrance. The employees boarded buses across the street from the plant gate. Therefore the union had ample opportunity to distribute literature to employees as they left the plant property.

*Economic vs. Unfair Labor Practice Strike.* Reversing an NLRB decision,<sup>14</sup> a Federal court of appeals held<sup>15</sup> that an employer's statement that employees engaged in an

economic strike would be replaced if they did not return to work, did not convert an economic strike into an unfair labor practice strike. Therefore, upon the ending of the strike the strikers were not entitled to get their old jobs back where they had been "permanently" replaced.

The court held that the employer could have replaced the economic strikers without giving them any notice. Giving them notice, and thus an opportunity for reinstatement, did not, the court held, constitute any interference with the employees' right to organize. Contrary to the Board, the court held that a letter sent to the strikers in which the employer stated the strikers would be replaced unless they came back by a certain date was not the cause for the prolongation of the strike. The strike was prolonged, said the court, by the union's insistence that certain union members—"second millers"—be included in the bargaining unit. The union did not recede from this demand until almost two months after the employer sent the letter.

Although the union's amended charge was filed with the Board more than 6 months after the unfair labor practice occurred the court held that the union's charge was not barred by the 6-month statute of limitations provided in the amended NLRA. The amended charge was held to relate to the original charge, which was filed within the 6-month period.

*Refusal to Bargain.* An employer's protracted litigation of issues previously decided and its recourse to court proceedings, when coupled with refusal to engage in collective bargaining as to wages, hours, or conditions of employment, was an unfair labor practice within the meaning of section 8 (a) (5) of the amended NLRA. So ruled<sup>19</sup> the NLRB on October 24, 1950.

Because of other actions showing a refusal to bargain—reduction of piece rates without consulting the union and soliciting strikers individually to return to work—the Board found it unnecessary to rule on the validity of the trial examiner's failure to find that the institution of court proceedings in itself constituted interference with union activities in violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the act. But the Board did find that such action was inextricably part of the employer's refusal to bargain.

*Appropriate Unit—"Fringe" Groups.* Overruling a number of previous decisions,<sup>17</sup> the NLRB ruled<sup>18</sup> that a small "fringe" group of clerical employees in a plant should be included in the same bargaining unit with production and maintenance employees, although these employees had never before been covered by contracts between the petitioning union and the employer. The Board's previous practice had been to conduct a self-determination election among the employees in the fringe group as to whether they wished to belong to the larger unit. In this case, the fringe group consisted of 8 clerical employees not covered by the previous bargaining history dating since 1937.

Inclusion of the fringe group in the larger unit was held to be the most efficient and practical method of insuring all employees in the same circle of common interest equal benefits from collective bargaining and equal opportunity to select representatives. The effect of the previous policy

was to exclude from collective bargaining fringe employees who were too few in number and too indistinct to be independently organized.

Chairman Herzog dissented, asserting that permitting the fringe group a separate election gave its members a chance to decide whether they currently wish to be included with employees in the larger unit without being overwhelmed by the members in the larger unit. Member Reynolds also dissented.

*Commerce.* The NLRB asserted<sup>19</sup> jurisdiction over a franchised automobile dealer although the business was locally owned and no cars were sold by the dealer outside the State.

The dealer had an agreement with General Motors Corporation giving him the exclusive privilege of selling Chevrolets in Fowler, Calif., subject to certain controls as to location, service, facilities, etc.

In so ruling the Board stated that, though locally owned, the business was an essential element in a Nation-wide system devoted to the manufacture and distribution of automobiles. It must therefore be considered as an integral part of a multi-State enterprise over which the Board had previously exercised<sup>20</sup> jurisdiction.

## Decisions of State Courts

*Connecticut—Fair Employment Practices.* In the first decision interpreting the State fair employment practice law a Connecticut lower court upheld<sup>21</sup> the findings of the State Interracial Commission that an employer had violated the act by refusing to hire an individual because of his race.

The act makes it an unfair employment practice for an employer, except in case of a bona fide occupational qualification or need, to refuse to hire any individual because of race, color, religious creed, or national ancestry.

In this case the employer refused to employ one Draper, a 23-year old Negro who had answered the employer's newspaper advertisement for "boys, 18 years or over. Experience unnecessary." The employer told Draper that the advertised job was taken, but shortly thereafter hired four white applicants, aged from 18 to 23, as dishwashers or fountain men in ice-cream stores. The first of these was employed 2½ hours after Draper's interview. The employer's manager told the investigator of the Interracial Commission that Draper's application was refused because the job was filled, Draper was too old and the wages were too low for a man of his age. Draper was found by the Commission to be capable of fulfilling the duties of the job for which he applied. The Commission found that the employer had refused him the job because of his race and ordered the employer to employ him.

Pursuant to the act, the employer appealed from the Commission's order. The court held that the inferences drawn by the Commission from the evidence were reasonable and that its findings were based on substantial evidence. It held that the fact that Draper was not made a party to the proceedings was not material. However, the court held that the commission's order that the employer cease from refusing to hire Draper be modified to "cease to refuse to hire Draper because of his race" if he should

again apply for employment. It pointed out that since the employer's refusal to hire Draper, circumstances might have changed so that the position sought was no longer vacant or Draper might not now desire such a job.

*Missouri—Injunction—State vs. Federal Jurisdiction.* The Missouri Supreme Court upheld<sup>22</sup> an injunction granted by a lower court restraining picketing and obstruction of a road leading to a coal mine. The fact that the picketing might violate the Federal Labor-Management Regulations Act provisions against picketing for a closed shop was held not to prevent a State court from taking jurisdiction.

It was alleged in the petition for the injunction that members of the United Mine Workers had obstructed the road leading to the mine by parking cars on the road to obstruct traffic and by walking in crowds on the road.

The supreme court held that the obstruction of a public road such as that leading to the mine could be enjoined as a public nuisance. It was no defense to the injunction, the court held, to show that private property was also being protected or that the acts for which an injunction was sought were also violations of the criminal law. Since the issue had not been raised in the answer to the petition for injunction, the union could not now argue that it could not be sued as an entity, but only by suit against its individual members. The court also held that the State law permitting class suits (against representatives of a class of persons) permitted the suit against the union itself.

*New York—Picketing to Compel Discrimination Against Women Enjoined.* A New York trial court held<sup>23</sup> that picketing to compel an employer to cease employing female bartenders was for an unlawful object and enjoined.

The picketing was performed by a union of male bartenders, membership in which was closed to women. The union demanded in effect that the employer's place be unionized and that she discharge all the barmaids then in her employ and replace them with male bartenders.

In holding the picketing illegal, the court pointed to a previous decision<sup>24</sup> of the New York Court of Appeals that a closed union may not lawfully demand a closed shop. A union which arbitrarily denied membership to a certain person or class of persons could not lawfully prevent their employment, that court held, both because of the duty of a bargaining representative to represent all employees in the bargaining unit without discrimination, and because of the liability of one intentionally injuring another person without excuse.

The discrimination in this case was held to be unjustified.

The fact that employment of barmaids might lower wage scales was held not to justify a monopoly in favor of bartenders. Alleged detriment to the public morals and to the liquor dispensing business was held not a ground for action by the union, but a subject for consideration by the legislature. The union had produced insufficient evidence to support its claims and had not shown that the employment of barmaids was more detrimental in these respects than the employment of waitresses at restaurants dispensing liquor. While the State labor laws and other laws did not expressly cover discrimination on account of sex, the court pointed out that the principle against discrimination was not limited to instances specifically covered.

<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> *Tipton v. Bearl Sprott Co.* (D., S. D. Cal., Oct. 18, 1950).

<sup>4</sup> *Northwest Airlines, Inc. v. Jackson* (C. A. (8th), Nov. 6, 1950).

<sup>5</sup> *Powell v. U. S. Cartridge Co.* 339 U. S. 497, *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1950, p. 133.

<sup>6</sup> See note 5.

<sup>7</sup> *U. S. Cartridge Co. v. Powell* (C. A. (8th), Oct. 26, 1950).

<sup>8</sup> *U. S. v. Moore* (C. A. (5th), Nov. 8, 1950).

<sup>9</sup> *In re de Cordova* (91 NLRB No. 187, October 25, 1950).

<sup>10</sup> *Internat. Union, U. A. W. v. Wisconsin ERB*, 336 U. S. 245.

<sup>11</sup> *In re Acme Mattress Co., Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 169, October 18, 1950).

<sup>12</sup> *In re Newport News Children's Dress Co., Inc.* (91 NLRB No. 230, November 6, 1950).

<sup>13</sup> *National Labor Relations Board v. Le Tourneau Co.*, 324 U. S. 793.

<sup>14</sup> *In re Kansas Milling Co.* (86 NLRB No. 136), *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1950, p. 65.

<sup>15</sup> *Kansas Milling Co. v. National Labor Relations Board* (C. A. (10th), November 9, 1950).

<sup>16</sup> *In re Allanta Metallic Casket Co.* (91 NLRB No. 188, October 24, 1950).

<sup>17</sup> *In re Petersen & Lyle* (60 NLRB 1070).

<sup>18</sup> *In re Waterous Co.* (92 NLRB No. 29, November 15, 1950).

<sup>19</sup> *In re Baxter Bros.* (91 NLRB No. 233, November 6, 1950).

<sup>20</sup> *In re Borden Co.*, 91 NLRB No. 109, *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1950, p. 717.

<sup>21</sup> *Draper v. Clark Dairy, Inc.* (Conn Super. Ct., New Haven County, October 10, 1950).

<sup>22</sup> *State of Missouri, ex rel. Allai v. Thatch* (Mo. Sup. Ct., November 13, 1950).

<sup>23</sup> *Wilson, doing business as Royal Pheasant Restaurant v. Hacker* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Trial Term, Erie Co., November 13, 1950).

<sup>24</sup> *Clark v. Curtis* (297 N. Y. 1014), *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1948, p. 523.

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## November 13, 1950

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 10180, established special personnel procedures for civil service workers during the existing emergency. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 222, Nov. 15, 1950, p. 7745; for discussion, see p. 53 of this issue.)

## November 14

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Alliance Ware, Inc.*, and *International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths', Drop Forgers, and Helpers* (AFL), ruled that the union's electioneering from sound trucks within hearing of polling place during election hours warrants setting aside election. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, p. 1040, Nov. 20, 1950.)

## November 17

THE NLRB, in the case of *John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.*, and *Samuel Kohen*, ruled that refusal to hire a former supervisor for a nonsupervisory job, because he testified against the employer at an NLRB hearing, is discriminatory. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, p. 1058, Nov. 27, 1950.)

## November 19

FOUR MAJOR NETWORKS and the television authority (representing 5 AFL affiliates) narrowly averted a strike with a 2-year agreement—the first in the industry. Entertainers were granted increased fees and protection in the use of Kinescope recordings of live shows. (Source: AFL Weekly News Service, Nov. 21, 1950.)

THE COMMUNICATION WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) ended an 11-day strike (see Chron. item for Nov. 9, 1950, MLR, Dec. 1950) against the Western Electric Co. on terms including 9- to 14-cent hourly wage increase and a 15-month contract. (Source: CIO News, Nov. 27, 1950; for discussion, see p. 54 of this issue.)

## November 20

THE NLRB, in the case of *Depew Paving Co., Inc.* and *Napoleon Sargent*, ruled that discharge of employee, after learning through questioning him that he was not a union

member, was discriminatory. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, p. 1057, Nov. 27, 1950.)

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS opened its 12th annual convention at Chicago, Ill. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 21, 1950, and CIO News, Nov. 27, 1950; for discussion, see p. 8 of this issue.)

## November 27

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR issued an order, effective January 6, 1951, prohibiting employment of minors between the ages of 16 and 18 years in occupations (except clerical and auxiliary jobs) connected with mines (other than coal), quarries, clay pits, sand and gravel operations, metals mills and washer plants. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 237, Dec. 7, 1950, p. 8680.)

THE ACTING ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division established minimum hourly wages in Puerto Rico of 45 cents for the general division and 53 cents for the heavy products and industrial division of the metal plastics, machinery, instrument, transportation equipment, and allied industries, effective January 1, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 232, Nov. 30, 1950, p. 8184.)

On November 28, a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents was approved for the structural clay and miscellaneous clay products division of the clay and clay products industry in Puerto Rico, effective January 1, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 233, Dec. 1, 1950, p. 8217.)

## November 28

LEFT-WING UNIONS expelled from the CIO agreed at a conference held in Washington, D. C., that they would set up an "informal working alliance." (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 9, 27 LRR, p. 49.)

AFTER 16 YEARS, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the Palm Beach Co. signed their first collective-bargaining agreement, providing pay increases of 13 percent and company-financed social welfare coverage under the ACW plan. (Source: CIO News, Dec. 4, 1950.)

THE 9-MEMBER WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD took the oath of office (see Chron. item for Oct. 9, MLR Nov. 1950). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor Press Service, week of Dec. 4, 1950.)

On December 6, the Senate confirmed Mayor Michael V. DiSalle of Toledo, Ohio, as Director of Price Stabilization. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 96, No. 201, Dec. 6, 1950, p. 16360.)

## November 29

THE 17TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE on Labor Legislation convened in Washington, D. C., with State labor officials and representatives of organized labor attending. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release S51-695, Nov. 29, 1950; for discussion, see p. 45 of this issue.)

**November 30**

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) signed an agreement with U. S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Co. for an average hourly wage increase of 16 cents. (Source: CIO News, Dec. 4, 1950.)

**December 3**

THE MID-CENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE on Children and Youth convened at Washington, D. C. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 4, 1950.)

**December 4**

THE NLRB, in the case of *Salant and Salant, Inc.* and *Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO)*, ruled that mere posting of neutrality notice for 1 month on plant bulletin boards does not relieve employer of responsibility for antiunion activities of supervisors. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, p. 1097, Dec. 11, 1950.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Great Lakes Carbon Co.* and *International Chemical Workers, Local 1 (AFL)*, ruled that when a union serves notice of its desire to modify a labor contract with an employer, the automatic renewal of the agreement is suspended, and the board may order an election to determine the bargaining representatives for

the employees for the next year. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, p. 1103, Dec. 11, 1950.)

**December 7**

THE DRESS JOINT BOARD of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) approved wage increases of \$3 to \$5 a week for dressmakers in the New York metropolitan area. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 8, 1950.)

**December 11**

THE CHRYSLER CORP. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) announced replacement of a 3-year agreement with a 5-year contract (see MLR, August 1950, p. 220), raising pensions to \$125 a month (formerly \$100), and providing cost-of-living wage adjustments, an annual wage improvement factor, and a modified union shop. (Source: CIO News, Dec. 18, 1950.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Textile Workers Union of America (CIO)* and *New Jersey Carpet Mills, Inc.*, reversing a year-old decision (see Chron. item for Dec. 10, 1949, MLR, Jan. 1950), ruled that an employer must bargain with a union that has failed to file non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act unless the employer said, at time of refusal to bargain, that the refusal was based on noncompliance with the law. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 19, No. 23, Dec. 19, 1950, p. 2256.)



# Publications of Labor Interest

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

## Special Review

*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.

A comparative and historical review of the policies and practices of unions and employers; of legislation and of court decisions in the United States and certain foreign countries, principally Great Britain, France, Germany, and Sweden; and of standards set by ILO conventions on freedom of association and right to organize. The book's chief contribution is its survey of European developments, which are not well understood in the United States and on which information is sometimes not very accessible. Examples of interesting differences between countries include collective bargaining by groups of unions in the same bargaining unit, sometimes practiced in Europe, as contrasted with the selection of a single bargaining representative by majority vote in the United States; differences in union security arrangements; and the recurring agreements between federations of unions and employers' associations in Europe, for which there is no counterpart in the United States, on general principles governing relations between the two groups.

On so highly controversial a subject, questions of interpretation and emphasis will invariably arise. While it is undoubtedly true that, as the author says, the National Labor Relations [Wagner] Act extended the power of a union to bargain for workers other than its own members in the unit for which it is selected as bargaining agent, he omits any mention of the fact that the act brought about wider recognition of unions and practically eliminated representation by company unions.

The author's emphasis upon differences between attitudes in Great Britain and the United States toward the closed shop, found under the heading (p. 227) "British Government Rejected the American Type of Closed and Union Shop," is debatable, since neither courts nor Parliament in Britain have rejected the closed shop and the declaration of the Minister of Labor does not have the force of law. British unions aim to achieve and enforce the 100 percent union shop. Perhaps the greatest real

difference between union practices in Britain and the United States concerning the closed shop lies in the success with which the Trades Union Congress has composed jurisdictional disputes, so that interunion rivalries are less frequent and less relentlessly pursued than in the United States. Since the 1939 decision on the closed shop in Sweden, cited in the book, the Swedish Labor Court has twice reversed itself. In 1945 it held a closed-shop contract legal on the theory that a worker could belong to two unions simultaneously. In 1948 it held that an employer infringed on an employee's freedom of association by threatening to discharge him for refusal to join a union having a closed-shop contract. But in yet another case, the court held that a prospective employee could be required, as a condition of employment, to join the union having the contract.

The picture of collective bargaining in France also has undergone a radical and recent change. After the book was written, a law was passed (in February 1950) amending a 1946 act which had been largely inoperative because wage rates were fixed by the State. The new act restores collective bargaining on wages; it requires conciliation and provides for voluntary arbitration of disputes over the terms of labor agreements. —JEAN A. FLEXNER.

## Cooperative Movement

*The Cooperative League of the United States: Its Program and Purpose.* Chicago, Cooperative League of the USA, [1950?]. 14 pp.

*Cooperatives Pay Their Taxes.* By Jerry Voorhis. Chicago, Cooperative League of the USA, [1950?]. 22 pp.

*Rules of Order: A Simplified Parliamentary Procedure Recommended for Use in Business Meetings of REA Co-ops.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration, 1950. 16 pp.

*Credit Unions in Canada, 1949.* By J. E. O'Meara. Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Economics Division, Marketing Service, 1950. 19 pp., illus.

In addition to reviewing the 1949 operations of credit unions in Canada, the report commemorates the 50th year since the first credit union in North America was started by Alphonse Desjardins in Levis, Quebec, and gives an account of the development of the movement.

*Las Cooperativas de Electrificación Rural en Chile.* By Sergio Carvallo Hederra. Washington, Unión Panamericana, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Sección de Cooperativas, 1950. 23 pp.

Contains statistical and other data about the rural electricity cooperatives in Chile, with bylaws for such an association.

*Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society's Architect's Office, 1935-49.* Stockholm, Kooperativa Förbundet, 1949. 2 vols., 164 and 190 pp., plans, illus. In English.

Composed almost entirely of pictures of dwellings and other buildings designed by the architectural service of Kooperativa Förbundet.

## Economic and Social Problems

### *Economic Fluctuations in the United States, 1921-1941.*

By Lawrence R. Klein. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1950. 174 pp., charts. (Cowles Commission for Research in Economics Monograph No. 11.) \$4.

The author discusses econometric models for forecasting and for analyzing the effects of proposed or already existing policy. He considers basic concepts, data, and tools of analysis required. Aggregates necessary for analysis are derived from theories of the firm, household, and market. Three statistical models are considered in some detail: a system whose components are the demand for consumer and producer goods and labor power; a system depending chiefly upon money flows; and a large, structural model reflecting thirty-one variables, both real and monetary.

The acid test of the utility of any model is whether it is suited to existing data. Klein calls for more reliable data or better measurements of existing data for many categories such as stock of capital, inventories, activities of government, housing expenditures, cash balances, and wages and profits, as well as for improvements in social accounting and industrial classification.

### *Statistical Indicators of Cyclical Revivals and Recessions.*

By Geoffrey H. Moore. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1950. 96 pp., charts. (Occasional Paper No. 31.) \$1.50.

The indicators selected for study consist of 21 major series viewed as most trustworthy. These include average hours in manufacturing, employment in non-agricultural establishments, unemployment, wholesale prices, and personal income. Methods are described for making use of the indicators in a manner which, in the view of the author, may provide helpful signs of approaching recession or revival and facilitate prompt recognition of such a development, but often not without considerable uncertainty.

*Policies and Controls in a War-Burdened Economy.* Report of Committee on Economic Policy, Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Washington, 1950. 21 pp., charts. 25 cents.

*Social Stratification and Mobility in the Soviet Union: 1940-1950.* By Alex Inkeles. (In *American Sociological Review*, New York, August 1950, pp. 465-479. \$1.)

Describes the social strata which have become apparent in Soviet society, and concludes, with citation of supporting facts, that "during the war decade forces were set in motion which may in time act seriously to restrict social mobility and to transform the present pattern of stratification into a much more closed class system."

## Education and Training

*Apprenticeship Pays Dividends.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1950. 15 pp. Free.

*Related Instruction: A Key to Apprentice Training in Construction.* Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Construction and Civic Development Department, 1950. 20 pp. 10 cents.

*Approved Technical Institutes.* Compiled by J. S. Noffsinger. Washington, National Council of Technical Schools, 1950. 56 pp., illus. 25 cents.

*Principles and Techniques of Guidance.* By D. Welty Lefever, Archie M. Turrell, Henry I. Weitzel. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1950. 577 pp., bibliographies, forms. Rev. ed. \$4.25.

*Continuation Course in Industrial Nursing, May 18-20, 1950.* Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Center for Continuation Study, 1950. 39 pp.; processed.

*Supervisory Training in European Countries.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, July 1950, pp. 1-18. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Labor Education in Germany.* By Eleanor G. Coit. Frankfurt, Office of the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, Office of Labor Affairs, 1950. 57 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 16.)

## Employment and Unemployment

*Manpower Planning for National Emergency.* New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Policyholders Service Bureau, 1950. 68 pp., forms.

*Maximum Utilization of Employed Manpower—Selected Bibliography.* Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, October 1950. 7 pp.; processed.

*Causes of Unemployment in the Coal and Other Specified Industries.* Washington, 1950. 22 pp. (Senate Report No. 2042, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.)

The Senate hearings on the subject have been published under the same title as the report.

*Der Produktionsfaktor Arbeit in Westdeutschland.* By Bruno Gleitze. (In *Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung*, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin, Jahrgang 1950, Drittes Heft, pp. 183-204, charts.)

Deals with the development and character of unemployment, and the manpower reserves available, in western Germany.

## Housing and Construction Activity

*Construction—1948 in Review.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 49 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 984.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Annual report on construction activity and employment.

*Effect of Recent Economic Trends Upon Construction.* By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 10 pp.; processed. Free.

Summary of address by Commissioner of Labor Statis-

tics at conference of building products executives, Washington, November 10, 1950.

*Housing Today and Tomorrow—A Reappraisal of Goals.* Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia Housing Association, 1950. 36 pp., charts, maps, plans, illus. 50 cents.

*Reading List on Housing in the United States.* Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, October 1950. 56 pp.; processed. Rev. ed.

## Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

*Work Injuries in Construction, 1948-49.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 35 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 1004.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Apprentice Joe Learns Construction Safety.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards and Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1950. 12 pp. 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Lost-Time Accident Pattern in Marine Corps Activities.* (In Safety Review, U. S. Navy Department, Office of Industrial Relations, Washington, October 1950, pp. 4-9. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

The data are for civilian employees of the Marine Corps.

*Safety in the Mining Industry.* By D. Harrington, J. H. East, Jr., R. G. Warncke. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 102 pp., map, charts. (Bull. No. 481.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Deals with accident statistics and accident causes, by industry branch, and related problems.

*Safety Code for Industrial Power Trucks.* New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1950. 31 pp., illus. (ASA B56.1—1950.)

## Industrial Hygiene

*A Bibliography of Writings by the Speakers Participating in the Conference on the Relation of Environment to Work, [Library of Congress], November 6-10, 1950.* Compiled by Grace H. Fuller. Washington, Library of Congress, 1950. 29 pp. Limited free distribution.

*Guide for Selection of Equipment for Radioactivity Laboratories.* (In Nucleonics, New York, November 1950, pp. R 1-24. \$2.)

The introduction to the list points out that "with proper technique and suitable equipment, the potential hazards and contamination [by radioactive materials] can be held to the desired minimum."

*Pathological and Physiological Factors Involved in the Treatment of Silicosis in Coal Mines.* By Burgess Gordon, M.D., and Hurlley L. Motley, M.D. (In A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, October 1950, pp. 365-373. \$1.)

*Review of Literature on Dusts.* By J. J. Forbes and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1950. 333 pp. (Bull. No. 478.) 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Ein Arzt Erlebt die Industrie.* By Hans Kellner. Stuttgart, Ernst Klett Verlag, 1949. 196 pp., bibliographical footnotes. 8.80 DM.

The author, who has been a factory physician for 20 years, reports on 32 cases in which psychological factors were responsible for illness among textile workers, and presents proposals for a new orientation of factory medical and psychological services which would take account of psychological difficulties of workers.

## Industrial Relations

*Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1949.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 28 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 1003.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Cost of Living Wage Adjustments in Collective Bargaining, September 1950.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 20 pp.; processed. Free.

*Government and Labor-Management Relations.* By Murray Edelman. (In American Journal of Economics and Sociology, New York, October 1950, pp. 51-60. \$1.)

*Grievance Procedures in Nonunionized Companies.* New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1950. 47 pp., charts, forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 109.)

*Human Relations in Industry.* By Burleigh B. Gardner and David G. Moore. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1950. 431 pp., bibliography. Rev. ed. \$5.

*Industrial Peace in Our Time.* By Hubert Somervell. New York, Macmillan Co., 1950. 224 pp., bibliography, charts. \$2.50.

*National Labor Policy: Taft-Hartley After Three Years, and the Next Steps.* By Emily Clark Brown. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1950. 80 pp., bibliography. (Report No. 6.) 50 cents.

Professor Brown has summarized much of the research and many of the conclusions which appeared originally in the comprehensive volume which she wrote with the late Professor Millis—From the Wagner Act to Taft-Hartley (see Monthly Labor Review, September 1950, p. 375). She emphasizes the need for testing the results of the operation of the Taft-Hartley law during the last 3 years against the elements of a sound national labor policy. Generally, in this test, she finds the Taft-Hartley law wanting, and suggests many changes designed to bring it into line with such a national labor policy.

*Personal and Social Adjustment in Industry: An Outline of Suggested Problems and Methods of Research.* By Robert W. Hites. Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1950. 62 pp., bibliographies. (Research Monograph No. 61.)

*The Crossley Strike.* By H. A. Turner. (In Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies, Manchester, England, September 1950, pp. 179-216. 6s.)

The story and background of a strike involving 1,000 workers and 6 weeks' lost time in an important British engineering trades center. The account illustrates the difficulty of ensuring harmonious relations within the plant in an industry operating under an old agreement. In this case, the employers' side was tightly organized and reluctant to concede any encroachment on managerial functions; the labor side was composed of a loose federation of unions, some of which had militant shop stewards assuming local leadership. An important legal gap in the Government's compulsory arbitration and no-strike order is also revealed.

*Labor Relations in London Transport.* By H. A. Clegg. New York, Augustus M. Kelley, Inc., 1950. 188 pp. \$2.50.

A painstaking and detailed review of London passenger transport before and after its unification under public ownership in 1933. Examines the development of negotiating machinery, earnings, hours, strikes, and welfare arrangements by the London Passenger Transport Board. The author concludes that there has been no great improvement in labor relations under public ownership and that the expectations of the advocates of public ownership have not been completely fulfilled. However, labor relations in the industry were fairly good all along and the improvements introduced by the Board appear now to be producing some constructive changes in attitudes.

### Industries and Occupations—Selected Reports

*Economic Status of Dietitians, 1949.* By Lily Mary David, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chicago, American Dietetic Association, 1950. 40 pp., map, chart.

*Economic Status of Library Personnel, 1949.* By Lily Mary David, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chicago, American Library Association, 1950. 117 pp., map, chart, form.

*Economic Status of the Legal Profession in Chicago.* By Leonard Kent. (In Illinois Law Review, Chicago, July-August 1950, pp. 311-332.)

The statistics on income are for 1947.

*Survey on Personnel Practices, Wages, and Salaries, Municipal Public Works Departments, [July 1, 1949].* Chicago, American Public Works Association, 1950. 53 pp.; processed. (Special Report No. 12.) \$2.

*Personnel and Relationships in School Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, [1948-49].* Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, 1950. 29 pp., charts. (Research Bull., Vol. XXVIII, No. 3.) 50 cents.

Includes data on employment in the fields specified, and on average salaries of full-time personnel.

*Scientific Personnel—A Bibliography.* By Mabel H. Eller and Jack Weiner. Washington, U. S. Library of

Congress, Navy Research Section, July 1950. 164 pp.; processed.

This bibliography, prepared for the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy, includes references on education and training, employment, economic status, collective bargaining, and unionization of various categories of scientific personnel.

*Earnings, Personnel, and Hours Worked in Transportable Goods Industries, [Republic of Ireland].* (In Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin, Central Statistical Office, Dublin, September 1950, pp. 176-178. 4d.)

Data are for March and June 1950 and October of 1938 and 1948.

[*Reports to Congress of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, Zurich, July 1949.*] [Berne, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, 1950?] Various pages; processed.

A series of reports, based on replies to questionnaires sent to unions, dealing with conditions in the postal, telegraph, and telephone services of different countries. Subjects covered include wages and hours, pensions, staff participation in administration, employment of women, and status of telephone engineering workers.

### Labor and Social Legislation

*Provisions of Federal Law Enacted for War and Emergency Periods.* By Margaret Fennell. Washington, U. S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, October 1950. 46 pp.; processed. (Public Affairs Bull. No. 88.) 35 cents.

*State Minimum Wage Laws in Action.* By Miriam Civic. (In Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, November 1950, pp. 440-444, map.)

*An Appraisal of New Mexico Labor Legislation.* By Nathaniel Wollman. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico, Department of Government, Division of Research, May 1950. 65 pp. (Publication No. 24.) 50 cents.

*Cent Ans de Législation Sociale en Belgique.* By Emile Cornez. Brussels, Editions "Labor", [1948?]. 61 pp. Traces the evolution of labor and social legislation in Belgium.

*Curso de Derecho del Trabajo.* By Eugenio Pérez Botija. Madrid, Editorial Tecnos, 1950. 572 pp. 2d. ed.

Textbook on labor law, prepared by a member of the faculty of the University of Madrid.

### Labor Organizations

*Jewish Labor in U. S. A.: An Industrial, Political, and Cultural History of the Jewish Labor Movement, 1882-1914.* By Melech Epstein. New York (22 West 38th Street), Trade Union Sponsoring Committee, 1950. 456 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$5.50.

This book deals with the early stages of trade-union

development among Jewish workers and their role in the history of the American labor movement. The story begins with the first Jewish mass migration to the United States in the eighties and conveys the spirit and the social romanticism that motivated the early Jewish labor pioneers, without glossing over the failures, feuds, and splits that characterized the history of Jewish labor up to 1914. The work was sponsored by a number of representatives from outstanding unions, such as the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. A companion book by the same author, covering developments 1914 to date, is in preparation.

*History of Oil Workers International Union (CIO).* By Harvey O'Connor. Denver, Colo., the Union, 1950. xiv, 442 pp., illus. \$3.

About one-fourth of this history is devoted to recounting the colorful story of the efforts to establish the OWIU in an industry "outstanding for industrial feudalism." With the discussion of organizations other than the OWIU, a rounded story emerges. The remainder of the book presents compact histories of affiliated locals, based largely upon material submitted by union members.

*The Labor Union Link Between Canada and the United States.* By Paul H. Norgren. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1950, pp. 44-54. \$1.25.)

Description of organizational ties between the AFL and the CIO and Canadian member unions. Includes a discussion of advantages and disadvantages which Canadian sections of the international unions derive from affiliation with large organizations in the United States, and their effects on Canadian wage rates and labor income.

*Labor Unions and Politics in Britain and France.* By Sidney Lens. (In *Foreign Policy Reports*, Foreign Policy Association, Inc., New York, November 1, 1950, pp. 130-140. 25 cents.)

*Bavarian Trade Union Youth.* By Alice Hanson Cook. Frankfurt, Office of the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, Office of Labor Affairs, 1950. 38 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 17.)

Study of the activities of trade-union youth within the unions and in relation to other youth groups.

*Role of the Unions in Contemporary Society.* By Edwin E. Witte. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1950, pp. 3-14. \$1.25.)

## Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

*Symposium on Prepayment Health Plans for Industrial Workers.* (In *Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, American Medical Association, Chicago, September 1950, pp. 245-279; also reprinted.)

Presented at 10th annual congress on industrial health sponsored by American Medical Association, New York, February 20, 1950.

*Industrial Dental Care—A Bibliography.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Industrial Hygiene, 1950. 12 pp.

*Significant Temporary Disability Insurance Data, 1949.* (In *Labor Market and Employment Security*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, October 1950, pp. 21-26. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Covers operations under laws of California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

*Railroad Retirement Board Disability Annuities.* By S. C. Werch, M.D. (In *A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, October 1950, pp. 374-389. \$1.)

Describes the Board's procedures and experience in disability evaluation in connection with applications for annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

*Report of the Special [Massachusetts] Commission Established to Make an Investigation and Study Relative to the Establishment and Administration of Cash Sickness Compensation.* Boston, 1950. 231 pp., chart. (House Document No. 2575.)

*The National Health Service in England and Wales.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, July 1950, pp. 44-57. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Prepaid Medical Care Under Government Auspices in Saskatchewan.* By Frederick D. Mott, M.D. *Prepaid Medical-Care Programs in Ontario.* By W. B. Stiver, M.D. (In *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Toronto, October 1950, pp. 403-415. 50 cents.)

## Older Workers and the Aged

*Employment Problems of Older Workers.* By Ewan Clague. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 9 pp.; processed. Free.

Summary of address by Commissioner of Labor Statistics at 33d annual meeting of American Dietetic Association, Washington, October 17, 1950.

*Facts on Older Women Workers.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 19 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Report prepared for National Conference on Aging, Washington, August 1950. (A brief article on the conference was published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1950, p. 489.)

*Problems of the Older Worker.* (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, December 1950, pp. 3-16. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Six articles by different writers.

*Who's Too Old to Work?* By Richard C. Wilcock. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1950. 27 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bulletin Series, Vol. 4, No. 3.) Free to residents of Illinois, 10 cents to others.

Describes the employment problems of workers over 45 years of age, and outlines efforts which have been made, and proposed, to solve them.

*Planning the Older Years.* Edited by Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1950. 248 pp. \$2.50.

Symposium of papers on such subjects as social and economic problems of employment of older workers, labor's stake in employment and retirement, cultural activities and housing developments for older people, and broadening horizons in gerontology.

*Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Old Age Security, June 28, 1950.* Ottawa, 1950. 112 pp.

Report on the operation and effects of the old-age security legislation in Canada, and on possible alternative measures, with statements by organizations and individuals and other related information. A summary of the committee's findings was published in the Labor Gazette of the Canadian Department of Labor for August 1950 (p. 1142).

### Personnel Management

*The Management of Personnel and Labor Relations.* By Gordon S. Watkins and others. New York, etc., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950. 974 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. Rev. ed. \$5.75.

*Measuring Supervisory Ability—A Case Study: I, Performance Rating Program.* New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1950. 21 pp., charts; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo No. 119.) \$1.

Analysis of an oil company's experience in use of the "forced-choice" rating method of measuring supervisory performance.

*Improving the Supervision in Retail Stores.* By Paul J. Gordon. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1950. 64 pp. (Extension Bull. No. 7.) Free to residents of New York State, 15 cents to others.

Case study of the research and methods involved in setting up a supervisory development program for a retail food market chain.

*Personnel Administration and Labor Relations in Department Stores—An Analysis of Developments and Practices.* By Helen Baker and Robert R. France. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1950. 144 pp. (Research Report Series, No. 81.) \$2.50, paper; \$3, cloth.

### Prices and Price Control

*Gas and Electricity Price Changes and Residential Bills, 34 Cities, 1949.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 12 pp.; processed. Free.

*Typical Residential Electric Bills, Cities of 2,500 Population and more . . . January 1, 1950.* Washington, Federal Power Commission, 1950. 62 pp., maps, charts. 25 cents.

*The Regulatory Process in OPA Rationing.* By Victor A. Thompson. New York, Kings Crown Press, 1950. 466 pp. \$5.75.

Administrative rule making in the rationing process is described as an illustration of the general processes and problems of administrative decision making.

*Rent Control in the Empire State.* (In Columbia Law Review, New York, November 1950, pp. 978-988. \$1.)

Analyzes the New York State rent-control law and points out its defects.

### Social Security

*How Much Social Security Can We Afford?* By Leonard J. Calhoun. New York, American Enterprise Association, Inc., 1950. 38 pp. (National Economic Problems Series, No. 436.) 50 cents.

*Revision of Social Security Act.* Philadelphia, Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc., 1950. 6 pp.

Indicates the changes, including decreased costs, which the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act may make in private pension plans.

*International Survey of Social Security—Comparative Analysis and Summary of National Laws.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 236 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 23.) \$1.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*Cartilla del Seguro Social Obligatorio, [Colombia].* Bogota, Instituto Colombiano de Seguros Sociales, 1950. 52 pp., illus. 2d ed.

*The Egyptian Social Security Scheme.* Cairo, Ministry of Social Affairs, 1950. 52 pp.

*Social Insurance in Rumania.* By Frantisek Cerny. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, Switzerland, August-September 1950, pp. 1-10.)

*Socialboken.* By Ernst Michanek. Stockholm, Tidens Förlag, 1949. 285 pp. 4.75 kr.

Deals with the various forms of social insurance in Sweden.

### Wages and Hours of Labor

*Occupational Wage Survey, Philadelphia, Pa., May 1950.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 58 pp. (Bull. No. 1008.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Behavior of Wage Rates During Business Cycles.* By Daniel Creamer. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1950. 66 pp., charts. (Occasional Paper No. 34.) \$1.

On the basis of a detailed study of wage rates and average hourly earnings in the United States and Great

Britain, the author confirms the widely accepted view that wages lag behind changes in business activity and employment. Some of the causes of the comparatively slow changes in wage rates are also discussed.

*Effects of Minimum Wage in Southern Sawmills.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 5 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 2005; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, September 1950.) Free.

Analysis of wage-structure changes arising from application of the 75-cent minimum wage between the fall of 1949 and March 1950.

*The Wage Adjustment Board: Wartime Stabilization in the Building and Construction Industry.* By John T. Dunlop and Arthur D. Hill. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1950. 166 pp. \$3.50.

The Wage Adjustment Board for the building and construction industry is described in the book as the most distinctive among wage stabilization agencies, largely because union and industry leaders played a decisive role in the policy making and the day-to-day decisions of the Board. The authors state that their first objective was to provide an account and an analysis of the wage stabilization program in the industry. They also sought to highlight the experience of the past for its value in the event of another national emergency.

*Wage Stabilization in a Defense Economy.* Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, November 1950. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 36.) 15 cents.

*Wage Supplements: The Nonwage Labor Costs of Doing Business.* Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1950. 16 pp., charts, questionnaire. 50 cents.

Based on data for 1947 and 1949 furnished by companies in manufacturing, trade, finance, public utility, and other fields.

*Lønningstelingen, 1949.* Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1950. 138 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI, 26.) 2 kr. Report on wages in Norway in 1949.

*Postwar Wages Policy in Norway.* By J. Inman. *The Development of Wages Policy in the Netherlands.* By P. S. Pels. *Wages Policy and Full Employment in Britain.* By Allan Flanders. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, July and August 1950, pp. 195-242. 3s. 6d.)

The article on Norway includes background material on trade-unions and collective-bargaining machinery; that on the Netherlands describes the work of the Foundation of Labor—a joint labor-management organization which assists the government in settlement of disputes and in wage stabilization; that on Great Britain examines implications of full employment for trade-union wage policies.

*Hours of Work in the P.T.T. Services.* By Albrecht Eggenberger. (In "Post Bulletin," Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, Berne, March 1950; 43 pp., processed.)

A series of reports on hours and other working conditions

in these services in different countries were presented to the July 1949 congress of the International (see reference under Industries and Occupations—Selected Reports in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review, p. 70).

## Miscellaneous

*The Dynamics of State Campaigns for Fair Employment Practices Legislation.* Chicago, University of Chicago, Committee on Education, Training and Research in Race Relations, 1950. 39 pp.; processed. 50 cents.

*Freedom and the Welfare State.* By Oscar R. Ewing and others. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1950. 38 pp. 25 cents.

*The Welfare State.* Edited by Herbert L. Marx, Jr. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1950. 212 pp., bibliography. (Reference Shelf, Vol. 22, No. 4.) \$1.75.

*Labor Problems and Labor Law.* By Albion Guilford Taylor. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950. 608 pp., bibliographies, charts. 2d ed. \$6.65 (\$5 to schools).

*Survival Under Atomic Attack.* Washington, U. S. National Security Resources Board, Civil Defense Office, 1950. 31 pp. (NSRB Doc. No. 130.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Describes the atomic bomb's "true dangers" and explains the necessary steps to escape them.

*Enquête en Vue de l'Accroissement de la Productivité [par la Première Mission aux États-Unis de la Construction Électrique].* Paris, Lecram, 1950. 195 pp., diagrams, forms, illus.

Views of a French productivity team, which visited the United States in 1949, concerning the American worker's purchasing power, union activities, working conditions, and production incentives.

*Labor in Nationalized Industry, [Great Britain].* By Hugh Clegg. London, Fabian Society, 1950. 40 pp. (Research Series, No. 141.) 2s.

Interim report of a Fabian research group.

*Post-War Italy.* By Roy Jenkins and others. London, Fabian Society, 1950. 49 pp. (Research Series, No. 143.) 2s. 6d.

Report on economic conditions by a Fabian delegation which visited Italy in the fall of 1949 at the invitation of the Italian Government. The pamphlet is in four sections: The Italian Economy, the Organization of Industry, Italian Agriculture, and Notes on the Standard of Living.

*Korea: An Annotated Bibliography of Publications in Western Languages.* Compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones and Robin L. Winkler. Washington, U. S. Library of Congress, Reference Department, August 1950. 150 pp.; processed.

The Library of Congress also has assembled two other bibliographies on Korea, one of Russian-language publications and one of publications in the languages of the Far East.

# Current Labor Statistics

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## A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 76 Table A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 77 Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group
- 81 Table A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 83 Table A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries
- 84 Table A-5: Federal civilian employment and payrolls, by branch and agency group
- Table A-6: Federal civilian payrolls by branch and agency group <sup>1</sup>
- 85 Table A-7: Civilian Government employment and payrolls in Washington, D. C., by branch and agency group
- Table A-8: Personnel and pay of the military branch of the Federal Government <sup>2</sup>
- Table A-9: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States <sup>3</sup>
- Table A-10: Employees in manufacturing industries, by States <sup>3</sup>
- 86 Table A-11: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs, by geographic division and State

## B.—Labor Turn-Over

- 87 Table B-1: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turn-over
- 88 Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries

## C.—Earnings and Hours

- 90 Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 105 Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 106 Table C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 106 Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and exclusive of overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries
- Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Beginning with this issue payroll data in table A-6 have been combined with table A-5.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with September 1950 issue, omitted for security reasons.

<sup>3</sup> This table is included quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.



**D.—Prices and Cost of Living**

- 107 Table D-1: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, by group of commodities
- 108 Table D-2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
- 109 Table D-3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
- 110 Table D-4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
- 111 Table D-5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
- 112 Table D-6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 113 Table D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods
- 114 Table D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

**E.—Work Stoppages**

- 115 Table E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

**F.—Building and Construction**

- 116 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
- 117 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
- 118 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
- 119 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
- 120 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

## 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	
	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug.	July <sup>2</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Total, both sexes</b>												
Total labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	65,453	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475	64,363
Civilian labor force.....	63,512	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045	62,927
Unemployment.....	2,240	1,940	2,341	2,500	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123	4,684	4,480	3,489	3,409
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,240	955	1,107	1,051	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,583	1,956	1,399	1,586
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	475	420	464	679	754	664	634	686	1,143	1,456	1,171	971	771
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	147	128	201	221	249	181	252	521	580	547	418	302	257
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	175	183	272	266	334	474	559	705	722	650	542	456	460
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	204	257	299	285	361	439	481	475	449	448	396	361	335
Employment.....	61,271	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	56,953	56,947	58,556	59,518
Nonagricultural.....	53,721	53,273	53,415	54,207	52,774	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783	51,640
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,546	42,720	28,042	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,033	41,143	41,334	41,433	40,839	42,260	36,766
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,417	7,023	20,827	4,583	19,201	5,153	5,149	6,552	5,715	5,271	6,251	6,126	11,383
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	2,331	1,999	1,984	1,545	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,974	2,049	1,991
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	1,427	1,531	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,725	1,941	1,686	1,349	1,501
Agricultural.....	7,551	8,491	7,811	8,160	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,195	6,675	6,223	6,198	6,773	7,878
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,487	6,547	5,259	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778	6,205
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,594	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,575	1,271	1,459	1,511	1,256
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	306	245	356	295	238	246	292	318	255	300	329	297	238
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	163	88	170	223	158	88	187	250	295	317	431	189	179
	<b>Males</b>												
Total labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	45,934	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,115	45,102	45,174	45,515
Civilian labor force.....	44,019	44,268	44,726	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879	43,769	43,715	43,765	44,099
Unemployment.....	1,309	1,172	1,482	1,664	2,126	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002	3,426	3,262	2,472	2,316
Employment.....	42,710	43,096	43,244	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877	40,343	40,453	41,293	41,783
Nonagricultural.....	36,554	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890	34,698	34,880	35,369	35,484
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,175	30,826	21,103	31,800	18,905	31,523	30,860	29,722	29,562	29,336	29,108	30,077	26,629
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,447	3,823	13,273	2,508	12,762	2,605	2,829	3,453	3,156	2,909	3,711	3,424	6,922
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	980	800	817	654	732	766	874	999	958	922	904	884	870
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	952	1,058	1,683	2,494	4,207	1,332	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,531	1,157	984	1,064
Agricultural.....	6,156	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987	5,645	5,573	5,924	6,299
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,982	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380	4,176	3,817	4,497	5,335
Worked 15-34 hours.....	842	756	1,131	764	899	743	895	925	1,146	942	1,094	1,017	638
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	200	146	219	181	162	162	186	251	188	228	262	234	152
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	133	82	143	183	126	78	170	205	274	298	399	177	173
	<b>Females</b>												
Total labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	19,519	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301	18,848
Civilian labor force.....	19,493	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796	17,868	17,712	18,280	18,828
Unemployment.....	931	768	859	836	1,087	1,184	927	887	1,121	1,258	1,218	1,017	1,093
Employment.....	18,561	18,668	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674	16,610	16,494	17,263	17,735
Nonagricultural.....	17,167	16,766	16,538	16,752	16,169	16,220	16,072	16,253	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414	16,156
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,371	11,894	6,939	12,035	6,167	11,594	12,173	11,421	11,772	12,097	11,731	12,183	10,137
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,970	3,200	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,559	2,362	2,540	2,702	4,461
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	1,351	1,199	1,167	891	918	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,163	1,070	1,165	1,121
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	475	473	878	1,752	2,045	991	503	580	511	410	529	365	437
Agricultural.....	1,395	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,033	1,473	830	511	688	578	625	1,579
Worked 35 hours or more.....	505	942	384	597	559	944	631	923	631	511	410	529	870
Worked 15-34 hours.....	752	855	897	711	796	996	718	878	429	329	365	494	618
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	106	99	137	114	76	84	106	67	67	72	67	63	86
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	30	6	27	40	32	10	17	45	21	19	32	12	6

<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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1949	1948	
Total employees	45,756	45,899	45,689	45,080	44,096	43,945	43,311	42,926	42,295	41,661	42,125	43,694	42,784	43,006	44,201	
<b>Mining</b>	936	941	948	950	922	946	940	939	938	595	861	940	917	932	981	
Metal	102.9	101.9	103.0	102.5	103.3	101.8	99.9	98.5	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.6	89.3	100.1	105.1	
Iron		36.8	37.0	37.0	36.6	36.1	35.4	33.8	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.1	28.8	33.7	36.6	
Copper		28.2	28.3	28.2	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.1	26.5	27.3	27.8	
Lead and zinc		19.8	20.4	20.0	20.5	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.4	18.4	17.3	20.6	21.7	
Anthracite		74.3	75.0	75.3	73.6	75.3	76.1	75.3	76.9	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.7	77.3	80.0	
Bituminous-coal	402.5	407.2	406.9	407.8	382.1	410.4	413.1	419.0	422.9	82.6	347.7	419.7	400.9	399.0	438.2	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		255.0	258.1	261.2	261.9	258.9	253.9	251.4	249.2	249.8	251.1	253.4	254.8	259.0	257.5	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	101.2	102.3	103.1	103.4	101.3	100.0	97.3	94.5	90.2	88.6	88.9	93.6	95.7	96.4	100.1	
<b>Contract construction</b>	2,537	2,620	2,615	2,629	2,532	2,414	2,245	2,076	1,907	1,861	1,919	2,088	2,244	2,156	2,165	
Nonbuilding construction*		529	536	548	519	493	442	389	328	312	327	378	447	428	416	
Highway and street*		228.0	232.4	240.0	228.8	213.5	182.4	150.2	118.3	110.4	117.1	147.7	188.4	178.1	172.1	
Other nonbuilding construction*		301.3	303.7	307.5	290.4	279.3	260.0	238.4	210.0	201.9	209.6	230.7	258.4	250.3	243.8	
Building construction*	2,091	2,079	2,081	2,013	1,921	1,803	1,687	1,579	1,549	1,502	1,710	1,797	1,727	1,749		
General contractors*		901	903	905	870	827	766	702	651	641	663	733	778	753	797	
Special-trade contractors*	1,190	1,176	1,176	1,143	1,094	1,037	985	928	908	929	977	1,019	974	952		
Plumbing and heating*		296.0	292.9	285.7	278.7	267.4	257.1	249.3	242.6	241.7	249.7	254.3	257.9	245.8	239.7	
Painting and decorating*		157.7	157.1	158.3	149.8	140.0	126.7	117.1	104.5	100.6	97.6	113.2	127.2	124.4	125.2	
Electrical work*		136.8	135.1	133.7	131.0	127.6	122.0	120.2	118.6	118.0	119.5	125.1	125.5	125.1	124.3	
Other special-trade contractors*		599.0	591.1	597.9	583.5	558.6	530.8	498.7	461.9	447.2	462.3	484.2	508.6	479.0	463.1	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	15,707	15,819	15,682	15,450	14,777	14,666	14,413	14,162	14,103	13,997	13,980	14,031	13,807	14,146	15,286	
Durable goods <sup>2</sup>	8,647	8,612	8,425	8,294	7,978	7,964	7,809	7,548	7,418	7,324	7,342	7,303	7,050	7,465	8,315	
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup>	7,060	7,207	7,257	7,156	6,799	6,702	6,604	6,614	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,728	6,757	6,681	6,970	
Ordnance and accessories	27.4	27.2	26.7	25.0	23.7	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	21.6	21.8	24.8	28.1	
Food and kindred products	1,587	1,648	1,738	1,718	1,617	1,519	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,409	1,432	1,491	1,539	1,523	1,536	
Meat products		301.8	296.9	296.6	295.8	292.6	286.3	282.7	285.3	288.7	301.3	307.6	298.3	288.6	271.2	
Dairy products		142.2	149.6	156.4	158.7	156.5	148.7	141.4	136.6	134.1	132.4	133.7	136.3	146.2	147.7	
Canning and preserving		261.2	352.7	329.1	250.4	177.0	152.3	144.9	133.9	133.6	141.0	161.2	185.2	207.1	222.0	
Grain-mill products		128.0	128.7	128.6	125.9	124.3	121.2	120.2	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.9	122.9	120.6	117.7	
Bakery products		291.6	289.4	287.7	289.3	283.7	286.7	284.6	282.4	277.9	277.3	280.0	286.0	281.7	282.9	
Sugar		48.5	34.4	33.5	30.6	29.4	28.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	28.9	42.5	49.3	32.7	34.5	
Confectionery and related products		113.3	110.2	102.1	90.0	90.4	88.6	90.6	94.5	96.7	99.5	104.7	109.9	96.9	100.2	
Beverages		218.0	229.9	240.1	234.2	224.5	212.8	206.0	205.1	198.2	199.2	205.4	211.3	211.4	218.6	
Miscellaneous food products		143.4	145.8	144.3	141.8	140.4	135.5	134.1	135.3	133.2	132.3	135.4	139.9	137.6	141.3	
Tobacco manufactures	90	94	95	89	82	82	83	83	85	88	92	94	99	94	100	
Cigarettes		26.0	27.1	25.6	26.1	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	28.5	26.3	26.8	26.9	26.6	26.6	
Cigars		43.1	41.7	40.7	38.9	39.5	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.3	42.4	43.2	45.5	44.5	48.3	
Tobacco and snuff		12.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.7	
Tobacco stemming and redrying		12.4	13.5	10.8	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	7.4	10.8	10.7	10.2	10.1	11.2	
Textile-mill products	1,355	1,356	1,347	1,316	1,250	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,265	1,274	1,272	1,224	1,362	
Yarn and thread mills		171.0	169.6	164.4	156.7	156.4	153.3	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.8	157.7	156.1	149.3	177.6	
Broad-woven fabric mills		638.3	637.7	625.9	601.5	610.4	602.9	602.8	604.2	600.6	597.8	604.1	601.9	581.9	645.7	
Knitting mills		256.6	253.0	246.9	228.4	230.9	231.6	236.1	239.8	241.1	241.7	244.7	247.8	231.4	249.0	
Dyeing and finishing textiles		93.2	92.3	89.2	84.9	86.4	88.3	89.5	89.9	89.3	90.0	89.5	86.4	89.8		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		61.6	61.3	60.5	58.1	59.8	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.1	58.9	64.8	
Other textile-mill products		135.5	133.0	129.2	120.3	119.8	117.9	117.8	119.6	121.2	119.3	119.1	118.6	116.0	135.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,158	1,222	1,218	1,208	1,097	1,093	1,091	1,119	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,156	1,144	1,136	1,162	
Men's and boys' suits and coats		153.2	151.5	152.4	140.6	148.5	143.2	146.0	149.2	148.9	143.5	140.7	130.6	141.5	154.4	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		273.9	273.3	270.4	249.3	255.1	256.0	258.6	262.2	260.8	264.5	269.6	257.8	261.5	269.1	
Women's outerwear		331.8	340.4	340.3	299.1	281.3	285.2	305.2	338.9	348.2	334.9	330.1	313.7	328.6	342.4	
Women's, children's undergarments		113.1	110.5	105.9	95.8	98.9	101.3	105.5	107.1	106.3	102.3	104.4	108.5	98.9	97.4	
Millinery		22.7	23.3	23.7	20.2	17.8	18.9	20.7	26.5	26.5	24.2	22.3	18.5	22.3	22.9	
Children's outerwear		68.7	68.5	68.5	67.2	65.3	62.6	63.6	68.4	68.5	65.6	64.5	65.8	63.4	59.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		101.6	99.0	96.2	86.6	88.6	85.4	82.6	83.6	82.8	80.0	90.0	95.9	88.2	90.1	
Other fabricated textile products		156.5	151.6	150.1	137.9	137.8	137.9	136.9	138.4	137.9	137.3	139.1	141.7	135.8	125.6	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	838	845	850	845	812	803	784	753	738	713	702	744	753	736	812	
Logging camps and contractors		76.1	76.5	78.8	76.2	73.7	67.4	59.2	59.3	49.2	45.0	61.5	63.7	61.4	72.8	
Sawmills and planing mills		492.3	497.7	494.5	474.6	467.3	459.1	439.8	429.8	416.1	411.2	433.9	442.7	431.7	472.9	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		130.1	130.2	129.5	124.9	124.4	122.0	120.2	117.2	116.8	116.7	117.4	116.3	110.5	119.5	
Wooden containers		82.8	81.4	79.7	77.5	77.9	75.5	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.7	73.0	73.3	81.8	
Miscellaneous wood products		64.0	63.9	62.0	59.2	59.5	59.9	59.8	58.8	57.7	56.8	57.1	56.9	59.0	65.2	

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		
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1949	1948	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Furniture and fixtures	377	378	375	367	350	349	348	347	344	341	333	332	327	315	348	
Household furniture	270.6	268.3	262.1	249.5	249.8	248.5	248.8	247.3	244.9	238.1	236.8	232.6	222.0	222.0	247.0	
Other furniture and fixtures	107.5	107.0	104.9	100.0	99.5	99.4	98.6	97.1	96.1	95.1	95.5	94.1	94.6	94.6	100.9	
Paper and allied products	493	490	488	479	465	467	459	458	455	453	451	455	458	447	470	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	241.4	241.3	238.6	234.8	235.2	231.8	230.6	230.2	229.3	228.4	229.0	229.0	226.9	226.9	240.7	
Paperboard containers and boxes	139.9	137.1	131.7	123.4	124.2	121.3	121.3	120.5	120.0	119.8	123.1	125.6	117.1	121.4	121.4	
Other paper and allied products	108.9	109.1	109.1	106.4	107.6	105.7	105.7	105.6	104.7	103.7	102.5	102.7	102.8	103.1	107.6	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	750	751	745	741	739	739	736	735	734	732	730	739	736	727	725	
Newspapers	289.9	293.2	292.7	295.1	295.0	293.9	293.5	291.6	289.5	285.7	288.6	288.8	282.5	282.5	267.5	
Periodicals	52.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.6	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	52.9	53.4	54.7	54.7	
Books	48.3	48.5	47.8	46.2	46.3	46.0	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	45.2	45.7	45.7	44.6	46.6	
Commercial printing	204.7	200.0	198.8	198.1	199.6	197.9	198.9	199.2	198.5	200.4	201.5	198.0	197.1	197.5	197.5	
Lithographing	42.3	41.1	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	42.2	42.2	41.1	45.1	
Other printing and publishing	112.9	110.2	108.9	108.2	106.8	106.2	105.7	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.1	108.1	108.0	108.0	113.3	
Chemicals and allied products	716	719	700	684	669	670	671	675	671	665	658	660	662	664	699	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	76.1	69.2	68.3	70.3	72.9	71.4	70.5	69.4	68.8	65.8	66.6	66.3	68.4	70.9	70.9	
Industrial organic chemicals	208.6	206.7	203.6	199.8	198.4	195.7	194.1	191.9	189.5	187.9	187.8	187.0	192.1	210.3	210.3	
Drugs and medicines	99.2	98.0	96.7	95.9	94.2	93.1	93.4	91.1	91.4	94.6	94.6	94.1	92.3	89.5	89.5	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.2	73.5	73.5	72.7	71.5	69.7	69.1	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.1	67.6	67.3	70.7	70.7	
Fertilizers	33.2	33.0	29.6	28.3	30.2	36.2	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	30.7	30.3	34.3	35.9	35.9	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	62.4	54.2	48.7	46.8	48.2	50.0	53.2	55.3	56.2	59.2	62.1	63.4	56.1	56.2	56.2	
Other chemicals and allied products	165.8	165.2	164.0	155.6	154.9	154.4	153.4	153.0	152.4	150.3	151.5	153.5	153.0	165.0	165.0	
Products of petroleum and coal	250	251	250	241	239	236	234	241	242	242	243	245	245	245	250	
Petroleum refining	198.4	197.4	200.5	189.0	187.8	186.2	185.7	194.8	195.4	195.4	195.6	195.6	197.3	198.7	199.1	
Coke and hydrocarbons	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.6	20.2	18.7	19.5	20.0	20.0	
Other petroleum and coal products	31.2	31.2	32.5	30.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	27.0	28.7	27.1	30.8	30.8	
Rubber products	271	269	265	258	249	247	241	238	237	236	234	234	233	234	259	
Tires and inner tubes	115.1	115.2	112.8	111.3	110.8	108.1	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	104.3	104.3	103.5	106.6	121.1	
Rubber footwear	28.0	26.9	25.7	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	27.0	27.0	26.4	29.1	29.1	
Other rubber products	125.5	122.9	119.1	113.6	112.4	108.8	107.4	106.1	106.2	104.1	102.7	102.4	100.5	107.9	107.9	
Leather and leather products	390	407	411	409	390	382	374	379	396	395	388	382	372	388	410	
Leather	51.4	51.8	51.1	49.5	49.6	49.5	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.7	54.2	54.2	
Footwear (except rubber)	253.7	259.3	260.4	252.8	247.2	240.4	244.3	257.4	257.4	254.9	247.2	232.4	251.0	260.1	260.1	
Other leather products	102.2	100.0	97.5	88.1	84.9	83.8	85.4	88.4	87.9	83.2	85.5	90.2	87.2	95.4	95.4	
Stone, clay, and glass products	553	546	533	532	512	511	501	487	478	475	469	479	477	484	514	
Glass and glass products	143.6	134.4	137.9	130.8	134.4	131.7	128.8	124.8	123.9	121.7	122.7	123.2	122.6	135.9	135.9	
Cement, hydraulic	43.0	42.3	43.3	41.7	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.7	42.2	40.6	41.8	40.9	40.9	
Structural clay products	87.8	87.7	87.2	85.2	83.0	80.2	76.0	75.5	75.2	77.4	76.6	79.8	83.4	83.4	83.4	
Pottery and related products	58.2	58.9	57.4	55.3	56.0	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.6	56.1	57.0	57.6	57.6	60.6	60.6	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	99.4	98.2	98.3	95.5	93.9	90.0	86.4	84.0	83.6	81.4	85.1	86.1	86.1	87.8	87.8	
Other stone, clay, and glass products	113.7	111.2	107.4	103.5	101.4	99.4	77.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	94.3	93.1	97.1	105.9	105.9	
Primary metal industries	1,302	1,293	1,277	1,256	1,222	1,216	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,112	891	1,101	1,247	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	635.5	632.1	630.5	621.4	616.4	606.3	599.2	583.3	587.5	584.8	580.4	392.3	550.4	612.0	612.0	
Iron and steel foundries	256.8	251.3	241.2	229.7	227.7	220.8	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.3	198.8	195.8	217.0	259.3	259.3	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	56.0	55.1	55.1	54.3	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	46.2	52.3	55.6	55.6	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	102.4	101.9	99.5	96.0	96.2	95.1	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	88.1	76.9	87.0	103.8	103.8	
Nonferrous foundries	104.9	100.7	96.0	92.1	91.4	87.3	84.3	83.3	80.8	79.0	78.4	74.4	75.8	85.2	85.2	
Other primary metal industries	137.3	136.2	133.9	128.7	129.2	126.1	124.1	121.6	120.8	119.0	117.1	105.4	118.4	130.7	130.7	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,007	1,012	994	972	929	923	894	876	863	851	846	841	820	859	976	
Tin cans and other tinware	51.4	55.3	55.8	51.3	48.6	45.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	41.2	42.1	43.8	45.8	48.7	48.7	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	166.4	163.0	156.7	153.0	156.2	154.3	152.5	151.2	147.3	145.2	142.9	139.1	142.3	154.4	154.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	164.0	164.3	158.8	147.2	148.1	144.4	143.9	140.4	137.8	133.0	136.8	138.3	132.0	165.8	165.8	
Fabricated structural metal products	217.0	209.8	210.3	201.3	198.0	192.4	190.3	187.6	185.1	186.2	186.2	178.9	198.5	215.9	215.9	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	185.0	182.9	179.3	172.7	170.7	162.6	156.3	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.0	141.6	147.9	172.2	172.2	
Other fabricated metal products	227.9	218.8	211.5	203.1	201.2	194.8	188.0	187.7	187.0	188.9	186.1	178.2	192.4	219.0	219.0	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,458	1,433	1,373	1,374	1,343	1,341	1,328	1,307	1,283	1,261	1,238	1,229	1,209	1,311	1,533	
Engines and turbines	73.1	70.2	74.8	72.8	73.5	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	65.9	66.4	72.5	83.8	83.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	168.0	145.3	179.5	180.1	180.5	180.7	180.5	177.5	175.2	171.0	168.3	162.7	181.3	191.3	191.3	
Construction and mining machinery	109.7	106.0	101.6	99.1	98.1	95.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	90.6	89.2	101.3	122.6	122.6	
Metalworking machinery	243.4	234.8	222.1	212.0	212.3	207.2	204.5	201.6	198.4	196.7	196.0	195.6	208.7	239.5	239.5	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	178.6	173.9	168.6	165.3	165.4	162.7	160.8	158.7	157.1	155.9	156.6	157.0	171.8	201.9	201.9	
General industrial machinery	202.7	197.4	191.7	185.0	182.8	181.3	178.8	175.7	174.0	172.8	173.1	173.2	186.4	209.8	209.8	
Office and store machines and devices	96.0	94.7	90.8	89.5	89.3	88.4	88.0	87.0	85.4	84.7	86.2	87.5	90.6	109.1	109.1	
Service-industry and household machines	182.8	179.5	178.6	178.8	180.8	181.5	175.6	169.3	163.9	155.2	149.3	139.0	145.4	191.3	191.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	178.3	171.3	166.3	160.5	158.5	156.2	152.6	149.3	147.0	143.9	142.9	138.5	153.2	183.4	183.4	

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1949	1948
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Electrical machinery.....	925	911	878	853	817	810	800	791	779	772	762	762	750	759	869
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		334.3	325.4	323.9	313.8	308.2	306.7	303.3	300.0	298.1	294.4	294.5	289.2	295.2	332.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		75.2	73.4	70.9	70.0	68.9	67.8	66.6	65.1	65.5	65.1	64.9	59.1	64.5	69.0
Communication equipment.....		348.5	329.6	318.1	297.0	296.1	289.4	287.6	283.2	279.7	276.7	275.5	275.7	271.1	312.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		153.4	149.6	139.6	136.2	136.6	136.5	133.7	130.5	128.8	126.0	126.9	125.7	128.3	154.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,374	1,387	1,363	1,347	1,297	1,305	1,269	1,122	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,112	1,112	1,212	1,263
Automobiles.....		923.6	912.0	907.9	883.7	893.4	862.4	720.3	698.9	689.0	797.4	703.2	697.1	769.0	792.8
Aircraft and parts.....		299.2	285.1	272.8	259.3	256.4	253.9	253.3	252.4	251.7	251.9	252.5	252.3	255.6	228.1
Aircraft.....		204.1	194.7	183.7	172.8	170.5	169.0	167.9	166.5	166.1	166.8	167.0	166.8	169.7	151.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....		54.5	52.4	54.1	52.8	52.1	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.2	51.8	46.7
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		8.5	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		32.1	29.8	27.5	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.2	22.4
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		86.7	89.2	91.7	81.2	80.9	80.0	79.9	80.2	81.2	79.4	82.8	85.3	100.3	140.7
Ship building and repairing <sup>4</sup> .....		74.3	76.3	78.4	67.4	66.4	66.2	66.7	68.3	70.0	68.9	72.3	74.8	88.2	124.2
Boat building and repairing <sup>**</sup> .....		12.4	12.9	13.3	13.8	14.5	13.8	13.2	11.9	11.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	12.1	16.4
Railroad equipment.....		64.0	63.0	61.8	61.3	63.5	61.6	58.4	59.2	60.1	60.6	64.2	65.3	76.1	84.8
Other transportation equipment.....		13.5	13.2	12.9	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	7.7	9.6	11.6	10.9	16.6
Instruments and related products.....	273	270	264	252	242	243	238	238	234	232	233	234	234	238	260
Ophthalmic goods.....		26.2	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.6	26.8	28.2
Photographic apparatus.....		54.4	53.7	52.8	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.8	49.1	52.6	60.3
Watches and clocks.....		32.8	31.6	28.0	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.3	31.4	31.9	31.4	40.8
Professional and scientific instruments.....		156.6	152.8	146.0	138.1	139.8	136.5	133.7	131.5	129.7	129.2	128.1	127.7	127.1	130.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	513	510	491	471	430	439	434	435	433	429	420	436	455	426	466
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		58.1	57.1	55.4	51.1	52.8	52.7	52.7	53.2	54.4	54.2	56.2	57.5	55.4	60.3
Toys and sporting goods.....		84.4	81.0	78.9	71.5	72.6	70.3	69.5	67.2	63.8	61.7	66.8	76.4	68.7	80.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		66.3	64.1	61.1	52.1	52.4	51.4	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	58.4	63.5	57.7	62.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		301.1	289.2	276.0	254.8	261.3	260.0	259.8	256.5	251.3	246.9	254.6	257.9	243.8	262.8
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>4,151</b>
Transportation.....	2,902	2,915	2,912	2,891	2,839	2,813	2,685	2,733	2,682	2,651	2,676	2,732	2,689	2,756	2,934
Interstate railroads.....		1,462	1,457	1,441	1,414	1,407	1,296	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,333	1,281	1,367	1,517
Class I railroads.....		1,291	1,284	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,148	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,114	1,191	1,327
Local railways and bus lines.....		145	146	146	148	147	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	158	163
Trucking and warehousing.....		621	620	614	589	577	562	554	550	545	540	566	571	548	566
Other transportation and services.....		687	689	690	689	682	678	673	666	664	667	679	682	684	687
Air transportation (common carrier) <sup>**</sup> .....		76.9	75.2	74.5	75.7	74.6	73.7	74.2	73.6	74.5	75.2	75.8	76.7	77.9	
Communication.....	664	670	671	671	667	662	659	657	654	654	657	660	665	686	696
Telephone.....		620.7	621.6	622.9	619.5	614.6	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	611.7	615.5	632.2	634.2
Telegraph.....		47.9	48.0	47.2	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	45.7	46.2	47.1	47.7	48.2	52.5	60.8
Other public utilities.....	548	550	555	558	556	548	541	538	537	536	536	538	538	537	521
Gas and electric utilities.....		525.1	529.4	531.7	530.4	522.3	515.8	512.5	511.5	510.6	511.5	513.0	513.5	512.0	497.0
Electric light and power utilities <sup>**</sup> .....		233.9	236.6	238.6	238.4	235.2	232.5	231.4	232.0	232.1	232.0	232.7	232.8	233.5	226.4
Local utilities.....		24.8	25.4	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.6	24.6	23.7
<b>Trade</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>9,766</b>	<b>9,660</b>	<b>9,474</b>	<b>9,390</b>	<b>9,411</b>	<b>9,326</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>9,438</b>	<b>9,491</b>
Wholesale trade.....	2,616	2,621	2,613	2,582	2,528	2,502	2,479	2,477	2,484	2,495	2,511	2,542	2,538	2,522	2,533
Retail trade.....	7,264	7,145	7,047	6,892	6,862	6,909	6,847	6,869	6,722	6,657	6,735	7,614	7,069	6,916	6,958
General merchandise stores.....		1,628	1,540	1,477	1,387	1,372	1,411	1,412	1,466	1,392	1,360	1,392	1,987	1,480	1,470
Food and liquor stores.....		1,239	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,200	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,217	1,208	1,195
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		746	743	744	749	746	733	714	706	699	700	701	717	704	634
Apparel and accessories stores.....		565	557	540	491	501	536	533	545	519	496	513	632	560	577
Other retail trade.....		3,086	3,086	3,076	3,065	3,040	3,024	2,984	2,952	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,061	3,007	3,081

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1949	1948
<b>Finance</b> .....	1,821	1,822	1,827	1,837	1,831	1,827	1,812	1,803	1,791	1,777	1,772	1,770	1,768	1,763	1,716
Banks and trust companies.....	433	433	435	435	432	427	421	420	419	416	415	416	415	416	403
Security dealers and exchanges.....	60.7	60.9	61.4	61.4	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.4	55.1	55.5	57.9
Insurance carriers and agents.....	652	654	658	652	646	640	639	637	634	630	630	630	627	619	589
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	676	679	683	686	694	692	686	677	670	671	669	669	669	672	665
<b>Service</b> .....	4,724	4,757	4,817	4,827	4,841	4,826	4,790	4,757	4,708	4,696	4,701	4,738	4,768	4,782	4,799
Hotels and lodging places.....	441	476	512	515	482	451	441	431	430	428	443	444	464	478	
Laundries.....	355.6	357.4	358.6	363.4	362.1	353.7	347.4	345.5	345.0	346.9	346.7	347.7	352.2	356.1	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	150.8	149.6	147.1	151.6	155.9	150.1	146.1	141.3	139.7	141.1	142.7	144.7	146.9	149.9	
Motion pictures.....	244	246	244	245	249	236	236	236	236	235	238	238	237	241	
<b>Government</b> .....	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,793	5,741	5,832	5,900	5,915	5,769	5,742	5,777	6,041	5,783	5,811	5,613
Federal.....	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,823	1,902	1,827
State and local.....	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,967	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,960	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 bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<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.

\*New series; employment data are available from January 1945.

\*\*New series; employment data are available from January 1947.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950											1949		Annual average		
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1949	1948	
<b>Mining:</b>																
Metal.....		90.2	91.3	90.8	91.4	90.0	88.5	87.2	87.3	86.9	86.2	86.1	77.9	89.0	94.7	
Iron.....		33.2	33.4	33.4	32.9	32.4	31.8	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.6	25.4	30.4	33.6	
Copper.....		24.6	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.4	24.3	25.0	
Lead and zinc.....		17.3	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.1	15.0	18.1	19.2	
Anthracite.....		69.9	70.5	70.8	69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.1	72.8	75.8	
Bituminous-coal.....		381.1	381.7	383.0	357.6	385.0	387.9	393.8	398.4	60.0	322.5	392.7	375.4	373.4	413.1	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production.....		126.1	128.4	130.3	129.7	127.7	124.2	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.9	123.9	124.7	127.1	127.1	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		89.6	90.3	90.6	88.8	87.6	85.0	82.4	78.3	77.3	76.7	80.1	82.8	83.7	87.6	
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>13,011</b>	<b>13,133</b>	<b>13,016</b>	<b>12,802</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>11,597</b>	<b>12,717</b>	
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,202	7,181	7,016	6,900	6,597	6,596	6,456	6,195	6,070	5,982	6,000	5,961	5,719	6,096	6,909	
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	5,809	5,952	6,000	5,902	5,554	5,470	5,385	5,402	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,543	5,570	5,501	5,808	
Ordnance and accessories.....	22.3	22.1	21.5	20.1	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	17.3	20.2	23.9	
Food and kindred products.....	1,207	1,266	1,351	1,331	1,231	1,141	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,139	1,185	1,172	1,197	
Meat products.....		239.6	235.2	235.8	234.8	232.0	227.4	223.3	228.3	231.5	243.7	251.0	242.2	231.3	215.8	
Dairy products.....		101.2	106.8	113.7	116.1	114.4	108.2	102.8	99.1	96.7	95.1	96.1	95.9	107.9	111.0	
Canning and preserving.....		234.8	324.9	302.1	222.8	150.6	126.8	119.9	109.3	109.8	116.5	135.6	159.8	180.8	195.3	
Grain-mill products.....		97.8	99.3	97.7	95.9	94.6	92.2	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.0	96.9	95.3	93.6	
Bakery products.....		196.5	194.2	192.2	193.9	190.7	192.6	191.0	190.0	187.6	186.1	189.8	194.7	191.2	195.5	
Sugar.....		43.7	29.9	28.8	26.0	24.7	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	35.1	44.7	28.5	30.0	
Confectionery and related products.....		96.2	93.0	85.4	73.6	73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	90.5	95.3	83.0	85.9	
Beverages.....		150.2	159.8	169.3	163.5	156.5	146.4	140.9	139.4	134.4	135.3	141.3	146.2	150.6	161.4	
Miscellaneous food products.....		106.4	107.9	106.1	104.1	103.3	99.4	98.4	100.7	99.4	98.1	101.3	106.1	103.8	108.1	
Tobacco manufactures.....	83	87	88	82	75	75	76	76	78	81	85	87	89	87	93	
Cigarettes.....		23.6	24.6	23.1	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.1	24.3	
Cigars.....		41.0	39.6	38.6	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	41.2	43.6	42.4	46.2	
Tobacco and snuff.....		11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		11.2	12.3	9.8	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	10.2	
Textile-mill products.....	1,263	1,263	1,255	1,224	1,160	1,174	1,162	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,187	1,184	1,136	1,275	
Yarn and thread mills.....		160.6	159.1	154.4	146.5	146.4	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	148.5	147.0	140.3	168.5	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		607.6	606.5	594.6	570.8	579.9	572.8	572.7	574.0	570.5	567.9	573.9	571.8	551.4	615.3	
Knitting mills.....		236.1	233.3	227.1	209.4	211.7	212.8	217.9	221.4	222.5	222.8	228.6	229.7	213.4	231.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		83.1	82.5	79.6	75.4	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	80.5	80.0	76.9	80.4	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		54.3	54.0	53.3	51.0	52.7	52.4	53.7	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.3	50.4	51.2	57.2	
Other textile-mill products.....		121.2	119.3	115.4	106.6	106.5	104.4	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	105.7	105.2	102.8	121.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,040	1,101	1,098	1,089	981	976	976	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,040	1,028	1,022	1,049	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		138.8	137.3	138.2	126.9	134.6	129.0	131.7	135.5	135.2	130.3	127.3	117.6	128.1	140.1	
Men's and boys' furnishing and work clothing.....		256.1	255.0	252.0	231.9	237.8	238.6	241.3	244.9	243.6	240.9	246.8	251.3	239.8	250.7	
Women's outerwear.....		297.3	305.3	306.6	265.6	247.9	253.5	271.6	305.4	315.2	302.4	296.1	279.5	294.3	308.7	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		102.0	99.7	95.9	85.8	88.6	91.1	95.4	97.0	96.5	92.5	94.5	98.2	89.4	88.7	
Millinery.....		20.1	20.6	20.9	17.6	15.3	16.4	18.0	18.0	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.4	15.6	19.5	
Children's outerwear.....		62.7	62.6	62.6	61.3	59.2	57.0	58.0	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.7	60.1	58.0	54.7	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		89.0	87.4	85.1	75.9	77.2	74.4	71.8	72.6	72.1	69.1	78.7	84.2	76.5	78.5	
Other fabricated textile products.....		134.5	130.1	128.1	116.0	115.8	115.4	115.4	116.6	116.2	115.9	118.3	121.6	115.8	107.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	773	781	786	783	750	741	723	692	677	652	642	682	692	676	752	
Logging camps and contractors.....		71.7	72.0	74.4	71.4	69.4	62.9	54.7	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.2	59.6	57.6	69.5	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		460.3	466.4	464.6	443.9	436.8	429.8	409.9	399.3	385.7	381.1	403.5	412.6	401.3	442.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		114.1	114.2	113.7	109.1	108.5	106.2	104.4	101.7	101.2	101.6	101.9	100.7	95.7	105.0	
Wooden containers.....		77.2	76.1	74.1	72.1	72.4	69.9	69.1	67.9	67.6	67.2	68.1	67.4	67.9	76.0	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		57.6	57.6	55.8	53.1	53.5	54.0	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	51.5	51.4	53.1	59.2	
Furniture and fixtures.....	328	329	327	319	303	303	302	303	301	297	289	289	283	272	306	
Household furniture.....		241.6	239.8	234.2	221.8	222.3	221.4	222.0	220.9	218.2	211.7	211.0	206.5	194.8	221.6	
Other furniture and fixtures.....		86.9	86.9	85.2	80.7	80.4	81.2	80.7	79.9	78.7	77.6	78.1	76.6	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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1949	1948
	[In thousands]														
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products	423	420	418	410	396	399	392	391	389	386	385	390	393	382	405
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	210.2	209.9	207.4	204.1	204.8	201.7	200.7	200.2	199.5	199.2	199.2	200.2	200.6	197.6	210.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	120.1	118.0	113.1	104.6	105.7	103.1	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	105.3	107.7	99.6	104.6	104.6
Other paper and allied products	89.9	90.2	89.9	87.5	88.9	86.9	86.6	86.2	85.4	84.2	84.8	84.8	85.2	84.8	89.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	512	514	509	504	499	500	498	497	496	495	493	501	500	495	501
Newspapers	149.0	151.0	149.6	149.6	150.1	149.3	147.7	146.4	145.3	142.0	145.2	145.0	145.0	141.2	133.5
Periodicals	35.2	35.2	34.5	34.1	33.7	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	34.8	35.0	36.0	37.3	37.3
Books	36.5	37.2	36.4	34.6	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.4	38.6	38.6
Commercial printing	170.3	166.4	165.0	164.4	165.7	164.1	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	167.8	165.1	164.4	165.5	165.5
Lithographing	33.2	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	32.7	32.8	31.9	35.1	35.1
Other printing and publishing	89.3	87.0	86.2	85.4	84.1	83.6	83.2	83.3	84.1	83.9	85.1	85.3	85.3	85.3	91.0
Chemicals and allied products	520	524	506	491	479	482	485	490	487	485	480	484	485	485	520
Industrial inorganic chemicals	55.8	49.7	48.9	51.2	54.1	53.4	52.8	52.3	52.2	50.2	51.3	51.2	52.3	54.7	54.7
Industrial organic chemicals	159.0	157.7	154.8	151.5	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	143.7	142.9	145.8	164.4	164.4
Drugs and medicines	65.6	64.8	63.4	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	61.9	61.5	60.8	59.9	59.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers	48.8	48.8	48.6	47.7	46.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	44.7	43.7	43.6	43.8	43.3	46.9	46.9
Fertilizers	26.9	26.6	23.3	22.1	23.9	29.9	35.6	34.9	32.5	26.5	24.9	24.6	28.6	30.2	30.2
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	51.7	43.7	38.2	36.2	37.6	39.6	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	51.9	53.1	46.1	46.6	46.6
Other chemicals and allied products	115.8	115.0	113.8	108.1	108.1	107.6	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.9	106.2	108.2	108.4	117.6	117.6
Products of petroleum and coal	190	191	189	193	182	181	177	176	182	183	184	185	188	188	192
Petroleum refining	147.0	145.1	147.4	138.5	137.8	136.1	135.6	142.8	144.0	145.4	145.7	147.6	148.8	148.9	148.9
Coke and byproducts	18.6	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.4	17.6	15.9	16.9	17.5	17.5
Other petroleum and coal products	25.1	25.3	26.4	24.9	24.5	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.1	24.1	22.0	25.3	25.3
Rubber products	221	219	215	208	200	199	194	191	189	188	187	187	186	186	209
Tires and inner tubes	91.7	91.9	89.6	88.3	88.0	85.9	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.1	81.3	83.6	96.2	96.2
Rubber footwear	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	22.1	22.2	21.6	24.6	24.6
Other rubber products	104.2	101.2	98.0	92.8	92.0	88.8	87.2	86.2	86.3	84.5	83.1	82.8	80.9	88.1	88.1
Leather and leather products	350	367	371	370	351	343	335	341	357	357	348	343	332	347	368
Leather	46.7	47.1	46.6	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.5	44.9	44.9	45.2	45.1	49.5
Footwear (except rubber)	230.8	236.5	237.3	229.8	224.3	217.5	221.5	234.5	234.5	231.4	223.7	208.0	226.2	234.8	234.8
Other leather products	89.6	87.8	85.8	76.6	73.7	72.8	74.6	77.3	76.7	71.9	74.2	78.5	75.8	83.5	83.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	477	473	460	459	440	441	432	419	410	408	403	412	411	416	448
Glass and glass products	128.3	118.1	121.7	114.4	118.3	115.9	112.8	108.9	108.2	106.2	107.1	107.7	106.8	119.6	119.6
Cement, hydraulic	37.0	36.5	37.1	35.6	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.4	34.8	36.0	35.5	35.5
Structural clay products	79.6	79.5	78.9	77.0	75.5	72.8	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.6	70.5	69.7	72.5	76.5	76.5
Pottery and related products	52.4	53.1	51.8	49.8	50.6	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.2	50.7	51.6	52.2	52.2	55.5	55.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.7	84.2	84.3	81.5	80.2	76.4	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.5	73.1	73.9	72.4	76.4	76.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products	91.2	88.7	84.9	81.7	80.0	78.3	75.9	73.9	73.2	72.6	73.7	72.5	75.6	84.6	84.6
Primary metal industries	1,124	1,116	1,104	1,086	1,054	1,050	1,026	1,007	982	978	963	955	743	940	1,083
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	551.6	551.8	550.4	542.5	538.1	529.3	522.5	506.9	512.3	510.5	506.6	324.8	476.7	536.8	536.8
Iron and steel foundries	226.8	221.9	213.3	202.1	200.2	193.5	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	172.2	169.4	188.9	230.9	230.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	46.7	45.9	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	41.2	38.3	43.3	46.8	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	85.9	85.4	83.1	79.5	80.1	78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	72.8	62.6	70.6	86.0	86.0
Nonferrous foundries	89.5	85.4	81.7	78.0	77.4	73.5	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	65.9	62.4	63.3	73.2	73.2
Other primary metal industries	115.2	114.0	111.7	106.8	108.0	105.1	103.3	101.2	100.0	97.9	95.8	85.0	97.1	109.1	109.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	847	850	837	814	773	769	742	722	709	698	693	688	666	701	812
Tin cans and other tinware	45.7	49.8	50.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	39.9	42.2	42.2
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	141.7	138.3	132.4	129.1	132.6	130.7	129.2	127.6	123.7	121.2	119.3	115.6	118.4	131.6	131.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	137.3	137.3	131.9	120.4	121.9	118.6	117.4	114.0	112.3	107.4	111.1	113.0	106.0	137.1	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products	171.5	165.8	165.1	158.0	154.3	148.5	145.8	142.7	140.6	141.5	142.2	133.6	152.3	168.7	168.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	161.0	159.1	155.8	149.9	141.8	140.5	134.4	131.2	130.4	129.6	124.8	119.8	125.8	148.6	148.6
Other fabricated metal products	193.1	186.4	178.1	170.0	169.2	163.6	155.6	155.8	155.1	157.0	153.7	145.8	159.0	183.8	183.8
Machinery (except electrical)	1,130	1,111	1,056	1,060	1,032	1,033	1,022	1,003	981	960	937	929	908	1,001	1,203
Engines and turbines	55.2	52.2	56.6	54.7	55.5	56.0	53.4	51.1	45.9	48.8	48.0	48.4	53.9	63.9	63.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	129.1	107.1	140.0	140.5	141.2	141.5	142.4	139.5	137.4	133.2	130.6	125.0	142.4	151.7	151.7
Construction and mining machinery	81.0	78.1	73.7	71.6	70.4	68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	63.7	62.3	72.4	91.1	91.1
Metalworking machinery	190.1	181.7	170.6	161.5	162.6	158.3	155.4	152.0	149.2	146.5	146.4	145.9	157.9	186.6	186.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	136.1	132.3	127.4	124.3	124.6	122.7	120.9	119.0	117.7	116.8	117.3	117.4	131.1	158.6	158.6
General industrial machinery	146.6	141.8	136.9	131.3	130.8	128.8	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	121.2	121.2	132.3	154.3	154.3
Office and store machines and devices	80.4	79.2	75.6	74.3	74.2	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.5	69.9	71.1	72.2	75.4	93.0	93.0
Service-industry and household machines	148.7	146.0	145.3	145.5	147.9	148.7	143.3	137.8	132.6	124.0	118.7	109.1	115.4	156.3	156.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	144.1	137.8	133.4	128.1	126.5	124.1	120.4	118.2	115.7	112.5	111.5	106.8	120.4	147.5	147.5

See footnotes 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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1949	1948	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>	721	708	677	655	620	615	606	595	580	573	561	559	546	552	656	
Electrical machinery.....																
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		246.7	238.0	236.5	226.6	221.9	221.5	217.1	213.0	211.4	207.8	207.6	202.4	210.7	251.4	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		61.0	59.5	57.2	56.0	55.1	53.7	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.8	43.8	49.0	54.6	
Communication equipment.....		274.9	257.5	247.8	227.5	227.1	219.9	217.2	211.6	207.3	202.5	200.6	200.4	191.8	224.4	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		125.5	122.2	113.1	109.8	110.7	110.6	108.1	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	99.3	100.8	125.5	
Transportation equipment.....	1,135	1,151	1,132	1,118	1,070	1,078	1,045	899	879	872	978	896	898	987	1,031	
Automobiles.....		795.3	786.5	780.9	756.7	764.7	736.3	595.3	575.6	567.1	675.4	585.1	582.1	643.5	657.6	
Aircraft and parts.....		219.4	208.8	199.0	188.1	186.6	185.2	184.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.0	183.7	188.5	166.6	
Aircraft.....		150.6	143.7	134.8	126.3	125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	122.4	122.9	122.7	122.3	126.6	111.5	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		38.9	37.3	38.9	37.4	37.0	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.7	37.4	33.6	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		5.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		24.2	22.3	20.4	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.2	16.6	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		74.3	76.3	79.0	67.9	68.3	67.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	66.1	69.0	71.3	85.0	123.2	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		63.5	65.1	67.5	56.1	55.6	55.2	55.4	56.9	58.5	57.5	60.5	62.8	75.0	109.3	
Boat building and repairing*.....		10.8	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.7	12.0	11.2	10.0	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	10.0	13.9	
Railroad equipment.....		50.1	49.3	48.2	47.7	48.8	47.5	43.5	44.2	45.4	46.1	49.9	50.6	61.0	69.6	
Other transportation equipment.....		11.7	11.5	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.1	8.1	10.1	9.2	14.5	
Instruments and related products.....	206	204	198	187	178	180	176	174	172	171	172	173	174	177	200	
Ophthalmic goods.....		21.2	20.7	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.8	21.9	23.8	
Photographic apparatus.....		40.2	39.5	38.5	37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.3	35.3	38.4	45.4	
Watches and clocks.....		28.1	27.0	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.8	27.2	26.6	35.0	
Professional and scientific instruments.....		114.5	111.1	105.3	98.1	100.2	97.0	94.8	93.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.3	90.1	95.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	439	436	417	399	358	367	362	363	361	356	345	361	381	354	394	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		48.1	47.1	45.5	41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.7	43.8	45.4	46.8	45.0	49.6	
Toys and sporting goods.....		75.2	72.0	69.8	62.5	63.6	61.5	60.6	58.0	54.5	52.3	57.4	67.3	59.8	71.5	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		57.1	54.8	52.0	43.9	44.1	43.0	44.7	48.0	50.0	46.9	48.2	53.1	48.3	53.9	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		255.3	243.0	232.0	210.2	217.1	215.2	215.4	212.9	207.5	202.2	209.5	213.8	200.5	219.4	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

\* New series; data are available from January 1947.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[1939 average=100]

Period	Em ploy-ment	Weekly payroll	Period	Em ploy-ment	Weekly payroll	Period	Em ploy-ment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	100.0	100.0	1947: Average.....	156.2	326.9	1950: April.....	141.6	337.2
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	May.....	144.5	348.0
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	June.....	147.3	362.7
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	1949: November.....	137.8	313.9	July.....	148.3	367.5
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	December.....	140.4	329.3	August.....	156.3	394.4
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	1950: January.....	139.8	329.2	September.....	158.9	405.4
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	February.....	139.9	330.0	October.....	160.3	415.8
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.7	March.....	141.0	333.5	November.....	158.8	-----

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, 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		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948: Average .....	2,066,152	2,055,397	916,358	470,975	668,064	7,273	3,482
1949: Average .....	2,100,407	2,089,151	899,186	511,083	678,882	7,661	3,595
1949: November .....	1,999,681	1,988,079	814,848	497,814	675,417	7,992	3,610
December .....	2,288,367	2,276,635	799,888	804,038	672,709	7,954	3,778
1950: January .....	1,976,093	1,964,246	791,048	503,106	670,092	8,063	3,784
February .....	1,970,815	1,959,063	782,788	503,815	672,460	7,986	3,766
March .....	1,970,603	1,958,806	776,324	504,420	678,062	8,048	3,749
April .....	2,110,903	2,099,036	773,711	503,916	821,409	8,102	3,765
May .....	2,061,939	2,050,132	775,769	501,911	772,452	8,048	3,759
June .....	2,022,117	2,010,286	780,614	497,394	732,278	8,063	3,768
July .....	1,986,705	1,974,902	778,745	491,823	704,334	8,031	3,772
August .....	2,005,398	1,993,427	806,029	487,101	700,297	8,146	3,825
September .....	2,083,218	2,071,351	887,267	485,006	699,078	8,032	3,855
October .....	2,117,391	2,105,391	932,322	483,842	689,227	8,146	3,854
November .....	2,151,912	2,139,927	970,024	482,197	687,706	8,131	3,854
Payrolls (in thousands)—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948: Total .....	\$6,223,486	\$6,176,414	\$2,660,770	\$1,399,072	\$2,116,572	\$30,891	\$16,181
1949: Total .....	6,699,270	6,647,671	2,782,266	1,558,741	2,306,664	34,437	17,162
1949: 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 .....	613,359	608,511	267,622	129,665	211,224	3,250	1,598
November .....	622,160	617,278	274,750	130,707	211,821	3,292	1,590
Employment—Continental United States							
1948: Average .....	1,846,840	1,836,158	734,484	469,279	632,395	7,273	3,409
1949: Average .....	1,921,903	1,910,724	761,362	509,184	640,178	7,661	3,518
1949: November .....	1,843,246	1,831,721	700,374	495,963	635,384	7,992	3,533
December .....	2,134,922	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	3,659
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 .....	1,925,928	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
November .....	2,000,202	1,988,294	862,905	480,359	645,030	8,131	3,777
Payrolls (in thousands)—Continental United States							
1948: Total .....	\$5,731,115	\$5,684,494	\$2,272,001	\$1,394,037	\$2,018,456	\$30,891	\$15,730
1949: Total .....	6,234,345	6,183,230	2,442,580	1,552,992	2,187,658	34,437	16,678
1949: 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 .....	576,183	571,385	243,233	129,206	198,946	3,250	1,548
November .....	584,246	579,408	249,586	130,275	199,547	3,292	1,546

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A-7.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table A-7.

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		
<b>Employment</b>									
1948: Average .....	231,239	18,774	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,826	128,266	7,273	591
1949: Average .....	241,812	19,511	222,301	214,026	70,461	8,164	135,401	7,661	614
1949: 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 .....	244,893	20,194	224,699	215,821	70,765	7,531	137,525	8,146	732
November .....	247,938	20,420	227,518	218,657	72,395	7,631	138,631	8,131	730
<b>Payrolls (in thousands)</b>									
1948: Total .....	\$817,554	\$54,248	\$763,306	\$729,791	\$233,589	\$31,298	\$464,904	\$30,891	\$2,624
1949: Total .....	906,842	60,602	846,240	808,918	253,433	33,488	521,997	34,437	2,885
1949: November .....	79,552	5,526	74,026	70,621	21,561	2,809	46,251	3,137	268
December .....	80,004	5,503	74,501	71,068	21,274	3,829	45,965	3,160	273
1950: January .....	80,747	5,531	75,216	71,787	22,673	2,868	46,246	3,148	281
February .....	73,142	5,218	67,924	64,586	19,387	2,787	42,412	3,083	255
March .....	83,331	5,699	77,632	74,132	22,744	2,926	48,462	3,222	278
April .....	74,469	5,029	69,440	65,944	20,416	2,786	42,742	3,232	264
May .....	84,018	5,705	78,313	74,785	22,607	2,872	49,306	3,246	282
June .....	82,733	5,590	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	48,603	3,214	273
July .....	77,713	4,192	73,521	70,043	21,399	2,755	45,889	3,206	272
August .....	85,472	4,514	80,958	77,372	24,459	2,918	49,995	3,277	309
September .....	82,280	5,347	76,933	73,415	24,951	2,856	45,608	3,200	318
October .....	84,657	5,680	78,977	75,424	24,495	2,892	48,126	3,250	303
November .....	85,951	5,801	80,150	76,557	25,035	2,906	48,616	3,292	301

<sup>1</sup> Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</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.

<sup>3</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-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
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Oct.
Continental United States.....	782.8	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	813.4
New England.....	65.9	74.5	105.0	155.3	186.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	174.9	86.6
Maine.....	6.8	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	11.2	5.8
New Hampshire.....	5.8	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	15.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	10.9	5.4
Vermont.....	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.4	1.4
Massachusetts.....	35.6	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	89.6	44.7
Rhode Island.....	6.3	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	25.9	15.4	16.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	20.2	13.9
Connecticut.....	10.3	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.5	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	39.6	15.4
Middle Atlantic.....	319.0	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	663.7	637.4	288.3
New York.....	226.2	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	385.9	378.3	361.3	201.3
New Jersey.....	35.4	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	78.5	37.3
Pennsylvania.....	57.4	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	197.6	49.7
East North Central.....	113.1	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	462.0	384.6	116.0
Ohio.....	28.5	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	135.2	23.5
Indiana.....	9.4	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	38.8	40.3	37.1	30.9	12.0
Illinois.....	57.5	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	134.3	48.7
Michigan.....	12.8	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	62.0	26.4
Wisconsin.....	4.9	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.3	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	22.2	5.4
West North Central.....	28.4	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	58.7	28.5
Minnesota.....	5.5	6.3	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	16.8	13.8	6.1
Iowa.....	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	15.2	10.0	6.6	5.0	2.6
Missouri.....	16.2	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	50.2	41.1	39.0	31.5	16.3
North Dakota.....	.2	.2	.3	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	.6	.2	.1
South Dakota.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	.7	.4	.1
Nebraska.....	.8	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.5	2.2	1.7	.8
Kansas.....	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	6.1	2.5
South Atlantic.....	69.8	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	180.3	168.3	161.4	163.3	67.2
Delaware.....	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	1.0
Maryland.....	7.7	10.3	16.1	22.1	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	27.2	8.5
District of Columbia.....	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	2.7
Virginia.....	5.3	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.2	15.8	15.9	5.7
West Virginia.....	10.4	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	28.2	27.9	7.1
North Carolina.....	12.6	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	26.7	26.2	13.2
South Carolina.....	8.8	9.6	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	15.1	14.8	7.0
Georgia.....	7.6	8.9	12.4	18.9	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.5	19.0	8.6
Florida.....	13.8	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	24.6	13.4
East South Central.....	42.9	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	97.4	43.5
Kentucky.....	11.5	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	26.7	25.2	26.6	25.8	8.9
Tennessee.....	14.5	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.5	35.4	31.2	19.2
Alabama.....	12.1	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	26.6	30.1	31.5	11.2
Mississippi.....	4.8	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	16.9	11.9	9.0	8.9	4.2
West South Central.....	34.8	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	64.2	23.2
Arkansas.....	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	10.3	3.3
Louisiana.....	12.4	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	30.0	23.5	21.6	22.5	7.9
Oklahoma.....	7.0	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	4.8
Texas.....	10.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	29.9	21.7	18.6	19.2	7.2
Mountain.....	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	60.1	39.2	29.4	27.9	9.0
Montana.....	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	2.1	.6
Idaho.....	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.5	2.6	.5
Wyoming.....	.3	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.7	.2
Colorado.....	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	6.1	6.7	7.4	1.3	
New Mexico.....	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	2.0	.6
Arizona.....	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	2.8
Utah.....	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	6.8	5.2	5.5	2.1
Nevada.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	.9
Pacific.....	98.8	103.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	284.3	246.8	151.3
Washington.....	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	87.4	62.9	48.0	36.4	17.9
Oregon.....	7.6	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	21.1	7.5
California.....	79.5	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	189.3	125.9

<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	5.7	<sup>2</sup> 5.3		
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945.....	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1939.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.2	5.1	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	4.9	<sup>2</sup> 4.3		
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	3.4	<sup>2</sup> 2.7		
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	.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	.3	.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	.7	<sup>2</sup> .8		
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945.....	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1939 <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	.4	<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 comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and payroll survey and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses' and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over survey in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is shown in the employment and payroll figures. 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									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	6.0	6.4	4.6	5.2	2.9	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	4.0	4.6	3.7	4.6	2.4	3.2	.3	.3	.7	.8	.3	.3
Ordinance and accessories.....	3.9	4.6	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.7	.6	.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.4	.2
Food and kindred products.....	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.8	2.8	4.0	.4	.4	1.5	2.0	.3	.4
Meat products.....	5.5	5.9	4.8	6.1	2.0	3.1	.5	.4	1.9	2.1	.4	.5
Grain-mill products.....	4.0	3.6	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.2	.1	.4	.4	.8	.3	.6
Bakery products.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	2.8	3.2	5.8	9.8	1.8	4.9	.4	.4	3.3	4.1	.3	.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.6	2.2	2.5	.3	.2	1.2	.7	.1	.2
Cigarettes.....	1.2	2.3	3.4	3.3	.9	1.1	.2	.3	2.1	1.6	.2	.3
Cigars.....	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.4	.3	.2	.5	.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.1	6.1	4.9	3.2	2.8	2.6	.4	.2	1.5	.2	.2	.2
Textile-mill products.....	4.1	4.4	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.8	.2	.3	.6	.5	.3	.3
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.8	5.6	3.8	4.1	2.4	3.1	.3	.2	.8	.5	.3	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.8	.3	.2	.6	.5	.3	.3
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.9	2.4	2.9	.3	.3	.4	.4	.2	.3
Woolen and worsted.....	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.6	1.1	2.2	.2	.3	2.1	1.6	.4	.5
Knitting mills.....	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.7	2.4	3.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.7	2.2	3.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Seamless hosiery.....	4.3	5.7	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.8	.2	.1	.3	.5	.1	.1
Knit underwear.....	3.8	5.8	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	4.1	3.9	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.9	.3	.3	.5	.3	.3	.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	3.2	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.1	1.9	.2	.2	.3	.5	.5	.5
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.9	5.1	4.3	5.2	3.6	4.1	.3	.3	.3	.7	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.6	2.6	2.7	.1	.2	.3	1.6	.2	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	5.8	5.7	4.8	5.3	4.2	4.6	.3	.3	.3	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4.9	6.5	5.6	6.8	3.8	5.4	.3	.4	1.2	.6	.3	.4
Logging camps and contractors.....	7.4	9.1	9.0	9.9	5.9	7.8	.6	.7	1.8	.8	.7	.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.5	6.	5.4	6.9	3.6	5.5	.2	.3	1.4	.7	.2	.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.1	5.8	4.3	5.5	2.9	4.2	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.8	8.2	5.7	7.1	4.3	5.7	.6	.7	.5	.2	.3	.5
Household furniture.....	7.4	9.0	5.8	7.5	4.3	6.1	.7	.7	.5	.2	.3	.5
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.3	6.2	5.5	6.3	4.4	4.9	.3	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5
Paper and allied products.....	3.9	4.9	3.5	4.7	2.4	3.6	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.8	1.7	2.8	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	6.3	6.9	5.2	5.9	3.6	4.6	.6	.7	.5	.2	.5	.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.9	.2	.2	.5	.3	.4	.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.8	2.1	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.3	2.8	1.7	2.3	.8	1.5	.1	.2	.3	.2	.5	.4
Synthetic fibers.....	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.0	.6	1.0	.1	.1	.3	.3	.6	.6
Drugs and medicines.....	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.8	.9	1.9	.1	.1	.1	.4	.5	.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.3	2.6	2.0	4.1	1.1	2.9	.2	.4	.2	.4	.5	.4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.2	.9	1.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.2	.2	.3	.5
Petroleum refining.....	1.1	1.2	.9	1.5	.4	.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.1	.4	.5
Rubber products.....	5.1	4.9	4.0	4.2	2.9	3.4	.3	.3	.4	.1	.4	.4
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.7	.1	.1	.4	.1	.4	.4
Rubber footwear.....	6.0	8.3	5.8	5.6	4.4	4.9	.2	.2	.8	.1	.4	.4
Other rubber products.....	6.8	6.1	5.2	5.4	4.0	4.6	.5	.4	.4	.1	.3	.3
Leather and leather products.....	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.6	2.8	3.5	.3	.2	.8	.7	.1	.2
Leather.....	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.2	1.6	2.8	.3	.1	.4	1.0	.2	.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.6	2.9	3.5	.3	.2	1.1	.7	.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.7	5.0	3.4	4.2	2.3	3.0	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5
Glass and glass products.....	6.4	5.5	4.0	4.6	2.4	2.8	.3	.3	.7	.9	.6	.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.4	1.7	2.6	.3	.2	.1	.1	.5	.5
Structural clay products.....	4.2	5.2	3.3	4.5	2.8	3.7	.2	.4	.1	.2	.2	.2
Pottery and related products.....	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.9	2.2	3.0	.3	.4	.2	.1	.4	.4
Primary metal industries.....	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.3	2.4	3.0	.4	.4	.3	.3	.6	.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.5	1.6	2.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.7	.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	8.5	8.2	5.4	5.9	4.0	4.6	.8	.7	.2	.3	.4	.3
Gray-iron foundries.....	7.8	8.1	5.7	6.4	4.1	4.8	1.0	.9	.2	.4	.4	.3
Malleable-iron foundries.....	9.2	8.5	5.4	6.7	4.5	5.6	.6	.6	.1	.1	.2	.4
Steel foundries.....	9.9	8.1	4.7	4.7	3.4	3.7	.5	.6	.3	.2	.5	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.3	.3	.4	.1	.2	.4	.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.3	2.6	1.8	3.0	.9	2.0	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4
Nonferrous foundries.....	8.7	9.3	6.3	6.6	4.3	5.1	.7	.6	.9	.4	.4	.5
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	7.1	6.4	4.4	4.1	2.8	3.1	.5	.2	.7	.4	.4	.4

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	
	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	5.6	6.6	4.9	5.5	3.2	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	6.2	6.9	4.2	4.7	2.9	3.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	.5	.5
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4.6	6.6	3.1	3.7	1.9	2.9	.4	.4	.5	.1	.3	.3
Hand tools.....	6.1	7.0	3.4	3.6	2.3	2.7	.3	.3	.2	.1	.6	.5
Hardware.....	6.9	6.9	5.0	5.5	3.6	4.2	.6	.4	.3	.4	.5	.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.9	7.6	5.7	5.9	3.6	4.4	.8	.8	.7	.2	.6	.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	6.1	7.4	4.7	4.9	3.1	3.6	.7	.7	.2	.1	.7	.5
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	5.7	7.9	6.7	7.0	4.2	5.2	.9	1.0	1.0	.3	.6	.5
Fabricated structural metal products.....	6.2	6.5	5.0	5.5	3.0	3.7	.6	.5	.9	.8	.5	.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.9	6.3	6.3	6.1	3.9	4.5	.5	.4	1.3	.7	.6	.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	5.1	5.7	3.8	3.9	2.2	2.5	.5	.4	.7	.5	.4	.5
Engines and turbines.....	5.3	6.9	3.2	4.0	2.1	2.2	.6	.4	.2	.8	.3	.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.1	4.0	4.2	4.7	2.6	2.8	.2	.3	.9	.8	.5	.8
Construction and mining machinery.....	5.4	5.6	3.1	4.2	2.2	3.0	.4	.5	.2	.2	.3	.5
Metalworking machinery.....	7.5	7.8	3.6	3.8	2.5	2.8	.7	.5	.2	.2	.2	.3
Machine tools.....	8.0	8.9	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.7	.7	.4	.1	.1	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	4.9	4.1	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	9.7	8.9	5.5	5.0	3.5	3.2	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.1	.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	5.2	5.1	3.0	3.7	1.9	2.3	.6	.4	.2	.7	.3	.3
General industrial machinery.....	5.9	5.3	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	.6	.4	.4	.2	.3	.4
Office and store machines and devices.....	4.4	4.1	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	.7	.5	.2	.4
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.1	5.0	2.9	4.1	1.7	2.5	.1	.3	.5	.6	.6	.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	5.5	6.3	3.9	3.9	2.2	2.7	.5	.5	.7	.3	.5	.4
Electrical machinery.....	6.1	6.5	4.0	4.1	2.6	2.9	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	4.7	5.3	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4
Communication equipment.....	7.3	8.1	4.1	4.7	2.8	3.4	.6	.6	.3	.4	.4	.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	10.3	9.6	5.7	5.6	3.9	3.7	.9	.9	.5	.6	.4	.4
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	1.6	3.1	1.5	2.0	.8	1.4	.1	.1	.2	.2	.4	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	5.7	5.9	6.0	4.8	3.5	3.7	.7	.3	1.4	.3	.4	.5
Transportation equipment.....	9.3	7.6	6.4	7.1	3.3	4.2	.5	.5	2.1	1.9	.5	.5
Automobiles.....	9.1	7.0	6.4	7.1	3.7	4.9	.5	.5	1.6	1.2	.6	.5
Aircraft and parts.....	7.6	8.3	3.2	4.3	2.4	3.0	.3	.3	.2	.5	.3	.5
Aircraft.....	7.7	8.7	3.5	4.8	2.6	3.3	.3	.3	.2	.6	.4	.6
Aircraft engines and parts.....	6.3	7.1	2.1	3.0	1.5	2.0	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	5.0	4.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	.3	.4	.1	.1	.4	.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	7.6	8.5	2.7	3.7	1.9	2.6	.5	.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.3	.3
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	14.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	16.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3
Railroad equipment.....	6.3	5.9	10.0	6.6	1.4	1.8	.3	.2	7.7	4.1	.6	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	7.2	6.8	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	.2	.1	1.0	.2	.4	.6
Railroad and streetcars.....	5.4	4.9	11.6	11.6	1.0	2.4	.2	.3	9.9	8.4	.5	.5
Other transportation equipment.....	3.5	4.5	2.9	3.3	1.7	2.4	.6	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Instruments and related products.....	4.0	5.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.3	.2	.2	.6	.3	.3	.4
Photographic apparatus.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	.5
Watches and clocks.....	2.0	5.0	1.6	3.0	1.3	2.3	.2	.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.1	.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	4.6	6.7	3.3	3.5	2.1	2.5	.3	.2	.6	.4	.3	.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7.7	8.1	4.5	5.0	3.3	3.6	.3	.4	.5	.6	.4	.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	5.9	5.8	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	.1	.2	.1	.2	.3	.5
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	3.7	5.9	3.6	7.3	2.4	5.5	.2	.5	.5	.5	.5	.8
Iron.....	3.9	2.9	4.3	4.6	2.6	3.0	.2	.1	1.0	.7	.5	.8
Copper.....	3.2	5.4	3.1	7.3	2.2	5.6	.3	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.3	.6	1.3
Lead and zinc.....	2.6	5.7	2.9	6.7	1.8	5.5	.2	.5	.5	.3	.4	.4
Anthracite mining.....	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.6	.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	.1	.2	.2	.3
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.0	.1	.1	.3	.5	.3	.3
Communication:												
Telephone.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	.4
Telegraph.....	(-)	2.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	.4

<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.

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	45.2	\$1.456	\$61.37	41.3	\$1.486	\$66.57	36.8	\$1.809	\$72.12	38.0	\$1.941	38.0	\$1.941
1949: Average	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.06	39.8	1.484	63.96	42.3	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	56.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.998	34.1	1.999
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	34.1	1.979
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	34.1	1.999
December	62.32	41.6	1.498	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.26	42.5	1.512	67.68	43.3	1.563	42.22	22.0	1.919	48.74	25.4	1.919	25.4	1.919
1950: January	63.71	42.0	1.517	58.68	39.7	1.478	71.96	45.4	1.585	65.18	42.3	1.541	44.60	23.9	1.866	47.36	24.5	1.933	24.5	1.933
February	62.81	41.9	1.499	59.62	40.5	1.472	68.49	44.3	1.546	63.38	41.7	1.520	40.23	20.6	1.953	49.83	25.4	1.962	25.4	1.962
March	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.57	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	80.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.009	39.2	2.009
April	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	63.55	41.4	1.535	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.79	36.0	2.022	36.0	2.022
May	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.560	63.71	41.4	1.539	68.81	34.7	1.983	68.37	34.1	2.005	34.1	2.005
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	34.7	2.015
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	34.6	2.014
August	64.48	41.9	1.539	60.97	40.7	1.498	71.53	44.9	1.593	64.73	41.1	1.575	65.77	33.2	1.981	71.04	35.5	2.001	35.5	2.001
September	63.97	40.8	1.568	58.93	39.0	1.511	70.56	44.1	1.600	67.02	40.4	1.659	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.79	35.7	2.011	35.7	2.011
October	68.01	42.8	1.589	63.41	41.8	1.517	75.07	45.8	1.639	71.32	42.2	1.690	75.59	37.2	2.032	72.65	36.2	2.007	36.2	2.007
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	40.0	\$1.716
1949: Average	71.48	40.2	1.778	56.38	43.3	1.302	70.81	37.8	1.874	70.44	40.9	1.723	65.65	41.5	1.583	73.66	40.5	1.820	40.5	1.820
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	41.4	1.831
November	71.20	40.0	1.780	55.77	42.7	1.306	70.12	37.1	1.891	69.90	39.9	1.754	65.30	40.6	1.610	72.96	39.4	1.852	39.4	1.852
December	71.52	40.0	1.788	55.08	42.4	1.299	69.75	36.4	1.917	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.76	39.2	1.855	39.2	1.855
1950: January	76.24	41.8	1.824	53.36	41.4	1.289	68.01	35.2	1.932	65.56	37.4	1.753	58.43	35.5	1.646	69.57	38.5	1.807	38.5	1.807
February	71.88	40.0	1.797	54.36	41.4	1.313	66.89	34.3	1.950	66.94	37.8	1.771	61.96	37.3	1.661	69.50	38.0	1.829	38.0	1.829
March	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.37	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.34	38.7	1.766	63.68	38.2	1.667	70.76	38.9	1.819	38.9	1.819
April	74.41	41.2	1.806	58.03	43.6	1.331	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.746	66.54	40.7	1.635	74.53	41.0	1.813	41.0	1.813
May	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.950	71.71	40.9	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.660	74.20	40.5	1.832	40.5	1.832
June	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.39	44.9	1.345	73.76	38.0	1.941	73.75	42.0	1.756	69.86	42.6	1.640	76.84	41.6	1.847	41.6	1.847
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	41.5	1.860
August	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366	75.96	38.6	1.968	75.48	42.7	1.791	73.88	44.0	1.679	78.33	41.6	1.883	41.6	1.883
September	73.24	40.6	1.804	62.09	44.7	1.389	75.61	37.6	2.011	75.21	41.3	1.821	70.89	41.6	1.704	78.58	41.1	1.912	41.1	1.912
October	77.31	41.3	1.872	63.70	45.4	1.403	77.72	38.4	2.024	76.54	42.1	1.818	73.40	43.0	1.707	79.06	41.5	1.905	41.5	1.905
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	\$76.83	39.2	\$1.960	\$69.77	36.3	\$1.925	\$83.01	39.8	\$2.084	39.8	\$2.084
1949: Average	70.95	36.7	1.935	67.16	36.2	1.855	75.70	37.2	2.034	78.60	38.6	2.037	70.75	35.7	1.982	86.57	39.2	2.211	39.2	2.211
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	39.0	2.215
November	70.21	36.1	1.947	66.34	35.7	1.856	74.81	36.4	2.053	78.12	37.5	2.085	68.88	34.5	1.996	85.28	38.2	2.233	38.2	2.233
December	70.26	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.880	75.15	36.5	2.057	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997	86.85	39.2	2.217	39.2	2.217
1950: January	68.76	34.8	1.976	63.58	34.0	1.870	73.49	35.5	2.070	78.32	38.0	2.061	67.49	33.9	1.991	86.88	38.7	2.245	38.7	2.245
February	67.00	33.7	1.988	61.60	32.8	1.878	71.00	34.3	2.070	75.65	36.9	2.050	67.16	33.8	1.987	87.58	38.7	2.263	38.7	2.263
March	68.83	34.5	1.995	63.80	33.9	1.882	72.59	34.9	2.080	78.02	37.6	2.075	66.30	33.5	1.979	83.62	37.0	2.260	37.0	2.260
April	70.70	35.6	1.986	65.98	35.3	1.869	74.49	35.9	2.075	78.78	37.8	2.084	66.61	34.3	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.287	37.1	2.287
May	72.93	36.5	1.998	67.87	36.1	1.880	76.95	36.8	2.091	81.14	38.4	2.113	69.06	35.0	1.973	86.18	37.8	2.280	37.8	2.280
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	38.4	2.280
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	37.9	2.285
August	75.99	37.6	2.021	70.87	37.2	1.905	79.72	37.8	2.109	81.56	38.6	2.113	73.33	36.3	2.020	89.16	38.7	2.304	38.7	2.304
September	75.62	36.6	2.066	70.72	36.1	1.959	79.40	37.0	2.146	83.19	38.3	2.172	72.78	35.8	2.033	92.27	39.0	2.366	39.0	2.366
October	77.90	37.4	2.083	73.00	37.0	1.973	81.62	37.7	2.165	83.96	38.6	2.175	76.27	36.6	2.084	93.06	39.2	2.374	39.2	2.374

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: 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
1949: 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
1949: 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
1950: February	64.12	31.6	2.029	54.29	26.1	2.080	75.44	32.2	2.343	58.66	32.0	1.833	53.64	30.0	1.788	62.62	33.2	1.886
1950: 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
1950: 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
1950: 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
1950: 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
1950: 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
1950: August	78.57	37.7	2.084	76.50	36.0	2.125	93.11	36.4	2.558	70.50	38.4	1.836	68.50	37.7	1.817	77.26	40.6	1.903
1950: September	76.31	36.2	2.108	70.74	32.6	2.170	91.88	36.3	2.531	71.44	37.9	1.885	65.70	36.4	1.817	74.78	37.9	1.973
1950: October	79.27	37.2	2.131	75.42	34.5	2.186	94.32	36.9	2.556	71.14	37.7	1.887	68.60	37.2	1.844	79.38	38.8	2.046
Manufacturing																		
Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods *			Nondurable goods *			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products						
												Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products			
1948: Average	\$54.14	40.1	\$1.350	\$57.11	40.5	\$1.410	\$50.61	39.6	\$1.278	\$57.20	41.6	\$1.375	\$51.87	42.0	\$1.235	\$58.37	43.3	\$1.348
1949: Average	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325	58.76	40.0	1.469	53.58	41.5	1.291	57.44	41.5	1.384
1949: 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
1949: 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
1949: 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
1950: 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
1950: March	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1.393
1950: April	56.98	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
1950: May	57.54	39.9	1.442	61.57	40.8	1.509	52.83	38.9	1.358	61.96	40.7	1.515	54.90	41.0	1.339	57.10	40.7	1.403
1950: June	58.85	40.5	1.453	62.86	41.3	1.522	53.92	39.5	1.365	61.96	40.7	1.521	56.01	41.8	1.340	58.11	41.3	1.407
1950: July	59.21	40.5	1.462	63.01	41.1	1.533	54.73	39.8	1.375	64.02	42.6	1.522	56.19	41.9	1.341	57.92	40.7	1.423
1950: August	60.32	41.2	1.464	64.33	41.8	1.539	55.65	40.5	1.374	66.12	42.6	1.552	56.14	41.9	1.343	62.37	41.5	1.503
1950: September	60.68	41.0	1.480	65.18	41.7	1.563	55.52	40.2	1.381	68.30	43.5	1.570	56.14	41.8	1.346	62.37	41.5	1.503
1950: October	61.99	41.3	1.501	66.39	42.1	1.577	56.06	40.3	1.406	69.75	43.7	1.596	56.43	41.4	1.363	60.93	40.7	1.497
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Meat packing			Sausages and casings*			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk*			Ice cream and ices*			Canning and preserving			
1948: Average	\$59.15	43.4	\$1.363	\$55.51	42.5	\$1.306	\$52.26	45.4	\$1.151	\$54.17	46.3	\$1.170	\$52.33	44.8	\$1.168	\$42.63	38.2	\$1.116
1949: Average	58.02	41.5	1.398	57.44	41.9	1.371	54.61	44.8	1.219	56.13	45.3	1.239	55.00	44.9	1.225	43.77	38.8	1.128
1949: October	56.89	40.9	1.391	58.22	42.1	1.383	54.76	44.2	1.239	55.29	44.7	1.237	57.48	45.4	1.266	45.92	40.0	1.148
1949: November	61.03	42.8	1.426	58.90	42.9	1.373	53.95	43.9	1.229	54.93	44.3	1.240	55.03	43.5	1.265	41.29	37.1	1.113
1949: December	61.99	43.5	1.425	58.14	42.5	1.368	54.29	44.1	1.231	55.16	44.2	1.248	55.82	44.2	1.263	43.26	36.6	1.182
1950: January	61.16	43.1	1.419	57.24	41.6	1.376	55.67	44.5	1.251	56.09	44.8	1.252	55.93	43.9	1.274	45.15	38.2	1.182
1950: February	56.50	40.3	1.402	56.91	41.3	1.378	54.88	43.8	1.253	55.37	44.4	1.247	56.50	44.0	1.284	44.94	37.7	1.192
1950: March	56.92	40.4	1.409	57.31	41.2	1.391	54.63	43.7	1.250	55.57	44.6	1.246	56.44	44.2	1.277	44.79	36.8	1.217
1950: April	56.22	39.7	1.416	57.04	40.6	1.405	54.79	43.9	1.248	56.51	45.5	1.242	56.10	44.0	1.275	44.32	36.3	1.221
1950: May	57.55	40.5	1.421	60.67	43.0	1.411	55.02	44.3	1.242	56.61	45.8	1.236	56.20	44.5	1.263	45.01	37.2	1.210
1950: June	58.65	41.1	1.427	61.39	43.6	1.408	55.85	45.0	1.241	58.02	46.9	1.237	54.99	43.3	1.270	45.94	38.9	1.181
1950: July	60.01	41.7	1.439	62.60	43.9	1.426	57.21	45.3	1.263	58.86	46.2	1.274	57.49	44.6	1.289	47.73	41.4	1.153
1950: August	58.48	40.5	1.444	60.69	42.8	1.418	56.57	45.0	1.257	58.16	46.6	1.248	57.50	44.2	1.301	47.91	40.6	1.180
1950: September	63.34	41.4	1.530	62.75	42.6	1.473	56.99	44.8	1.272	58.91	46.2	1.275	58.61	44.4	1.320	47.14	41.1	1.147
1950: October	61.83	40.6	1.523	61.10	41.2	1.483	57.00	44.6	1.278	57.85	45.8	1.263	59.19	44.5	1.330	48.84	40.4	1.209

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																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$54.53	44.3	\$1.231	\$57.23	46.3	\$1.236	\$51.01	45.3	\$1.126	\$49.35	42.4	\$1.164	\$52.04	41.8	\$1.245	\$51.74	42.0	\$1.232
1949: Average	56.94	43.8	1.300	58.91	44.7	1.318	54.98	46.2	1.190	51.67	41.7	1.239	56.01	42.4	1.321	56.62	42.1	1.345
1949: October	58.56	44.4	1.319	62.88	46.0	1.367	55.67	46.7	1.192	52.29	41.6	1.257	53.71	42.9	1.252	55.24	42.1	1.312
November	55.81	42.8	1.304	57.77	43.4	1.331	54.49	45.6	1.195	52.12	41.4	1.259	60.82	48.0	1.267	60.37	44.1	1.369
December	56.76	43.1	1.317	59.54	44.1	1.350	54.10	45.2	1.197	52.16	41.3	1.263	54.91	42.4	1.295	56.36	40.9	1.378
1950: January	56.46	42.9	1.316	60.03	44.3	1.355	53.22	44.5	1.196	52.07	41.1	1.267	55.78	39.9	1.398	56.42	40.1	1.407
February	55.48	42.0	1.321	58.02	43.2	1.343	51.37	42.7	1.203	52.96	41.6	1.273	55.44	39.8	1.393	55.36	39.8	1.391
March	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.230	52.75	41.5	1.271	55.92	40.2	1.391	56.84	40.6	1.400
April	55.82	42.1	1.321	56.16	42.1	1.334	56.06	45.5	1.232	52.37	41.2	1.271	55.32	39.4	1.404	55.00	39.4	1.396
May	56.35	42.4	1.329	57.36	42.9	1.337	55.72	44.9	1.241	53.12	41.6	1.277	57.59	41.4	1.391	61.11	43.4	1.408
June	58.47	43.9	1.332	58.51	43.5	1.345	57.63	46.7	1.234	53.21	41.9	1.270	59.23	42.4	1.397	62.12	43.9	1.415
July	60.60	44.3	1.368	61.86	44.6	1.387	60.96	47.7	1.278	53.88	41.7	1.292	66.36	45.7	1.452	73.01	49.4	1.478
August	63.65	45.4	1.402	67.35	46.8	1.439	57.62	45.3	1.272	54.34	41.8	1.300	64.64	45.3	1.427	71.43	48.2	1.482
September	60.17	43.1	1.396	65.17	45.7	1.426	59.36	45.8	1.296	53.98	41.3	1.307	63.57	43.6	1.458	68.18	45.0	1.515
October	58.86	42.5	1.385	61.44	43.7	1.406	59.93	46.1	1.300	54.07	41.4	1.306	56.52	41.9	1.340	55.84	38.7	1.443
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar*			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
1948: Average	\$53.48	41.3	\$1.295	\$44.00	40.0	\$1.100	\$41.46	39.6	\$1.047	\$61.43	41.9	\$1.466	\$46.26	44.1	\$1.049	\$66.40	42.0	\$1.581
1949: Average	56.09	42.3	1.326	45.12	40.0	1.128	42.63	39.8	1.071	64.21	41.0	1.566	48.40	43.8	1.105	69.46	41.1	1.690
1949: October	53.14	43.2	1.230	48.52	42.6	1.139	44.83	41.7	1.075	64.40	40.5	1.590	49.37	45.0	1.097	69.33	40.1	1.729
November	61.42	48.9	1.256	45.86	40.8	1.124	43.44	40.9	1.062	63.60	40.1	1.586	48.24	43.7	1.104	67.52	39.3	1.718
December	54.16	41.6	1.302	45.35	40.6	1.117	42.98	40.7	1.056	63.12	39.7	1.590	46.07	42.0	1.097	68.14	39.8	1.712
1950: January	56.97	38.7	1.472	45.59	40.2	1.134	42.75	39.8	1.074	63.52	39.7	1.600	46.67	42.5	1.098	68.52	39.7	1.726
February	56.42	39.4	1.432	45.26	39.7	1.140	42.60	39.3	1.084	64.52	40.0	1.613	46.98	42.4	1.108	69.32	40.0	1.733
March	54.68	38.7	1.413	45.19	39.4	1.147	42.92	39.2	1.095	65.16	40.1	1.625	46.72	41.9	1.115	70.42	40.1	1.756
April	57.74	39.6	1.458	43.77	37.9	1.155	41.59	37.6	1.106	66.38	40.7	1.631	47.90	42.5	1.127	72.19	40.9	1.765
May	52.25	37.7	1.386	45.36	39.1	1.160	43.56	39.0	1.117	66.71	41.1	1.623	48.64	43.2	1.126	72.82	41.4	1.759
June	54.29	39.2	1.385	46.37	39.6	1.171	44.36	39.4	1.126	68.96	42.0	1.642	51.29	44.1	1.163	74.95	42.2	1.776
July	56.37	38.9	1.449	45.98	38.8	1.185	44.16	38.6	1.144	71.11	42.3	1.681	50.34	43.1	1.168	77.86	42.9	1.815
August	56.01	40.5	1.383	47.99	40.5	1.185	45.82	40.3	1.137	68.39	41.3	1.656	49.78	43.1	1.155	73.25	40.9	1.791
September	59.26	41.7	1.421	49.39	41.4	1.193	47.12	41.3	1.141	67.40	40.8	1.652	49.57	42.7	1.161	72.67	40.6	1.790
October	57.59	43.5	1.324	49.23	41.2	1.195	47.50	41.3	1.150	67.19	40.6	1.655	50.13	43.1	1.163	72.50	40.3	1.799
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
1948: Average	\$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	\$37.21	37.7	\$0.987
1949: Average	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	39.10	37.2	1.051
1949: October	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	39.81	37.7	1.056
November	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	39.76	37.4	1.063
December	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	41.46	38.6	1.074
1950: January	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	40.69	37.4	1.088
February	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	40.04	36.3	1.103
March	58.45	39.2	1.491	53.71	41.6	1.291	39.49	36.7	1.076	48.05	38.7	1.257	33.71	35.3	.955	40.92	36.8	1.112
April	57.66	38.8	1.486	53.15	41.2	1.290	38.59	35.5	1.081	48.41	38.0	1.274	31.38	33.0	.951	41.96	37.4	1.122
May	57.47	38.7	1.485	53.16	41.6	1.278	39.67	36.7	1.087	47.99	37.7	1.273	34.49	36.3	.950	40.88	35.7	1.145
June	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	43.31	38.5	1.125
July	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	44.54	38.9	1.145
August	66.00	41.8	1.579	56.50	43.0	1.314	43.37	39.5	1.098	57.94	43.6	1.329	36.11	37.5	.963	45.77	39.7	1.153
September	62.07	40.1	1.548	56.55	43.0	1.315	42.19	39.1	1.079	50.53	39.6	1.276	37.53	38.1	.985	44.23	39.0	1.134
October	61.43	39.1	1.571	56.45	42.7	1.322	41.22	38.1	1.082	44.99	35.4	1.271	39.27	38.8	1.012	43.77	38.5	1.137

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																				
	Tobacco manufac-tures—Con.			Textile-mill products																	
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn-thetic fiber					
																United States					
	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings			
1948: Average	\$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	\$44.36	39.4	\$1.126			
1949: Average	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	42.89	37.2	1.153			
1949: October	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	46.09	39.6	1.164			
November	32.24	36.1	.893	47.20	39.5	1.195	43.46	38.8	1.120	43.46	38.7	1.123	47.76	39.8	1.200	46.56	39.9	1.167			
December	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	47.19	40.4	1.168			
1950: January	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	47.04	40.1	1.173			
February	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	47.07	40.2	1.171			
March	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	46.88	40.0	1.172			
April	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	44.66	38.4	1.163			
May	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	44.35	38.3	1.158			
June	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	45.24	38.9	1.163			
July	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	45.90	39.3	1.168			
August	35.21	37.5	.939	49.33	40.5	1.218	44.96	39.4	1.141	45.34	39.6	1.145	49.29	40.8	1.208	47.86	40.7	1.176			
September	39.11	41.7	.938	50.02	40.7	1.229	46.16	39.9	1.157	46.68	40.1	1.164	50.06	41.1	1.218	48.86	41.2	1.186			
October	37.75	40.5	.932	52.62	40.6	1.296	49.16	40.0	1.229	49.28	40.0	1.232	53.33	40.9	1.304	52.41	41.3	1.269			
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Textile-mill products—Continued																					
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery									
North**			South**									United States				North**					
Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings				
1948: Average						\$52.45	40.1	\$1.308	\$41.14	37.5	\$1.097	\$52.85	38.8	\$1.362							
1949: Average	\$46.36	38.0	\$1.220	\$41.92	37.0	\$1.133	51.19	38.9	1.316	41.47	36.8	1.127	52.09	37.5	1.389	\$53.98	36.9	\$1.463			
1949: October	45.62	39.5	1.231	45.30	39.6	1.144	53.25	39.8	1.338	43.68	38.9	1.123	55.02	39.5	1.293	56.56	38.5	1.469			
November	49.73	40.2	1.237	45.61	39.8	1.146	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.28	38.4	1.127	54.86	39.1	1.403	56.46	38.1	1.482			
December	49.73	40.5	1.228	46.35	40.3	1.150	53.37	40.1	1.331	42.34	37.6	1.126	53.15	37.8	1.406	54.54	37.0	1.474			
1950: January	49.94	40.5	1.233	46.04	39.9	1.154	52.92	39.7	1.333	41.73	36.8	1.134	51.53	36.6	1.408	53.10	36.0	1.475			
February	50.06	40.6	1.233	46.20	40.1	1.152	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.38	37.2	1.166	53.16	37.2	1.429	55.65	37.2	1.496			
March	49.57	40.2	1.233	46.00	39.9	1.153	51.00	38.9	1.311	43.55	37.0	1.177	54.25	38.1	1.424	55.80	37.5	1.488			
April	47.98	39.1	1.227	43.70	38.2	1.144	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.02	35.6	1.377	48.82	35.4	1.379			
May	47.74	39.0	1.224	43.40	38.1	1.139	51.94	39.5	1.315	40.67	35.0	1.162	49.76	36.4	1.367	49.90	36.4	1.371			
June	48.27	39.4	1.225	44.31	38.7	1.145	53.36	40.3	1.324	41.85	36.2	1.156	50.62	37.3	1.357	50.42	37.4	1.348			
July	49.03	39.8	1.232	45.08	39.2	1.150	53.61	40.2	1.331	42.77	37.0	1.156	52.06	38.0	1.370	50.73	37.3	1.360			
August	50.80	41.0	1.239	46.97	40.6	1.157	54.21	40.7	1.332	45.67	39.2	1.165	54.94	39.7	1.384	55.06	39.7	1.387			
September	51.50	41.1	1.253	48.00	41.2	1.165	54.53	40.6	1.343	45.59	38.9	1.172	54.57	39.2	1.392	54.25	39.4	1.377			
October							56.46	39.1	1.444	47.71	39.3	1.214	58.05	39.6	1.466						
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Textile-mill products—Continued																					
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear				Knit underwear								
South**			United States			North**			South**												
Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. earn-ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn-ings				
1948: Average			\$30.27	35.2	\$0.860							\$39.75	38.0	\$1.046	\$37.40	37.7	\$0.992				
1949: Average	\$50.31	38.2	\$1.317	31.45	35.5	.886	\$35.06	37.7	\$0.930	\$30.78	35.1	\$0.877	40.96	38.1	1.075	36.34	36.2	1.004			
1949: October	53.70	40.5	1.326	33.76	37.8	.893	36.71	39.3	.934	33.28	37.6	.885	42.51	39.8	1.068	38.78	38.7	1.002			
November	53.16	40.0	1.329	33.68	37.5	.898	36.03	38.7	.931	33.23	37.3	.891	42.34	39.5	1.072	37.71	37.6	1.003			
December	51.67	38.5	1.342	33.42	37.3	.896	36.21	38.6	.938	32.82	37.0	.887	41.16	38.4	1.072	37.07	37.0	1.002			
1950: January	50.18	37.2	1.349	32.92	36.3	.907	35.78	37.9	.944	32.40	36.0	.900	41.47	37.8	1.097	37.29	36.7	1.016			
February	51.14	37.3	1.371	34.50	36.2	.953	36.88	38.1	.968	34.11	35.9	.950	42.74	38.3	1.116	38.42	37.3	1.030			
March	53.02	38.7	1.370	33.29	34.5	.965	36.47	37.4	.975	32.65	33.9	.963	43.80	38.9	1.126	38.40	37.1	1.035			
April	49.09	35.7	1.375	31.78	32.8	.969	35.90	36.6	.981	31.01	32.1	.966	43.05	38.2	1.127	35.71	34.5	1.035			
May	49.61	36.4	1.363	31.17	32.2	.968	36.47	37.1	.983	30.11	31.2	.965	42.75	37.9	1.128	35.26	34.0	1.037			
June	50.82	37.2	1.366	33.13	34.3	.966	36.83	37.5	.982	32.42	33.7	.962	43.42	38.7	1.122	36.30	35.0	1.037			
July	53.19	38.6	1.378	33.36	35.0	.953	35.88	36.8	.975	32.93	34.7	.949	42.14	37.9	1.112	38.31	36.8	1.041			
August	54.83	39.7	1.381	37.11	38.1	.974	39.42	39.5	.998	36.63	37.8	.969	43.90	39.3	1.117	41.17	39.4	1.045			
September	54.58	38.9	1.403	36.98	37.5	.986	39.62	39.0	1.016	36.46	37.2	.980	42.82	38.2	1.121	42.72	40.0	1.068			
October				38.22	37.8	1.011							45.58	39.7	1.148	43.66	39.8	1.097			

See footnotes at end of table.

920504—51—7

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile 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	\$51.00	41.0	\$1.244	\$58.13	42.0	\$1.384	\$58.09	41.7	\$1.393	\$47.96	39.7	\$1.208	\$49.17	36.5	\$1.347	\$42.79	36.2	\$1.182
1949: Average	51.50	40.3	1.278	56.80	39.5	1.438	56.23	38.7	1.453	47.89	38.9	1.231	49.21	35.3	1.394	41.89	35.8	1.170
1949: October	52.69	41.2	1.279	57.26	39.9	1.435	57.31	39.2	1.462	48.87	39.6	1.234	45.55	33.3	1.368	42.63	36.5	1.168
November	52.91	41.3	1.281	58.57	40.7	1.439	58.67	40.1	1.463	48.18	39.2	1.229	45.86	32.9	1.394	40.38	35.7	1.131
December	53.84	41.9	1.285	59.99	41.4	1.449	60.58	41.1	1.474	49.64	40.1	1.238	50.55	35.7	1.416	41.82	35.9	1.165
1950: January	52.03	40.3	1.291	60.44	41.4	1.460	61.41	41.3	1.487	49.80	40.0	1.245	53.44	37.5	1.425	42.70	36.0	1.186
February	53.37	41.5	1.286	60.80	41.5	1.465	61.62	41.3	1.492	50.91	40.6	1.254	53.03	37.4	1.418	44.48	36.7	1.212
March	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363	43.50	36.4	1.195
April	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380	40.80	35.2	1.159
May	49.25	38.3	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408	41.27	35.7	1.156
June	51.18	39.8	1.286	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424	41.89	35.8	1.170
July	50.84	39.5	1.287	59.86	40.5	1.478	60.07	40.1	1.498	51.92	40.5	1.282	52.19	36.7	1.422	43.22	36.2	1.194
August	56.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429	46.06	37.6	1.225
September	55.68	42.5	1.310	63.13	42.0	1.503	62.30	40.8	1.527	53.46	41.0	1.304	50.51	35.8	1.411	43.25	35.8	1.208
October	56.13	41.3	1.359	66.87	43.2	1.548	66.35	42.1	1.576	54.63	40.8	1.339	50.09	35.5	1.411	45.85	37.4	1.226
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
1948: Average	\$50.11	36.6	\$1.369	\$33.20	36.2	\$0.917	\$33.50	36.1	\$0.928	\$35.31	35.7	\$0.989	\$26.49	35.7	\$0.742	\$51.49	35.1	\$1.467
1949: Average	46.67	34.7	1.345	33.30	36.2	.920	33.37	36.0	.927	34.91	35.7	.978	27.44	35.5	.773	49.69	34.7	1.432
1949: October	46.20	34.3	1.347	34.35	37.5	.916	34.30	37.4	.917	34.13	35.4	.964	28.27	37.1	.762	49.49	34.2	1.447
November	44.48	32.9	1.352	33.82	36.8	.919	34.78	37.6	.925	33.60	34.6	.971	28.22	36.7	.769	45.80	33.6	1.363
December	46.64	34.7	1.344	33.82	36.8	.919	34.52	37.2	.928	34.14	35.3	.967	27.58	35.4	.779	49.13	34.5	1.424
1950: January	47.72	35.4	1.348	33.63	36.2	.929	33.43	35.6	.939	36.47	36.8	.991	27.80	35.6	.781	50.86	35.0	1.453
February	49.88	37.0	1.348	35.64	36.4	.979	35.19	36.2	.972	39.26	37.9	1.036	30.55	35.4	.863	52.63	35.9	1.466
March	50.81	37.5	1.355	35.62	36.2	.984	35.40	36.2	.978	39.77	38.2	1.041	30.43	35.3	.862	49.67	35.4	1.403
April	47.46	35.5	1.337	35.00	35.5	.986	35.02	36.7	.981	39.33	38.0	1.035	29.75	34.0	.875	46.06	34.5	1.335
May	48.92	36.7	1.333	35.29	35.9	.983	34.81	35.7	.975	39.81	38.1	1.045	31.18	35.8	.871	45.57	34.6	1.317
June	48.99	36.7	1.335	35.55	36.2	.982	34.82	35.6	.978	39.34	37.9	1.038	30.66	35.4	.866	45.87	33.8	1.357
July	49.22	36.9	1.334	35.34	36.1	.979	34.55	35.4	.976	38.52	37.4	1.030	31.52	36.1	.873	49.62	34.7	1.430
August	51.08	37.7	1.355	37.43	38.0	.985	36.71	37.5	.979	40.08	38.5	1.041	33.00	37.8	.873	54.01	36.2	1.492
September	47.72	35.4	1.348	37.08	37.3	.994	37.40	37.7	.992	37.84	36.7	1.031	32.60	36.8	.886	46.72	32.2	1.451
October	51.73	37.9	1.365	38.24	38.2	1.001	37.84	38.3	.988	40.55	38.8	1.045	32.56	36.5	.892	51.14	34.6	1.478
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
1948: Average	\$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	\$50.22	34.8	\$1.443
1949: Average	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	53.55	35.3	1.517
1949: October	46.98	33.7	1.394	31.45	35.9	.876	64.88	33.0	1.966	38.10	38.6	.987	36.25	38.2	.949	53.68	35.6	1.508
November	44.99	33.3	1.351	31.90	36.5	.874	58.38	30.6	1.908	37.45	38.1	.983	36.27	38.1	.952	43.81	29.5	1.485
December	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	50.35	34.7	1.451
1950: January	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	55.11	36.4	1.514
February	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	64.36	40.2	1.601
March	49.37	35.8	1.379	35.53	37.4	.950	60.70	32.6	1.802	37.87	36.8	1.029	35.68	36.0	.991	62.50	39.2	1.596
April	49.44	35.7	1.385	34.99	36.6	.956	51.19	29.1	1.759	36.22	35.2	1.029	34.09	34.3	.984	44.91	30.7	1.463
May	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	46.06	31.7	1.453
June	45.69	34.1	1.340	32.92	33.2	.977	66.46	35.5	1.723	37.43	36.3	1.023	34.25	34.6	.990	50.62	33.1	1.502
July	45.53	34.7	1.312	32.27	33.2	.972	66.46	35.5	1.723	37.13	36.3	1.023	35.60	36.0	.989	50.62	33.1	1.502
August	50.23	35.7	1.407	34.64	36.2	.957	73.26	37.0	1.980	40.04	38.5	1.040	38.24	38.2	1.001	62.08	38.8	1.600
September	44.63	31.9	1.399	35.50	36.6	.970	58.19	29.9	1.946	40.30	38.2	1.055	38.49	38.0	1.013	55.53	34.9	1.591
October	47.65	33.7	1.414	36.71	37.5	.979	66.96	33.6	1.993	41.97	39.3	1.068	40.42	39.4	1.026	55.83	36.2	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																		
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies***			Textile bags***			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$36.72	36.5	\$1.006	\$42.21	36.7	\$1.150	\$38.49	38.0	\$1.013								\$51.38	41.5	\$1.238
1949: Average	37.06	36.3	1.021	42.05	36.0	1.168	39.74	38.1	1.043								51.72	40.6	1.274
1949: October	37.75	36.9	1.023	45.31	38.4	1.180	40.62	39.1	1.039								54.17	41.7	1.299
November	36.89	36.6	1.008	43.85	37.7	1.163	38.73	37.9	1.022								52.48	41.0	1.280
December	37.07	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	39.36	37.7	1.044								52.66	41.3	1.275
1950: January	38.25	36.5	1.048	40.23	35.6	1.130	40.99	38.2	1.073								48.02	39.2	1.225
February	40.28	37.3	1.080	40.50	36.1	1.122	40.84	38.1	1.072								50.55	39.8	1.270
March	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078								52.24	40.4	1.293
April	35.97	35.3	1.019	39.33	34.9	1.127	39.81	37.1	1.073								53.36	40.7	1.311
May	37.46	36.4	1.029	41.70	35.7	1.168	40.77	37.4	1.090								54.38	40.7	1.336
June	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102								56.28	41.6	1.353
July	39.13	36.6	1.069	43.86	36.4	1.205	42.61	38.7	1.101								56.27	41.1	1.369
August	40.92	37.2	1.100	45.84	38.2	1.200	43.43	39.3	1.105								58.30	42.0	1.388
September	38.66	35.7	1.083	44.66	37.5	1.191	44.03	39.0	1.129	\$37.40	36.7	\$1.019	\$44.46	39.8	\$1.117		57.56	41.2	1.397
October	41.44	37.6	1.102	48.38	38.7	1.250	44.75	39.5	1.133	39.89	38.5	1.036	45.10	40.2	1.122		58.41	41.9	1.394

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			
							United States			South**			West**						
1948: Average	\$60.26	38.7	\$1.557	\$51.83	41.5	\$1.249	\$51.87	41.4	\$1.253								\$54.95	43.3	\$1.269
1949: Average	61.31	39.1	1.568	52.37	40.6	1.290	53.06	40.6	1.307	\$35.66	42.1	\$0.847	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.730		55.06	41.9	1.314
1949: October	65.00	40.6	1.601	54.54	41.6	1.311	55.29	41.6	1.329	36.59	43.0	.851	70.15	40.2	1.745		57.68	43.3	1.332
November	61.58	39.2	1.571	52.89	41.0	1.290	53.63	41.0	1.308	36.94	43.2	.855	66.93	38.8	1.725		56.18	42.4	1.325
December	62.13	39.8	1.561	52.31	40.8	1.282	53.04	40.8	1.300	36.29	42.3	.858	67.67	39.3	1.722		58.87	44.2	1.332
1950: January	50.23	37.4	1.343	47.38	38.3	1.237	47.77	38.0	1.257	35.34	40.9	.864	58.34	34.4	1.696		56.14	42.4	1.324
February	54.86	37.6	1.459	50.59	39.4	1.284	51.17	39.3	1.302	36.90	40.5	.911	64.14	37.4	1.715		57.04	42.5	1.342
March	62.94	38.4	1.639	51.85	40.1	1.293	52.31	39.9	1.311	37.13	40.8	.910	66.43	38.8	1.712		57.74	42.9	1.346
April	65.31	39.2	1.666	53.10	40.5	1.311	53.73	40.4	1.330	37.97	41.5	.915	67.82	39.0	1.739		59.00	43.0	1.372
May	67.37	39.7	1.697	54.19	40.5	1.338	54.86	40.4	1.358	38.11	41.6	.916	69.07	39.0	1.771		59.25	43.0	1.378
June	67.85	39.7	1.709	56.08	41.6	1.348	56.95	41.6	1.369	39.19	42.5	.922	73.93	40.4	1.830		61.27	43.7	1.402
July	68.04	39.4	1.727	55.95	40.9	1.368	56.67	40.8	1.389	38.98	42.1	.926	72.74	39.3	1.851		59.85	42.9	1.395
August	73.98	41.1	1.800	57.95	41.9	1.383	58.49	41.6	1.406	40.13	43.2	.929	74.28	40.0	1.857		61.55	43.5	1.415
September	70.50	39.3	1.794	57.22	40.9	1.399	57.49	40.4	1.423	39.67	42.2	.940	72.69	38.4	1.893		61.70	43.3	1.425
October	69.91	39.3	1.779	58.41	41.9	1.394	58.62	41.4	1.416								62.60	43.5	1.439

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued															Furniture and fixtures		
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
1948: Average	\$53.40	43.2	\$1.236	\$41.57	41.4	\$1.004	\$42.39	42.1	\$1.007	\$44.06	42.0	\$1.049	\$48.99	41.1	\$1.192	\$46.76	40.8	\$1.146
1949: Average	54.23	42.2	1.285	41.90	40.6	1.032	42.48	41.0	1.036	44.16	40.7	1.085	49.48	40.1	1.234	47.04	39.8	1.182
1949: October	56.51	43.4	1.302	43.38	41.2	1.053	44.73	41.8	1.070	45.14	41.0	1.101	51.42	41.7	1.233	49.74	41.9	1.187
November	55.94	42.9	1.304	42.02	40.4	1.040	42.92	40.8	1.049	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183
December	57.82	44.1	1.311	43.37	41.3	1.050	43.95	41.7	1.054	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200
1950: January	56.07	42.9	1.307	41.27	39.8	1.037	41.94	40.4	1.038	43.85	40.3	1.088	51.13	41.1	1.244	49.36	41.2	1.198
February	55.76	42.4	1.315	42.82	39.5	1.084	43.05	39.9	1.079	44.69	40.3	1.109	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.87	41.9	1.214
March	56.49	42.7	1.323	42.85	39.6	1.082	43.30	40.2	1.077	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.251	50.70	41.9	1.210
April	57.56	42.7	1.348	43.81	39.9	1.098	44.87	41.2	1.089	45.33	40.8	1.111	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.85	41.2	1.210
May	57.83	42.9	1.348	44.47	40.1	1.109	44.79	40.9	1.095	44.89	40.3	1.114	51.50	41.2	1.250	50.14	41.4	1.211
June	59.69	43.7	1.366	46.48	40.7	1.142	47.13	41.6	1.133	46.16	41.1	1.123	52.50	41.8	1.256	50.71	41.7	1.216
July	58.57	43.1	1.359	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.40	41.8	1.158	46.88	41.3	1.135	52.03	41.0	1.269	49.53	40.6	1.220
August	59.39	43.1	1.378	48.10	41.5	1.159	48.57	42.2	1.151	48.35	42.3	1.143	54.87	42.8	1.282	52.91	42.7	1.239
September	60.22	43.2	1.394	47.30	40.6	1.165	47.41	41.3	1.148	49.14	42.4	1.159	55.42	42.5	1.304	53.85	42.6	1.264
October	60.35	43.2	1.397	48.45	41.8	1.159	49.29	42.9	1.149	49.41	42.3	1.168	56.49	42.7	1.323	54.78	42.7	1.283

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																	
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard 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	\$43.84	41.2	\$1.064	\$50.33	40.1	\$1.255	\$50.85	40.1	\$1.268	\$54.59	41.7	\$1.309	\$55.25	42.8	\$1.291	\$59.88	44.0	\$1.361
1949: Average	43.68	40.0	1.092	50.18	38.9	1.290	51.69	39.7	1.302	55.47	40.7	1.363	55.96	41.7	1.342	59.83	42.4	1.411
1949: October	46.15	42.3	1.091	53.83	41.5	1.297	54.18	41.2	1.315	55.91	41.2	1.357	58.36	43.1	1.354	62.10	43.7	1.421
November	46.60	42.4	1.099	55.53	42.1	1.319	45.97	36.4	1.263	55.90	41.1	1.390	58.31	43.0	1.356	62.09	43.6	1.424
December	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332	53.85	40.7	1.323	56.65	41.5	1.365	58.09	42.9	1.354	62.09	43.6	1.424
1950: January	46.08	41.7	1.105	52.78	40.2	1.313	54.54	40.7	1.340	56.13	41.0	1.369	57.56	42.2	1.364	61.62	43.0	1.433
February	46.70	42.0	1.112	54.95	41.5	1.324	57.43	41.8	1.374	56.28	41.2	1.366	57.80	42.5	1.360	61.71	43.4	1.422
March	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335	57.03	41.6	1.371	56.14	41.1	1.366	58.06	42.6	1.363	61.89	43.4	1.426
April	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.42	40.7	1.337	54.28	40.0	1.357	56.52	41.5	1.352	58.20	42.3	1.376	62.42	43.2	1.445
May	47.17	42.0	1.123	54.42	40.7	1.337	53.97	39.8	1.356	55.41	40.8	1.368	58.08	42.3	1.373	61.82	43.2	1.431
June	47.52	42.2	1.126	54.54	40.7	1.340	55.57	40.8	1.362	57.60	42.2	1.365	60.03	43.0	1.396	64.21	43.8	1.466
July	46.44	41.1	1.130	52.87	39.9	1.325	54.31	39.7	1.368	58.86	42.1	1.398	61.36	43.3	1.417	65.74	44.0	1.494
August	49.19	43.0	1.144	56.06	42.0	1.349	58.42	42.3	1.381	60.24	43.0	1.401	62.74	44.0	1.426	66.99	44.6	1.502
September	50.10	43.0	1.165	58.15	42.2	1.378	59.25	41.9	1.414	59.53	42.1	1.414	63.37	44.1	1.437	67.46	44.5	1.516
October	51.56	43.4	1.188	60.60	43.1	1.406	57.29	40.4	1.418	61.09	42.6	1.434	63.62	44.0	1.446	67.82	44.5	1.524
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$50.96	41.7	\$1.222	\$49.48	41.3	\$1.198	\$66.73	39.3	\$1.698	\$74.00	37.6	\$1.968	\$69.55	40.6	\$1.713	\$57.43	38.7	\$1.484
1949: Average	52.45	41.2	1.273	51.07	40.6	1.258	70.28	38.7	1.816	78.37	37.3	2.101	70.21	38.9	1.805	61.07	38.6	1.582
1949: October	56.20	43.5	1.292	52.54	41.4	1.269	71.22	38.6	1.845	80.06	37.5	2.135	71.00	38.8	1.830	62.48	39.0	1.602
November	56.20	43.5	1.292	52.11	41.0	1.271	70.91	38.6	1.837	79.05	37.2	2.125	70.21	38.6	1.819	61.05	37.8	1.615
December	55.21	42.9	1.287	51.99	41.1	1.265	72.27	39.3	1.839	81.50	38.1	2.139	70.67	38.7	1.826	61.83	38.5	1.606
1950: January	53.57	41.4	1.294	52.69	41.2	1.279	70.49	38.5	1.831	76.43	36.5	2.094	69.94	38.6	1.812	61.76	38.1	1.621
February	54.17	41.7	1.299	53.03	41.4	1.281	70.75	38.2	1.852	76.38	36.3	2.104	72.15	39.3	1.836	60.50	37.3	1.622
March	54.77	42.0	1.304	53.20	41.5	1.282	72.14	38.6	1.869	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867	62.79	38.5	1.631
April	54.03	41.4	1.305	53.27	41.2	1.293	72.18	38.6	1.870	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852	64.05	39.2	1.634
May	54.74	41.5	1.319	53.35	41.2	1.295	72.64	38.7	1.877	81.05	37.3	2.173	71.60	38.6	1.855	64.33	39.3	1.637
June	56.62	42.6	1.329	54.59	41.7	1.309	72.72	38.7	1.879	80.76	37.2	2.171	71.92	39.0	1.844	64.11	39.5	1.623
July	57.70	42.9	1.345	55.36	42.0	1.318	72.30	38.5	1.878	79.20	36.6	2.164	72.83	39.2	1.858	63.34	39.0	1.624
August	59.75	44.0	1.358	56.79	42.7	1.330	73.17	38.9	1.881	78.84	36.5	2.160	75.08	39.6	1.896	67.31	40.5	1.662
September	60.73	44.2	1.374	57.19	42.9	1.333	74.71	39.3	1.901	82.02	37.3	2.199	80.11	41.0	1.954	64.66	39.5	1.637
October	61.05	44.4	1.375	57.23	42.3	1.353	74.49	39.1	1.905	81.70	37.0	2.208	78.00	40.5	1.926	64.05	39.1	1.638
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$66.33	40.3	\$1.646	\$64.15	39.5	\$1.624	\$59.93	39.3	\$1.525	\$56.23	41.5	\$1.355	\$62.13	40.9	\$1.519	\$57.69	40.4	\$1.428
1949: Average	69.44	39.7	1.749	69.17	39.3	1.760	62.66	38.7	1.619	58.63	41.0	1.430	63.90	40.6	1.574	60.83	39.5	1.540
1949: October	69.84	39.5	1.768	73.12	40.6	1.801	62.05	37.7	1.646	59.51	41.7	1.427	64.55	40.8	1.582	62.20	39.9	1.569
November	69.36	39.3	1.765	72.36	40.7	1.778	63.73	39.0	1.634	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.68	40.6	1.593	62.44	40.0	1.561
December	71.17	40.3	1.766	70.89	40.6	1.746	64.59	39.6	1.631	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.8	1.593	62.75	40.2	1.561
1950: January	70.80	40.0	1.770	69.03	38.5	1.793	64.48	39.2	1.645	60.05	41.3	1.454	64.64	40.2	1.608	63.63	40.3	1.579
February	70.70	39.3	1.799	70.07	38.8	1.806	64.77	38.9	1.665	59.96	41.1	1.459	65.12	40.7	1.600	62.64	40.0	1.566
March	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.09	41.1	1.462	65.48	40.8	1.605	62.56	40.0	1.564
April	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.58	39.7	1.807	63.39	38.3	1.655	61.18	41.2	1.485	65.85	40.7	1.618	63.91	40.5	1.578
May	71.68	39.8	1.801	71.74	39.6	1.824	64.00	38.6	1.658	62.39	41.4	1.507	65.32	39.9	1.637	65.16	40.8	1.597
June	71.79	39.6	1.813	72.23	39.6	1.837	64.58	39.0	1.656	62.99	41.2	1.529	68.85	41.2	1.671	66.02	40.7	1.622
July	71.95	39.6	1.817	73.11	39.8	1.837	65.82	39.2	1.679	63.48	41.6	1.526	68.97	41.6	1.658	65.85	40.7	1.618
August	72.38	40.1	1.805	76.22	41.2	1.850	65.82	39.2	1.679	63.48	41.6	1.526	68.97	41.6	1.658	65.85	40.7	1.618
September	73.61	40.6	1.813	75.75	41.1	1.843	65.86	38.9	1.693	64.16	41.8	1.535	68.28	40.4	1.690	67.56	40.8	1.656
October	73.74	39.9	1.848	75.89	41.4	1.833	65.97	39.6	1.666	64.58	42.1	1.534	71.17	41.4	1.719	67.89	40.9	1.660

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees 1—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$58.75	41.4	\$1.419	\$62.88	39.9	\$1.576	\$53.05	39.5	\$1.343	\$53.71	40.6	\$1.323	\$58.40	42.2	\$1.384	\$42.33	41.5	\$1.020
1949: Average.....	60.36	40.4	1.494	66.74	39.8	1.677	55.20	38.6	1.430	56.60	40.4	1.401	59.78	41.0	1.458	44.72	41.6	1.075
1949: October.....	62.13	41.2	1.508	68.99	40.7	1.695	55.63	38.9	1.430	57.16	40.6	1.408	60.90	41.4	1.471	43.66	40.8	1.070
November.....	61.80	40.9	1.511	67.78	40.2	1.686	56.20	39.3	1.430	57.51	40.7	1.413	60.43	41.0	1.474	43.20	40.3	1.072
December.....	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.27	40.3	1.694	56.37	39.5	1.427	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.80	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089
1950: January.....	63.84	42.0	1.520	68.48	39.7	1.725	56.45	39.2	1.440	57.37	40.6	1.413	61.21	41.0	1.493	44.80	40.8	1.098
February.....	61.96	40.9	1.515	68.22	40.2	1.697	55.99	39.1	1.432	58.04	40.7	1.426	61.98	41.4	1.497	44.40	40.7	1.091
March.....	62.36	41.0	1.521	68.93	40.5	1.702	55.97	39.0	1.435	58.53	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091
April.....	62.53	41.0	1.525	70.96	41.4	1.714	56.52	38.9	1.453	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.89	41.9	1.501	46.44	41.8	1.111
May.....	63.37	41.2	1.538	70.48	41.0	1.719	57.35	39.5	1.452	58.75	40.8	1.440	63.53	42.3	1.502	47.92	41.6	1.152
June.....	65.23	42.0	1.553	70.78	40.7	1.739	57.76	39.4	1.466	59.27	41.1	1.442	64.91	42.9	1.513	49.52	42.0	1.179
July.....	66.41	42.6	1.559	72.52	40.4	1.795	57.81	38.9	1.486	58.47	40.1	1.458	64.86	42.5	1.526	49.20	41.8	1.177
August.....	65.07	41.5	1.568	71.52	41.2	1.736	58.99	39.3	1.501	59.68	40.6	1.470	66.99	43.5	1.540	47.83	41.2	1.161
September.....	67.53	42.5	1.589	71.84	40.2	1.787	59.94	39.2	1.529	60.40	41.4	1.459	67.22	43.2	1.556	47.89	41.5	1.154
October.....	67.96	42.0	1.618	70.91	40.8	1.738	60.29	39.2	1.538	61.42	41.7	1.473	67.25	42.7	1.575	46.27	40.8	1.134
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal									
Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1948: Average.....	\$50.39	47.4	\$1.063	\$57.90	41.3	\$1.402	\$65.90	42.0	\$1.569	\$69.23	40.7	\$1.701	\$72.06	40.3	\$1.788	\$58.56	39.7	\$1.475
1949: Average.....	51.12	47.2	1.083	60.67	40.8	1.487	66.54	40.9	1.627	72.36	40.4	1.791	75.33	40.2	1.874	61.07	39.3	1.554
1949: October.....	51.08	49.5	1.032	62.57	41.6	1.504	68.97	41.9	1.646	74.09	41.0	1.807	76.13	40.3	1.889	61.50	39.5	1.557
November.....	51.24	49.7	1.031	61.53	41.0	1.502	67.20	41.0	1.639	72.12	40.0	1.803	75.44	40.0	1.886	57.09	36.2	1.577
December.....	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509	67.56	40.7	1.660	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551
1950: January.....	49.89	47.2	1.057	62.79	41.2	1.524	68.14	40.9	1.666	73.79	40.7	1.813	77.41	40.7	1.902	61.93	39.8	1.556
February.....	50.71	45.2	1.122	62.62	41.2	1.520	68.51	41.1	1.667	71.64	39.8	1.800	74.84	39.6	1.890	61.17	39.8	1.537
March.....	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	41.2	1.526	69.50	41.2	1.687	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546
April.....	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.82	41.3	1.521	68.88	40.9	1.684	73.85	40.8	1.810	77.11	40.5	1.904	62.60	40.0	1.565
May.....	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.28	41.0	1.519	68.74	40.7	1.689	73.28	40.6	1.805	75.73	39.9	1.898	61.85	39.8	1.554
June.....	53.87	43.9	1.227	63.38	41.4	1.531	69.96	41.2	1.698	74.37	41.0	1.814	76.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580
July.....	55.46	43.6	1.272	63.29	41.1	1.540	69.99	41.0	1.707	76.09	41.6	1.829	78.93	41.0	1.925	63.36	39.6	1.600
August.....	55.11	44.3	1.244	64.62	41.8	1.546	74.08	42.7	1.735	73.73	40.6	1.816	75.29	39.4	1.911	63.12	39.8	1.586
September.....	54.72	45.6	1.200	66.13	42.2	1.567	75.08	43.0	1.746	77.28	42.0	1.840	80.45	41.6	1.934	63.64	39.8	1.599
October.....	54.44	47.5	1.146	66.29	41.9	1.582	74.98	42.7	1.756	77.71	41.6	1.868	81.00	41.2	1.966	63.40	40.1	1.581
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products									Leather and leather products						
Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and 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.....	\$60.59	44.1	\$1.374	\$56.78	39.0	\$1.456	\$62.16	37.2	\$1.671	\$51.75	41.8	\$1.238	\$52.47	40.3	\$1.302	\$41.66	37.2	\$1.120
1949: Average.....	61.18	42.9	1.426	57.79	38.3	1.509	63.26	36.4	1.738	48.94	38.6	1.268	54.38	40.1	1.356	41.61	36.6	1.137
1949: October.....	67.36	45.7	1.474	59.57	39.4	1.512	64.83	37.3	1.738	49.81	39.1	1.274	57.06	41.5	1.375	41.72	36.5	1.143
November.....	62.36	42.8	1.457	57.91	38.4	1.508	63.91	36.9	1.732	50.61	39.9	1.266	54.04	39.5	1.368	40.08	35.1	1.142
December.....	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.04	39.2	1.506	64.79	37.3	1.737	50.23	39.8	1.262	55.66	40.9	1.361	42.03	37.1	1.133
1950: January.....	58.56	41.3	1.418	60.52	39.4	1.536	67.70	38.4	1.763	45.87	35.7	1.285	57.04	41.3	1.381	42.90	37.7	1.138
February.....	58.94	41.3	1.427	59.90	39.2	1.528	67.22	38.3	1.755	43.06	34.2	1.259	56.43	41.1	1.373	44.08	38.1	1.157
March.....	60.00	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.519	65.26	37.4	1.745	51.04	40.0	1.276	56.16	40.9	1.373	44.15	37.9	1.165
April.....	63.00	43.3	1.455	61.76	40.0	1.544	69.23	39.0	1.775	50.36	39.5	1.275	57.13	41.1	1.390	41.96	35.8	1.172
May.....	67.44	45.2	1.492	64.52	41.2	1.566	74.60	41.1	1.815	50.20	39.4	1.274	57.92	41.7	1.389	41.56	35.4	1.174
June.....	69.13	46.3	1.493	65.08	41.4	1.572	74.05	40.6	1.824	52.07	40.3	1.292	59.23	42.4	1.397	43.60	37.2	1.172
July.....	70.38	46.7	1.507	65.59	41.2	1.592	75.22	40.4	1.862	52.13	39.7	1.313	60.08	42.2	1.400	44.73	38.1	1.174
August.....	71.82	47.5	1.512	66.25	41.8	1.585	76.01	40.8	1.863	53.93	41.9	1.287	60.13	42.8	1.405	46.49	39.2	1.186
September.....	69.46	46.0	1.510	66.74	42.0	1.589	75.72	41.0	1.842	53.95	41.5	1.300	61.68	43.1	1.431	45.68	38.1	1.199
October.....	69.54	45.3	1.535	67.38	42.3	1.593	75.19	41.0	1.834	56.00	42.2	1.327	62.89	43.4	1.449	46.16	37.9	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																				
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products											
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1948: Average	\$53.26	39.6	\$1.345	\$39.71	36.6	\$1.085	\$40.49	37.7	\$1.074	\$53.46	40.9	\$1.307	\$54.06	39.2	\$1.379	\$52.05	39.7	\$1.311			
1949: Average	54.11	38.9	1.391	39.35	35.9	1.096	41.10	37.5	1.096	54.45	39.8	1.368	56.71	39.0	1.454	53.80	39.3	1.369			
1949: October	55.09	39.1	1.409	38.61	35.1	1.100	42.72	38.8	1.101	55.51	40.4	1.374	57.04	39.5	1.444	54.81	40.3	1.360			
November	54.50	38.9	1.401	36.40	33.3	1.093	41.66	37.8	1.102	55.28	40.0	1.382	57.19	39.2	1.459	54.62	39.9	1.369			
December	55.50	39.5	1.405	39.20	36.2	1.083	42.29	38.2	1.107	55.65	40.3	1.381	58.16	39.7	1.465	54.23	39.5	1.373			
1950: January	55.34	39.0	1.419	40.77	37.4	1.090	42.21	38.1	1.108	55.32	39.8	1.390	59.31	39.7	1.494	55.28	39.6	1.396			
February	55.29	39.1	1.414	42.22	37.8	1.117	42.90	38.2	1.123	55.56	40.0	1.389	59.36	40.0	1.484	54.93	39.6	1.357			
March	54.89	38.9	1.411	42.15	37.4	1.127	43.73	38.7	1.130	55.70	40.1	1.389	59.35	40.1	1.480	54.79	39.7	1.380			
April	54.44	38.5	1.414	39.18	34.7	1.129	42.75	37.5	1.140	56.56	40.4	1.400	59.58	40.2	1.482	55.42	40.1	1.382			
May	55.00	38.9	1.414	38.48	34.2	1.125	42.58	38.6	1.154	57.28	40.8	1.404	59.78	40.5	1.476	54.98	40.4	1.361			
June	56.57	39.7	1.425	40.84	36.4	1.122	44.39	38.3	1.159	58.12	41.1	1.414	59.74	40.2	1.486	55.23	40.4	1.367			
July	56.73	39.7	1.429	42.53	37.7	1.128	44.16	38.2	1.166	58.57	40.9	1.432	60.24	39.5	1.525	55.40	39.6	1.399			
August	58.40	40.5	1.442	44.39	38.8	1.144	45.70	39.5	1.157	59.40	41.6	1.428	59.10	39.8	1.485	53.31	38.8	1.374			
September	58.76	40.3	1.458	43.32	37.6	1.152	45.08	38.3	1.167	60.94	41.6	1.465	60.92	39.0	1.562	53.69	36.9	1.455			
October	59.52	40.3	1.477	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.68	39.6	1.204	62.96	42.4	1.485	65.32	41.5	1.574	60.52	41.0	1.476			
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe*			Pottery and related products					
1948: Average	\$47.61	38.8	\$1.227	\$54.76	41.9	\$1.307	\$49.57	40.4	\$1.227	\$49.05	42.5	\$1.154	\$47.96	40.0	\$1.199	\$49.46	38.7	\$1.278			
1949: Average	50.30	38.6	1.303	57.49	41.6	1.382	49.73	39.0	1.275	49.57	41.8	1.186	48.61	39.2	1.240	48.85	36.4	1.342			
1949: October	50.62	39.0	1.298	59.40	42.1	1.411	49.83	38.9	1.281	51.36	42.8	1.200	50.00	40.0	1.250	50.71	37.7	1.345			
November	51.28	38.7	1.325	57.66	41.1	1.403	49.59	38.5	1.288	50.53	42.0	1.203	47.73	37.7	1.266	50.97	37.7	1.352			
December	51.63	39.5	1.307	57.81	41.5	1.393	49.92	39.0	1.280	49.39	41.4	1.193	49.43	39.8	1.242	51.16	37.7	1.357			
1950: January	51.39	38.9	1.321	57.55	40.9	1.407	49.52	38.6	1.283	47.81	41.0	1.166	47.50	38.4	1.237	48.99	36.1	1.357			
February	50.90	39.0	1.305	57.73	41.5	1.391	49.37	38.6	1.279	47.14	40.5	1.164	46.78	38.0	1.231	50.00	36.9	1.355			
March	51.29	39.3	1.305	57.47	41.2	1.395	49.90	38.8	1.286	48.26	41.0	1.177	48.30	38.0	1.271	50.37	37.2	1.354			
April	49.87	38.6	1.292	58.88	41.7	1.412	52.37	40.1	1.306	51.27	42.3	1.212	50.63	40.8	1.241	50.26	36.9	1.362			
May	50.96	39.2	1.300	59.13	41.7	1.418	53.27	40.2	1.325	54.16	43.4	1.248	49.96	38.4	1.301	50.46	37.1	1.360			
June	50.27	38.4	1.309	60.27	42.0	1.435	54.09	40.7	1.329	54.63	43.6	1.253	54.85	41.3	1.328	48.71	35.3	1.380			
July	49.93	38.0	1.314	61.30	41.7	1.470	54.40	40.9	1.330	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.60	41.3	1.322	49.13	35.5	1.384			
August	51.61	39.7	1.300	61.13	42.1	1.452	55.27	41.4	1.335	55.71	43.9	1.269	53.85	40.4	1.333	52.59	38.0	1.384			
September	56.50	40.5	1.395	61.70	41.8	1.476	55.64	41.0	1.357	55.43	43.1	1.286	54.24	40.3	1.346	53.82	38.5	1.398			
October	57.87	41.1	1.408	61.78	42.0	1.471	57.57	41.6	1.384	57.25	43.7	1.310	55.13	40.3	1.368	55.84	39.6	1.410			
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products						Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
1948: Average	\$56.49	44.8	\$1.261	\$56.92	44.4	\$1.282	\$55.10	41.0	\$1.344	\$61.03	40.1	\$1.522	\$62.41	39.5	\$1.580	\$58.45	40.7	\$1.436			
1949: Average	57.77	43.8	1.319	59.31	43.8	1.354	54.72	39.2	1.396	60.78	38.3	1.587	63.04	38.3	1.646	55.09	37.2	1.481			
1949: October	60.26	44.9	1.342	61.51	44.8	1.373	55.34	39.5	1.401	58.35	37.5	1.556	55.90	34.0	1.644	54.80	36.9	1.485			
November	59.85	44.5	1.345	57.98	42.6	1.361	55.01	39.1	1.407	57.48	36.4	1.579	56.48	34.4	1.642	53.83	36.3	1.483			
December	60.12	44.7	1.345	58.11	42.7	1.361	55.36	39.4	1.405	62.92	39.4	1.597	64.65	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494			
1950: January	58.16	43.6	1.334	56.80	42.2	1.346	55.33	39.3	1.408	63.79	39.5	1.615	65.83	39.3	1.675	58.17	38.7	1.503			
February	58.55	43.6	1.343	55.71	41.3	1.349	55.69	39.3	1.417	63.48	39.6	1.603	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.11	39.2	1.508			
March	59.13	43.9	1.347	57.48	42.2	1.362	55.75	39.4	1.415	62.40	38.9	1.604	61.84	37.5	1.649	60.33	39.9	1.512			
April	59.76	44.1	1.355	59.25	43.5	1.362	56.22	39.4	1.427	65.00	40.4	1.609	66.08	40.0	1.652	62.37	40.9	1.525			
May	60.75	44.7	1.359	60.20	44.3	1.359	58.07	40.3	1.441	65.57	40.5	1.619	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.19	41.3	1.530			
June	62.06	45.2	1.373	61.07	45.1	1.354	60.09	41.7	1.441	66.50	40.8	1.630	66.63	39.8	1.674	64.72	42.0	1.541			
July	63.06	45.4	1.389	60.78	44.2	1.375	60.17	41.3	1.457	66.95	40.7	1.645	67.83	39.9	1.700	64.37	41.8	1.540			
August	64.44	45.7	1.410	62.62	44.6	1.404	62.20	42.4	1.467	67.36	41.1	1.639	67.37	40.1	1.680	66.07	42.6	1.551			
September	65.25	45.5	1.434	64.61	44.7	1.432	64.09	42.7	1.501	68.89	41.2	1.672	69.12	40.0	1.728	67.61	42.9	1.576			
October	66.68	45.7	1.459	64.10	44.3	1.447	65.43	43.1	1.518	69.72	41.8	1.668	68.61	40.6	1.690	70.37	43.9	1.603			

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees <sup>1</sup>—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Year and month	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$57.46	40.9	\$1.405	\$59.19	40.4	\$1.465	\$59.93	40.6	\$1.476	\$58.22	41.0	\$1.420	\$57.14	40.9	\$1.397	\$58.95	41.4	\$1.424
1949: Average	54.38	37.5	1.450	54.30	35.7	1.521	56.73	37.3	1.521	60.36	40.4	1.494	58.99	40.1	1.471	61.95	41.3	1.500
1949: October	55.96	38.3	1.461	52.32	34.4	1.521	53.99	35.4	1.525	59.87	40.7	1.471	57.47	40.3	1.426	64.45	42.4	1.520
November	54.31	37.3	1.456	51.14	33.6	1.522	54.66	35.7	1.531	58.43	39.4	1.483	56.12	39.0	1.439	64.83	40.8	1.589
December	57.25	39.0	1.468	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	59.60	40.3	1.479	57.82	40.1	1.442	61.87	40.6	1.524
1950: January	57.74	39.2	1.473	59.25	38.3	1.547	57.75	37.6	1.536	62.07	41.3	1.503	61.35	41.4	1.482	61.16	40.8	1.499
February	58.91	39.7	1.484	59.25	38.6	1.535	59.83	38.7	1.546	60.24	40.4	1.491	59.00	40.3	1.464	61.66	41.0	1.504
March	59.81	40.3	1.484	61.70	39.6	1.558	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502	59.79	40.7	1.469	62.65	40.9	1.522
April	62.03	41.3	1.502	63.25	40.6	1.558	62.79	40.3	1.558	61.61	40.8	1.510	60.38	40.8	1.480	62.03	40.7	1.524
May	63.24	41.8	1.513	63.28	40.8	1.551	63.30	40.6	1.559	61.98	40.8	1.519	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530
June	64.08	42.3	1.515	65.87	41.9	1.572	65.65	41.5	1.582	62.54	40.9	1.529	61.44	40.8	1.506	62.44	41.0	1.523
July	*63.88	*42.0	*1.521	64.80	41.3	1.569	65.31	41.6	1.570	62.83	40.3	1.559	61.37	39.9	1.538	63.03	41.0	1.538
August	66.36	43.2	1.536	66.32	42.0	1.579	65.73	41.6	1.580	63.15	40.9	1.544	61.89	40.8	1.517	62.87	40.8	1.541
September	68.19	43.6	1.564	68.55	42.5	1.613	66.00	41.3	1.598	64.35	41.2	1.562	62.95	40.9	1.539	63.51	41.0	1.549
October	70.76	44.5	1.590	70.18	42.9	1.636	69.63	42.9	1.623	65.71	41.3	1.591	63.96	41.4	1.545	67.23	40.4	1.664
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Year and month	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$57.81	40.2	\$1.438	\$60.42	40.8	\$1.481	\$53.88	39.1	\$1.378	\$59.96	40.0	\$1.499	\$63.08	40.8	\$1.546	\$55.16	40.8	\$1.597
1949: Average	58.05	38.7	1.500	59.29	38.5	1.540	56.21	38.9	1.445	60.92	39.0	1.562	63.34	39.1	1.620	63.18	38.2	1.654
1949: October	61.84	40.5	1.527	64.69	41.1	1.574	57.41	39.4	1.457	62.33	39.5	1.578	62.93	38.8	1.622	60.06	36.4	1.650
November	63.57	41.2	1.543	65.44	41.6	1.573	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.93	39.1	1.584	60.97	37.8	1.613	59.42	36.1	1.646
December	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.20	39.9	1.584	65.97	40.5	1.629	64.01	38.4	1.667
1950: January	61.97	40.5	1.530	64.53	41.1	1.570	57.37	39.4	1.456	62.73	39.6	1.584	65.44	40.0	1.636	64.89	38.6	1.681
February	63.29	41.1	1.540	66.30	41.7	1.590	57.91	39.8	1.455	62.29	39.5	1.577	67.28	40.8	1.649	66.94	39.4	1.699
March	64.29	41.4	1.553	66.96	41.9	1.598	59.54	40.5	1.470	63.04	40.1	1.572	67.23	40.4	1.664	68.75	39.9	1.723
April	64.29	41.4	1.553	67.61	42.1	1.606	58.53	40.2	1.456	64.03	40.5	1.581	67.61	40.8	1.657	68.30	40.0	1.720
May	66.63	42.2	1.579	70.72	43.2	1.637	58.73	40.2	1.481	65.36	40.9	1.598	69.68	41.6	1.675	72.94	41.8	1.745
June	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.26	43.9	1.649	58.26	40.4	1.442	66.52	41.6	1.599	70.39	41.8	1.684	72.21	41.5	1.740
July	67.76	42.4	1.598	73.46	44.2	1.662	57.02	39.0	1.462	64.27	40.5	1.587	70.47	41.6	1.694	73.08	41.5	1.761
August	68.48	42.8	1.600	73.67	44.3	1.663	58.51	39.8	1.470	66.36	41.4	1.603	71.95	42.2	1.705	74.63	41.6	1.794
September	65.10	41.2	1.580	67.56	41.4	1.632	57.64	39.4	1.463	70.45	42.8	1.646	74.09	42.8	1.731	77.65	42.5	1.827
October	68.34	41.8	1.635	69.60	41.8	1.665	63.59	40.4	1.574	72.29	42.8	1.689	75.13	43.3	1.735	80.30	43.5	1.846
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$62.17	40.5	\$1.535	\$56.68	40.6	\$1.396	\$54.07	40.9	\$1.322	\$54.22	40.8	\$1.329	\$51.13	41.3	\$1.238	\$56.07	40.9	\$1.371
1949: Average	63.66	39.2	1.624	57.82	39.6	1.460	56.24	40.4	1.392	54.82	39.3	1.395	50.84	40.0	1.271	54.54	38.6	1.413
1949: October	66.67	41.0	1.626	58.51	40.1	1.459	55.58	39.5	1.407	53.40	38.5	1.387	52.51	40.8	1.287	54.03	38.4	1.407
November	64.55	39.6	1.630	56.88	39.2	1.451	53.19	38.1	1.396	54.41	39.2	1.388	53.12	41.5	1.280	53.44	37.9	1.410
December	69.34	42.0	1.651	59.66	40.5	1.473	57.16	40.8	1.401	56.84	40.4	1.407	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415
1950: January	68.05	40.6	1.676	59.93	40.3	1.487	56.76	40.4	1.405	57.55	40.5	1.421	50.79	39.9	1.273	55.92	39.3	1.423
February	71.06	42.2	1.684	59.68	40.3	1.481	56.80	40.2	1.413	58.20	40.7	1.430	51.22	40.3	1.271	55.87	39.1	1.429
March	68.82	40.7	1.691	59.64	40.3	1.480	56.98	40.3	1.414	58.83	41.2	1.428	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430
April	69.89	41.6	1.680	60.56	40.7	1.488	58.77	40.7	1.444	58.79	41.2	1.427	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.32	40.0	1.433
May	70.39	41.6	1.692	60.89	40.7	1.496	59.20	41.0	1.444	57.57	40.6	1.418	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.20	40.5	1.437
June	72.93	42.4	1.720	62.87	41.5	1.515	60.94	41.8	1.458	60.61	41.6	1.457	54.41	41.6	1.308	59.16	40.8	1.450
July	72.89	42.6	1.711	62.55	41.1	1.522	64.14	42.9	1.495	59.57	40.8	1.460	51.34	39.4	1.303	59.38	40.7	1.459
August	74.25	43.5	1.707	64.79	42.1	1.539	67.46	44.5	1.516	61.03	41.6	1.467	56.08	42.2	1.329	63.11	42.1	1.499
September	78.30	45.0	1.740	66.00	42.2	1.564	64.21	43.3	1.483	63.11	42.1	1.499	57.09	42.1	1.356	65.05	42.6	1.527
October	75.78	43.6	1.738	66.79	42.3	1.579	60.66	41.1	1.476	64.48	42.7	1.510	60.71	43.9	1.383	66.28	42.9	1.545

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$54.26	40.4	\$1.343	\$57.53	40.2	\$1.431	\$60.40	40.4	\$1.495	\$55.80	40.0	\$1.395	\$58.17	41.2	\$1.412	\$57.68	41.2	\$1.400
1949: Average.....	56.28	39.3	1.432	57.04	38.7	1.474	59.79	38.5	1.553	55.45	38.8	1.429	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.91	41.1	1.482
1949: October.....	53.35	37.6	1.419	61.23	41.4	1.479	63.73	40.8	1.562	60.01	41.7	1.439	59.45	40.5	1.468	60.97	41.7	1.462
November.....	54.89	38.6	1.422	59.32	40.0	1.483	64.56	41.2	1.567	56.24	39.3	1.431	57.89	39.3	1.473	57.95	39.5	1.467
December.....	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.5	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436	60.85	40.7	1.495	63.34	42.2	1.501
1950: January.....	60.19	41.0	1.468	59.23	39.7	1.492	62.24	40.0	1.556	57.14	39.6	1.443	60.30	40.2	1.500	61.51	41.2	1.493
February.....	61.04	41.3	1.478	59.59	39.7	1.501	63.54	40.5	1.569	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.01	40.7	1.499
March.....	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.505	63.86	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.455	60.38	40.2	1.502	61.43	40.9	1.502
April.....	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.76	40.0	1.519	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.63	39.8	1.473	61.31	40.6	1.510	62.09	41.2	1.507
May.....	58.87	40.6	1.450	61.30	40.3	1.521	63.91	40.4	1.582	59.30	40.2	1.475	61.66	40.7	1.515	62.25	41.2	1.511
June.....	62.93	41.9	1.502	62.11	40.7	1.526	65.27	41.1	1.588	59.90	40.5	1.479	62.65	41.0	1.528	63.40	41.6	1.524
July.....	61.88	41.2	1.502	63.28	41.2	1.536	67.43	41.7	1.617	60.20	40.9	1.472	61.39	40.1	1.531	60.39	39.6	1.525
August.....	61.91	41.3	1.499	65.53	41.9	1.564	67.51	41.8	1.615	64.20	42.1	1.525	64.22	41.7	1.540	63.63	41.7	1.526
September.....	64.27	41.9	1.534	67.16	42.4	1.584	69.81	42.7	1.635	65.28	42.2	1.547	65.06	41.6	1.564	63.29	41.1	1.540
October.....	65.02	42.3	1.537	68.14	42.4	1.607	71.04	43.0	1.652	66.07	42.0	1.573	66.31	42.1	1.575	64.55	41.7	1.548
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$58.79	41.2	\$1.427	\$56.64	40.6	\$1.395	\$56.66	40.1	\$1.413	\$58.39	40.3	\$1.449	\$56.88	40.4	\$1.408	\$60.52	41.2	\$1.469
1949: Average.....	59.78	40.2	1.487	57.60	39.7	1.451	58.54	39.5	1.482	60.30	39.7	1.519	58.38	39.5	1.478	60.44	39.5	1.530
1949: October.....	59.82	40.2	1.488	55.41	38.8	1.428	58.97	39.9	1.478	60.61	39.9	1.519	59.85	40.3	1.485	60.21	39.2	1.536
November.....	58.97	39.5	1.493	57.98	40.1	1.446	56.38	38.8	1.453	57.82	38.7	1.494	57.51	39.2	1.467	59.29	38.5	1.538
December.....	59.18	39.4	1.502	58.28	40.0	1.457	60.18	40.2	1.496	62.18	40.4	1.539	60.56	40.7	1.488	61.30	39.7	1.544
1950: January.....	58.62	38.9	1.507	58.93	39.9	1.477	61.02	40.2	1.518	63.37	40.7	1.557	61.51	40.6	1.515	61.57	39.8	1.547
February.....	58.45	39.1	1.495	58.89	40.2	1.465	60.67	40.5	1.498	62.35	40.7	1.532	60.47	40.5	1.483	62.55	40.3	1.552
March.....	58.79	39.3	1.496	58.39	39.8	1.467	60.63	40.5	1.497	62.59	40.8	1.534	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34	40.6	1.560
April.....	59.77	39.9	1.498	58.76	40.0	1.469	61.19	40.9	1.496	62.92	41.1	1.531	61.16	40.8	1.499	64.33	41.0	1.569
May.....	59.60	40.0	1.490	60.40	40.7	1.484	61.55	40.6	1.516	63.55	41.0	1.550	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.09	41.3	1.576
June.....	61.22	40.6	1.508	60.28	40.4	1.492	64.16	41.8	1.535	66.31	42.1	1.575	64.82	42.2	1.536	65.69	41.5	1.583
July.....	61.52	40.5	1.519	61.04	40.8	1.496	63.58	41.1	1.547	65.46	41.3	1.585	63.94	41.6	1.537	66.35	41.6	1.595
August.....	62.35	41.1	1.517	63.52	41.9	1.516	65.69	42.0	1.564	67.86	42.2	1.608	66.17	42.5	1.577	67.98	42.3	1.607
September.....	64.28	41.5	1.549	63.27	41.3	1.532	66.75	41.8	1.597	68.96	42.0	1.642	67.73	42.6	1.590	69.23	42.5	1.629
October.....	64.56	41.2	1.567	65.34	42.4	1.541	67.26	41.7	1.613	68.76	41.6	1.653	69.30	43.1	1.608	71.21	43.0	1.656
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			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.....	\$63.50	40.5	\$1.568	\$60.59	40.5	\$1.496	\$62.05	40.5	\$1.532	\$58.62	40.4	\$1.451	\$60.33	42.1	\$1.433	\$62.94	42.1	\$1.495
1949: Average.....	63.13	38.9	1.623	61.11	39.3	1.555	61.86	39.2	1.578	59.93	39.3	1.525	58.74	39.8	1.476	61.11	39.5	1.547
1949: October.....	62.15	38.2	1.627	61.23	39.4	1.554	61.39	39.0	1.574	60.70	39.7	1.529	57.07	38.8	1.471	60.41	38.8	1.557
November.....	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.61	37.0	1.557	58.02	36.7	1.581	57.00	37.4	1.524	55.90	37.9	1.475	59.44	38.4	1.548
December.....	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.9	1.567	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539	59.34	40.2	1.476	61.73	39.7	1.555
1950: January.....	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.92	38.8	1.596	60.91	39.4	1.546	60.28	40.4	1.492	61.42	39.4	1.559
February.....	63.69	39.0	1.633	63.24	40.0	1.581	64.28	40.2	1.599	61.93	39.8	1.556	61.36	40.8	1.504	63.86	40.6	1.573
March.....	63.96	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.6	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.66	39.5	1.561	62.36	41.3	1.510	65.10	41.1	1.584
April.....	68.72	41.0	1.676	62.96	39.7	1.586	64.68	40.1	1.613	60.68	39.1	1.552	63.11	41.6	1.517	67.21	41.8	1.608
May.....	68.79	40.8	1.686	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.49	40.4	1.621	61.77	39.7	1.556	63.70	41.8	1.524	68.57	42.3	1.621
June.....	68.70	40.7	1.688	63.84	40.2	1.588	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.16	39.9	1.558	65.20	42.7	1.527	69.81	42.8	1.631
July.....	68.91	40.3	1.710	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.08	40.3	1.615	62.25	39.8	1.564	65.06	42.3	1.538	71.16	43.1	1.651
August.....	70.83	41.3	1.715	65.29	40.3	1.620	67.39	40.5	1.664	62.36	40.0	1.559	66.60	42.8	1.556	73.42	44.2	1.661
September.....	70.73	41.1	1.721	64.80	40.6	1.596	65.81	40.3	1.633	62.18	40.3	1.543	67.71	42.8	1.582	74.51	44.3	1.682
October.....	69.48	40.0	1.737	64.97	39.4	1.649	64.93	38.6	1.682	64.24	40.1	1.602	70.09	43.7	1.604	79.09	45.9	1.723

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																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$61.57	42.2	\$1.459	\$62.98	42.1	\$1.496	\$65.21	41.8	\$1.560	\$60.62	42.3	\$1.433	\$59.78	41.2	\$1.451	\$61.49	41.1	\$1.496
1949: Average	59.15	39.3	1.505	61.85	39.8	1.554	64.16	39.7	1.616	60.57	40.3	1.503	59.53	39.5	1.507	62.53	39.5	1.583
1949: October	57.64	38.2	1.509	61.50	39.5	1.557	64.85	39.3	1.650	59.88	39.5	1.516	59.72	39.5	1.512	62.53	39.5	1.583
1949: November	57.34	38.1	1.505	59.48	38.2	1.557	63.38	39.1	1.621	59.97	39.4	1.522	58.29	38.5	1.514	62.77	39.5	1.589
1949: December	59.92	39.5	1.517	62.53	39.8	1.571	64.08	39.9	1.606	61.72	40.5	1.524	59.96	39.5	1.518	64.32	40.0	1.608
1950: January	59.66	39.2	1.522	61.94	39.3	1.576	63.64	39.6	1.607	61.45	40.4	1.521	60.04	39.5	1.520	63.84	39.8	1.604
1950: February	61.86	40.3	1.535	66.17	41.2	1.606	65.37	40.6	1.610	61.80	40.5	1.526	59.93	39.4	1.521	63.64	39.9	1.595
1950: March	63.00	40.8	1.544	67.10	41.6	1.613	66.95	41.1	1.629	62.26	40.8	1.526	60.93	39.9	1.521	63.16	39.8	1.587
1950: April	64.69	41.6	1.555	68.95	42.2	1.634	69.56	41.8	1.664	62.65	41.0	1.528	62.01	40.4	1.535	63.60	40.1	1.586
1950: May	65.46	41.8	1.566	69.69	42.6	1.636	72.25	42.8	1.688	63.55	41.4	1.535	63.89	41.3	1.547	63.96	40.1	1.595
1950: June	66.58	42.3	1.574	70.10	42.9	1.634	74.34	43.6	1.705	63.91	41.5	1.540	64.43	41.3	1.560	64.52	40.5	1.593
1950: July	66.88	42.3	1.581	71.87	43.4	1.656	76.69	44.2	1.735	63.92	41.4	1.544	65.99	41.9	1.575	65.85	40.9	1.610
1950: August	71.16	44.2	1.610	73.01	44.3	1.648	76.16	44.0	1.731	65.75	42.2	1.558	66.65	42.4	1.572	67.63	41.8	1.618
1950: September	74.69	45.1	1.656	72.15	43.1	1.674	75.20	43.9	1.713	67.81	42.7	1.588	68.38	42.5	1.609	69.68	42.0	1.659
1950: October	79.37	46.8	1.696	74.18	44.1	1.682	81.54	45.5	1.792	69.62	43.0	1.619	70.82	43.5	1.628	71.11	42.3	1.681
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)		
1948: Average	\$66.54	41.2	\$1.615	\$55.65	41.1	\$1.354	\$58.98	40.4	\$1.460	\$58.29	39.9	\$1.461	\$57.62	40.1	\$1.437	\$58.77	40.2	\$1.462
1949: Average	67.87	39.9	1.701	56.04	39.0	1.437	60.66	39.7	1.528	59.98	39.0	1.538	57.59	38.6	1.492	58.70	39.0	1.505
1949: October	67.89	39.7	1.710	56.85	39.7	1.432	60.99	39.5	1.544	59.32	38.2	1.553	58.08	38.9	1.493	56.81	38.1	1.491
1949: November	67.91	39.6	1.715	56.41	39.2	1.439	60.49	39.2	1.543	58.01	37.5	1.547	58.50	39.0	1.500	55.39	37.1	1.493
1949: December	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.61	40.5	1.546	61.76	40.0	1.544	59.45	39.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.503
1950: January	69.60	40.3	1.727	55.77	38.7	1.441	63.24	40.8	1.550	62.16	40.1	1.550	59.64	39.6	1.506	59.86	39.8	1.504
1950: February	68.84	40.0	1.721	56.41	39.2	1.439	63.87	41.1	1.554	63.65	40.7	1.564	61.18	40.3	1.518	60.79	40.1	1.516
1950: March	68.05	39.7	1.714	56.47	39.3	1.437	66.14	42.1	1.571	66.12	41.9	1.578	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42	39.8	1.518
1950: April	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.88	41.8	1.576	66.29	41.8	1.586	63.05	41.1	1.534	61.92	40.6	1.525
1950: May	69.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.20	42.4	1.585	68.50	43.0	1.593	62.42	40.8	1.530	62.72	41.1	1.526
1950: June	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.55	42.3	1.597	68.02	42.3	1.608	63.22	41.0	1.542	63.86	41.6	1.535
1950: July	71.07	40.8	1.742	60.63	41.3	1.468	67.17	41.9	1.603	67.67	41.8	1.619	65.21	41.8	1.560	64.89	41.7	1.556
1950: August	72.19	41.3	1.748	63.90	42.8	1.493	66.93	41.6	1.609	66.22	40.8	1.623	67.54	42.8	1.578	66.06	42.4	1.558
1950: September	74.74	41.8	1.788	66.42	43.3	1.534	68.47	41.6	1.646	65.89	40.2	1.639	68.32	42.7	1.600	65.68	41.7	1.575
1950: October	76.09	42.2	1.803	67.12	43.3	1.550	70.72	42.4	1.668	68.23	41.3	1.652	70.20	43.6	1.610	68.57	43.1	1.591
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment		
1948: Average	\$55.66	40.1	\$1.388	\$58.34	40.4	\$1.444	\$59.55	40.4	\$1.474	\$56.77	39.7	\$1.430	\$52.10	39.8	\$1.309	\$48.53	39.2	\$1.288
1949: Average	56.96	39.5	1.442	59.61	39.5	1.509	61.30	39.7	1.544	59.16	39.1	1.513	53.56	39.5	1.356	50.68	39.5	1.283
1949: October	57.97	40.4	1.435	59.89	39.9	1.501	61.51	40.1	1.534	59.95	39.7	1.510	55.66	41.2	1.351	53.46	41.6	1.285
1949: November	57.36	40.0	1.434	59.67	39.7	1.503	61.06	39.7	1.538	52.65	35.1	1.500	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296
1949: December	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.57	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.5	1.504	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296
1950: January	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.46	40.2	1.504	62.02	40.3	1.539	60.19	39.7	1.516	55.56	41.0	1.355	53.05	41.0	1.294
1950: February	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.0	1.529	61.88	40.3	1.523	55.32	40.8	1.356	52.62	40.6	1.296
1950: March	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543	54.82	40.7	1.347	52.54	40.6	1.294
1950: April	58.71	40.6	1.446	60.97	40.3	1.513	62.65	40.6	1.543	64.78	41.9	1.546	54.23	40.5	1.339	52.21	40.6	1.286
1950: May	59.28	40.8	1.453	61.85	40.8	1.516	63.19	40.9	1.545	69.12	43.8	1.578	53.77	40.1	1.341	51.82	40.2	1.289
1950: June	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.05	40.8	1.553	66.40	42.0	1.581	54.11	40.2	1.346	51.93	40.1	1.295
1950: July	59.44	40.6	1.464	62.52	40.6	1.540	63.94	40.7	1.571	65.78	41.4	1.589	54.43	40.5	1.354	52.89	40.5	1.306
1950: August	60.15	41.0	1.467	64.25	41.4	1.552	65.30	41.3	1.581	66.41	41.9	1.585	55.11	40.7	1.354	52.89	40.5	1.306
1950: September	61.63	41.5	1.485	64.93	41.7	1.557	65.54	41.4	1.583	69.01	42.6	1.620	56.70	41.3	1.373	54.79	41.1	1.333
1950: October	63.92	42.0	1.522	67.43	42.3	1.594	68.58	42.2	1.625	70.48	42.9	1.643	58.84	41.7	1.411	57.12	41.6	1.373

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														
	Electrical machinery—Continued						Transportation equipment								
	Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$59.54	40.7	\$1.463	\$56.08	40.2	\$1.395	\$61.58	39.0	\$1.579	\$61.86	38.4	\$1.611	\$61.21	41.0	\$1.493
1949: Average	61.43	39.3	1.563	56.52	39.5	1.431	64.95	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.696	63.62	40.6	1.567
1949: October	62.33	39.4	1.582	57.67	40.3	1.431	64.75	39.1	1.656	65.87	39.0	1.689	63.67	40.5	1.572
November	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.71	40.3	1.432	61.92	37.3	1.660	61.03	36.2	1.686	66.69	41.5	1.607
December	63.12	39.5	1.598	58.26	40.4	1.442	65.31	38.9	1.679	65.44	38.2	1.713	66.41	41.2	1.612
1950: January	63.68	39.7	1.604	59.09	40.5	1.459	68.12	40.5	1.682	70.14	40.9	1.715	65.20	40.7	1.602
February	63.63	39.5	1.611	58.78	40.4	1.455	66.58	39.7	1.677	67.64	39.6	1.708	65.69	40.7	1.614
March	62.92	39.2	1.605	58.68	40.3	1.456	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710	65.29	40.5	1.612
April	63.75	39.4	1.618	60.34	40.8	1.479	70.46	41.3	1.706	73.77	42.2	1.748	64.96	40.3	1.612
May	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.60	41.0	1.478	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	41.4	1.731	65.61	40.8	1.608
June	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.455	72.53	42.0	1.727	75.76	42.8	1.770	65.32	40.7	1.605
July	64.03	39.6	1.617	60.30	40.5	1.489	71.71	41.5	1.728	74.35	42.1	1.766	66.54	41.2	1.615
August	65.44	40.0	1.636	59.74	40.5	1.475	72.87	42.0	1.735	75.21	42.3	1.778	68.94	42.4	1.626
September	67.16	40.7	1.650	62.07	41.0	1.514	72.39	40.9	1.770	73.79	40.5	1.822	71.17	43.0	1.655
October	67.65	40.8	1.658	64.97	41.7	1.558	73.29	41.2	1.779	75.76	41.4	1.830	69.31	41.6	1.666
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment—Continued															
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing		
1948: Average	\$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	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: October	62.42	40.3	1.549	64.64	40.2	1.608	65.73	40.5	1.623	69.17	42.1	1.643	59.11	36.4	1.624
November	66.15	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	66.16	41.3	1.602	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.53	41.3	1.635	67.16	41.2	1.630	62.86	38.4	1.637
1950: January	64.63	40.7	1.588	65.00	40.1	1.621	68.88	42.0	1.640	67.40	40.9	1.648	61.46	37.8	1.626
February	65.00	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	64.36	40.3	1.597	66.99	41.1	1.630	66.65	40.2	1.668	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637
April	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	64.68	40.6	1.593	68.55	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633	67.73	40.9	1.656	63.21	38.4	1.646
June	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	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	68.29	42.6	1.603	70.94	42.1	1.685	78.08	44.4	1.772	68.22	40.8	1.672	64.84	39.2	1.654
September	70.18	42.9	1.636	74.55	43.8	1.702	77.48	43.8	1.769	72.12	42.5	1.697	63.05	38.4	1.642
October	68.58	42.1	1.629	69.26	39.6	1.749	81.03	44.5	1.821	75.86	43.4	1.748	63.83	38.8	1.645
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment—Continued															
	Shipbuilding and repairing			Boat building and repairing*			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars		
1948: Average	\$61.22	38.7	\$1.582	\$51.59	39.5	\$1.306	\$62.24	40.0	\$1.556	\$63.80	39.6	\$1.611	\$60.82	40.2	\$1.513
1949: Average	61.88	37.8	1.637	54.84	40.5	1.354	63.54	39.2	1.621	65.47	39.3	1.666	61.70	38.9	1.586
1949: October	59.33	36.2	1.639	55.97	41.0	1.365	62.49	38.5	1.623	65.07	39.2	1.660	60.06	37.8	1.589
November	57.06	34.5	1.654	54.94	40.4	1.360	63.16	38.3	1.649	66.48	39.2	1.696	59.75	37.3	1.602
December	63.31	38.3	1.653	56.21	41.0	1.371	63.39	38.7	1.638	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.18	38.0	1.610
1950: January	61.74	37.6	1.642	56.00	40.7	1.376	61.60	38.0	1.621	63.29	38.9	1.627	59.77	37.1	1.611
February	61.55	37.3	1.650	54.79	40.2	1.363	64.89	39.4	1.647	67.48	40.0	1.687	62.07	38.7	1.604
March	63.30	38.2	1.657	52.83	38.7	1.365	64.21	39.2	1.638	67.42	40.2	1.677	60.93	38.2	1.595
April	62.57	37.6	1.664	55.08	40.5	1.360	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.46	40.2	1.678	61.19	38.1	1.606
May	64.02	38.2	1.676	55.34	40.9	1.353	64.99	39.8	1.633	68.59	40.9	1.677	61.02	38.5	1.585
June	62.91	37.9	1.660	56.62	42.0	1.348	64.56	39.2	1.647	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.58	39.0	1.579
July	65.04	37.9	1.716	56.24	40.9	1.375	64.40	39.1	1.647	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.14	37.8	1.591
August	65.62	39.2	1.674	55.70	39.9	1.396	65.29	39.5	1.693	68.68	40.0	1.717	61.85	39.0	1.586
September	63.73	38.3	1.664	55.89	39.5	1.415	68.40	40.4	1.663	72.56	40.9	1.774	64.24	40.0	1.606
October	64.40	38.7	1.664	60.87	40.8	1.492	67.32	40.0	1.683	71.83	41.0	1.752	62.39	38.8	1.608

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															
	Transportation equipment—Con.			Instruments and related products												
	Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$58.14	40.8	\$1.425	\$53.45	40.1	\$1.333	\$45.54	39.7	\$1.147	\$58.64	40.5	\$1.448	\$48.84	40.1	\$ 1.218	
1949: Average	57.60	39.7	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.396	47.04	39.6	1.188	59.91	39.7	1.509	49.53	39.0	1.270	
1949: October	63.11	42.1	1.499	56.08	39.8	1.409	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.26	39.8	1.514	50.69	39.6	1.280	
November	59.99	40.1	1.496	56.52	40.0	1.413	47.80	40.1	1.192	62.27	40.7	1.530	51.18	39.8	1.286	
December	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421	48.20	40.2	1.199	62.40	40.6	1.537	50.23	39.0	1.288	
1950: January	58.67	41.0	1.431	56.49	39.7	1.423	46.88	39.2	1.196	61.60	40.0	1.540	49.86	38.8	1.285	
February	60.03	40.4	1.486	56.89	39.9	1.425	47.60	39.6	1.202	61.95	40.1	1.545	50.18	38.9	1.290	
March	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435	47.15	39.0	1.209	62.23	40.2	1.548	50.57	38.9	1.300	
April	58.58	39.5	1.483	57.52	40.0	1.438	47.63	39.2	1.215	63.05	40.6	1.553	50.01	38.5	1.299	
May	60.22	40.2	1.498	58.34	40.4	1.444	49.74	40.6	1.225	63.21	40.7	1.553	49.97	38.2	1.308	
June	61.06	40.9	1.493	58.93	40.7	1.448	51.21	41.2	1.243	63.53	40.7	1.561	49.72	38.1	1.305	
July	60.09	40.3	1.491	58.98	40.9	1.442	51.13	40.9	1.250	63.32	40.8	1.552	51.25	39.0	1.314	
August	60.30	39.8	1.515	61.13	41.7	1.466	52.17	41.6	1.254	65.72	41.7	1.576	51.98	39.8	1.306	
September	74.41	46.1	1.614	63.90	42.6	1.500	52.12	41.6	1.253	68.74	42.3	1.625	55.24	40.8	1.354	
October	70.34	43.5	1.617	65.55	42.9	1.528	54.00	41.7	1.295	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.21	42.0	1.386	
Manufacturing—Continued																
	Instruments and related products—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries												
	Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1948: Average	\$54.78	40.1	\$1.366	\$50.06	40.9	\$1.224	\$57.25	43.6	\$1.313	\$50.47	41.2	\$1.225	\$62.38	45.4	\$1.374	
1949: Average	57.01	39.7	1.436	50.23	39.9	1.259	55.06	41.4	1.330	51.33	40.8	1.258	58.30	42.0	1.388	
1949: October	58.17	39.9	1.458	51.44	40.7	1.264	60.29	44.2	1.364	54.19	42.7	1.269	65.85	45.6	1.444	
November	57.99	39.8	1.457	51.70	40.9	1.264	61.28	44.6	1.374	54.44	42.7	1.275	67.23	46.3	1.452	
December	58.67	40.1	1.463	52.23	40.9	1.277	59.69	43.6	1.369	54.44	42.1	1.293	64.13	45.0	1.425	
1950: January	58.64	40.0	1.466	51.78	40.2	1.288	55.52	41.9	1.325	51.91	41.0	1.266	58.40	42.6	1.371	
February	58.71	40.1	1.464	51.62	40.2	1.284	55.93	41.4	1.351	51.31	40.4	1.270	60.21	42.4	1.420	
March	59.55	40.4	1.474	51.82	40.2	1.289	57.25	42.0	1.363	52.09	40.6	1.283	61.42	43.1	1.425	
April	59.59	40.4	1.475	51.94	40.2	1.292	56.16	41.2	1.363	51.89	40.1	1.294	59.74	42.1	1.419	
May	60.42	40.8	1.481	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.40	41.5	1.359	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.57	42.1	1.415	
June	61.08	41.3	1.479	52.69	40.5	1.301	56.00	41.3	1.356	51.55	40.4	1.276	59.74	42.1	1.419	
July	60.82	41.4	1.469	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.25	41.3	1.362	50.12	39.4	1.272	61.10	42.7	1.431	
August	63.11	42.1	1.499	54.87	41.6	1.319	59.98	43.4	1.382	53.68	42.0	1.278	65.42	44.5	1.470	
September	66.42	43.3	1.534	55.94	42.0	1.332	63.71	44.9	1.419	57.15	43.0	1.329	69.86	46.7	1.496	
October	68.10	43.6	1.562	56.98	42.3	1.347	65.19	44.9	1.452	59.12	43.5	1.359	70.93	46.3	1.532	
Manufacturing—Continued																
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued												Transportation and public utilities			
	Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads <sup>4</sup>			Local railways and bus lines <sup>5</sup>			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$47.24	40.1	\$1.178	\$45.36	40.0	\$1.134	\$50.39	40.7	\$1.238	\$60.34	46.1	\$1.309	\$61.73	46.1	\$1.339	
1949: Average	47.00	39.1	1.202	46.06	39.3	1.172	51.20	40.0	1.280	61.73	43.5	1.419	64.61	44.9	1.439	
1949: October	48.36	40.3	1.200	47.48	39.5	1.202	51.55	40.4	1.276	58.98	38.3	1.537	64.31	44.2	1.455	
November	49.45	40.8	1.212	46.18	39.3	1.175	51.77	40.6	1.275	61.60	40.0	1.543	64.17	44.1	1.455	
December	47.08	39.1	1.204	46.93	39.5	1.188	53.35	41.2	1.295	61.45	39.9	1.547	65.10	44.5	1.463	
1950: January	48.06	39.3	1.223	47.24	39.4	1.199	52.83	40.3	1.311	61.69	39.8	1.550	65.11	44.2	1.473	
February	48.47	39.6	1.224	47.24	39.3	1.202	52.59	40.3	1.305	62.37	39.8	1.567	65.22	44.4	1.469	
March	49.24	39.9	1.234	47.63	39.2	1.215	52.46	40.2	1.305	63.73	41.6	1.532	65.53	44.4	1.476	
April	49.88	39.9	1.250	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.55	40.3	1.304	61.69	39.9	1.546	65.90	44.5	1.481	
May	49.84	40.0	1.246	47.58	39.0	1.220	53.45	40.4	1.323	61.75	40.2	1.536	66.56	44.8	1.486	
June	49.56	39.9	1.242	47.34	38.8	1.220	53.98	40.8	1.323	64.19	41.9	1.532	67.41	45.3	1.488	
July	49.27	39.7	1.241	48.09	39.1	1.230	53.67	40.6	1.322	61.19	39.4	1.553	67.47	45.1	1.496	
August	51.90	40.9	1.269	50.55	40.7	1.242	55.62	41.6	1.337	65.46	42.7	1.533	66.84	44.8	1.492	
September	52.20	41.1	1.270	50.63	40.9	1.238	56.78	42.0	1.352	63.18	40.5	1.560	67.17	44.6	1.506	
October	53.50	41.6	1.286	50.33	40.3	1.249	57.83	42.4	1.364	-----	-----	-----	67.44	44.6	1.512	

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	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication												Other public utilities		
	Telephone <sup>6</sup>			Switchboard operating employees <sup>7</sup>			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>8</sup>			Telegraph <sup>9</sup>			Gas and electric utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$48.92	39.2	\$1.248	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$60.26	44.7	\$1.348	\$60.74	41.8	\$1.453	
1949: Average.....	51.78	38.5	1.345	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62.85	44.7	1.406	63.99	41.5	1.542	
1949: October.....	53.29	38.7	1.377	\$46.35	37.2	\$1.246	\$70.35	41.6	\$1.691	62.97	44.5	1.415	65.72	41.7	1.576
November.....	54.40	38.8	1.402	48.04	37.3	1.288	71.35	41.7	1.711	62.05	43.7	1.420	65.03	41.5	1.567
December.....	52.49	38.4	1.367	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.89	41.8	1.696	62.23	43.7	1.424	66.04	41.8	1.580
1950: January.....	53.13	38.5	1.380	44.58	36.3	1.228	72.46	42.3	1.713	62.84	44.1	1.425	66.09	41.7	1.585
February.....	53.69	38.6	1.391	45.82	36.8	1.245	72.33	42.2	1.714	62.97	44.1	1.428	65.08	41.4	1.572
March.....	52.98	38.5	1.376	45.03	36.7	1.227	70.55	41.6	1.696	62.93	44.1	1.427	64.81	41.2	1.573
April.....	53.44	38.7	1.381	46.19	37.4	1.235	70.76	41.6	1.701	64.13	44.6	1.438	65.17	41.3	1.578
May.....	53.72	38.9	1.381	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440	65.17	41.3	1.578
June.....	54.19	39.1	1.386	46.61	37.8	1.233	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430	65.99	41.5	1.590
July.....	54.96	39.4	1.395	47.73	38.4	1.243	72.96	42.1	1.733	64.13	45.0	1.425	66.52	41.6	1.599
August.....	54.71	39.3	1.392	47.90	38.6	1.241	72.64	41.7	1.742	63.99	45.0	1.422	65.65	41.5	1.582
September.....	55.76	39.6	1.408	48.00	38.4	1.250	76.02	42.9	1.772	64.49	44.6	1.446	67.34	41.8	1.611
October.....	56.33	39.5	1.426	48.96	38.4	1.275	75.91	42.5	1.786	64.55	44.7	1.444	67.19	41.5	1.619
	Trade														
	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Retail trade											
	Other public utilities—Continued			Wholesale trade						Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)					
	Electric light and power utilities*			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses					
1948: Average.....	\$61.70	42.0	\$1.469	\$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.....	64.91	41.5	1.564	57.55	40.7	1.414	45.93	40.4	1.137	34.87	36.7	.950	39.31	37.8	1.040
1949: October.....	66.55	41.7	1.596	58.36	40.9	1.427	46.06	40.4	1.140	34.65	36.4	.952	38.90	37.4	1.040
November.....	65.55	41.2	1.591	57.86	40.6	1.425	45.63	40.1	1.138	34.30	36.3	.945	38.75	37.4	1.036
December.....	67.38	41.8	1.612	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.....	66.01	41.7	1.583	58.14	40.6	1.432	46.58	40.4	1.153	35.68	36.9	.967	40.21	37.9	1.061
February.....	65.28	41.5	1.573	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	.963	39.55	37.7	1.057
March.....	64.85	41.2	1.574	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	.960	39.57	37.4	1.058
April.....	64.97	41.2	1.577	58.79	40.1	1.466	46.47	40.2	1.156	34.66	36.1	.960	39.33	37.4	1.065
May.....	65.09	41.3	1.576	59.11	40.4	1.463	46.94	40.4	1.162	35.49	36.4	.975	40.82	37.8	1.080
June.....	65.74	41.4	1.588	59.93	40.6	1.476	48.06	40.9	1.175	36.60	37.2	.984	41.86	38.3	1.093
July.....	68.13	41.8	1.630	61.10	40.9	1.494	48.99	41.2	1.189	37.32	37.7	.990	42.58	38.6	1.103
August.....	66.39	41.6	1.603	60.90	40.9	1.489	48.99	41.1	1.192	37.06	37.4	.991	42.33	38.2	1.108
September.....	68.09	41.8	1.629	60.30	40.8	1.478	48.48	40.4	1.200	36.19	36.3	.997	42.15	37.8	1.115
October.....	67.36	41.1	1.639	61.25	41.0	1.494	48.24	40.3	1.197	35.78	36.4	.983	41.71	38.2	1.092
	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: October.....	50.25	40.3	1.247	59.39	45.9	1.294	40.15	36.6	1.097	53.38	43.4	1.230	52.96	44.1	1.201
November.....	50.37	40.1	1.256	58.78	45.6	1.289	40.26	36.5	1.103	54.32	43.7	1.243	51.79	43.3	1.196
December.....	50.54	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.5	1.199
1950: January.....	50.68	40.0	1.267	58.72	45.8	1.282	41.07	36.7	1.119	54.81	43.6	1.257	51.58	43.2	1.194
February.....	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.086	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200
March.....	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204
April.....	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.099	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.....	53.04	41.5	1.278	63.66	45.6	1.396	40.70	37.0	1.100	57.03	43.5	1.311	55.91	44.2	1.265
September.....	52.16	40.4	1.291	63.89	45.7	1.398	40.25	36.2	1.112	58.25	43.7	1.333	56.32	44.0	1.280
October.....	51.84	40.0	1.296	64.07	45.8	1.399	40.58	36.1	1.124	57.60	43.7	1.318	56.89	44.1	1.290

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>10</sup>			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>11</sup>			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution <sup>10</sup>
				Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$39.50	41.1	\$0.961	\$92.27
1949: Average	43.64	68.32	56.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.988	92.17
1949: October	43.94	71.25	56.04	32.84	44.2	.743	34.57	41.1	.841	40.15	41.1	.977	94.38
November	43.96	72.54	55.89	33.13	44.0	.753	34.23	40.9	.837	39.96	40.9	.977	91.54
December	43.95	74.12	56.52	33.24	43.8	.759	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39
1950: January	45.29	75.78	57.78	33.06	43.9	.753	35.15	41.5	.847	40.75	41.2	.989	87.82
February	45.52	77.61	57.68	33.51	43.8	.765	34.39	40.8	.843	39.26	39.9	.984	88.94
March	45.37	80.08	57.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.995	91.01
April	45.83	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	46.36	79.09	58.81	33.92	44.0	.771	34.83	40.6	.858	40.16	40.0	1.004	90.70
September	46.80	79.40	58.41	33.96	43.6	.779	35.89	41.3	.869	42.58	41.7	1.021	92.77
October	47.67	84.34	59.29	34.72	43.9	.791	35.79	41.0	.873	41.98	41.0	1.024	94.05

<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 the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<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; 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; leather and leather products.

<sup>4</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.

<sup>5</sup> Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

<sup>6</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>7</sup> Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

<sup>8</sup> Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

<sup>9</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>10</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>11</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

\*New series; data are available from January 1947.

\*\*New series; data are available from January 1949.

\*\*\*New series; data are available only from September 1950.

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: 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: 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: 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: 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: 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
							June	58.85	34.37	69.92	40.83	36.33	21.22
1949: October	55.26	32.60	63.10	37.22	34.57	20.39	July	59.21	34.12	69.85	40.15	35.61	20.52
November	54.43	32.09	68.17	40.19	34.23	20.18	August	60.32	34.66	71.04	40.82	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
							October <sup>2</sup>	61.99	35.25	72.65	41.31	35.79	20.35

<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. 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: October	\$55.26	231.6	\$48.37	\$28.53	\$54.11	\$31.92
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33	November	54.43	228.1	47.67	28.10	53.41	31.49
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47	December	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.09	54.77	32.50
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90	1950: January	56.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	February	55.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.78	32.69
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	March	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.68
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	April	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.39	55.23	32.81
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96	May	57.54	241.2	49.95	29.45	55.74	32.86
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30	June	58.85	246.6	51.03	29.80	56.86	33.21
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89	July	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.57	57.16	32.94
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08	August	60.32	252.8	52.24	30.05	58.11	33.39
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.92	43.20	30.83	September	60.68	254.3	52.54	30.05	58.41	33.41
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12	October <sup>2</sup>	61.99	259.8	52.16	29.66	59.20	33.66
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.

NOTE: October 1950 net spendable earnings data reflect increased tax rates in accordance with the Revenue Act of 1950.

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	1950: January	\$1.418	\$1.380	218.0	\$1.485	\$1.445	\$1.343	\$1.307
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	February	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	March	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	April	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323
1945: Average	1.023	<sup>2</sup> .963	152.1	1.111	<sup>2</sup> 1.042	.904	<sup>2</sup> .858	May	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.358	1.324
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	June	1.453	1.404	221.8	1.522	1.465	1.365	1.326
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	July	1.462	1.413	223.2	1.533	1.478	1.375	1.333
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	August	1.464	1.408	222.4	1.539	1.475	1.374	1.328
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	September <sup>3</sup>	1.480	1.425	225.1	1.563	1.499	1.381	1.335
1949: October	1.392	1.353	213.7	1.458	1.419	1.325	1.287	October <sup>2</sup>	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.507	1.406	1.360
November	1.392	1.357	214.4	1.457	1.425	1.325	1.289								
December	1.408	1.368	216.1	1.476	1.435	1.334	1.296								

<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	99.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
January 1	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	100.3	100.2	101.8
December 15	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.5	136.1	133.8	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
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
November 15	175.6	209.5	195.0	125.4	143.7	96.8	200.4	151.8	202.3	160.5

<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 services 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 1910. (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	Nov. 15, 1950	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	June 15, 1946	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	175.6	174.8	173.8	173.0	172.5	170.2	168.6	167.3	167.0	166.5	166.9	167.5	168.6	133.3	98.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	178.9	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	170.5	133.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	135.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	180.3	179.1	179.7	177.7	175.7	171.1	169.0	167.7	168.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	170.5	136.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	169.6	169.4	168.2	168.4	168.4	166.2	163.3	162.3	162.0	160.7	161.6	162.7	164.0	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	173.0	(2)	(2)	172.0	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	164.8	(2)	(2)	132.6	98.5
Chicago, Ill.....	180.6	180.4	179.8	180.2	179.2	176.4	175.3	172.9	172.9	172.0	172.3	173.2	175.3	130.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	176.0	176.0	175.5	174.4	173.4	171.2	169.7	167.3	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	168.3	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.0	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	170.3	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	172.8	(2)	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	179.2	177.7	175.4	175.1	176.2	174.2	171.4	169.5	168.3	168.1	168.5	169.1	169.8	136.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	181.1	179.9	179.8	177.9	175.1	173.1	172.4	171.9	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	173.3	130.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	175.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	175.5	(2)	138.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	(2)	129.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	173.2	171.3	169.5	169.1	168.2	166.7	166.7	166.9	165.9	166.1	166.9	165.4	166.6	136.1	100.5
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	176.2	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	134.5	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	179.1	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.6	(2)	(2)	168.4	131.2	97.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	(2)	172.9	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	178.5	(2)	(2)	178.7	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	173.3	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	172.1	171.0	170.3	168.0	170.0	167.0	165.4	164.5	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	165.8	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	177.0	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	168.2	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	174.1	173.8	173.6	172.3	171.5	169.7	167.1	166.0	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	168.6	132.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	178.9	179.2	177.7	175.4	174.9	173.4	172.0	170.1	169.5	169.5	169.9	170.3	171.3	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	(2)	167.9	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	162.8	(2)	128.7	97.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	183.4	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	168.1	(2)	(2)	161.9	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	175.0	(2)	(2)	169.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	167.8	(2)	131.2	98.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	(2)	176.0	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	137.8	99.1
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	181.6	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	(2)	140.6	99.3
Seranton, Pa.....	173.7	(2)	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	167.3	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.3	132.2	94.3
Seattle, Wash.....	180.8	(2)	(2)	175.2	(2)	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	171.6	137.0	100.0
Washington, D. C.....	171.9	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	166.2	133.8	98.3

<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. 107.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent*		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950
Average.....	209.5	209.0	195.0	193.4	125.4	125.0	143.7	143.1	96.8	96.8	202.3	199.8	160.5	159.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	209.1	209.7	202.1	(1)	128.9	(2)	152.1	152.0	83.4	83.4	206.2	(1)	167.3	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	219.3	220.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.6	146.6	111.8	112.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	202.0	202.6	205.5	203.1	171.8	(2)	138.7	138.7	79.6	79.6	190.9	189.4	155.4	153.5
Boston, Mass.....	200.8	200.9	180.4	180.1	(2)	(2)	160.9	159.7	116.9	116.8	195.3	194.8	156.6	156.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	204.3	203.1	(1)	188.2	(2)	126.0	152.8	152.2	110.0	110.0	(1)	185.6	(1)	163.5
Chicago, Ill.....	214.9	215.2	201.1	199.0	(2)	(2)	135.7	135.7	83.5	83.5	183.3	183.8	162.0	161.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	209.9	211.6	194.2	191.9	(2)	(2)	152.0	152.0	101.1	101.1	193.5	190.3	161.4	160.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	216.7	218.3	196.0	(1)	131.3	(2)	152.5	150.0	105.6	105.6	183.4	(1)	158.8	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	213.3	209.5	(1)	194.4	(2)	127.5	113.5	113.3	69.6	69.2	(1)	233.6	(1)	153.9
Detroit, Mich.....	210.2	206.8	190.3	188.8	(2)	131.1	157.7	157.2	90.0	89.9	215.1	213.9	174.1	173.4
Houston, Tex.....	221.3	220.2	211.4	209.6	147.8	(2)	98.5	98.4	81.8	81.8	193.4	189.2	161.7	160.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	210.0	209.5	(1)	191.3	(2)	136.1	164.1	164.1	86.6	86.6	(1)	186.7	(1)	166.4
Jacksonville, Fla.....	214.9	214.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.7	147.7	100.5	100.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	197.2	194.9	(1)	186.9	(2)	130.2	128.9	129.0	66.9	67.2	(1)	187.0	(1)	158.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	208.0	205.2	187.7	186.0	134.5	(2)	100.0	100.0	95.3	95.3	198.4	196.0	158.5	156.8
Manchester, N. H.....	205.5	207.1	(1)	187.6	(2)	117.7	161.4	157.5	101.0	98.1	(1)	206.6	(1)	150.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	216.9	218.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.2	143.2	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	211.3	209.7	196.5	(1)	143.4	(2)	147.6	147.2	99.1	99.1	207.1	(1)	156.5	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	203.8	202.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	141.7	141.7	78.9	78.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	210.1	209.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.6	129.7	84.0	84.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	219.3	219.8	204.8	(1)	117.9	(2)	113.9	113.1	75.1	75.1	200.3	(1)	151.2	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	208.9	207.2	193.3	192.7	(2)	109.1	144.0	143.4	101.9	101.9	193.1	190.0	164.3	163.3
Norfolk, Va.....	210.7	211.5	186.8	(1)	124.7	(2)	161.8	161.8	106.4	106.4	199.0	(1)	159.6	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	204.3	205.0	192.2	189.0	122.8	(2)	148.1	147.2	104.2	104.2	213.1	211.0	155.1	154.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	212.2	214.1	224.1	223.4	(2)	123.2	142.7	141.9	103.3	103.3	205.5	204.1	159.4	158.9
Portland, Maine.....	197.1	197.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	154.9	153.7	105.5	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	223.4	227.0	(1)	193.1	(2)	131.9	133.3	132.9	93.9	93.9	(1)	196.4	(1)	165.3
Richmond, Va.....	200.9	201.8	(1)	193.6	(2)	128.6	151.5	151.5	109.4	109.4	(1)	215.1	(1)	149.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	221.1	220.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	140.4	141.6	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	223.5	222.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	86.8	86.8	76.5	76.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	215.5	216.8	(1)	194.4	(2)	132.2	155.2	154.0	108.6	108.6	(1)	203.5	(1)	164.9
Scranton, Pa.....	205.3	204.7	204.6	(1)	116.6	(2)	152.1	151.4	98.3	98.3	182.7	(1)	150.9	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	219.0	214.5	194.2	(1)	128.7	(2)	132.5	132.2	92.5	92.5	210.5	(1)	167.9	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	206.9	205.4	218.1	(1)	107.9	(2)	148.3	147.8	105.5	105.5	215.5	(1)	164.5	(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 107.

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	
1940: 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	95.6	
1940: Average.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8	
1941: Average.....	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	
1941: December.....	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	
1942: Average.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	
1943: Average.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	
1944: Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	
1945: Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	
1945: 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	
1946: June.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	
1946: 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	
1949: November.....	200.8	169.2	229.1	226.4	248.5	189.7	242.0	184.5	300.6	186.4	207.8	202.0	212.7	146.2	224.7	265.3	139.7	
1949: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	224.4	307.6	135.2	
1950: May.....	200.3	169.6	239.5	239.9	260.0	204.2	262.7	183.8	293.2	177.8	144.4	206.5	219.6	142.6	224.7	299.2	137.3	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: November.....	209.5	177.3	248.8	247.7	275.7	201.7	264.5	180.0	336.5	191.5	206.5	193.3	197.8	153.7	246.2	333.3	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	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States.....	209.5	209.0	208.5	209.0	210.0	204.6	200.3	196.6	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	200.8	145.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	209.1	209.7	211.6	212.3	205.0	197.5	194.7	192.6	193.8	190.0	192.5	194.7	197.7	141.0	92.5
Baltimore, Md.....	219.3	220.1	221.1	221.2	223.9	218.7	211.0	206.1	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	211.9	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	202.0	202.6	206.9	204.9	201.9	195.0	193.1	189.6	189.8	184.5	186.4	190.5	197.2	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.....	200.8	200.9	199.6	202.2	204.2	198.4	191.7	188.4	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	193.2	138.0	93.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	209.2	209.8	206.9	210.0	212.6	206.8	201.8	197.8	197.0	192.5	195.5	197.0	200.3	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	204.3	203.1	203.7	206.3	208.0	203.2	195.9	193.3	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	193.2	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.....	214.9	214.5	212.6	212.5	209.1	206.9	201.3	198.5	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	199.8	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	222.1	223.1	221.3	222.3	215.6	212.1	208.6	202.3	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	203.4	148.2	-----
Charleston, S. C.....	195.9	196.9	198.6	199.3	193.5	189.4	186.7	185.2	186.1	183.3	185.3	187.9	189.2	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.....	214.9	215.2	215.2	218.6	218.0	211.1	208.2	201.5	201.5	198.6	199.9	202.2	208.3	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	209.9	211.6	213.3	213.2	212.9	206.9	202.9	196.7	197.9	196.8	197.4	197.3	198.7	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	216.7	218.3	215.9	218.1	219.4	213.7	206.3	203.1	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	206.0	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	191.2	192.7	193.4	194.2	192.9	186.3	183.3	179.1	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	180.8	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.....	212.4	212.2	214.5	213.8	207.9	202.0	199.8	196.3	196.2	197.6	198.4	201.9	205.0	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.....	213.3	209.5	205.5	210.9	208.6	207.0	203.8	198.6	198.9	196.2	196.8	196.2	200.2	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.....	210.2	206.8	202.7	205.2	210.6	205.2	198.7	194.2	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	195.5	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.....	205.1	204.0	204.0	205.8	210.0	203.4	197.2	193.7	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	198.1	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.....	221.3	220.2	220.7	219.2	212.1	207.3	205.5	205.1	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	212.7	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	210.0	209.5	211.4	211.6	205.5	199.5	197.1	192.6	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	196.9	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss. <sup>1</sup> .....	209.9	212.4	212.5	212.2	205.5	200.0	199.7	198.0	196.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	206.5	150.6	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.....	214.9	214.6	218.8	218.3	213.5	207.0	202.7	200.0	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	206.9	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	197.2	194.9	195.0	194.4	196.1	190.1	187.3	184.0	183.2	182.7	183.6	184.5	186.9	134.8	91.5
Knoxville, Tenn. <sup>1</sup> .....	233.3	234.9	237.5	238.8	228.8	223.7	220.5	217.5	217.3	216.1	216.7	220.0	223.3	165.6	-----
Little Rock, Ark.....	210.1	209.5	211.7	211.9	205.5	201.0	197.4	194.6	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	198.8	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	208.0	205.2	202.2	203.8	204.1	200.3	199.8	200.6	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	200.5	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.....	198.8	198.0	199.9	199.2	199.8	194.1	188.9	183.4	184.2	183.1	183.7	185.0	188.3	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.....	205.5	207.1	207.1	206.2	207.1	200.9	197.5	192.1	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	195.5	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	216.9	218.9	220.6	220.2	212.0	206.4	204.3	201.3	202.7	202.2	203.1	206.9	210.2	153.6	89.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	211.3	209.7	210.3	212.6	213.8	207.6	203.9	197.6	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	199.3	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	203.8	202.5	201.0	201.4	198.3	194.9	192.2	187.9	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	192.0	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.....	210.1	209.5	211.2	212.4	205.3	201.1	199.5	199.1	198.6	194.8	196.4	201.3	203.6	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.....	205.3	204.0	201.8	202.2	206.5	203.2	197.2	193.4	192.0	190.3	192.4	195.1	198.6	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.....	202.4	203.6	202.1	203.2	206.3	201.3	195.7	191.5	191.1	189.6	190.6	193.1	198.4	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.....	219.3	219.8	223.3	225.6	218.3	211.6	209.3	209.3	207.9	206.9	209.6	211.7	213.2	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.....	208.9	207.2	207.3	203.5	209.9	204.3	200.1	197.1	195.7	195.3	195.9	198.8	201.5	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.....	210.7	211.5	215.9	217.3	211.7	207.0	202.2	197.0	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	200.8	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	203.5	201.9	203.3	204.4	201.6	199.1	197.3	190.8	190.4	188.9	189.8	190.9	194.7	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.....	225.2	226.3	225.5	226.8	226.2	220.4	214.3	208.8	208.2	206.9	205.9	206.5	210.0	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	204.3	205.0	206.5	206.1	205.9	201.5	194.6	191.5	191.9	189.5	191.3	193.5	196.8	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	212.2	214.1	213.0	212.5	213.2	209.1	205.9	200.5	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	205.4	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine.....	197.1	197.9	197.0	197.1	199.1	193.5	189.7	187.8	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	188.4	138.4	95.9
Portland, Oreg.....	229.4	227.0	226.3	226.1	225.0	219.4	217.2	213.0	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	207.8	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.....	215.0	215.1	215.1	215.7	216.5	210.6	204.9	200.2	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	205.2	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.....	200.9	201.8	204.3	204.2	201.7	197.0	192.0	188.2	190.5	188.5	188.3	191.3	195.0	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	201.5	202.8	200.5	200.8	204.5	198.8	195.1	189.6	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	193.5	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	221.1	220.0	220.5	221.9	223.8	212.4	208.4	202.5	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	208.6	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	198.7	197.5	195.8	195.8	194.3	192.7	190.4	186.9	187.5	186.8	186.4	186.0	187.9	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	211.8	209.8	208.3	207.9	201.3	201.8	198.4	195.1	196.5	199.4	198.7	196.6	202.0	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	223.5	222.2	218.6	219.9	217.1	214.3	213.2	212.9	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	212.9	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.....	215.5	216.8	219.3	221.6	214.8	209.6	205.5	200.5	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	207.1	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.....	205.3	204.7	205.8	207.4	211.0	205.1	199.6	192.6	193.5	191.0	192.4	193.2	198.1	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.....	219.0	214.5	210.6	212.6	211.3	208.6	206.8	205.2	204.2	205.6	205.8	203.1	207.4	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.....	220.4	220.6	220.0	222.6	223.5	214.3	209.0	202.0	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	204.4	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.....	206.9	205.4	204.7	206.0	207.0	204.1	198.4	193.3	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	202.6	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans. <sup>1</sup> .....	217.8	217.7	217.0	220.2	216.6	210.4	207.6	204.2	206.8	205.1	205.9	197.8	210.9	154.4	-----
Winston-Salem, N. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	205.8	207.4	207.2	206.3	200.7	197.5	192.9	191.5	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	197.8	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 Nov. 1950	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Feb. 1950	Jan. 1950	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Aug. 1939
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>															
<b>Cereals:</b>	<i>Cents</i>														
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	49.5	192.0	192.3	192.8	192.5	190.6	190.4	190.1	189.2	188.2	187.7	187.3	186.6	186.3	82.1
Corn flakes.....11 ounces..	18.0	190.8	187.3	182.5	177.0	176.9	176.3	176.7	176.6	176.7	177.3	177.8	177.9	177.7	92.7
Corn meal.....pound.....	9.4	197.0	202.4	203.3	202.9	188.5	180.6	178.7	175.9	175.8	175.8	177.7	178.2	178.2	90.7
Rice <sup>1</sup> .....do.....	17.5	98.2	97.3	96.2	95.1	91.9	92.8	92.6	92.5	92.2	92.4	92.2	93.5	94.1	(2)
Rollled oats <sup>2</sup> .....20 ounces..	16.7	152.0	149.8	146.6	145.9	145.6	145.5	145.8	145.8	146.2	146.2	146.4	146.7	147.4	(2)
<b>Bakery products:</b>															
Bread, white.....pound.....	14.7	171.8	171.8	171.3	171.0	166.1	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.9	163.8	164.0	164.1	93.3
Vanilla cookies.....do.....	47.4	202.6	201.0	201.4	196.8	192.8	191.1	191.1	189.6	189.6	190.0	189.9	190.6	190.4	(4)
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>															
<b>Meats:</b>															
<b>Beef:</b>															
Round steak.....do.....	96.8	286.6	287.4	287.8	293.8	297.1	288.7	275.3	256.1	252.9	249.2	252.1	257.5	262.2	102.7
Rib roast.....do.....	76.7	266.7	266.0	270.8	272.0	272.5	264.4	255.2	241.4	239.4	237.0	238.5	242.1	244.2	97.4
Chuck roast.....do.....	65.0	290.2	290.3	292.6	293.0	292.2	281.1	265.1	249.9	248.9	245.7	245.1	254.5	260.3	97.1
Hamburger <sup>3</sup> .....do.....	60.6	196.0	195.8	196.6	197.0	188.8	181.5	176.1	167.4	166.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	166.8	(4)
<b>Veal:</b>															
Outlets.....do.....	112.1	280.9	280.8	280.4	277.8	275.3	271.3	264.8	258.4	262.1	261.4	255.8	248.3	250.8	101.1
<b>Pork:</b>															
Chops.....do.....	73.0	221.6	230.6	262.1	254.0	270.3	244.8	239.4	207.3	210.6	201.4	186.9	182.7	201.6	90.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	66.5	174.7	183.9	184.5	181.9	171.6	162.1	157.5	154.2	155.0	154.6	154.7	160.8	170.7	80.9
Ham, whole.....do.....	60.1	204.5	210.7	233.9	236.7	230.4	216.0	206.9	193.5	198.0	195.2	192.5	194.2	195.1	92.7
Salt pork.....do.....	38.0	182.0	183.2	181.7	178.4	164.5	160.3	152.5	148.3	152.2	149.9	153.2	169.0	181.8	69.0
<b>Lamb:</b>															
Leg.....do.....	76.1	268.7	264.4	269.1	271.7	273.6	272.9	266.9	256.2	250.6	242.4	238.1	239.9	245.8	95.7
<b>Poultry:</b>															
Frying chickens: <sup>5</sup>															
New York dressed <sup>6</sup> .....do.....	45.4	180.0	187.2	199.2	202.2	189.4	184.6	183.8	187.5	180.4	165.1	158.9	179.5	184.5	94.6
Dressed and drawn <sup>7</sup> .....do.....	58.3														(4)
<b>Fish:</b>															
Fish (fresh, frozen) <sup>8</sup> .....do.....	(9)	286.5	285.2	283.4	279.4	275.8	274.1	270.6	276.0	281.2	265.1	272.2	267.1	266.4	98.8
Salmon, pink <sup>9</sup> .....16-ounce can..	58.4	445.9	420.6	359.8	337.5	325.5	325.3	327.8	328.2	332.1	345.6	355.9	359.8	367.9	97.4
<b>Dairy products:</b>															
Butter.....pound.....	74.6	205.0	204.1	198.8	197.8	195.5	195.4	196.0	197.5	200.6	201.5	201.8	201.9	201.3	84.0
Cheese.....do.....	52.2	230.8	228.7	229.3	228.3	226.3	226.2	227.7	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	232.4	92.3
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart..	21.8	178.0	177.1	170.4	167.4	164.1	160.1	160.5	161.7	165.4	166.9	167.9	171.1	171.3	97.1
Milk, fresh (grocery) <sup>10</sup> .....do.....	20.6	180.7	179.8	174.0	169.8	165.5	161.6	162.5	165.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	174.2	96.8
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can..	13.0	182.7	182.6	180.8	177.6	173.1	174.1	174.4	174.9	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	178.1	93.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	71.5	206.5	207.2	193.0	183.1	164.3	149.1	144.4	150.5	150.2	141.1	152.3	178.0	207.8	90.7
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>															
<b>Fresh fruits:</b>															
Apples.....pound.....	9.9	189.0	191.4	231.1	240.7	347.0	307.5	260.0	221.9	206.0	187.7	178.6	174.9	165.8	81.6
Bananas.....do.....	16.1	267.0	261.9	247.1	263.2	268.4	272.2	274.8	274.8	278.5	278.3	273.1	273.9	277.9	97.3
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	50.0	176.4	190.1	173.9	173.1	181.8	172.6	167.9	173.2	177.1	176.3	156.5	146.8	167.3	96.9
<b>Fresh vegetables:</b>															
Beans, green.....pound.....	24.6	225.7	153.3	157.1	142.6	164.3	153.9	211.4	201.8	180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	198.1	61.7
Cabbage.....do.....	4.6	122.4	123.1	131.0	140.0	157.1	173.0	172.4	167.4	178.2	169.6	173.9	164.0	143.0	103.2
Carrots.....bunch.....	10.9	202.7	177.2	179.4	180.2	195.2	181.5	178.3	175.5	177.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	219.9	84.9
Lettuce.....head.....	14.5	174.8	159.4	155.7	151.7	140.7	167.5	189.5	158.8	155.8	170.9	220.1	158.3	222.9	97.6
Onions.....pound.....	5.3	127.9	133.5	143.7	174.8	197.0	186.3	161.2	143.8	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.9	204.9	86.8
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	56.0	155.2	164.6	148.7	204.2	217.4	220.6	208.9	199.5	195.4	195.6	196.5	195.3	194.1	91.9
Sweetpotatoes.....pound.....	8.4	161.1	158.4	183.6	216.0	196.4	207.4	218.5	210.2	209.5	205.5	205.6	195.8	182.6	115.7
Tomatoes <sup>11</sup> .....do.....	25.9	170.1	133.4	82.6	116.0	217.9	212.8	153.8	177.2	141.4	157.4	165.3	175.4	168.8	(4)
<b>Canned fruits:</b>															
Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....	32.1	166.5	164.5	158.4	151.4	142.4	140.0	138.4	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.8	148.2	149.8	92.3
Pineapple.....do.....	38.3	176.5	176.1	175.2	174.9	172.8	171.9	171.9	173.1	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	177.0	96.0
<b>Canned vegetables:</b>															
Corn.....No. 2 can.....	18.7	150.5	147.8	141.6	139.3	137.6	138.4	137.3	138.8	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	152.4	88.6
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can.....	15.4	171.5	168.9	164.3	163.5	161.2	161.7	161.7	159.9	159.3	157.7	158.2	157.8	158.4	92.5
Peas <sup>12</sup> .....No. 303 can.....	21.4	117.2	117.4	116.0	114.9	112.7	114.3	113.6	114.7	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.5	112.6	89.8
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound.....	26.6	261.1	253.5	242.6	238.5	236.0	237.5	236.6	234.9	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	230.7	94.7
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....	16.1	219.2	214.8	211.3	209.3	203.4	202.4	202.7	201.9	202.9	204.3	206.9	209.0	211.7	83.0
Beverages: Coffee.....do.....	83.6	332.7	343.2	336.1	328.2	303.9	295.1	298.6	307.0	311.0	308.9	298.9	291.9	264.8	93.3
<b>Fats and oils:</b>															
Lard.....do.....	21.2	142.0	142.4	155.9	157.7	118.8	115.9	112.6	109.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	119.3	65.2
Hydrogenated veg. shortening <sup>13</sup> .....do.....	35.0	169.1	168.6	167.9	165.7	156.9	155.2	151.7	148.6	147.4	146.3	148.8	154.3	158.5	93.9
Salad dressing.....pint.....	36.0	148.7	148.2	147.9	146.7	142.2	142.2	140.5	139.1	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	139.3	(4)
Margarine.....pound.....		172.1	173.0	173.8	173.8	163.7	161.3	160.8	160.2	156.6	154.4	155.3	156.1	157.9	93.6
Uncolored <sup>14</sup> .....do.....	33.2					(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Colored <sup>15</sup> .....do.....	32.5					(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>															
Sugar.....5 pounds.....	50.2	186.8	187.3	188.4	188.6	176.9	175.2	175.4	176.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	179.8	95.6

<sup>1</sup> July 1947=100.<sup>2</sup> Index not computed.<sup>3</sup> February 1943=100.<sup>4</sup> Not priced in earlier period.<sup>5</sup> New specifications introduced in April 1949, in place of roasting chickens.<sup>6</sup> Priced in 29 cities.<sup>7</sup> Priced in 27 cities.<sup>8</sup> 1938-39=100.<sup>9</sup> Average price not computed.<sup>10</sup> Specification revised in November 1950.<sup>11</sup> October 1

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>4</sup>	All commodities except farm products and foods <sup>5</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	167.8	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	77.8	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	88.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	108.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
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	153.9	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	219.6	128.6	159.2	127.4	181.8	165.7	164.0	166.9	159.2
October	169.1	177.8	172.5	208.5	163.1	135.4	178.6	218.9	132.2	163.8	131.3	180.2	169.3	163.5	166.9	161.5
November	171.6	183.7	175.2	211.6	166.0	135.6	180.3	217.2	135.5	166.8	137.6	184.4	173.0	164.9	168.6	163.5

<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.

<sup>3</sup>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
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	June	Aug.
All commodities <sup>2</sup> .....	171.6	169.1	169.5	166.4	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	151.2	151.6	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	183.7	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	154.9	156.8	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	172.1	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	160.9	156.4	151.8	51.8
Livestock and poultry <sup>3</sup> .....	197.3	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	179.9	170.5	167.0	169.6	137.4	66.0
Livestock <sup>4</sup> .....	222.6	223.8	237.5	243.8	242.5	222.4	218.5	197.9	199.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	188.3	143.4	67.7
Poultry <sup>5</sup> .....	74.9	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	81.4	66.7	71.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other farm products.....	177.4	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	144.9	142.6	145.0	148.2	137.5	60.1
Eggs.....	148.2	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	87.3	86.0	99.1	132.5	97.3	47.5
Foods.....	175.2	172.5	177.2	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	155.7	158.9	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	164.1	160.8	154.7	148.0	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	154.7	127.3	67.9
Cereal products.....	154.1	153.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	144.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	140.4	129.5	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	132.6	137.6	134.9	138.2	134.3	132.4	130.7	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish <sup>6</sup> .....	223.4	223.7	241.0	240.2	240.7	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.5	193.5	198.9	110.1	73.7
Meats.....	240.5	240.8	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	206.5	212.9	116.6	78.1
Poultry.....	90.8	90.2	99.0	103.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	83.1	88.6	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other foods.....	158.9	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	129.6	131.0	132.6	139.6	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	211.6	208.5	202.9	195.6	187.2	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	179.3	179.9	180.8	122.4	92.7
Shoes.....	203.8	200.3	194.8	191.4	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	239.5	236.5	264.7	238.2	219.8	202.1	194.4	187.2	190.4	188.2	189.0	192.8	199.5	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	204.9	201.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	178.6	177.6	178.1	177.0	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	164.9	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products.....	166.0	163.1	158.3	149.5	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.4	138.0	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	151.4	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.3	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	144.2	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	231.1	225.7	221.6	206.8	190.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	176.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	177.9	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	109.4	109.2	105.3	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon.....	42.6	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.6	30.2	28.3
Silk.....	69.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	50.1	49.9	49.5	(*)	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	190.6	188.9	178.7	157.7	150.9	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	146.0	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	210.4	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	170.3	171.7	171.5	169.0	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	135.6	135.4	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	130.4	130.2	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	144.7	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	139.3	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	193.2	193.3	193.1	192.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	196.7	196.2	194.1	192.4	132.8	96.0
Coke.....	232.5	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	223.7	222.2	222.2	222.2	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(*)	(*)	65.6	65.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	67.8	67.9	69.6	68.9	69.6	70.3	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(*)	88.9	89.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	87.2	86.8	88.3	87.4	85.0	87.2	88.3	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products <sup>7</sup> .....	118.1	118.0	117.8	116.8	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	108.5	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products <sup>2</sup> .....	180.3	178.6	176.7	174.3	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	167.8	167.3	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment <sup>8</sup> .....	153.1	152.0	150.3	145.5	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	143.0	143.1	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery <sup>9</sup> .....	155.7	154.5	152.7	147.7	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	145.6	145.7	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel.....	173.9	173.2	172.2	171.0	169.8	169.4	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	165.4	163.4	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products.....	172.8	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.1	167.6	163.9	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished.....	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	182.2	178.1	173.4	108.9	96.0
Finished.....	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.1	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.1	170.0	169.7	166.3	162.7	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles.....	176.9	176.8	176.5	176.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	176.5	176.7	176.7	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars.....	187.1	187.0	186.6	186.4	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.7	186.7	186.7	186.7	142.8	95.6
Trucks.....	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.8	133.8	133.8	134.7	134.9	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	181.7	183.3	166.1	156.3	150.6	148.4	136.3	128.9	128.8	128.1	128.6	129.2	131.7	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating <sup>10</sup> .....	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	106.0	79.3
Plumbing.....	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Building materials.....	217.2	218.9	219.6	213.9	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.6	190.4	189.6	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile.....	178.5	178.1	168.7	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.3	163.2	163.5	161.9	161.9	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	140.6	140.2	136.3	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.5	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	345.9	358.4	371.5	357.6	338.0	322.6	310.8	299.4	295.9	292.1	287.5	285.2	283.5	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials <sup>11</sup> .....	148.1	145.7	145.9	142.4	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	139.0	139.0	139.6	140.1	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint <sup>12</sup> .....	143.3	142.4	142.4	141.3	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	99.3	92.9
Paint materials.....	156.1	152.1	152.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.5	142.2	142.2	143.4	144.6	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating <sup>13</sup> .....	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	154.6	106.0	79.3
Plumbing.....	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Structural steel.....	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	185.2	178.8	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials.....	189.1	186.5	182.5	178.7	177.4	175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.5	169.2	168.6	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	135.5	132.2	128.6	122.5	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	115.7	115.2	115.8	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	134.3	131.6	125.4	122.1	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.7	114.7	114.3	115.0	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	163.8	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.5	121.6	123.0	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	112.0	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	118.3	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.6	106.5	107.0	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	171.5	160.3	163.9	141.5	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	118.3	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	166.8	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: 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
November <sup>2</sup> .....	250	575	160,000	275,000	1,750,000	.23

<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)												1949	1949	1948
	1950														
	Dec. <sup>2</sup>	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct. <sup>3</sup>	Sept. <sup>3</sup>	Aug. <sup>3</sup>	July <sup>3</sup>	June	May <sup>3</sup>	Apr. <sup>3</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.			
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	\$2,235	\$2,554	\$2,750	\$2,816	\$2,799	\$2,676	\$2,535	\$2,282	\$1,988	\$1,750	\$1,618	\$1,712	\$1,852	\$22,594	\$21,572
Private construction.....	1,686	1,885	2,006	2,072	2,074	1,998	1,883	1,689	1,482	1,313	1,262	1,298	1,401	16,204	16,665
Residential building (nonfarm).....	980	1,126	1,237	1,306	1,310	1,253	1,171	1,035	882	741	717	742	806	8,290	8,580
New dwelling units.....	900	1,035	1,135	1,195	1,200	1,145	1,065	940	800	675	655	680	730	7,280	7,500
Additions and alterations.....	62	73	84	94	93	93	92	82	70	55	51	51	61	825	825
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup> .....	18	18	18	17	17	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	15	185	155
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup> .....	392	401	379	352	332	325	306	274	248	249	252	257	267	3,228	3,621
Industrial.....	125	119	111	101	90	84	78	73	70	69	70	69	68	972	1,397
Commercial.....	138	147	135	121	114	116	110	92	76	77	79	79	86	1,027	1,253
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	47	46	42	39	35	31	28	26	24	25	27	28	28	321	352
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	91	101	93	82	79	85	82	66	52	52	50	51	58	706	901
Other nonresidential building.....	129	135	133	130	128	125	118	109	102	103	105	109	113	1,229	971
Religious.....	39	40	39	38	37	35	33	30	28	28	29	31	32	360	251
Educational.....	30	30	29	28	26	25	23	21	20	21	22	23	24	269	253
Social and recreational.....	20	22	23	23	24	23	21	19	17	17	18	20	21	262	224
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup> .....	29	30	30	29	30	30	30	29	27	27	26	25	24	202	126
Miscellaneous.....	11	13	12	12	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	12	136	117
Farm construction.....	66	74	88	106	116	113	108	100	88	79	75	74	75	1,292	1,397
Public utilities.....	243	277	295	301	305	296	285	267	253	235	209	216	246	3,316	3,002
Railroad.....	24	28	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	21	16	22	23	352	379
Telephone and telegraph.....	34	40	40	43	45	45	42	41	40	38	32	30	37	533	713
Other public utilities.....	185	209	226	228	230	222	215	199	187	176	161	164	186	2,431	1,910
All other private <sup>8</sup> .....	5	7	7	7	11	11	13	13	11	9	9	9	7	78	65
Public construction.....	549	669	744	744	725	678	652	593	506	437	356	414	451	6,390	4,907
Residential building <sup>9</sup> .....	28	31	30	28	27	24	28	28	28	28	26	35	34	359	156
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	209	221	230	214	205	196	191	187	178	170	154	155	158	2,056	1,301
Industrial.....	29	30	31	22	19	18	16	17	13	11	7	7	9	177	196
Educational.....	110	112	114	108	102	98	94	90	87	84	79	80	80	934	618
Hospital and institutional.....	37	40	42	40	40	37	39	40	40	38	37	40	47	477	223
Other nonresidential.....	33	39	43	44	44	43	42	40	38	35	30	31	29	468	264
Military and naval facilities <sup>10</sup> .....	25	26	28	22	16	10	10	8	9	8	9	9	12	137	158
Highways.....	155	240	290	310	305	275	250	210	145	100	55	90	117	2,129	1,856
Sewer and water.....	55	59	62	60	58	56	55	54	52	49	46	49	49	619	535
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>11</sup> .....	11	17	20	20	21	18	17	15	13	11	10	12	13	203	185
Conservation and development.....	60	67	76	82	85	91	92	82	73	62	49	56	60	792	629
All other public <sup>12</sup> .....	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	8	8	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.

<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> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, 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> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding.

<sup>11</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>12</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

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						
			Total	Residential	Non-residential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor and flood control	Highways	All other <sup>6</sup>		
					Total	Educa-tional <sup>4</sup>	Hospitals and institutional								Ad-minis-trative and gen-eral <sup>5</sup>	Other non-resi-dential
							Total	Vet-erans	Other							
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,529	
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650	
1937	990,410	(7)	344,667	17,239	327,328	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968	
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554	
1939	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505	
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808	
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	199,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,391	
1942 <sup>9</sup>	7,871,986	579,176	6,226,878	565,247	5,661,631	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149	
1943 <sup>9</sup>	2,877,044	243,443	2,068,337	405,537	1,662,800	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,675	
1944 <sup>9</sup>	1,861,449	110,872	1,438,849	117,504	1,321,345	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508	
1945 <sup>9</sup>	1,092,181	41,219	806,917	60,535	746,382	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926	
1946 <sup>9</sup>	1,502,701	15,068	617,132	452,204	164,928	\$14,664	\$14,281	\$9,032	\$5,249	\$9,713	\$126,270	290,163	149,870	140,293	534,653	45,685
1947 <sup>9</sup>	1,473,910	25,075	454,593	60,694	393,899	47,750	101,992	96,140	5,852	32,550	211,607	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,902
1948 <sup>9</sup>	1,906,466	55,577	543,118	67,198	495,920	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	201,274	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,460	45,440
1949 <sup>9</sup>	2,172,333	49,317	878,231	46,800	831,431	1,041	353,671	123,967	229,704	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	690,469	56,759
1948: <sup>9</sup> January	136,910	892	31,643	149	31,494	306	8,945	8,626	319	1,974	20,269	54,115	4,876	49,239	47,696	2,564
February	184,965	1,586	66,662	3,084	63,578	164	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	19,898	65,119	1,229	63,890	50,194	1,404
March	155,376	5,675	72,158	1,159	70,999	257	59,417	56,214	3,203	1,229	10,096	22,439	6,639	15,800	51,582	3,522
April	177,950	3,850	66,879	10,330	16,549	12	5,773	5,049	724	1,871	8,893	84,888	56,984	27,904	58,247	4,086
May	153,836	5,634	59,603	463	59,140	468	21,783	20,044	1,739	1,869	35,020	10,495	4,738	5,757	75,645	2,459
June	181,347	4,930	78,800	19,062	58,998	92	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,735	29,970	24,564	8,887	15,677	68,569	4,684
July	151,963	5,251	21,859	272	21,587	6	11,887	1,697	10,190	1,413	8,281	41,947	1,327	40,620	76,428	6,478
August	147,075	6,616	24,398	7,059	17,339	4	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	5,828	22,505	4,269	18,236	91,310	2,246
September	135,771	8,142	28,692	66	28,626	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	6,700	29,191	2,959	26,232	65,975	3,771
October	180,274	3,678	77,644	785	76,859	0	36,316	6,498	29,818	3,312	37,231	37,158	19,371	17,787	55,747	6,041
November	118,629	3,792	22,117	2,374	19,743	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,938	35,409	13,895	21,514	51,972	5,339
December	182,370	5,531	32,863	1,855	31,008	0	17,199	460	16,739	1,659	12,150	67,041	22,558	44,483	74,095	2,840
1949: <sup>9</sup> January	97,047	5,520	40,410	101	40,309	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,008	6,961	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,465	1,511
February	101,298	242	45,058	2,535	42,523	635	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	6,518	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966
March	182,992	4,288	45,051	4,602	40,449	0	26,663	9,612	17,051	1,747	12,039	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,665
April	133,535	4,212	34,148	4,498	29,650	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	7,331	39,899	18,778	21,121	52,099	3,177
May	257,834	7,233	71,383	6,245	65,138	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	27,801	89,536	61,537	27,999	83,769	5,913
June	325,997	12,262	143,870	23,017	120,853	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	45,304	80,530	26,603	53,927	80,348	8,987
July	142,768	4,818	37,979	821	37,158	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	12,374	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,448	2,408
August	272,671	3,885	134,548	49	134,499	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	89,846	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414
September	171,714	1,902	82,101	446	81,655	0	56,125	26,500	29,625	538	24,992	20,679	10,179	10,500	63,035	3,997
October	103,616	3,413	36,718	672	36,046	0	15,004	8,737	6,267	4,333	16,709	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	661
November	222,263	790	131,881	9	131,872	60	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	109,904	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	9,306
December	160,598	1,252	75,084	3,805	71,279	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	28,084	13,879	8,516	5,363	63,629	6,754
1950: <sup>9</sup> January	126,308	4,383	46,513	109	46,404	144	27,477	19,328	8,149	12,805	5,978	25,578	17,933	7,645	40,998	8,836
February	112,191	2,899	35,443	127	35,316	188	30,676	17,302	13,374	1,052	3,450	25,537	7,087	18,450	42,357	5,955
March	203,476	7,997	26,727	1,036	25,691	20	19,901	14,391	5,510	3,457	2,313	101,266	69,797	31,469	61,026	6,460
April	151,822	5,556	59,780	3,406	56,374	70	35,797	21,459	14,338	2,364	18,143	19,063	2,763	16,300	63,453	3,970
May	209,410	3,258	51,413	1,493	49,920	0	27,558	13,299	14,259	2,474	19,888	67,473	7,726	59,747	80,618	6,648
June	327,028	3,066	122,303	5,223	117,080	1,430	41,655	7,629	34,026	25,187	48,808	76,898	43,620	33,278	110,963	13,798
July	145,157	2,929	46,410	634	45,776	616	31,177	8,007	23,170	2,172	11,811	13,474	10,531	2,943	77,869	4,475
August	133,914	2,709	26,250	33	26,217	174	11,595	200	11,395	1,732	12,716	15,516	8,364	7,152	83,292	6,147
September	171,590	1,535	76,475	1,284	75,191	0	33,915	12,957	20,958	1,532	39,744	16,084	9,762	6,322	72,300	5,196
October	230,293	3,054	137,725	119	137,606	19	14,482	633	13,849	1,200	121,905	19,471	13,471	6,000	55,416	14,627

<sup>1</sup> Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform non-maintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

<sup>2</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.  
<sup>3</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other non-residential" 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, 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 to include construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

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					New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed	
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units			Non-house-keeping <sup>5</sup>	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	\$77,253	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946-----	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947-----	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	503,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948-----	6,972,784	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</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: 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	643,989	534,758	20,000	89,231	27,995	31,184	258,355	100,814	88,642	69,377	3,859	15,406	3,268
June-----	1,011,211	613,848	518,377	15,421	80,050	6,209	5,092	273,149	112,913	82,862	66,877	2,828	13,157	677
July-----	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-----	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>7</sup> -----	837,297	440,247	375,214	13,518	51,515	33,698	6,599	258,195	98,558	58,308	46,498	2,256	9,554	3,784
October <sup>8</sup> -----	852,449	429,240	362,935	12,705	53,600	12,373	4,406	314,357	92,073	55,212	43,734	2,287	9,191	1,389

<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> Monthly figures shown for 1949 are from the revised series. Revisions for previous months in 1949 available from Division of Construction Statistics.

<sup>7</sup> Revised.

<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	1948
	Oct. <sup>4</sup>	Sept. <sup>5</sup>	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
<b>All types</b> .....	\$314,357	\$258,195	\$324,827	\$308,622	\$273,149	\$258,355	\$237,412	\$205,704	\$156,049	\$166,233	\$216,189	\$181,684	\$198,631	\$2,408,445	\$2,367,940
New England.....	15,651	12,701	21,082	19,988	12,586	17,078	15,648	10,377	17,552	17,361	13,090	6,493	7,208	115,582	148,039
Middle Atlantic.....	64,550	45,232	42,775	47,472	45,928	41,984	32,117	25,617	20,195	32,357	57,807	35,750	37,368	429,042	394,583
East North Central.....	92,980	61,897	67,251	61,510	63,794	59,855	68,708	47,228	28,422	23,663	40,528	28,824	50,347	492,384	511,794
West North Central.....	24,376	23,630	27,348	25,806	32,526	24,910	22,186	15,939	10,674	6,977	13,844	15,356	14,153	203,409	173,152
South Atlantic.....	26,675	27,662	42,080	38,081	31,827	33,230	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,464	21,428	24,776	25,972	311,540	269,427
East South Central.....	9,052	8,408	12,630	16,570	12,568	9,264	10,483	10,637	10,506	12,686	12,891	11,632	8,027	133,377	100,715
West South Central.....	34,212	30,806	42,454	39,673	33,130	27,795	22,864	22,513	16,080	23,529	17,386	18,419	24,130	270,406	274,663
Mountain.....	7,172	13,453	15,511	9,413	9,518	7,310	6,971	16,307	5,740	3,078	10,478	13,843	5,344	104,112	83,458
Pacific.....	39,689	34,406	53,695	50,110	31,272	36,931	29,921	30,496	24,548	25,219	28,737	26,591	26,082	348,592	412,108
<b>Industrial buildings<sup>6</sup></b> .....	44,892	29,203	31,373	29,604	24,575	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,856	14,008	14,832	10,947	18,789	203,699	299,263
New England.....	1,755	1,558	2,173	1,282	928	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	200	209	6,450	19,839
Middle Atlantic.....	7,281	4,308	4,762	10,972	3,927	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,250	5,111	40,386	65,889
East North Central.....	23,745	13,572	11,948	7,005	9,077	6,955	6,217	4,557	4,706	4,455	8,442	3,909	5,462	77,037	100,034
West North Central.....	3,077	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	2,200	1,329	844	984	709	785	792	956	15,689	15,993
South Atlantic.....	1,017	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,298	778	1,201	1,019	482	864	1,179	901	2,520	19,174	27,776
East South Central.....	1,168	946	1,000	1,888	417	234	1,708	1,264	885	416	753	170	180	8,736	9,054
West South Central.....	2,388	1,815	2,332	2,025	1,411	691	1,668	851	783	1,262	308	406	1,117	6,859	15,864
Mountain.....	278	846	592	161	1,420	288	330	349	90	135	113	320	242	4,370	2,770
Pacific.....	4,182	3,983	4,042	2,751	2,990	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	2,454	1,178	1,999	2,994	24,999	42,044
<b>Commercial buildings<sup>7</sup></b> .....	117,326	93,691	124,598	96,008	97,177	90,895	83,198	85,507	55,559	61,799	52,127	59,369	67,528	752,810	926,550
New England.....	5,345	5,700	3,270	5,170	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,348	1,379	1,785	2,089	1,883	2,970	36,668	55,560
Middle Atlantic.....	36,391	14,293	18,746	12,599	16,498	12,825	13,228	11,071	10,059	22,522	10,388	9,618	9,215	127,049	133,219
East North Central.....	17,697	18,152	24,797	20,370	20,683	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	7,558	10,119	9,991	16,635	147,620	177,322
West North Central.....	8,335	10,336	10,984	7,720	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	3,185	5,818	5,014	4,470	52,907	72,808
South Atlantic.....	11,877	10,280	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,904	11,642	10,331	5,411	6,402	9,464	8,138	106,037	121,552
East South Central.....	3,344	4,055	4,720	5,255	5,662	4,060	3,512	3,395	2,893	2,747	2,457	2,756	2,879	36,020	39,391
West South Central.....	14,578	10,613	21,801	16,006	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,290	10,006	5,207	9,399	11,680	101,025	126,063
Mountain.....	3,308	4,758	6,995	3,948	3,425	3,662	6,639	5,560	4,070	1,483	1,214	1,446	1,393	25,590	35,274
Pacific.....	16,453	15,505	17,216	12,543	11,668	11,499	9,631	14,187	7,154	7,103	8,433	8,800	10,148	119,895	165,361
<b>Community buildings<sup>8</sup></b> .....	112,055	104,091	124,698	131,954	102,798	111,558	107,270	85,294	70,844	68,718	109,200	74,548	74,187	1,018,037	789,833
New England.....	7,258	3,520	11,839	11,913	5,437	8,301	5,757	4,977	15,335	14,515	4,622	3,110	586	43,771	47,255
Middle Atlantic.....	17,479	23,973	13,739	17,345	12,940	19,158	12,297	9,544	7,370	3,744	44,000	20,452	14,109	179,643	154,655
East North Central.....	35,308	21,601	20,749	25,077	24,783	24,807	42,280	20,553	9,967	10,150	16,354	9,929	21,996	201,808	164,846
West North Central.....	10,088	7,777	17,243	8,125	18,525	8,585	7,627	5,101	4,458	2,503	3,188	7,201	6,609	100,281	54,207
South Atlantic.....	11,558	15,037	6,030	9,034	18,594	13,369	12,586	8,320	15,470	7,344	7,050	7,464	103,666	80,384	
East South Central.....	3,438	2,281	6,030	8,328	5,568	4,102	3,749	5,155	6,352	5,392	9,381	5,493	4,116	71,114	36,344
West South Central.....	11,952	13,942	14,319	18,795	14,177	10,600	7,273	8,798	6,728	7,061	9,105	6,451	7,499	135,620	106,205
Mountain.....	1,709	6,583	4,706	3,871	2,022	2,387	1,564	9,787	1,142	746	7,692	8,852	2,940	59,923	34,577
Pacific.....	13,287	9,998	24,486	17,926	10,311	15,024	13,356	9,293	11,173	9,137	7,512	6,011	8,869	122,991	121,390
<b>Public buildings<sup>9</sup></b> .....	4,050	4,300	6,788	15,459	24,044	5,438	5,556	1,542	4,169	2,490	16,223	13,518	11,635	153,103	74,414
New England.....	594	0	53	216	430	90	542	0	0	158	2,040	155	154	4,803	5,966
Middle Atlantic.....	70	0	349	1,211	9,002	992	734	110	62	552	264	1,393	5,792	36,154	8,680
East North Central.....	329	742	382	1,561	1,633	33	234	177	268	2,792	332	1,816	8,156	11,352	
West North Central.....	111	30	683	61	3,411	262	425	58	300	192	1,571	313	441	9,560	5,438
South Atlantic.....	555	372	3,820	952	4,201	98	1,337	68	1,823	369	1,748	5,567	1,377	50,313	8,875
East South Central.....	577	0	145	0	1,318	92	331	0	0	0	18	0	0	6,257	8,936
West South Central.....	820	2,566	185	573	1,159	145	954	477	71	126	146	243	774	5,041	6,132
Mountain.....	250	186	247	0	1,123	235	70	15	56	54	799	2,114	28	5,436	3,965
Pacific.....	743	604	925	10,885	2,098	2,862	1,130	581	1,682	771	6,845	3,372	1,253	27,322	15,069
<b>Public works and utility buildings<sup>10</sup></b> .....	14,235	7,432	9,954	11,365	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	8,968	15,474	11,724	11,424	148,375	148,681
New England.....	161	941	2,769	491	249	49	569	236	187	430	3,615	345	2,135	16,012	11,438
Middle Atlantic.....	554	759	1,263	2,955	3,215	1,385	1,334	532	307	823	544	509	513	27,650	16,651
East North Central.....	10,279	607	1,830	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	361	920	2,031	390	22,302	35,809
West North Central.....	266	2,233	606	622	1,207	318	760	319	977	150	1,735	922	329	11,337	13,015
South Atlantic.....	835	105	240	1,281	623	592	540	366	765	204	4,070	1,108	5,484	23,281	21,451
East South Central.....	70	370	225	494	257	221	80	308	0	638	41	3,236	491	7,223	3,750
West South Central.....	434	543	170	147	799	1,239	812	663	292	3,982	1,663	1,034	1,357	11,944	12,792
Mountain.....	180	339	361	370	474	41	406	2	73	333	121	126	138	2,566	2,055
Pacific.....	1,457	1,536	2,490	3,246	1,359	498	480	845	440	2,049	2,765	3,232	586	26,059	31,721
<b>All other buildings<sup>11</sup></b> .....	21,800	19,247	27,416	24,234	18,152	22,890	17,022	12,450	8,478	10,249	8,284	11,577	15,068	131,821	129,197
New England.....	1,085	952	978	917	776	1,086	1,124	385	324	283	404	769	1,155	7,819	7,982
Middle Atlantic.....	2,250	1,899	2,324	2,389	2,636	2,405	1,792	1,260	1,002	1,195	808	1,438	2,628	18,339	15,490
East North Central.....	5,622	7,825	7,545	5,738	4,729	6,223	4,512	3,345	1,531	871	1,899	2,632	4,050	35,460	32,430
West North Central.....	2,501	2,111	2,176	7,056	1,870	2,765	1,674	1,908	501	238	747	1,115	1,647	13,634	11,691
South Atlantic.....	833	835	3,088	1,580	1,656	1,489	1,164	910	611	1,146	685				

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	1,000	1,000	(?)	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	738,186	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	743,359	722,208	21,151
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	60,400	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	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,920	1,075,644	18,276
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,800	82,300	63,500	3,300	3,200	100	1,233,672	1,204,978	28,694
June	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	401,300	247,000	179,800	388,600	241,500	179,200	12,700	11,000	1,700	3,526,080	3,410,739	115,341
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 <sup>8</sup>	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,267,746	1,230,238	37,508
September	115,000	(?)	(?)	111,000	(?)	(?)	4,000	(?)	(?)	1,005,232	969,756	35,476
Fourth quarter	103,000	(?)	(?)	101,600	(?)	(?)	1,400	(?)	(?)	920,508	908,135	12,373

<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.