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

CONTENTS

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Notice to Subscribers . . .

Effective July 1, 1951, the annual subscription price of the Monthly Labor Review will be increased by $1. The price of single copies will also be increased.

Rising production costs—for paper, printing, and binding—have dictated the price change, the first since October 1947. The new rates will be as follows:

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The Labor Month in Review

After a 2 months' absence, representatives of organized labor returned to the defense agencies. Acting on the recommendation of a majority of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, President Truman created a new Wage Stabilization Board with jurisdiction extended beyond purely wage issues. The new 18-man WSB started consideration of applications for approval of wage increases in over 1,100 cases in which approval appeared necessary. The rate of price advances slackened as a result of controls combined with lessened consumer demand.

Labor Rejoins Defense Agencies

The United Labor Policy Committee, speaking for almost all of organized labor, declared that "a significant change of attitude has taken place in Washington" and sent its representatives back to the defense agencies they left 2 months before.

While satisfaction was expressed with certain policy changes which have been effected, the ULPC announced it would continue efforts for other major objectives: a more flexible wage policy; revision of the Defense Production Act; tightened rent and price controls; more adequate housing; revision of the tax structure; and creation of a Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The ULPC had insisted on a "one package settlement" including:

(1) The appointment of the 17-member quadripartite National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, reporting directly to the President. This Board, at its first meeting, voted 12 to 4 for the reconstitution of the Wage Stabilization Board.

(2) A new and enlarged tripartite Wage Stabilization Board with jurisdiction over both wage and nonwage disputes.

(3) Agreement on handling defense manpower problems through a top-policy labor-management committee headed jointly by Frank Graham and Arthur Flemming, and a network of regional and local labor-management committees.

In view of labor's satisfaction with settlements reached on these issues, return of labor representation to a number of top defense agency positions was arranged. George M. Harrison, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, was appointed assistant to Defense Mobilization Director Wilson. David J. McDonald, CIO Steelworkers secretary-treasurer, became deputy to Economic Stabilization Director Eric Johnston. Al J. Hayes, AFL Machinists' president, again became special assistant on manpower in the Department of Defense.

As a means for continuing the labor effort for other points in the ULPC program, United Labor Committees are being set up by AFL, CIO, and railroad union leaders in many communities; notable among these are committees already functioning in Philadelphia, Louisville, Toledo, and New York City.

New Wage Stabilization Board

The reconstituted WSB met first on May 8. George W. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, was named chairman of the new board; Cyrus Ching, chairman of the former WSB, had asked to be returned to his position with Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Clark Kerr serves as vice chairman.

In expanding the Board from 9 to 18 members, all the old Board members except Mr. Ching were continued; 3 members each were added representing labor, industry, and the public. With the four industry members of President Truman's Advisory Board voting against the creation of the new WSB, employer groups continued their opposition to WSB's jurisdiction over nonwage disputes. Despite management opposition, industry members accepted places on the new WSB.

The WSB is authorized to rule on wage questions; it also has power to make recommendations for the settlement of disputes in defense industries arising out of nonwage matters. It was this expansion of jurisdiction over nonwage issues which make management groups apprehensive; fear was expressed that the new board would bypass Taft-Hartley Act provisions, despite explicit legal proscriptions in the Defense Mobilization Act.

Wage Adjustment Issues

WSB General Regulation No. 6 prohibited wage increases over 10 percent above January 15, 1950, levels. Cost-of-living escalator clauses signed before January 25, 1951, were allowed to operate until June 30, 1951, even though resulting adjustments may breach the 10-percent limit.

As the new WSB took up its tasks, it faced the problem of how much of this line could be held in view of the general economic situation. Over 1,100 wage agreements made by employers with an estimated 3,000,000 workers were on the docket for approval; most of these involved increases beyond the limits set by Regulation 6.

The line had already been breached with approval of the findings of the Emergency Railroad Wage Panel recommending a cost-of-living wage boost for a million nonoperating railway employees. By virtue of the ensuing order, workers affiliated with 15 unions won a 6-cents-an-hour boost which was added to a 12½-cent increase granted them in the agreement signed at the White House on March 1; it was specified that this pattern could be extended to Pullman Co. and Railway Express Agency employees and to employees on railways not under Government seizure. Economic Stabilizer Johnston declared that this order was not a precedent for further exceptions to Regulation 6.

Continuing wage stabilization problems facing the new WSB included tandem wage adjustments; escalator clauses; wage rates in new plants; productivity clauses; fringe benefits; and hardship and inequity cases. Special public panels were named to deal with stabilization of salaries and with wages of agricultural labor. Mr. Johnston has instructed the WSB to restudy the 10-percent wage boost limitation in light of the April 15 BLS Consumers' Price Index.

Pressure for wage increases came from both employers and unions. Some employers expressed the need for adequate wage levels in order to attract or hold their labor force; General Electric, for instance, sought permission to extend to all of its employees a 9-cent an hour cost-of-living increase payable to GE's IUE–CIO employees, whose contract calls for a cost-of-living adjustment based on the rise of the BLS CPI from September 15, 1950, to March 15, 1951.

The Month's Economy

Inflationary drives, so strong in the months since the start of the Korean action, were moderated for a second month. Prices advanced slowly. Wage advances in excess of allowable limits were being held in check; workers' gross weekly earnings in March were $64.36, up 60 cents from the previous month and nearly $8 above a year ago. Production, for the most part, was high. The labor market grew tighter, with no serious evidence of conversion unemployment.

To some observers the month appeared to be a lull when effective checks should be instituted to prevent a dangerous inflationary storm in the months ahead; both ODM Director Wilson and Mr. Johnston issued warnings that the Nation must make haste to tighten its inflationary controls.

Though the March 15 Consumers' Price Index showed an advance to 184.5, a record high, the increase of 0.4 percent was much lower than the 1.3-percent rise in the preceding month. Consumer demand for many items slackened.

While inflationary tendencies in the consumer goods field slowed, industrial expansion, with huge expenditures in capital goods, moved ahead. Record inventories of consumers goods were reported.

A contra-seasonal decline was reported in housing construction. April starts in housing were 45,400 below April 1950, starts for the first 4 months of 1951 were 16 percent below the corresponding 1950 period. Both banks and insurance companies indicated reluctance to invest much more in housing.

The trend toward a tighter labor market continued. A BLS estimate indicated that a labor force expansion of 2.3 million would be required between December 1950 and December 1951. Scattered lay-offs dotted the industrial map, some resulting from conversion, some from materials shortages, some from glutted markets; none were ominous. Total unemployment decreased 400,000 to 1.7 million in April, according to the Census Bureau. Local manpower shortages in various occupations showed an increase; 58 labor market areas were reported with a tight or balanced labor supply. Skilled workers were in short supply in some labor markets. The factory workweek averaged 41.1 hours in mid-March, continuing at about the same high level that has been maintained for the last 8 months.

Wage Escalators and the Adjusted CPI

Extent and Terms of Escalator Clauses in Union Contracts and the Manner in which They Are Affected by Adjusted Consumers' Price Index

LUCY M. KRAMER and JAMES NIX *

ALMOST 3 million workers were affected by labor-management agreements providing for cost-of-living wage adjustments by the end of March 1951. Nine-tenths of these adjustments are made on the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics National Consumers' Price Index; and the remainder are based on the CPI for a particular city, or on a State cost-of-living index. Adjustment of wages is quarterly for 88 percent of the workers covered, and of these over 95 percent are covered by two major categories: 1 cent per hour change for each 1.14 point change in the index, and 1 cent for each 1 point change.

The problem created by the revision of the CPI has been taken into account in some of the major agreements which provide wage escalation by specifying that the BLS will be called upon to assist in computing a conversion formula; or by requiring arbitration, renegotiation, or termination of the existing clause; or by including a plan for conversion.

The Economic Stabilization Administrator's General Regulation No. 8, issued on March 1, 1951, permits continuance of escalator clauses in union agreements which were in effect on January 25, 1951. They may operate until June 30, 1951, even if the resulting increases exceed the 10-percent limit on general pay increases over the January 1950 base. However, under the regulation, cost-of-living increases payable under contracts signed after January 25 may not exceed the 10-percent limit.

This limit on pay increases was established by General Regulation No. 6, effective February 27, 1951. The regulation permits pay increases of 10 percent from the base pay period defined as "the first regular payroll period for each appropriate employee unit ending on or after January 15, 1950."

As of April 1, 1951, over a million workers were covered by agreements signed after January 25, 1951, which contained wage escalator clauses.[1]

Prevalence of Escalator Wage Adjustments

The practice in labor-management negotiations of adjusting wages according to changes in the cost of living increased to such an extent from the end of June 1950 to the end of March 1951 that the number of workers affected has increased more than fivefold. In June 1950, about a half million workers were known to have been covered by the relatively few collective bargaining contracts providing for such automatic adjustments. By the end of March 1951, about 2,650,000 workers were covered by approximately 500 agreements.[1]

In addition, an estimated quarter of a million office or other salaried personnel, employed by firms which have negotiated labor contracts covering their production workers, also receive gener-

ally comparable cost-of-living allowances or bonuses. Therefore, about 2,900,000 employees were under various types of escalator plans, linking their wages to changes in living costs, by the end of March.

The coverage of escalator clauses is, of course, only one reflection of changes in living costs as a factor in wage adjustments. Both in collective bargaining and through employer personnel action, many wage increases in recent months have been designed to offset, in part, higher living costs.

Metalworking (primarily the automobile industry) and transportation each accounts for about 42 percent of the workers known to be covered by wage escalator provisions. Construction and textiles together account for another 10 percent, the remaining 6 percent is scattered among various manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

The largest number of transportation workers are railroad nonoperating employees (totaling about a million) covered by a single joint contract of 15 unions signed March 1, 1951. In other industries, the great majority of workers covered by escalator clauses are employed by a relatively few large companies or associations—General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Studebaker, Hudson, Nash-Kelvinator, Packard, Kaiser-Frazer, Briggs, Bendix, North American Aviation, United Aircraft, International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, Deere & Co., General Electric, American Woolen Co., New Bedford & Fall River (Mass.) Cotton Textile Manufacturers Associations, Building Trades Employers Association of New York City, Railway Express, Greyhound Bus Lines, and Philadelphia Transportation Co.

At least 80 national and international unions are known to have negotiated contracts containing escalator clauses. The most extensive use of wage escalators has been by the United Automobile Workers (CIO). In addition to the 15 unions of railroad nonoperating employees, other labor organizations which represent significant numbers of workers covered by escalator clauses are the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO); Textile Workers Union (CIO); United Electrical Workers (Ind.); and the International Association of Machinists (AFL).

Characteristics of Escalator Clauses

Although upward of 100 formulas for computing or applying cost-of-living wage adjustments are specified in the contracts examined, the bulk of the workers involved (almost 90 percent) are covered by only two types of nearly identical provisions. Typically, wages are adjusted at 3-month intervals at a rate of 1 cent for each 1 point, or 1 cent for each 1.14 point change in the CPI.[2] (See table.)

Ratio and frequency of adjustment between wages and CPI for workers covered by escalator provisions

Ratio of wage change to CPI change	Frequency of adjustment for workers covered (in thousands)				
	Total	Quarterly	Semi-annually	Annually	Once during life of agreement
Total	[1]2,577	2,269	62	27	219
1 cent hourly for 1.14 point change	1,165	1,078	13	3	[3]71
1 cent hourly for 1 point change	1,094	1,084	10	------	------
1.25 cents hourly for 1 point change	22	2	20	------	------
1 cent hourly for 1.2 point change	18	18	------	------	------
5 cents hourly for 5 point change	15	15	------	------	------
2 cents hourly for 2.46 point change	10	------	10	------	------
5 cents hourly for 4 point change	10	------	------	------	10
1 cent hourly for 1.25 point change	10	8	1	------	1
1 cent hourly for 1.12 point change	5	5	------	------	------
$1 weekly for 2 point change	10	------	------	7	3
1 percent for 1.7 point change	15	15	------	------	------
1 percent for 1.6 point change	7	7	------	------	------
Wage change same percent as CPI change	13	4	1	8	------
Other	[3]183	33	7	9	[3]134

[1] An additional 73,000 workers are known to be covered by contracts with escalator provisions, but information regarding the ratio and frequency of adjustment for these workers is not available.

[2] Includes 65,000 workers covered by the General Electric-IUE (CIO) contract, which provides for one cost-of-living adjustment in March 1951, 6 months after the effective date of the agreement.

[3] Includes 125,000 workers covered by the contract between the AFL Building Trades Council in New York City and the Building Trades Employers' Association. Under this agreement if the cost-of-living index for New York City rises by more than 10 percent between June 1950 and October 1951 "the percentage in excess of 10 percent shall be multiplied by the hourly rate and then corrected to the nearest multiple of 5 cents." The resulting amount is then to be added to the hourly rates of building trades employees for the period Jan. 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953.

Approximately 45 percent of the 2,577,000 workers are under a 1 cent–1.14 index point ratio, and 43 percent are under a 1 cent–1 index point ratio. As already stated, adjustment of wages is quarterly for 88 percent of the workers; [3] of these, more than 95 percent are covered by the two major categories of ratios, i. e., the 1 cent–1.14 point and the 1 cent–1 point ratios.

A small number of contracts covering approximately 160,000 workers, or about 6 percent of the total coverage, use a percent-point, or percent-

percent ratio; i. e., a percent change in wages correlated with a point change in the index or a percent change in wages correlated with a percent change in the index.

A percent increase in wages, based on a point or percent change in the index, gives both lower and higher paid workers in a given plant the same proportional increase, but widens the spread between established wage scales. For example, a wage rate of $1 an hour increased 5 percent is $1.05; $2 an hour increased 5 percent is $2.10. The original spread in the two job categories was $1. Under a percentage adjustment it becomes $1.05. On the other hand, a flat cents-per-hour increase, while maintaining the spread between wage categories, gives a proportionally higher increase to the lower wage group. Thus, a wage rate of $1 an hour plus a cost-of-living allowance of 5 cents equals $1.05 (a 5-percent increase); $2.00 an hour plus the 5-cent allowance yields a rate of $2.05 (only a 2.5-percent increase).

The national CPI is specified by about nine-tenths of the contracts with escalator clauses. The remainder use the index for a particular city, or in rare instances, State cost-of-living indexes.

Conversion to Adjusted CPI

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' CPI from January 1950 forward has been adjusted to correct for the error in the rent index, and to incorporate up-to-date commodity and population weights. The old series will continue to be published at least through 1951.[4]

Practically all the agreements, known by the Bureau to use its index as a wage adjustor, use what is now termed the "old" or "unadjusted" series. This raises the question whether labor and management will decide to convert contracts to the adjusted index, and if so, how. Some agreements have already made such provision and examples follow of the major methods specified.

(A) Typical of agreements which call upon the Bureau for assistance in converting to the adjusted CPI, is the contract between the railroads of the United States and 15 railroad labor unions of nonoperating employees. It provides that, should the Bureau of Labor Statistics—

> . . . during the effective period of this agreement revise or change the method or basic data used in calculating the BLS Consumers' Price Index in such a way as to affect the direct comparability of such revised or changed index with the index for August 15, 1950, then that Bureau shall be requested to furnish a conversion factor designed to adjust to the new basis the base index of 178.0, described in paragraph (a) hereof, and the several indexes listed in paragraph (c) hereof.

(B) An example of provision for arbitration is found in the current contract between the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the Santa Clara (Calif.) Machine Shop Employers Association:

> The parties to this Agreement agree that the continuance of the Cost-of-Living allowance is dependent upon the availability of the official San Francisco BLS Consumers' Price Index in its present form and calculated on the same basis as the index for September 1950, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties. In the event the parties fail to reach such agreement the matter shall be submitted to arbitration as provided for in Section 21 of the Agreement.

(C) The contract between the California Metal Trades Association and various AFL Unions, provides for use of the revised Bureau of Labor Statistics index, as well as for reopening to recompute the wage adjustment basis:

> It is agreed that the cost-of-living adjustments are to be based on the revised BLS index. However, should there be a complete revision of the method used by the U. S. Department of Labor to calculate the Index (Consumers' Price Index) the Index will be invalidated as a means of computing cost-of-living wage adjustments in this agreement. In such event this agreement will be reopened for the sole purpose of developing a new basis for computing adjustments in wages due to changes in the cost-of-living.

(D) The agreement between Four Wheel Auto Drive Co. and United Auto Workers (AFL) provides for a specified period of negotiating on a conversion formula, and then wage reopening in event of no agreement:

> In the event the U. S. Department of Labor ceases to publish the BLS Index or changes the present method of computation thereof, the parties hereto will first attempt to agree upon a formula for determining the cost-of-living adjustment and if such agreement cannot be reached within 60 days the contract may be opened on the question of wages.

(E) The Pennsylvania Greyhound and the Street Electric Railway Workers (AFL) escalator plan is contingent on the continuation of the old Consumers' Price Index, and may involve termination if there is disagreement on a conversion formula:

> Continuance of the cost-of-living allowance shall be contingent upon the continued availability of official monthly Bureau of Labor Statistics Price Index in its present form and calculated on same basis as Index for September 1950, unless otherwise agreed upon by parties.

(F) The Landers Corp. and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) provide for complete termination of the escalator provision if there is any change in the form of the Consumers' Price Index:

> This cost-of-living allowance is dependent upon the availability of the official monthly BLS Consumers' Price Index in its present form and calculated on the same basis as the June 1950 Index. It is hereby understood and agreed to by both parties to this agreement that this entire section (6) terminates if:
> (1) The BLS Consumers' Price Index is discontinued, or
> (2) Its method of calculation changed, or
> (3) The base period is changed (1935–1939=100).

(G) Specific plans for converting from the "old" to the "new" or adjusted index have already been worked out by some employers and unions. A notable example is the General Motors–UAW (CIO) "Memorandum of Understanding" of March 3, 1951. This provides for use of the "old" index until it is discontinued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thereafter, the "new" or adjusted index is to be used:

> 4. If, in this transition, any disparity in Index points exists between
> (i) the "Old" Index, for the last month of its issuance, plus the "new unit rent bias" correction in effect at the time . . . and
> (ii) the "New" Index . . . for the same month,
> the index points brackets in the table in Paragraph 101 (g) of the May 29, 1950, National Agreement between the parties, shall be adjusted up or down, as the case may be, by the amount of such disparity, if any, so that the transition, as such, from the "Old" Index to the "New" Index will not increase or decrease the amounts of the Cost-of-Living Allowances provided for in Paragraph 101 (g) of the National Agreement between the parties.
>
> 5. It is understood that either party may at any time initiate discussion concerning changing from the "Old" Index to the "New" Index.

Under the GM-UAW conversion formula, a change-over from the "old" to the adjusted CPI would be comparatively simple, given the cut-off date. If, for example, March 15, 1951, had been the conversion date and, allowing for the 0.8 point "new unit rent bias" correction adopted by General Motors and the UAW, the method would be:

184.5	(U. S. Average, All Items (Old CPI—3–15–51))
+0.8	(Correction for new unit rent bias)
185.3	
−184.5	(U. S. Average, All Items (New CPI—3–15–51))
0.8	(Factor to be subtracted from the CPI point bracket schedule in the May 29, 1950, GM–UAW agreement.)[5]

Thus, the schedule of "old" CPI point brackets presently in effect in the GM Agreement:

	Allowance-per-hour
164.7–165.8	1 cent
165.9–166.9	2 cents
167.0–168.1	3 cents
168.2–169.2	4 cents
169.3–170.3	5 cents

(and so forth, with 1 cent per hour allowance for each 1.14 points change in the index) would become, when converted to the "new" or adjusted CPI points:

	Allowance-per-hour
163.9–165.0	1 cent
165.1–166.1	2 cents
166.2–167.3	3 cents
167.4–168.4	4 cents
168.5–169.5	5 cents

Neither the cost-of-living allowance nor the spread of 1.14 index points within each bracket is changed by the transition to the new index.

Several important considerations are involved in converting from the "old" to the adjusted CPI:

(1) The conversion should be made in a period for which both "old" and adjusted series are published.

(2) The spread between the "new" and the "old" series should be considered in adjusting the base figure. One way of doing this is the General Motors–UAW method previously described. An alternative is available, if the date of the base figure in the current contract is January 15, 1950,

or later, inasmuch as the Bureau of Labor Statistics has computed both the "old" and "new" series of the CPI as far back as that date. In such cases the parties to the contract could substitute the adjusted CPI for the "old" CPI of the base date, and thereafter measure change according to the adjusted CPI.

(3) If a correction has been added to the "old" index for the downward bias in the rent index (as in the GM–UAW, Pennsylvania Greyhound–Street Electric Railway Workers, and other contracts), allowance should be made for it in converting to the "new" index, which has been corrected to eliminate the understatement of the rent component.

(4) Since the spread between the "old" and "new" series may vary from month to month, the choice of date for converting to the adjusted series is an important factor.

(5) If the original ratio of wage adjustments to point changes in the CPI was derived from average hourly rates and an "old" CPI, a new ratio, based on the new adjusted index may have to be calculated, although the difference would probably be insignificant. For example, the CPI for January 1950 was 166.9 computed under the old and 168.2 under the new method. If average hourly rates were $1.50, the ratio of hourly wage adjustment to index change would be 1 cent to 1.11 points (166.9÷$1.50) if the old CPI were used and 1 cent to 1.12 points (168.2÷$1.50) if the adjusted CPI were used.

(6) Where percent changes, either in wages or the CPI or both, are involved in any wage adjustment clause, the conversion problem is relatively simple. The parties could substitute the adjusted CPI for the "old" CPI of the current date, and thereafter measure percentage wage or index changes according to the adjusted CPI.

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*Of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living and Division of Industrial Relations, respectively.

[1] This estimate represents the minimum coverage of workers by cost-of-living escalator provisions in collective bargaining agreements. The estimate is based on labor contracts on file with or otherwise available to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is probable that similar provisions exist in some additional contracts, especially for smaller companies, that have not come to the attention of the Bureau.

The estimate includes workers covered by several important contracts which are under review by the Wage Stabilization Board. On April 25, 1951, the Economic Stabilization Administrator approved an increase of 6 cents an hour for the million or so railroad nonoperating workers covered by the largest of these contracts. This increase, which exceeded the 10 percent ceiling set by General Regulation No. 6, was made on the recommendation of a special railway labor panel appointed by the Administrator.

[2] The 1 cent to 1.14 point ratio first appeared in the General Motors—United Automobile Workers' agreement of May 1948 and was obtained by dividing the average hourly rate of GM workers (approximately $1.485 in the spring of 1948) into the National CPI for April 15, 1948 (169.3).

[3] Over a million workers—most of them railroad nonoperating employees—are covered by contracts providing for quarterly wage adjustments in April, July, October, and January, based on the CPI for February, May, August, and November, respectively. Contracts between the UAW-CIO and large automobile and machinery companies provide for a quarterly review of wages in March, June, September, and December, based largely on the CPI for January, April, July, and October, respectively. These metal-working contracts, together with textile and a scattering of other agreements, bring the total number of workers eligible for adjustments in March and each third month thereafter to well over a million. Relatively few workers receive wage adjustments during the other four months of the year.

[4] For a full discussion of the nature of the adjustment, see Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index by Doris P. Rothwell of the Division of Prices and Cost of Living in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review.

[5] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1948 (p. 3) for original schedule of cost-of-living allowances continued in the May 1950 agreement.

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Work Stoppages During 1950

ANN J. HERLIHY*

WITH THE GENERAL UPTURN in business activity in 1950, labor-management tensions, which in recent years had gradually subsided from their wartime peak, became more evident, especially in certain industries. As a result, the number of strikes increased sharply to near-record levels.[1]

Proposals for improved health, insurance, and/or pension plans, which had been accelerated in 1949, continued to be prominent in many important collective-bargaining negotiations in 1950, especially during the first 6 months. In many instances, such benefit plans were established by agreements, without resort to work stoppages, in such diverse industries as automobiles, apparel, textiles, rubber, public utilities, and flat glass. Also covered by employee-benefit agreements were industries characterized by casual employment (e. g., building trades, longshoring, maritime, etc.) in which few, if any, insurance or pension programs existed prior to 1950. These issues, either alone or combined with wage demands, accounted for more than 50 percent of the total strike idleness during the year.

In the field of wages, the General Motors 5-year agreement with the United Automobile Workers (CIO), harmoniously concluded on May 24, gave prominent evidence of the effect that expanding business activity and sustained near-capacity production levels had on labor-management relations. The agreement retained the cost-of-living wage provisions, increased the annual improvement factor, provided for a pension fund, and established a modified union shop. This settlement influenced the peaceful conclusion of wage agreements by the Chrysler Corp. on August 25, and the Ford Motor Co. on September 4, as well as in a number of other industries.

After the outbreak of the Korean war in mid-1950, demands for wage increases came to the forefront. Unions, anticipating early institution of Federal wage controls with a resultant loss in real earnings because of rising prices, proposed and, with few exceptions, obtained wage increases substantially greater than those sought in the first 6 months.

Few serious breakdowns in collective bargaining occurred in 1950, despite the large number of stoppages. Significant exceptions were the widespread coal stoppage continuing from 1949; several walkouts by railroad employees; prolonged strikes at the Chrysler Corp., International Harvester Co., and Deere & Co.; and disputes affecting large numbers of workers at General Electric Co., Western Electric Co., and at various construction projects.

The 4,843 work stoppages recorded in 1950 exceeded by a third the 3,606 counted in 1949.[2] This was in marked contrast to the relatively even and substantially lower strike levels of the postwar years after 1946 when the all-time high of 4,985 strikes was recorded. However, the number of workers involved was lower in 1950 than in 1949—2,410,000 compared with 3,030,000.[3] Man-days idle also declined—23 percent—from 50.5 millions in 1949 (the second highest figure on record) to 38.8 million in 1950.

In the first 3 months of the year, strikes declined slightly below levels in corresponding periods in 1947 and 1949. In the second quarter, following customary patterns of increasing labor-management contract negotiations, strikes rose substantially and continued upward in the summer and early autumn. Although the number of controversies declined seasonally in the final quarter of the year, it was higher than in comparable periods of the preceding postwar years (1946–49).

Twenty-two stoppages in 1950 involved 10,000 or more workers, compared with 18 stoppages in 1949, 20 in 1948, and 15 in 1947. On the other hand, approximately half the 1950 strikes involved

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fewer than 100 workers each. These accounted for a relatively small proportion of workers and man-days idle, in contrast to the 22 large stoppages which included almost a third of all strike participants and over half the aggregate idleness (table 1).

Average duration of all strikes declined to 19.2 calendar days in 1950, the lowest level in recent postwar years. Strike duration for 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949 was, respectively, 24.2, 25.6, 21.8, and 22.5 days. The 1950 decline was attributable to the large proportion of relatively brief strikes and the absence of long Nation-wide strikes (except coal) involving large numbers of workers.

TABLE 1.—*Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, in selected periods*

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number [1]	Percent of total for period	Number	Percent of total for period
1935–39 average	11	0.4	365,000	32.4	5,290,000	31.2
1941	29	.7	1,070,000	45.3	9,340,000	40.5
1946	31	.6	2,920,000	63.6	66,400,000	57.2
1947	15	.4	1,030,000	47.5	17,700,000	51.2
1948	20	.6	870,000	44.5	18,900,000	55.3
1949	18	.5	1,920,000	63.2	34,900,000	69.0
1950	22	.5	738,000	30.7	21,700,000	56.0

[1] Figures on number of workers involved, include duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year, in which case they were counted separately for each stoppage. This is particularly significant for the 1949 figure, since 365,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 separate and distinct occasions during the year, thus comprising 1,150,000 of a total of 3,030,000 workers for the country as a whole.

"National Emergency" Disputes

Labor-management disputes, generally designated as "national emergency" disputes, are of two types: (1) Disputes specified in the Labor Management Relations Act as imperiling the "national health and safety" and (2) disputes designated under the Railway Labor Act "which threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service."

During 1950, the national emergency procedures provided under the Labor Management Relations Act were invoked only once—in connection with the protracted bituminous-coal dispute. No recourse was made to this machinery in 1949; in 1948 it had been invoked on seven occasions, four of which resulted in work stoppages.

Bituminous-Coal Controversy. The coal stoppage first began in September 1949 as an industry-wide walkout over new contract terms and continued for approximately 6 weeks. Subsequently sporadic stoppages recurred in various coal fields until the first week of February 1950 when the stoppage again became general throughout the industry. The major issues centered on the union's demand for (1) increased employer contributions to the union pension and welfare fund, (2) wage increases, and (3) a reduction in the workday. The mine operators insisted on elimination of certain provisions previously included in the contract, e. g., the union-shop clause, the "willing and able" to work clause, and the clause permitting the union to halt work during "memorial periods." On February 6, 1950, after all efforts to obtain voluntary agreement between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) had failed, the President invoked the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act and appointed a board of inquiry to investigate the dispute and report by February 13.

The Board's report, submitted on February 11, noted that immediate settlement of the dispute was unlikely. A court restraining order, issued the same day, directed that the strike be discontinued and production resumed for a 10-day period (later extended for the full 80 days provided by law). The miners' refusal to return to work, despite instructions by their president calling for compliance with the court order, resulted in contempt charges filed against the union on February 20. When the proceedings were dismissed on March 2 on the ground that the charges had not been supported by sufficient evidence, President Truman recommended to Congress that the mines be seized by the Government. Such action was made unnecessary by settlement of the dispute on March 5.

The agreement provided for increases of 70 cents in the basic daily wage and of 10 cents per ton—from 20 to 30 cents—in the employers' payment into the welfare and retirement fund; continuance of the union shop "to the extent . . . permitted by law"; limitation of memorial period stoppages; and elimination of the "able and willing" clause. The new contract, effective until July 1, 1952, permitted reopening on wage questions after April 1, 1951.[4]

Railroad Disputes. During 1950, several serious work stoppages and one critical Nation-wide strike threat involved the railroad industry. Three of these disputes, two of which resulted in Federal seizure of railroad properties, are described here.

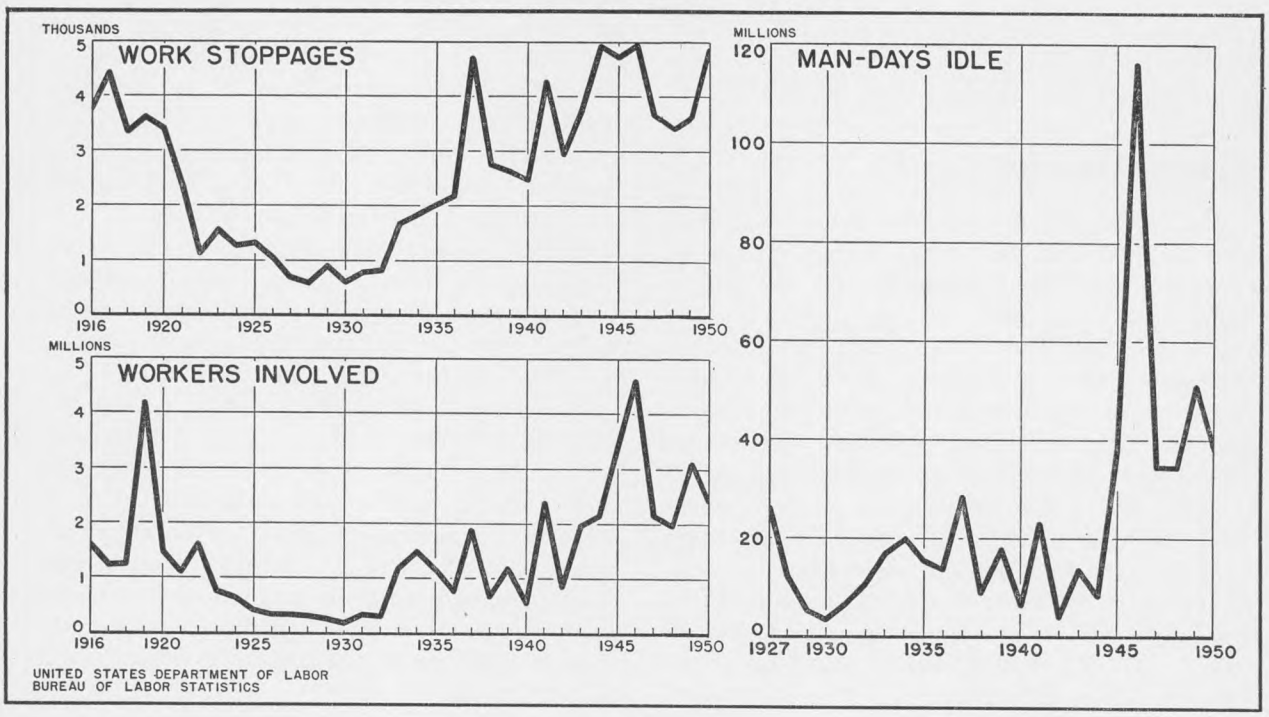
DIESEL CASE: A 7-day strike by 18,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen beginning on May 10, idled approximately 175,000 workers on five large railroads: the Pennsylvania; New York Central; Southern; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; and Union Pacific. (The last-named system became involved when its firemen refused to operate trains over Santa Fe tracks.)

The dispute involved a long-standing union proposal, twice refused by Presidential emergency boards, that an extra fireman (helper) be placed on multiple-unit Diesel locomotives as an added safety measure. However, the specific terms of the settlement, reached on May 16, did not deal directly with this issue. The parties agreed to correct some wage differentials for firemen on different types of locomotives. They also agreed to arbitrate a union claim that employment of "special duty" men, instead of firemen, to perform certain maintenance work on high-speed passenger Diesel locomotives violated the terms of existing agreement; and on the question of employing firemen on small switching Diesels.

SWITCHMEN'S CASE. The strike of members of the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL), which occurred June 25 on 5 western and midwestern railroads, idled approximately 59,000 workers. It followed the union's rejection of an emergency board's recommendations to reduce the workweek for yard-service employees from 48 to 40 hours, with a partially compensating wage increase of 18 cents an hour.[5] It was largely terminated on July 6 when the union ordered resumption of work on four of the railroads. However, continuance of the walkout on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, resulted in an Executive Order (on July 8), directing the Army to seize and operate this road.

The men returned to their jobs in compliance with a Federal District Court order issued on the same day. Settlement of the dispute occurred on September 1 when the union and 10 western and midwestern railroads agreed to a 3-year contract which provided for a wage increase of 23 cents an hour and a cost-of-living escalator clause.

Chart 1. Trends in Work Stoppages



BRT–ORC CASE: All of the country's major railroad lines were seized by the Federal Government on August 27 to avert a Nation-wide strike scheduled for the next day. The Government's action followed unsuccessful efforts to settle an 18-month dispute over a 40-hour week for yard service employees and numerous rules changes for road service employees.[5] The unions involved were the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), representing 250,000 workers. White House sponsored conferences during August resulted in an offer by the carriers of a 23-cent an hour wage increase plus further increases geared to the cost-of-living in place of the terms that had been recommended by the emergency board on June 15. The unions rejected the proposal. Union requests for Government seizure of the railroads were followed by scattered 5-day "token" strikes beginning on August 21 and 22 and by the scheduling of a Nation-wide withdrawal from service on August 28. An Executive Order, issued August 25, directed the Army to take over operation of the railroads on August 27. The President called the seizure action "imperative for the protection of our citizens." The unions postponed indefinitely the threatened strike upon announcement of the Government's intervention.

On December 13, unrest among yard members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) over the long-deferred settlement resulted in a strike at rail terminals in Chicago, Ill. Within 2 days, it had spread to terminals in St. Louis, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and other cities. Issuance of court-restraining orders and appeals by President Truman and union officials, brought the idle workers back to their jobs on December 16. However, the prolonged dispute remained unresolved at the year's end.[6]

State Seizures

Strikes and an impending stoppage in the vital public utility industry were met by resort to State seizure action. The facilities of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of New Jersey were seized under the provisions of that State's public utility anti-strike law.

In the telephone dispute this action was taken on March 1 in order to prevent an imminent strike by traffic members of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), following prolonged negotiations with the company over wage and union-security issues. An arbitration board, appointed under the anti-strike law, awarded a wage increase and a modified union-shop to approximately 10,000 telephone operators on April 20. This award was reversed by the State Supreme Court on October 2, on appeal by the company, although the Court dismissed the claim that the law itself was unconstitutional. Holding that the arbitration board had failed to show whether its wage award was based upon "facts or speculation," the Court directed the board to reconsider the case on the basis of "findings of fact." The Court held also that the board's requirement that the company accept a modified union-shop provision conflicted with the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The parties reached a settlement of the disputed issues on October 6, the day on which the union scheduled a strike protesting the Court decision.

In the Public Service controversy, the company's properties were taken over by the State on May 15, following a 6-day stoppage for increased wages by some 4,000 maintenance and installation workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). The strikers returned to work the next day and an agreement was concluded after further negotiations. Three additional plants of the company were also seized on December 21, following a 1-day stoppage by production workers. An agreement was reached on December 21 with workers at the Jersey City plant represented by the Steamfitters, Plumbers, and Pipefitters Union (AFL). Settlements with the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL) and the Federation of Paterson Gas Workers (Ind.) representing the striking workers at the Harrison and the Paterson plants, respectively, were not reached until mid-January 1951.

Monthly Trend—Leading Stoppages

As the year 1950 began, there were 120 stoppages in effect which had continued from 1949.

The most prominent of these was the recurring strike of bituminous-coal miners. (See p. 515.)

In the first quarter of 1950 fewer stoppages started than in any corresponding period in the postwar years, except 1948. Most of the strikes were small and brief. However, strike idleness reached the highest level of the year in February (table 2), as a result of industrywide resumption of the bituminous-coal strike and the lengthy Chrysler strike.

The 102-day Chrysler strike, which began on January 25 and involved 95,000 workers, accounted for the second largest amount of time lost in the year. (The bituminous-coal stoppage was responsible for the largest number of man-days idle.) The stoppage arose out of differences between the company and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) over the form and administration of pensions and social insurance. In early May the parties signed a 3-year contract (with pension benefits effective for 5 years). Pensions of $100-a-month were provided, together with establishment of an actuarily determined, jointly administered pension trust fund; and various social-insurance benefits.

The other large first quarter stoppage was a 15-day strike in February and early March by 10,000 bituminous-coal miners in Illinois. These miners, represented by the Progressive Mine Workers (Ind.), obtained a wage increase similar to that obtained by the United Mine Workers (Ind.).

Strikes increased substantially during the second quarter of the year. Idleness receded, however, as the result of the settlement of the bituminous-coal strike in March and the Chrysler strike in early May. During these 3 months, most stoppages were generally local and relatively brief; 7 each, however, involved 10,000 or more workers.

The only large strike beginning in April was a 4-day stoppage of 12,000 building service employees employed by operators of apartment houses in New York City.

Three large stoppages were attributable to wage disputes in the construction industry. Strikes affecting 10,000 construction workers in the Denver, Colo., area, and 20,000 workers in the Buffalo, N. Y., area began on May 1 and continued for 80 and 40 days, respectively. In early June 12,000 construction workers in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and other communities in Utah were idle for several days. Each of these strikes was terminated by a wage settlement.

Two of the year's largest strikes occurred during the second quarter of the year: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) in May and the Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL) in late June.

A 5-day strike of 13,000 bituminous-coal miners in Kentucky and Tennessee, during June, was terminated when the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the mine operators agreed on the selection of a neutral member for their arbitration board.

Strike incidence rose to its highest level of the year in the July–September period when a third

TABLE 2.—*Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1949 and 1950*

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages			Man-days idle during month	
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	In effect during month		Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time[2]
				Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed[1]		
1949							
January	274	382	77.1	99.7	0.29	726	0.10
February	239	369	77.5	106.0	.32	675	.10
March	289	436	490.0	520.0	1.56	3,460	.45
April	360	531	160.0	208.0	.62	1,880	.27
May	449	678	231.0	309.0	.93	3,430	.49
June	377	632	572.0	673.0	2.01	4,470	.61
July	343	603	110.0	249.0	.74	2,350	.35
August	365	643	134.0	232.0	.68	2,140	.27
September	287	536	507.0	603.0	1.76	6,270	.87
October	256	475	570.0	977.0	2.92	17,500	2.49
November	197	388	56.6	914.0	2.72	6,270	.93
December	170	323	45.5	417.0	1.23	1,350	.19
1950							
January	248	368	170.0	305.0	.93	2,730	.40
February	206	358	56.5	527.0	1.63	8,590	1.39
March	298	453	85.2	566.0	1.71	3,870	.51
April	407	605	159.0	294.0	.88	3,280	.49
May	485	723	354.0	508.0	1.49	3,270	.44
June	483	768	278.0	373.0	1.07	2,630	.34
July	463	732	224.0	389.0	1.11	2,750	.39
August	635	918	346.0	441.0	1.22	2,660	.32
September	521	820	270.0	450.0	1.23	3,510	.48
October	550	801	197.0	330.0	.90	2,590	.32
November	329	605	200.0	308.0	.84	2,050	.27
December	218	423	61.1	114.0	.31	912	.12

[1] "Total employed workers" (based on nonagricultural employment reported by the Bureau) as used here refers to all workers except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which strikes rarely if ever occur. In most industries, it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions or those performing professional work the nature of which makes union organization or group action impracticable. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, agricultural wage workers on farms employing fewer than 6 persons, all Federal and State government employees, and the officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

[2] For each year, "estimated working time" was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers (see footnote 1) by the number of days worked by most employees. This number excludes Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays and established holidays.

of the year's stoppages occurred, largely for higher wages. Ten large stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers occurred in this period—more than in any other quarter of the year.

During July, 40,000 construction workers in Southern California were affected when the Carpenters' Union (AFL) sought higher wages. By mid-August virtually all of the workers had returned to their jobs. Brief stoppages involving 12,000 Kaiser-Frazer Corp. employees over the disciplinary suspension of a union steward, and 20,000 Studebaker Corp. employees in a dispute over work standards, also occurred during July.

The largest August strike—52,000 International Harvester Co. employees in 5 States—involved three unions: United Automobile Workers (CIO); Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.); and International Association of Machinists (Ind.). The strike was partially settled on September 18 when the company and the FE-UE (Ind.) agreed on a 2-year contract providing for a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase. The IAM (Ind.) obtained wage increases and a modified union shop on October 1. Early in November the UAW (CIO) and the company signed a 5-year contract providing for an hourly wage increase of 10 cents, an escalator clause, a 4-cents-an-hour annual wage improvement factor, and a modified union shop, thus ending the stoppage.

Another significant stoppage in August involved 40,000 General Electric Co. employees in 8 States in a dispute over wage and pension issues. Plans of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) to extend the strike to other GE plants across the Nation were abandoned on September 4, when the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service advised the parties that such action might seriously threaten national defense. The dispute was settled on September 15 with a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, a further cost-of-living wage adjustment 6 months hence, and a contributory pension plan.

Brief strikes by 12,000 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Co., over a job-security issue, and by 15,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., over a job-reclassification dispute, also occurred in August.

The most significant strike beginning in September involved 13,000 Deere and Co. employees in Illinois and Iowa. It was the longest large strike in 1950—111 days. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the company settled the dispute in December when they agreed to a 5-year contract including provisions for increased wages, an escalator clause, an annual wage-improvement factor, and a modified union shop.

Other major stoppages in September were: a 17-day wage strike involving 11,500 glass workers in 7 Eastern and Mid-western States and a 4-day stoppage involving 15,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Co. over a seniority grievance.

Strike frequency declined in the last quarter of 1950 but still remained relatively high. Idleness dropped to its lowest level of the year.

In October, the only large stoppage was a 13-day strike involving 13,000 cotton pickers in the San Joaquin Valley of California. It was settled with a wage increase of approximately 17 percent.

The largest strike in November—employees of the Western Electric Co. and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—occurred as a result of a lengthy wage dispute. Approximately 80,000 workers were idle at one time or another before agreements on wage increases were reached November 19.[7]

The last large stoppage of the year was the widespread December strike of 10,000 yard members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. (See p. 517.)

As the year closed, 151 small, localized stoppages were still in effect.

Other Characteristics of Stoppages

Major Issues. Wages and related matters (including pensions and social insurance) constituted the most prominent issues in work stoppages during 1950 as in 1949. Together or separately, they were of primary importance in over half of all strikes. They accounted for 60 percent of all workers involved and over 80 percent of strike idleness (table 3).

Pensions and/or insurance issues (either alone or combined with important wage demands) were

major issues in only 365 stoppages (approximately 8 percent of the total) but yielded about half of the year's total strike idleness. Although most of this idleness resulted from the bituminous-coal and Chrysler stoppages, these issues were important also in major walkouts affecting the General Electric Co., Deere & Co., and building service employees in New York City apartment houses.

TABLE 3.—*Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1950*

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
Wages and hours	2,559	52.8	1,460,000	60.7	32,500,000	83.8
Wage increase	1,630	33.6	771,000	32.0	8,840,000	22.8
Wage decrease	32	.7	13,900	.6	486,000	1.3
Wage increase, hour decrease	67	1.4	98,000	4.1	815,000	2.1
Wage decrease, hour increase	3	.1	100	(1)	1,100	(1)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits [2]	325	6.7	218,000	9.0	13,800,000	35.6
Pension and/or social insurance benefits [3]	40	.8	116,000	4.8	7,280,000	18.7
Other	462	9.5	245,000	10.2	1,300,000	3.3
Union organization, wages and hours	270	5.6	53,700	2.2	789,000	2.0
Recognition, wages and/or hours	175	3.6	23,900	1.0	269,000	.7
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours	23	.5	4,730	.2	122,000	.3
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours	64	1.3	24,300	1.0	366,000	.9
Discrimination, wages and/or hours	8	.2	740	(1)	31,700	.1
Union organization	649	13.4	76,200	3.2	1,560,000	4.0
Recognition	476	9.9	33,700	1.4	580,000	1.5
Strengthening bargaining position	26	.5	2,870	.1	113,000	.3
Closed or union shop	89	1.8	18,900	.8	502,000	1.3
Discrimination	38	.8	8,630	.4	153,000	.4
Other	20	.4	12,100	.5	212,000	.5
Other working conditions	1,065	22.0	746,000	30.9	3,450,000	8.9
Job security [4]	590	12.2	472,000	19.5	2,250,000	5.8
Shop conditions and policies	379	7.8	198,000	8.2	855,000	2.2
Work load	74	1.5	47,200	2.0	254,000	.7
Other	22	.5	28,400	1.2	93,700	.2
Inter- or intra-union matters	255	5.3	65,800	2.7	419,000	1.1
Sympathy	49	1.0	18,600	.8	76,600	.2
Union rivalry or factionalism	77	1.6	20,900	.9	152,000	.4
Jurisdiction	123	2.5	24,900	1.0	188,000	.5
Union regulations	3	.1	900	(1)	1,210	(1)
Other	3	.1	430	(1)	1,240	(1)
Not reported	45	.9	7,330	.3	65,800	.2

[1] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.
[2] This category includes the strike of approximately 400,000 anthracite and bituminous-coal miners which began Sept. 19, 1949, and terminated Mar. 5, 1950.
[3] This category includes the 102-day strike of 95,000 workers at the Chrysler plants.
[4] This category includes the 175,000 workers involved in the May railroad strike of firemen.

Disputes over working conditions (other than wages and union organization matters), precipitated about a fifth of the stoppages. These were generally terminated rather quickly and accounted for less than 10 percent of the year's idleness. They accounted for almost a third of all workers. The largest of these strikes involved 175,000 railroad workers in May. Other large strikes in this group were the coal miners in Kentucky and Tennessee; Studebaker Corp. employees; employees of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp.; Briggs Co. workers; and Hudson Motor Car Co. employees.

Union recognition, the closed or union shop, discrimination, and other union-security questions were the primary issues in about 13 percent of work stoppages. These important issues, in conjunction with wages, accounted for an additional 6 percent. For the most part, these stoppages were small and local in character and relatively minor in terms of workers involved and man-days idle.

Jurisdictional, rival union, and sympathy strikes accounted for about 5 percent of all stoppages—about the same as in preceding postwar years. These stoppages affected only 3 percent of all workers and caused only 1 percent of the year's strike idleness.

Although the average strike in 1950 lasted 19.2 calendar days, important variations were noticeable. Stoppages over combined issues of wages and union-organization matters averaged 26 calendar days compared with 44 days in 1949; on union organization matters alone they averaged 20 days compared with 29 days in 1949; those over wages and related demands lasted 18.5 days compared with 26 days in 1949. Disputes over inter- or intra-union affairs averaged 16 days in both years but those over other working conditions lasted only 8.5 days in 1950 compared with 12 days in 1949.

Industries Affected. In terms of man-days of idleness, the mining and transportation-equipment industries were affected to the greatest extent (table 4). Owing largely to the widespread and protracted Nation-wide coal and Chrysler stop-

TABLE 4.—*Work stoppages beginning in 1950, by industry group*

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1950		Man-days idle during 1950	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time [1]
All industries	4,843	[2]2,410.0	38,800.0	0.44
Manufacturing	[3]2,705	1,450.0	22,900.0	.66
Primary metal industries	309	142.0	1,180.0	.41
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	278	85.8	969.0	.45
Ordnance and accessories	2	.5	6.1	.11
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	168	132.0	1,420.0	.73
Machinery (except electrical)	317	224.0	4,410.0	1.40
Transportation equipment	171	368.0	8,540.0	2.88
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	119	23.6	700.0	.38
Furniture and fixtures	106	15.8	315.0	.38
Stone, clay, and glass products	132	44.6	652.0	.55
Textile mill products	147	48.4	686.0	.23
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	187	17.9	228.0	.08
Leather and leather products	84	25.3	157.0	.17
Food and kindred products	185	57.0	691.0	.19
Tobacco manufactures	5	2.8	33.0	.16
Paper and allied products	76	18.9	360.0	.33
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	54	10.4	240.0	.14
Chemicals and allied products	96	39.2	795.0	.50
Products of petroleum and coal	22	16.4	792.0	1.39
Rubber products	136	136.0	385.0	.66
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	26	23.1	158.0	.27
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	96	18.6	237.0	.22
Nonmanufacturing	[3]2,138	959.0	15,900.0	.30
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	12	20.7	152.0	[4]
Mining	508	196.0	9,700.0	4.37
Construction	611	237.0	2,460.0	.44
Trade	381	70.1	927.0	.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	13.0	52.5	[4]
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	386	405.0	2,380.0	.25
Services—personal, business, and other	182	13.9	161.0	[4]
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation [5]	28	3.9	32.7	[4]

[1] See footnotes 1 and 2, table 2.
[2] See footnote 1, table 1.
[3] This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages which extend into two or more industry groups have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each industry group affected; workers involved, and man-days idle were allocated to the respective groups.
[4] Not available.
[5] Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

pages, approximately 10 million and 9 million man-days idle, respectively, were recorded in these industry groups—almost half of the total for 1950.

Five other industry groups experienced as many as 1 million man-days idle in 1950. Except for the primary metals group in which stoppages were numerous but did not involve relatively large groups of workers, these instances also reflected the substantial effect of one or more major stoppages—the Deere & Co., and International Harvester strikes in the "machinery (except electrical)" group; stoppages by building and construction workers in the Los Angeles, Denver, and Buffalo areas, in the construction industry; railroad switchmen and firemen strikes in the "transportation, communication, and other public utilities" group; and the General Electric Co. strike in the "electrical machinery equipment and supplies" group. The primary metal industries, which recorded a large share of the preceding year's strike idleness as a result of the basic-steel

TABLE 5.—*Work stoppages in 1950, by State*

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1950			Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved			
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
All States	[1]4,843	[2]2,410.0	100.0	38,800.0	100.0
Alabama	108	51.1	2.1	676.0	1.7
Arizona	23	8.0	.3	55.3	.1
Arkansas	21	4.1	.2	144.0	.4
California	238	138.0	5.7	1,630.0	4.2
Colorado	34	24.5	1.0	528.0	1.4
Connecticut	83	13.3	.5	87.1	.2
Delaware	11	5.1	.2	55.4	.1
District of Columbia	18	4.6	.2	32.5	.1
Florida	31	8.5	.4	65.7	.2
Georgia	42	9.8	.4	101.0	.3
Idaho	10	.5	[3]	4.7	[3]
Illinois	331	164.0	6.8	2,970.0	7.6
Indiana	179	159.0	6.6	2,010.0	5.2
Iowa	52	32.4	1.3	1,060.0	2.7
Kansas	41	16.7	.7	191.0	.5
Kentucky	160	72.9	3.0	1,260.0	3.2
Louisiana	39	9.2	.4	104.0	.3
Maine	23	2.5	.1	21.6	.1
Maryland	38	8.4	.3	115.0	.3
Massachusetts	193	58.4	2.4	776.0	2.0
Michigan	322	345.0	14.5	7,360.0	19.1
Minnesota	74	29.0	1.2	228.0	.6
Mississippi	15	2.2	.1	27.2	.1
Missouri	161	47.9	2.0	347.0	.9
Montana	18	5.7	.2	60.8	.2
Nebraska	15	5.6	.2	55.2	.1
Nevada	8	.9	[3]	9.6	[3]
New Hampshire	17	2.4	.1	22.8	.1
New Jersey	309	116.0	4.8	1,030.0	2.6
New Mexico	18	5.6	.2	98.1	.3
New York	578	187.0	7.8	2,190.0	5.6
North Carolina	31	12.7	.5	75.7	.2
North Dakota	8	4.4	.2	37.1	.1
Ohio	469	220.0	9.1	2,550.0	6.6
Oklahoma	43	11.1	.5	111.0	.3
Oregon	48	12.2	.5	226.0	.6
Pennsylvania	603	297.0	12.5	5,280.0	13.6
Rhode Island	29	5.0	.2	86.5	.2
South Carolina	15	8.3	.3	156.0	.4
South Dakota	5	.7	[3]	6.2	[3]
Tennessee	131	72.3	3.0	636.0	1.6
Texas	101	41.4	1.7	769.0	2.0
Utah	31	21.4	.9	369.0	.9
Vermont	5	.3	[3]	1.8	[3]
Virginia	84	26.3	1.1	419.0	1.1
Washington	76	23.4	1.0	446.0	1.1
West Virginia	216	54.4	2.3	3,340.0	8.6
Wisconsin	119	57.2	2.4	902.0	2.3
Wyoming	13	2.5	.1	96.9	.2

[1] The sum of this column is more than 4,843 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in this table as separate stoppages in each State affected, with the proper allocation of workers involved and man-days idle.
[2] See footnote 1, table 1.
[3] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 6.—*Work stoppages in 1950, by affiliation of unions involved*

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1950				Man-days idle during 1950 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number [1]	Percent of total		
Total	4,843	100.0	2,410,000	100.0	38,800,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor	2,171	44.8	643,000	26.7	7,640,000	19.7
Congress of Industrial Organizations	1,394	28.8	1,060,000	43.8	15,700,000	40.5
Unaffiliated unions	1,085	22.4	592,000	24.6	12,800,000	33.0
Rival unions (different affiliations)	64	1.3	14,000	.6	103,000	.3
Single firm unions	20	.4	16,400	.7	75,800	.2
Cooperating unions (different affiliations)	29	.6	78,500	3.3	2,450,000	6.3
No union involved	80	1.7	6,050	.3	18,500	(2)

[1] See footnote 1, table 1. [2] Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

stoppage, were relatively free from any major work stoppage in 1950.

The construction industry, which experienced record building activity, had the heaviest concentration of strikes (611) in 1950, as in the previous year when a peak number of 615 strikes was recorded. Four of the 22 major stoppages in 1950 which involved 10,000 or more workers also were in that industry.

States Involved. Those States identified with automobile and coal production recorded the greatest strike idleness (table 5). Time losses exceeded 7 million man-days in Michigan, 5 million in Pennsylvania, and 3 million in West Virginia. They exceeded 2 million each in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York.

As in the past several years, Pennsylvania and New York experienced the largest number of stoppages, 603 and 578, respectively. Ohio ranked next with 469 stoppages; Illinois, 331; Michigan, 322; and New Jersey, 309. Fewer than 10 stoppages were recorded in each of 4 States—Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont.

Unions Involved. Unions affiliated with the AFL were involved in about 45 percent of all stoppages. CIO affiliates accounted for 29 percent of the year's total (table 6). Stoppages of CIO unions involved a third more workers and accounted for more than twice as much strike idleness as AFL unions, due in large part to the prolonged and widespread Chrysler dispute. Unaffiliated unions, although identified with only a fifth of all stoppages, accounted for a third of the year's idleness. This was due principally to the Nation-wide bituminous-coal stoppages by members of the UMWA (Ind.) which occurred in late 1949 and early 1950 and the several railroad controversies involving unaffiliated transportation brotherhoods.

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[1] A forthcoming bulletin will contain more complete data on stoppages during 1950.

[2] 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 as long as one shift 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.

[3] The 1949 figure for workers involved includes some 365,000 to 400,000 bituminous-coal miners who were idle on three separate occasions. The 1950 figure excludes miners who were out from January to March, since this stoppage had begun in 1949 and was counted in that year. However, the man-days of idleness occurring in 1950 are, of course, included in the 1950 total.

[4] The miners' agreement, like many other long term contracts, was reopened prior to its scheduled date. By agreement reached in late January, bituminous-coal miners were granted a wage increase of 20 cents an hour and the termination date of the existing contract was changed to March 31, 1952. The contract was to continue after that date unless either the mine operators or the union gives 60 days' notice of termination.

For a detailed summary of the 1949–50 coal mining stoppages, see United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1003, Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1949.

[5] The 40-hour week issue was also before the same Board in a broader case involving the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.). In its report on April 18 in the Switchmen's dispute, the Board stated that it had been unable to make a complete investigation within the 30-day limit prescribed under the Railway Labor Act. It recommended, therefore, that the issues in the two cases be considered jointly and that the Switchmen be accorded the same treatment as might subsequently be recommended for the Conductors and Trainmen. All unions involved rejected the Board's report of June 15, recommending a 40-hour basic week and an 18-cent-an-hour wage increase.

[6] In the autumn of 1950, negotiations under the auspices of John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, broadened to include the question of a general wage increase. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen were also included in the discussions. On December 21, a tentative agreement was announced but early in January 1951 the general chairmen of all four brotherhoods rejected the proposed settlement.

[7] Measurement of the number of workers involved for a full shift or more was complicated by the union's technique of picketing, intermittently, first one, then another, of the companies' plants and offices. This caused widespread, scattered idleness for short periods which reportedly affected more than the 80,000 workers idle for a full shift or longer.

Hours of Work in Key Industries, December 1950

RICHARD H. LEWIS*

SOME LENGTHENING of the workweek, as well as a general increase in employment, has occurred in industrial plants as a means of expanding production since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Durable-goods industries increased their average workweek from 41.3 hours in June 1950 to 42.2 in December 1950, while the average in nondurable plants rose from 39.5 to 40.4 hours over the same period. Data on average weekly hours in manufacturing and in some nonmanufacturing industries are published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but these averages do not reveal the varying practices of individual plants in scheduling the hours of work for their employees. To provide a clearer picture of the pattern of working schedules, the Bureau made a special study of the hours of work in December 1950 in 30 key industries.

This study showed that many plants were already scheduling relatively long workweeks for their employees. In six of the industries studied, more than 30 percent of the production workers were in plants with average weekly hours of 46 or more. Three other industries had at least 20 percent of their workers in plants averaging 46 hours or more. Because of such factors as absences, turn-over, and lost time from machinery breakdowns, a scheduled 48-hour workweek usually results in an average of about 46 hours. These data, therefore, indicate that in some industries substantial numbers of workers are employed in plants which are already scheduling at least a 48-hour workweek.

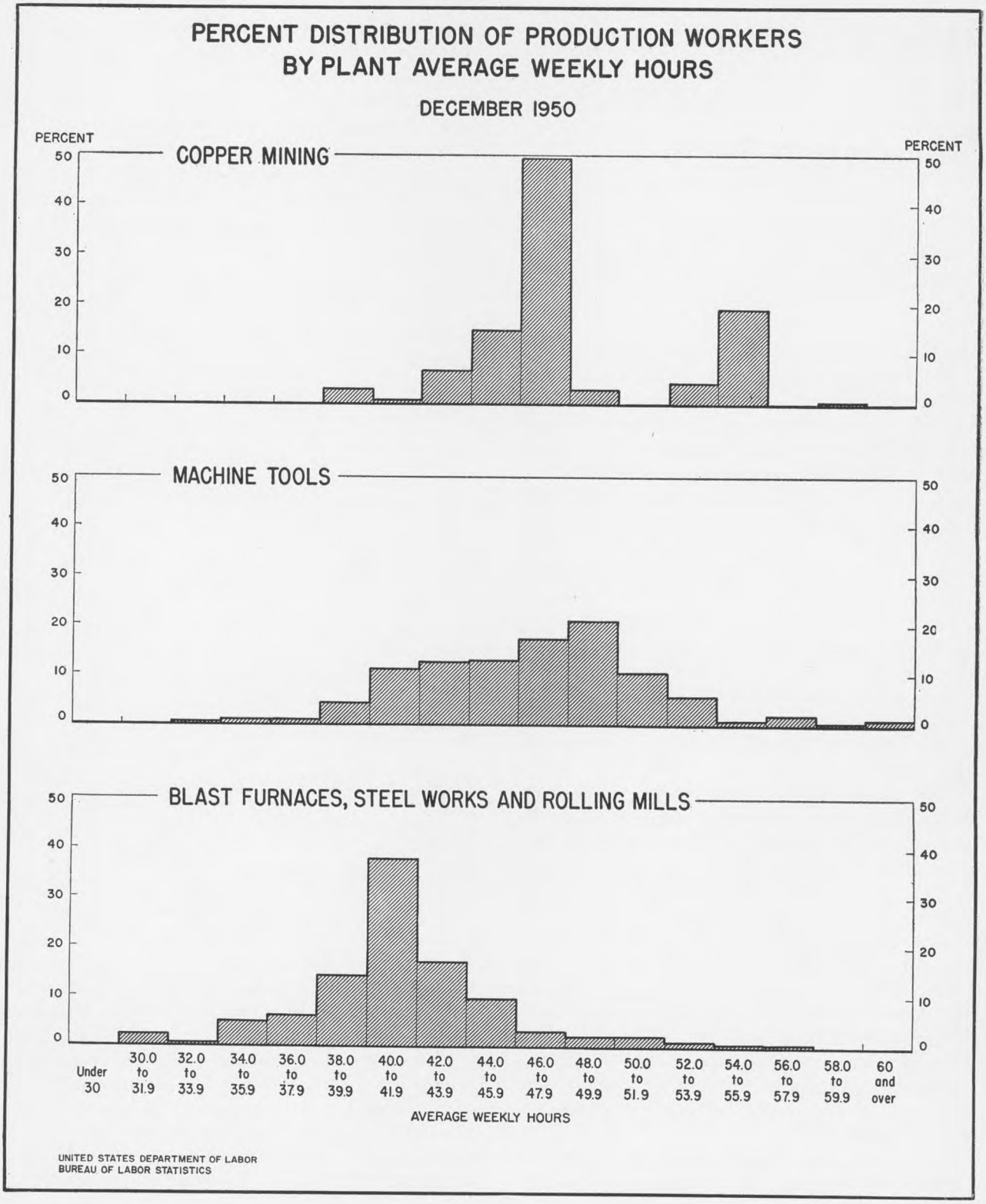
Table 1 shows the percentage of workers in each industry employed in plants averaging at least 46 hours and in plants averaging under 40 hours. In the vitally important copper-mining industry, 75 percent of the workers were employed at mines that were averaging at least 46 hours a week. The machine-tool industry, following its usual practice, has responded to the increased demands from industries tooling up for war production by scheduling a 48-hour week or longer for more than half of its production workers. In December 1950, about 3 out of 5 production workers in this industry were employed in plants averaging 46 hours a week or more.

TABLE 1.—*Percent of production workers in plants averaging 46 hours or more and in plants averaging under 40 hours, selected industries, December 1950*

Industry	Percent of workers in plants with average workweek of—	
	46 hours or more	Under 40 hours
Copper mining	75.4	2.7
Machine tools	57.6	5.8
Meat packing, wholesale	43.1	7.6
Construction and mining machinery	39.1	20.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	36.4	3.9
Engines and turbines	30.4	28.8
Iron and steel foundries	28.1	16.4
Lead and zinc mining	25.1	18.5
Service industry and household machines except refrigerators	24.3	34.0
Aircraft and parts	19.8	10.5
Ordnance and accessories	19.1	36.0
Automobiles	18.7	35.5
Household furniture	17.9	33.9
Iron and steel forgings	17.2	12.9
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	16.4	46.5
Tractors	15.7	14.8
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	13.6	45.1
Rubber tires and tubes	11.3	67.1
Professional and scientific instruments	10.6	18.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	8.0	27.7
Radios and related products	7.7	35.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	7.1	60.6
Broadwoven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	7.0	33.6
Hardware	6.8	16.2
Farm machinery (excluding tractors)	5.4	57.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	4.9	10.7
Synthetic rubber	3.7	17.7
Petroleum refining	1.9	27.1
Refrigerators and air conditioning units	1.1	41.8
Locomotives and parts	.4	49.1

In contrast to the industries in which many of the plants had already gone on longer workweeks, a number of industries had not yet found it necessary or possible to lengthen their workweek significantly. More than half of the workers in three industries were in plants in which the workweek averaged less than 40 hours in December. These were the rubber tires and tubes industry, which has been operating with limited supplies of raw material; the shipbuilding and repair industry, which had not noticeably expanded its operations

Hours of Work in Selected Industries



as the result of the post-Korean defense production program; and the farm machinery industry. A total of 13 industries had more than 30 percent of their production workers employed in plants with average workweeks under 40 hours.

Work-schedule patterns varied considerably among the 30 industries studied as shown by the (percent) distribution of production-worker employment by the average workweek in the individual plants in December 1950 (table 2). In the vital aircraft and parts industry, about 95 percent of the employment was in plants averaging between 38 and 48 hours a week. Almost 30 percent of the workers were in plants averaging between 42 and 44 hours; plants averaging between 40 and 42 hours had over 20 percent of the employment.

In the automobile industry, on the other hand, employment was fairly broadly distributed over a wide range of scheduled workweeks. This situation was partly influenced by model change-overs in some plants during December.

In the radio and television industry, which has been operating at a very high production rate, but which was beginning to be affected by material shortages in December, most of the workers were in plants averaging between 38 and 44 hours a week. Work schedules in the refrigerators and air conditioning units industry were largely concentrated within a narrower range—38 to 42 hours.

Even more striking was the concentration of working schedules in the farm machinery industry, which was also affected by shortages of materials. In December, about 53 percent of the workers in this industry were employed in plants averaging between 38 and 40 hours a week. However, a larger proportion than in the refrigerator industry were in plants averaging more than 42 hours a week—about a sixth of the workers—compared with less than 10 percent.

Less concentration of employment in particular workweeks was shown by individual iron and steel foundries. About a sixth of the workers were in plants working less than 40 hours and almost 30 percent were in plants averaging over 46 hours a week. Plants averaging between 40 and 42 hours employed the largest single group of

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of production workers in selected industries by plant average weekly hours, December 1950*

Industry	Total production workers		Percent of production workers in plants which had average weekly hours of—															
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Under 30	30.0 to 31.9	32.0 to 33.9	34.0 to 35.9	36.0 to 37.9	38.0 to 39.9	40.0 to 41.9	42.0 to 43.9	44.0 to 45.9	46.0 to 47.9	48.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 51.9	52.0 to 53.9	54.0 to 55.9	56.0 to 57.9	58.0 to 59.9	60.0 and over
Copper mining	25.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.7	0.6	6.5	14.8	49.2	2.7	-----	4.1	19.3	-----	0.1	-----
Lead and zinc mining	17.9	100.0	4.7	0.5	-----	-----	3.2	10.1	22.9	13.9	19.6	14.0	9.7	0.7	-----	-----	0.6	.1	-----
Ordnance and accessories	23.5	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36.0	22.0	14.2	8.7	19.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Meat packing wholesale	177.5	100.0	.1	(1)	(1)	1.0	.4	6.1	17.1	11.1	21.1	17.6	13.9	7.9	1.6	1.1	.8	(1)	0.2
Broadwoven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	603.0	100.0	.7	.5	.8	2.3	7.2	22.1	22.6	24.9	11.9	5.3	.9	.2	.1	-----	.1	.4	-----
Household furniture	238.3	100.0	1.1	.4	1.4	3.3	7.1	20.6	17.1	13.2	17.9	8.5	5.4	2.2	.7	.9	(1)	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	212.2	100.0	(1)	-----	(1)	.3	-----	3.6	23.7	22.4	13.6	15.6	8.1	6.5	2.2	2.6	1.3	-----	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	56.7	100.0	(1)	(1)	-----	.1	2.8	7.8	59.9	16.5	8.0	2.6	.7	1.1	-----	-----	.5	(1)	-----
Synthetic rubber	7.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	1.6	-----	16.1	57.9	20.7	-----	-----	3.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Petroleum refining	147.5	100.0	.3	-----	.1	1.1	9.5	16.1	52.7	15.1	3.2	.7	1.1	(1)	(1)	-----	-----	-----	.1
Rubber tires and tubes	93.1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	19.2	2.7	45.2	9.1	9.4	3.1	5.7	5.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	555.5	100.0	.6	2.1	.4	4.6	5.9	14.1	37.7	16.9	9.7	2.9	2.0	2.0	.8	.2	.1	-----	-----
Iron and steel foundries	237.9	100.0	.2	.1	.4	1.0	4.3	10.4	21.5	18.1	15.5	11.1	8.4	2.0	4.4	1.0	.7	(1)	.9
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	26.5	100.0	-----	-----	3.0	5.8	7.5	30.2	26.5	2.0	8.6	10.9	3.4	2.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iron and steel forgings	32.3	100.0	-----	.2	.1	.6	2.8	9.2	24.5	31.8	13.6	5.7	5.8	3.1	.5	1.3	-----	-----	.8
Hardware	76.4	100.0	2.4	-----	-----	.1	2.2	11.5	32.0	15.3	29.7	1.9	3.4	1.2	-----	.1	.2	-----	-----
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	81.5	100.0	.1	-----	2.1	2.7	5.8	34.4	21.5	14.5	5.3	6.6	2.5	3.5	.9	-----	(1)	-----	.1
Engines and turbines	62.3	100.0	-----	-----	-----	1.6	10.9	16.3	15.7	7.7	17.4	17.9	6.9	4.7	-----	-----	.9	-----	-----
Tractors	63.2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	5.4	1.8	7.6	41.5	28.0	-----	15.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	.3	-----	-----
Farm machinery (excluding tractors)	68.0	100.0	.7	(1)	.1	.8	3.0	53.0	26.1	5.4	5.5	3.0	2.1	.3	(1)	(1)	-----	-----	-----
Construction and mining machinery	83.8	100.0	.3	2.4	.4	.3	5.9	11.0	14.8	10.9	14.9	19.8	6.5	7.9	1.9	.9	1.7	(1)	.4
Machine tools	51.1	100.0	(1)	-----	.1	.7	.7	4.3	11.1	12.6	12.9	17.2	21.0	10.3	5.6	.6	1.8	.1	1.0
Refrigerators and air conditioning units	103.9	100.0	7.0	(1)	2.0	-----	2.7	30.1	51.1	3.6	2.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	-----	.1	-----	-----
Service industry and household machinery, except refrigerators	147.1	100.0	-----	-----	.1	5.8	5.2	22.9	16.9	18.8	6.0	16.7	3.1	.8	2.0	.2	1.4	-----	.1
Radios and related products	190.1	100.0	.1	.2	.4	1.2	9.9	23.2	28.0	25.6	3.7	5.6	.2	-----	.1	-----	-----	1.8	-----
Automobiles	754.4	100.0	(1)	(1)	1.1	16.1	3.6	14.7	17.4	18.0	10.4	6.8	6.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	(1)	(1)	.1
Aircraft and parts	254.8	100.0	(1)	-----	.2	(1)	.1	10.2	22.8	28.0	18.9	15.1	4.1	.2	(1)	.1	.2	-----	.1
Shipbuilding and repairing	66.3	100.0	.7	.3	7.9	2.5	20.5	28.7	18.3	12.6	1.4	1.3	3.2	(1)	(1)	.3	-----	(1)	2.3
Locomotives and parts	23.6	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	.6	48.5	28.8	10.3	11.4	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Professional and scientific instruments	120.1	100.0	.7	(1)	.5	.2	7.4	9.8	20.3	27.3	23.2	7.0	2.2	.8	.1	-----	.5	-----	-----

[1] Less than 0.05.

workers—slightly over a fifth of the total.

In the blast furnace, steel works, and rolling mills industry, which operates many of its facilities on a continuous-process basis, there was a considerable concentration of employment in plants averaging between 40 and 42 hours a week. These plants were apparently scheduling more than the typical peacetime 40-hour week for some of their employees. In petroleum refining, another typical continuous-process industry, more than half of the workers were in plants averaging 40 to 42 hours a week.

In the broadwoven fabrics industry (cotton, rayon, wool, etc.), employment was fairly well distributed, with about the same percentage of workers employed in plants averaging between 38 and 40, 40 to 42, and 42 to 44 hours a week. Very few workers in this industry were working more than 48 hours a week.

Although many of the industries studied had sharply increased their workweek between June and December 1950, in most cases the workweek was still considerably shorter than it had been during World War II. Table 3 shows a comparison of average weekly hours in December 1950 with the wartime peak, and the Decembers of 1943, 1947, 1948, and 1949 for industries where comparable data are available. The only instance in which December 1950 hours approached the wartime peak was in copper mining. Most of the industries were operating with average weekly hours of at least 3 or 4 hours below their World War II peak. For example, petroleum refining averaged 40.7 hours in December 1950, compared with 48.4 hours in April 1945, and blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry, 41.0 in December 1950 as against 47.1 hours in October 1944. These comparisons indicate that further substantial increases in most of these industries are feasible, if labor supply conditions and production requirements should make it necessary.

That working schedules in effect in December 1950 were relatively short compared with the wartime experience is also illustrated by a comparison of the distribution of employment by plant average weekly hours for October 1942 and December 1950. Although in October 1942 weekly hours were somewhat below the wartime peak, the distributions reflect a much longer workweek in that month than in December 1950.

TABLE 3.—*Average weekly hours in key industries, wartime peak and selected months, 1943–50*

Industry	Wartime peak		Average weekly hours					
	Date	Average weekly hours	December 1943	December 1947	December 1948	December 1949	June 1950	December 1950
Copper mining	December 1944	47.4	46.0	45.6	46.2	42.5	44.3	47.2
Lead and zinc mining	January 1945	45.5	45.4	42.9	43.1	43.3	40.5	42.9
Ordnance and accessories		(1)	(1)	43.0	41.4	40.7	40.7	42.5
Meatpacking, wholesale	December 1944	51.9	51.2	47.9	44.4	43.5	41.1	45.6
Broadwoven fabric mills		(1)	(1)	41.5	38.7	40.3	39.2	41.4
Household furniture		(1)	(1)	42.8	40.9	42.4	41.7	42.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	October 1944	49.1	46.7	44.6	43.3	43.6	43.8	44.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals		(1)	(1)	40.7	40.8	40.8	39.9	41.6
Synthetic rubber		(1)	(1)	40.5	40.1	40.3	40.7	41.9
Petroleum refining	April 1945	48.4	46.0	40.3	40.4	39.7	40.2	40.7
Rubber tires and tubes	January 1945	49.0	45.2	39.5	35.6	37.3	40.6	40.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	October 1944	47.1	45.0	39.6	39.8	39.3	39.8	41.0
Iron and steel foundries		(1)	(1)	41.9	40.7	38.3	42.0	44.2
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc		(1)	(1)	41.1	40.9	40.1	40.8	41.6
Iron and steel forgings	November 1943	49.2	48.3	41.7	41.4	38.4	41.5	43.3
Hardware	October 1943	48.7	47.5	41.7	41.6	40.8	41.9	43.1
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus		(1)	(1)	42.0	39.7	39.8	40.5	41.3
Engines and turbines	May 1943	50.9	49.7	40.3	40.9	39.0	40.7	43.5
Tractors	January 1944	47.6	46.6	41.4	40.5	38.6	40.5	42.1
Farm machinery (excluding tractors)	May 1944	48.2	46.7	40.6	40.3	39.3	39.9	40.2
Construction and mining machinery		(1)	(1)	43.1	42.0	40.2	42.7	44.2
Machine tools	January 1942	55.0	49.8	43.3	42.1	39.5	42.3	46.9
Refrigerators and air conditioning units	March 1943	48.6	47.7	41.3	40.0	40.0	42.3	39.5
Service industry and household machinery, except refrigerators		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.5	42.3	41.3
Radios and related products	November 1943	46.8	45.7	40.4	40.2	41.3	40.1	41.2
Automobiles	October 1943	47.6	44.5	41.5	39.7	38.2	42.8	41.1
Aircraft and parts	January 1942	48.7	45.8	41.0	41.4	41.2	40.7	43.2
Shipbuilding and repairing	December 1944	[2] 49.3	[2] 47.1	40.4	39.0	38.3	37.9	39.7
Locomotives and parts	December 1943	50.8	50.8	40.7	40.6	39.4	39.5	40.6
Professional and scientific instruments		(1)	(1)	40.7	39.8	40.1	41.3	42.6

[1] Not available.
[2] Includes boat building.

For example, in the automobile industry 47.3 percent of the production workers were in plants averaging at least 46 hours a week in October 1942, as compared with only 18.7 percent in December 1950. Corresponding figures for the aircraft and parts industry were 61 percent in October 1942 and less than 20 percent in December 1950. In shipbuilding, 55 percent of the October 1942 production workers were in establishments averaging 46 hours or more, compared with only 7 percent in December 1950.

The analysis of working hours in December 1950 shows that only a few of the industries (such as copper mining, machine tools) studied had put a substantial number of their employees on scheduled workweeks of over 44 or 46 hours. The other industries had either increased their average workweek only moderately or were still operating on normal peacetime working schedules. As demonstrated by experience during World War II, these industries and their workers are both able and willing to increase their working hours substantially if required by production demands and labor shortages.

In December, however, many of the industries were not yet engaged on any significant volume of defense production. Many of the metalworking industries are or will be in the process of converting some of their facilities and employment to defense production. During this period of transition some of them may temporarily cut working hours to spread employment. In addition, there are still more than 2 million unemployed persons in the labor market and a reserve of women, older workers, and students which can also be drawn upon for expansion of employment if necessary. From the point of view of utilizing the Nation's manpower resources most effectively, it may be desirable to expand employment as much as possible from these sources before sharply increasing the workweek.

After readjustment to defense production is completed, working hours are likely to expand gradually in most industries as production programs are accelerated and as available supplies of manpower become progressively tighter. There are, however, practical limits to expansion of working hours in most industries. A Bureau of Labor Statistics study of a number of industries during World War II and early postwar years indicated that the unit output per man-hour tended to decline as the scheduled workweek was increased beyond 40 hours.[1] In addition, labor costs were affected by increased absenteeism and higher injury-frequency rates. The study indicated that under emergency conditions, when a large volume of output rather than low costs is the goal, it is feasible to expand scheduled hours in most industries up to 48. Beyond this schedule, a sharp decline in worker efficiency usually occurs, which limits the gain in production resulting from the longer workweek.

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* Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

[1] Hours of Work and Output, Bulletin No. 917, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor-Management Relations in Scandinavia[1]

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FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING in Scandinavia, modified but not superseded by State controls, presents some similarities to American and also to British experience. Yet the labor and employer organizations of Scandinavia differ in many important respects from their British and from their American counterparts. Both the similarities and the differences are worth study.

For two decades (1930–50) Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have been comparatively free of industrial strife. Institutions developed during the first quarter of this century have been adapted and enlarged to deal successfully with problems arising out of World War II. These problems were met by the continuing machinery which had been devised for settlement of disputes and still more important, by the habit which had developed of negotiating important issues between the central federations of unions and employers at the national level.

Centralized Organization

In all three countries, the central federations of trade-unions and of employers' associations are the leading instruments for preservation of industrial peace, the settlement of disputes, and the negotiation of collective agreements covering major segments of the economies. They have set the pattern of labor-management relations. Since 1939, they have assisted the Governments in restraining inflation by promoting wage-stabilization policies and by providing an orderly method of adjusting wage rates to compensate in whole or in part for changes in the retail price level. The success of these joint dealings at the highest level is attested by comparative freedom from time lost in industrial disputes (except for one prolonged strike in the Swedish metal industry), the moderate rise in retail prices, and the preservation of the level of real earnings for most Scandinavian workers despite economic dislocations between 1939 and 1949. Admittedly, a pronounced but temporary decline occurred during the war years. The full effects of devaluation of the crown, induced by devaluation of sterling in September 1949, may yet cause another drop in real earnings.

The usually troublesome problems connected with union recognition, union security, and seniority rules were solved at an early date in all three countries by agreements between the central federations of unions and employers granting mutual freedom to organize. Recognition of unions was guaranteed by employers in return for giving management a free hand in the employment, dismissal, and allocation of labor in the interest of efficiency. No large scale conflicts over union recognition or the closed or the open shop occurred after the conclusion of these agreements.

Nor did the unions of production workers suffer from making these concessions and foregoing the closed shop.[2] Collective agreements were widely adopted and union strength steadily increased. In this connection, account must be taken of the favorable environment created by homogeneous populations and moderate industrialization, the mutual assistance rendered each other across national boundaries by the labor movements of three countries, and the close link between the economic and political wings of the Scandinavian labor movements. After World War II, the proportion of nonagricultural wage and salary workers organized in the three countries was approximately 53 percent in Denmark, 60 percent in Norway, and 77 percent in Sweden. This compares with 45 percent in the United Kingdom, and about 33 percent in the United States. So far as industrial establishments are concerned, organization is almost complete in the Scandinavian countries.

Organization on the employers' side followed organization on the workers' side, except in Denmark; there, the Employers' Association, formed in 1896, preceded the Trade Union Federation by 2 years. However, in all three countries, the employer federations were not, even at the outset,

designed merely to fight the unions but to negotiate with them. Perhaps this was just another manifestation of the impulse, so common in Europe, to form combinations for mutual advantage. Just as the legal framework favored business cartels (instead of attempting to prevent them, or break them up), so it favored, or at least did not hamper, the organization of the labor market. The principal organizations (of labor and employers) are affiliated with these central federations, although there are in each country a few and sometimes powerful independent organizations, which generally follow the lead of the central federation.

Extent of labor organization, post World War II

Item	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
Total population	4, 290, 000	3, 281, 000	7, 050, 000	50, 800, 000	152, 271, 000
Total labor force	1, 950, 000	1, 518, 000	3, 000, 000	[1] 23, 558, 000	64, 453, 000
Nonagricultural:					
Employees	1, 178, 875	815, 600	1, 943, 000	20, 079, 600	45, 000, 000
Trade-union members	628, 667	490, 400	1, 504, 000	8, 947, 640	15, 000, 000
Percent organized	53	60	77	45	33

[1] For Great Britain only.

True, the development of strong central organizations, with centralized strike funds and a disciplined membership behind them, holds the threat of widening the scale of industrial conflict. Actually, the formation of these central organizations did not immediately put an end to industrial conflicts, chiefly over wage issues, which recurred at intervals up to World War II. With every swing in the business cycle, unions strove to raise, or employers sought to lower, the wage level. But in Scandinavia, a threat of this magnitude eventually produced its own remedies: (1) the negotiation of basic agreements between the central federations on principles and procedures, and (2) the federations' entrance into the field of collective bargaining.

Control and influence over member organizations, exercised by the central labor and employer organizations of Scandinavia, is greater than the accepted practice either in the United States or in Great Britain by trade-unions or employer associations. Thus, in Norway, under a constitution adopted in 1949, approval of the Executive Council of the National Federation of Trade Unions is required before any member union may terminate a wage agreement, raise a wage demand, or give strike notice. If approval is obtained, the National Federation will assist the striking union with its own central strike fund—as is true also in Denmark, if the strike lasts more than 7 days. In Sweden, a similar provision applies to strikes involving more than 3 percent of a union's membership. Employers' organizations also enforce uniform rules and assist their members in approved conflicts. The Swedish organization, for example, requires its members to give bonds which are forfeited if a rule of the association is violated (e. g., if a member employer signed a closed shop agreement); it may also impose fines; and it levies a central strike and lock-out fund and pays benefits to member firms involved in work stoppages.

Basic Agreements

Dominant in Scandinavian industrial relations are the agreements concluded from time to time by the central or nation-wide federations of unions and employers.

Denmark. The first such agreement, negotiated in Denmark in September 1899 after a bitter and protracted lock-out, laid down basic principles and procedures which are still incorporated into every Danish collective bargaining agreement. Therein, the right to organize was recognized as well as the right to strike and to lock-out, provided that a three-fourths vote in favor was cast at a competent meeting of the organization concerned. The giving of notice of an intended stoppage, and the manner of terminating wage agreements were spelled out. The agreement guaranteed the employer's freedom to distribute the work and to use labor as he deemed suitable, and barred salaried foremen from joining unions of production workers. Workers were protected from arbitrary changes in piece rates (a clause invoked chiefly in the building trades).

The signatory organizations were held responsible for assuring that agreements concluded between them were carried out by the member organizations on each side; breaches of this basic agreement had to be referred to a permanent arbitration court. The central federations also pledged themselves to develop rules for the arbitration of disputes arising under collective bargaining agreements in the several trades. Such standard rules were centrally negotiated in

1908; and mediation committees were set up, with final resort to arbitration. Disputes arising over the interpretation and application of collective agreements have not been permitted to cause stoppages in Denmark.

Uniform rules for the negotiation and for renewal or amendment of collective bargaining agreements in the various trades were agreed to by the central federations in 1936, and have been altered from time to time. Two-year contracts, most of them terminating simultaneously and all requiring 3 months' notice, have become the general pattern. The Danish Federation of Trade Unions convenes union representatives in advance to agree upon demands. Negotiations are begun at the trade or industry level. After about 6 weeks, the Danish Federation of Trade Unions and the Danish Employers' Association intervene to settle any issues that remain outstanding; if they fail, the State mediators take over.

The September Agreement, concluded in Denmark in 1899, created the forerunner of Scandinavian labor courts. The Danish Labor Court, initiated by this agreement, was established by law in 1910; it was copied in slightly altered form by Norway in 1915, and by Sweden in 1928. All three Labor Courts are now part of the judicial systems. They are composed of lay representatives selected by the central labor and employer federations and have independent presiding judges.

The distinctive function of the Labor Courts in the three countries is the settlement of all disputes arising under existing contracts and involving either breach or interpretation of agreement (i. e., conflicts of law, or jural disputes). In all three countries strikes and lock-outs over such disputes are illegal. The Labor Courts may impose fines against whichever party engages in an illegal strike or lock-out, or otherwise violates the agreement, e. g., by underpayment of wages, discharge of a shop steward, refusal to work stipulated overtime, etc. They are not, however, authorized to arbitrate disputes arising out of the negotiation or renegotiation of agreements.

Sweden. The question of requiring arbitration to avoid strikes in these conflicts over interests was fully debated in Sweden in the 1930's, and was ultimately settled by the parties themselves in top-level negotiations. Between 1920 and 1934 an average of almost 3 million man-days had been lost annually in work stoppages. The Swedish Parliament debated Government regulation but neither unions nor employers would agree to compulsory arbitration of all disputes. A Government commission, after several years' study, in 1935 recommended that the parties themselves—aided by Government representatives—devise machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes. At the invitation of the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions, representatives of labor and management held a series of meetings, without Government participation, extending over 2 years, at which the Basic Agreement of 1938 was drafted. It was subsequently ratified by the member organizations.

It established a uniform procedure for negotiating and renewing collective bargaining agreements, and a code of rules governing some of the most troublesome problems in the field of industrial relations: the protection of neutral third parties from unfair pressure tactics by parties engaged in labor disputes, and lay-offs and dismissals. An inter-federation agreement in 1906 had barred the closed shop but exacted a pledge from employers not to fire workers for union membership; except for this limitation Swedish employers had preserved their freedom to hire, fire and lay-off at will, and the unions do not enforce seniority rules.

The Basic Agreement set up a joint Labor Market Board to settle differences arising under these general provisions, which has chiefly dealt with cases of individuals involving lay-offs and dismissals.

But the chief interest of this document centers on the preamble which sets forth a basic philosophy in regard to the responsibilities of the two sides:

The preamble of the 1938 Basic Agreement states the basic philosophy as follows:

> The central organizations of the Swedish labor market do fully realize how important it is to have their disputes solved as far as possible without resort to open conflicts. . . . However, losses resulting from such conflicts . . . cannot be regarded as sufficiently important to justify the present freedom of collective bargaining being substituted by compulsory public control. . . . Nor from other points of view should the State be justified—aside from the proper sphere of social welfare legislation—in forcing upon Swedish employers and workers a regulation of working conditions, either in general or in specific

instances. *So long as the organizations in the labor market are prepared to look also to the general public interest involved in their activities,* the measure reasonably called for in the interest of labor peace should most naturally and appropriately rest with the organizations themselves.

The Labor Market Committee. . . . has deemed it requisite in the first place to make more effective existing methods of collective bargaining and of settlement between the parties, as well as to further a general release of tension in industrial relations. . . .

In the activities conducted by trade organizations in the past for asserting their interests, certain methods of direct action have sometimes been employed which cannot be regarded as legitimate for trade organizations having reached the maturity and strength of the Swedish organizations.

Because any conflict, if of sufficient scope, might affect the public interest, it was provided that such cases should be referred directly to the joint Labor Market Board, but other special measures were not deemed practicable in view of the difficulty of defining and limiting the public interest. Only two cases have ever come before the Labor Market Board, both referred by a public authority, but neither eventuated in action. Although in 1945 the metal workers' strike shut down an important industry for 5 months, it was allowed to run its course without invoking these provisions.

The joint Labor Market Committee which formulated the 1938 Agreement has continued from time to time to explore new problems. A 1942 agreement supplemented the law on industrial safety by requiring the appointment of workers' delegates in plants employing from 10 to 100 workers and of joint safety committees in larger establishments. Later agreements provided for labor-management Plant Councils to discuss production problems, and for the introduction of time and motion studies by a method acceptable to the unions.

Norway. The first interfederation agreement in Norway was concluded in 1902. It provided for the arbitration of "jural" disputes, when requested by one of the parties, and "nonjural" disputes, when requested by both. Although it was not renewed after its expiration in 1905, similar terms were included thereafter in most industry agreements. When the Labor Court was set up by law in 1915, it exercised a power to adjudicate all jural disputes, which had long been accepted by Norwegian management and labor.

A Basic Agreement, negotiated between the two top federations in 1935, was renewed with amendments in 1947. It dealt principally with the rights, duties, and functions of shop stewards, but also regulated the voting on proposed collective agreements and sympathetic actions by members of the two federations. A 1945 agreement, modified in 1950, provided for advisory plant production committees.

State Intervention in Strikes

As indicated, in all three countries work stoppages have long been banned where agreements are in force (i. e., over disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of these agreements). Furthermore, top level negotiations resulting in basic agreements have reduced the likelihood of stoppages over new issues. Nevertheless, in all three the possibility remains that negotiation of contracts may end in a strike or lock-out. At present there is no general legal prohibition against strikes or lock-outs over conflicts of interests in any of the three countries, provided that the requirements of the mediation statutes are observed. However, in Denmark the Parliament from time to time has passed special acts to terminate particular disputes; in Norway a 1944 emergency regulation, adopted by the Government-in-exile, with the concurrence of labor and management leaders, imposed compulsory arbitration of all disputes, but this has been relaxed in important respects. In Sweden the parties are, and have been during the entire period, legally free to pursue their own interests.

In all three countries, State conciliation services are made available to the negotiating parties. Laws prescribe their methods of operation step by step. A period of notice to the other party and to the mediator is required by law in each of the three countries; in Norway and Denmark, the mediator may, at his discretion, impose waiting periods of short duration (the longest time being 2 weeks) to allow for the completion of the mediation proceedings.

The mediator's proposals are usually submitted

to a vote of the interested union and employer memberships in all three countries. The mediator may formulate either single or collective proposals so as to include one or more unions in the voting; in collective proposals the acceptance or rejection is decided by the total votes cast. The balloting is regulated by law, by agreement, or by the constitutions of the central federations, in order to prevent a minority precipitating a stoppage. Where a fairly complete poll is obtained of the membership involved, the matter is decided by simple majority; failing this, the final decision (at least as to rejection), is placed in the hands of responsible union leaders, in Norway and Denmark. Sweden's LO considers the vote advisory only.

If the mediator's proposal is rejected—or if he has decided not to submit one—the question of whether a legal stoppage of work may take place is handled somewhat differently in the three countries. In Denmark, when the dispute threatened to have a sufficiently adverse effect on the public welfare, the Parliament, by special act, required the parties to accept the mediator's proposal or an amended version of it. This practice obtained before and after World War II.

Norway followed a somewhat similar course in the interwar period. After World War II, by agreement between the top representatives of employers and labor during the Government's London exile, a Wage Board with compulsory powers was established to settle disputes over wages. Its jurisdiction was later extended to other matters. This Board still exists, although its powers were curtailed in February 1949 by exempting from its jurisdiction any union or employer demands endorsed by the central federations. Thus full freedom of collective bargaining, including the right to engage in strikes and lock-outs, was restored to these federations—whose sense of responsibility for the national economic welfare is counted on to avoid stoppages that would damage the economy.

Relation of Unions to Labor Parties

The pattern of industrial relations in Scandinavia has been influenced by the close link existing from the very outset between the trade-union federations and the Labor or Social Democratic Parties. In Norway and Sweden the political party was formed first and assisted in federating the unions. In each of the three countries the party and the trade-union federation maintain either an organizational tie or a close advisory relationship. Trade-union leaders frequently have been elected to the Parliaments, and have sat in the Cabinets. Since the 1930's these parties have held office in the three countries, either as minority or majority governments.

On the one hand political victories placed the trade-union movements in a very strong bargaining position vis à vis the government, because trade-unionists provide the bulk of the funds and the votes of the Labor or Social Democratic Parties. But on the other hand, the participation of trade-union leaders in discussions of national policy during years of economic and political stress, necessitated a very comprehensive review of collective-bargaining objectives, particularly wage and hour demands, in the light of the overall public interest, and resulted in modifications of those demands. Thus, the federations of labor have restrained their member unions from pressing postwar demands for shorter hours; and have in some years accepted less than full compensation in wage rates for increases in living costs.

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* Of the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions,

[1] The principal sources used were interviews by the author with officials of government, labor, and employer organizations in the three countries, and the reports of U. S. labor attachés, Oliver Peterson (Stockholm), Edward J. Rowell (Copenhagen), and Walter Galenson (Oslo).

[2] The closed shop was banned only in contracts with federated employers. In Sweden the Labor Court ruled in 1948 that an employee's freedom of association was violated by an employer's threat to discharge him for refusal to join a union having a closed shop contract; but in 1950 it upheld the requirement that a prospective employee join such a union.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Shift Operations in Metalworking Plants, January 1951[1]

ONE IN EVERY FOUR workers in key metalworking industries was employed on the second and third shifts during January 1951—21 percent on the second shift and 4 percent on the third—according to a special survey of shift operations in almost 6,000 metal-goods manufacturing plants. The survey was designed to give some indication of the extent that these industries, which are basic to the expansion of defense production, are utilizing their existing facilities. Industries reporting included those making aircraft, ships, machinery, and a wide range of other fabricated metal products.

Half of the plants surveyed operated with more than one shift; a seventh were utilizing three shifts. In some plants, additional shifts were being used to balance production and make necessary repairs to equipment; but in many others, the extra shifts reflected the relatively high rate of production. World War II experience has indicated that it is possible, in many industries, to employ as many workers on the evening and night shifts combined as on the day shift. None of the industries surveyed approached this unusually high level, but many reported one worker on the extra shifts for each two on the first shift, a high proportion considering that in January most of these industries were still largely on a peacetime basis.

Metalworking industries already using extensive second- and third-shift operations to carry on production at the high January rate included aircraft and parts, automobiles, tin cans, iron and steel forgings, locomotives, and refrigerators and refrigeration machinery. (See accompanying table.) The high level of extra-shift operation in some of the consumer goods industries was due, in part, to a large volume of demand fed by consumer fears of prospective shortages. Together with strong industrial demand, the cumulative effect of these factors lifted durable-goods production in January 1951 to a post-World-War-II high.

Industries which had relatively few workers on extra shifts included shipbuilding, office and store machines, radios and related products, and heating and cooking apparatus. In some of these industries, lack of sufficient demand in relation to capacity held down the use of extra shifts; in others, expansion was limited by shortages of materials and skilled workers.

Percent of production workers in selected metalworking industries on each shift, January 1951

Industry	Percent of production workers on—			
	All shifts	First shift	Second shift	Third shift
Total[1]	100.0	75.0	20.9	4.1
Fabricated metal products[1]	100.0	76.7	18.7	4.6
Tin cans and other tinware	100.0	67.9	26.9	5.2
Hardware, not elsewhere classified	100.0	72.9	21.8	5.3
Heating and cooking apparatus	100.0	83.9	13.5	2.6
Metal stampings	100.0	70.0	24.3	5.7
Machinery, except electrical[1]	100.0	79.3	17.6	3.1
Tractors	100.0	67.6	24.8	7.6
Farm machinery (except tractors)	100.0	83.6	14.5	1.9
Machine tools	100.0	80.5	17.8	1.7
Office and store machines and devices	100.0	90.0	10.0	--------
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	100.0	67.5	28.3	4.2
Electrical machinery[1]	100.0	76.4	19.6	4.0
Motors and generators	100.0	71.8	22.9	5.3
Electrical appliances, not elsewhere classified	100.0	73.7	22.3	4.0
Radios and related products	100.0	85.2	13.8	1.0
Transportation equipment[1]	100.0	69.2	26.4	4.4
Motor vehicles and parts	100.0	64.9	29.9	5.2
Aircraft and parts	100.0	70.3	25.0	4.7
Shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	83.3	14.9	1.8
Locomotives	100.0	61.0	34.6	4.4
Iron and steel forgings	100.0	66.2	25.9	7.9
Metal furniture	100.0	83.0	14.7	2.3

[1] Includes a number of industries not separately shown.

Among the plants that were operating three shifts, 37 percent of the workers were on the second and third shifts. As might be expected, three-shift plants employed a far greater ratio of workers on the second shift than did those with only two shifts. For every 10 workers on the first shift, two-shift plants had 2 workers on the second shift, while three-shift plants had 5 workers on the second shift and 1 on the third.

Multi-shift operations were found mainly in the

larger establishments; thus, while only about a seventh of the firms operated three shifts, these firms employed about half the total workers in the survey. On the other hand, about half the plants operated one shift but accounted for only 12 percent of total employment. Stated another way, the average three-shift plant employed almost 1,300 workers; those with two shifts, 400; and those with only one shift, somewhat less than 100.

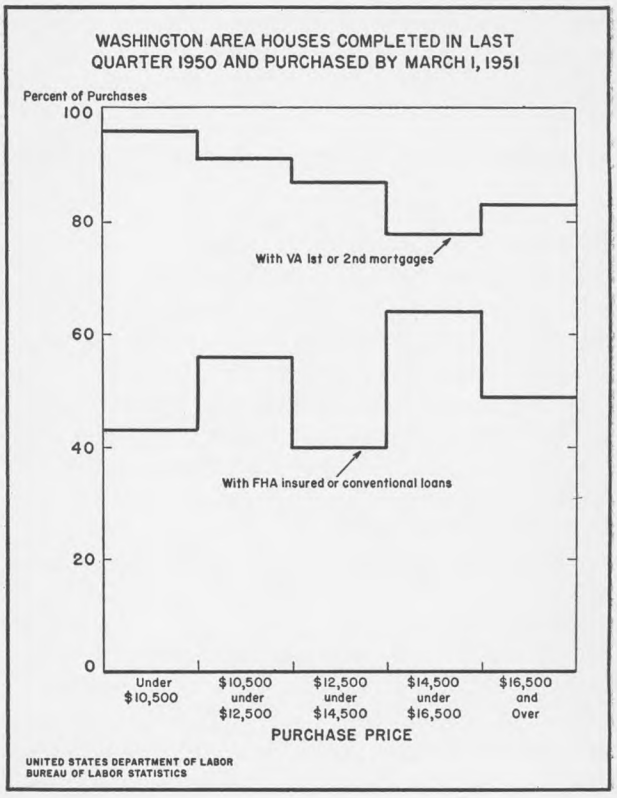
[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

New Home Financing in Washington Area, 1949–51 [1]

MOST OF THE NEW HOUSES in the Washington metropolitan area in late 1950 were bought by veterans, and were financed under loan commitments made before Regulation X [2] credit restrictions became effective, October 12. Sales prices of new homes did not change much between 1949 and 1950. However, incomes of new home buyers and tenants were higher, and more new "luxury" apartments were rented, in 1950 than in 1949.

These are partial results of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' surveys of financing, prices, and rentals of new housing built in the Washington metropolitan area. The surveys covered 3,780 new one-family houses and 4,190 new rental units (mostly in multifamily buildings) completed during the last 6 months of 1949 and purchased or rented before January 15, 1950; and 3,725 houses and 1,510 rental units completed during the last quarter of 1950 and sold or rented by March 1, 1951. Excluded from the studies were houses for which the construction cost was $30,000 or more, and those on which the owner did a significant part of the work himself or acted as his own general contractor.

Chart 1. New Mortgaged 1-Family Houses Bought Under Pre-Regulation X Credit Terms



Housing Credit Terms

The surveys showed that apparently veterans (about 3 in 4 of all purchasers in both periods studied) were able to obtain more liberal terms under VA-guaranteed (GI) financing in 1950 than in 1949. Of the houses financed with GI aid, a third were bought without a down payment in 1950, compared with a fourth in 1949.

For this reason, a greater proportion of new houses were bought under pre-Regulation-X credit terms in the 1950 than in the 1949 survey period—three-fourths, as against two-thirds—although Regulation X was in effect during most of the 1950 period. Well over a fifth of the home buyers made no down payment at the time of purchase in 1950, and another fifth initially invested less than 5 percent of the purchase price, compared with only 15 percent and 14 percent, respectively, in 1949.

Purchase Price

Little change occurred between the 1949 and 1950 survey periods in the purchase prices of new homes completed. Prices averaged $13,160 in 1949 and $13,495 in 1950. Half of the units completed in 1949 sold for under $12,300, while in 1950 the median price was $12,100. The price range also varied little between the two periods. Few new houses sold for less than $8,500. In both periods, about 30 percent were sold for less than $10,500, not quite 40 percent for $10,500–$14,500, and another 30 percent for more than $14,500. About 1 house in 10 sold for $18,500 or more.

A comparison of the housing bought with and without GI aid reveals that veterans generally bought less expensive houses than nonveterans. Of the GI-financed houses (80 percent in 1949 and 90 percent in 1950 of the houses bought by veterans) two-fifths in 1949 and almost a half in 1950 were priced under $10,500. Only a tenth of the houses bought without VA-guaranteed financing were in that price range, but, unlike the GI houses, a very high proportion sold for $16,500 or more.

Rentals

Almost none of the rental units completed during the survey periods rented for less than $60 a month. The average monthly rent for units completed during July–December 1949 was $86.80. For new units finished during October–December 1950, rents averaged $95.70. These figures are considerably above the $62.07 average, reported in a February 1950 Bureau survey, of both old and new housing.

The marked increase in the volume of high-rental units completed in "luxury" elevator-type structures in the 1950 period was strikingly revealed by the surveys. Only 2 percent of the new units built in the 1949 period rented for $120 or more, as against 27 percent in 1950. However, few if any tenants in the 1949 survey reported family incomes of as much as $10,000; in 1950, 15 percent had incomes of $10,000 or more.

TABLE 1.—*Price class and type of mortgage of new one-family houses purchased in Washington metropolitan area, 1949 and 1950, by percent of initial equity* [1]

Item	All new purchased units		Percent of houses with initial equity in purchase price of—						All new purchased units		Percent of houses with initial equity in purchase price of—					
	Number	Percent of total	All houses	0	1–5 percent	6–15 percent	16–25 percent	26–100 percent	Number	Percent of total	All houses	0	1–5 percent	6–15 percent	16–25 percent	26–100 percent
	1949 [2]								1950 [3]							
PRICE CLASS																
All new purchased units	3,780	100	100	15	14	19	19	33	[5] 3,725	100	100	23	21	16	10	30
Under $9,500	550	14	100	58	10	14	8	10	245	7	100	77	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
$9,500–$10,499	700	19	100	26	38	25	8	3	835	22	100	56	33	(4)	(4)	(4)
$10,500–12,499	695	18	100	11	17	27	28	17	950	26	100	17	45	19	(4)	(4)
$12,500–$14,499	700	19	100	(4)	9	20	34	37	495	13	100	(4)	(4)	39	(4)	30
$14,500–$16,499	550	15	100	(4)	(4)	19	22	57	390	10	100	(4)	(4)	(4)	32	35
$16,500 and over	585	15	100	(4)	(4)	7	11	79	810	22	100	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	77
TYPE OF MORTGAGE																
All new purchased houses	3,780	100	100	15	14	19	19	33	[5] 3,725	[6] 100	100	23	21	16	10	30
Mortgaged houses	3,520	93	100	17	15	20	20	28	3,380	91	100	24	22	16	10	27
First mortgage only:																
VA-guaranteed	1,275	34	100	32	9	19	20	19	2,260	61	100	36	31	18	8	6
FHA-insured	855	23	100	(4)	(4)	13	40	45	300	8	100	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	51
Conventional	300	8	100	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	93	600	16	100	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	93
First and second mortgages	[7] 1,090	29	100	16	37	34	8	5	[8] 220	6	100	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Unmortgaged houses	260	7	100	------	------	------	------	100	115	3	100	------	------	------	------	100

[1] Represents the difference between total purchase price and amount of mortgage; excludes settlement charges.
[2] 1949 survey covered new houses completed during July–December and purchased by Jan. 15, 1950.
[3] 1950 survey covered new houses completed during October–December and urchased by Mar. 1, 1951.
[4] Too few to show separately.
[5] Includes 230 units for which financing and mortgage information was lacking.
[6] Percentages computed on basis of units for which mortgage information was reported.
[7] Mostly FHA–VA combination.
[8] Practically all conventional mortgages.

Selling Price and Buyers' Income

Rising family income of Washington area home buyers is reflected in the changing proportion of new homes bought by families at various income levels. Over half the sales housing in 1949 and two-fifths in 1950 were bought by families whose annual income ranged from $3,000 to $5,000. In 1949, 1 in 10 houses was bought by families in the $7,500 and over income group, compared with 1 in 5 in 1950. Half of the new home buyers in 1949 had incomes up to $4,700; half in 1950 had incomes up to $5,200.

Credit terms during both survey periods permitted more liberal financing for lower-priced than for high-priced housing. As a result, the lower income families have been able to pay relatively more than the high-income families for their housing. Families in the $3,000–$4,000 income class bought houses costing, on the average, between $10,500 and $11,000, or three times the median annual income. In contrast, the average purchase price of houses bought by families with incomes of $7,500 to $10,000 was about double their annual income.

Chart 2. Monthly Rent of New Dwelling Units

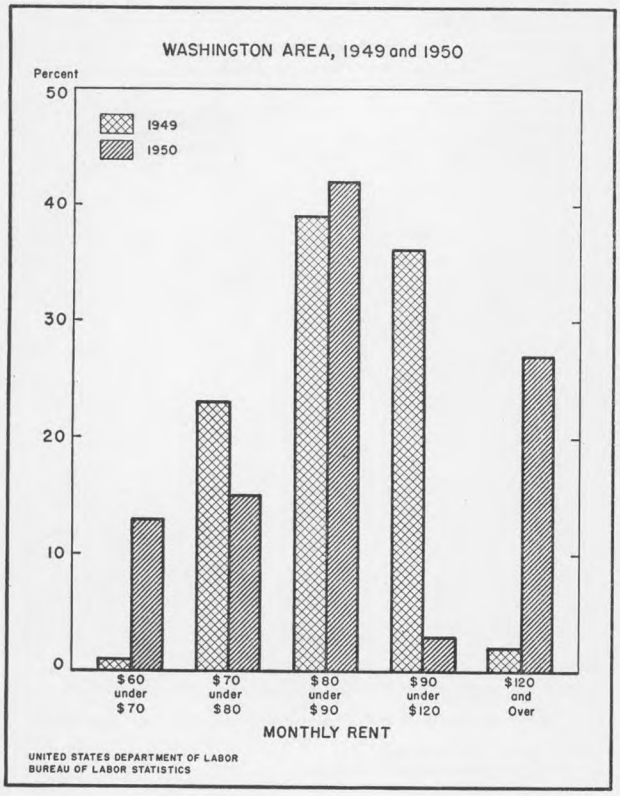


TABLE 2.—*Family income* [1] *of buyers and renters of new dwelling units, in Washington metropolitan area, 1949 and 1950*

Income class	1949 [2]			1950 [3]		
	New 1-family houses purchased					
	Number of units	Percent of total [4]	Average purchase price	Number of units	Percent of total [4]	Average purchase price
All new purchased units	[5] 3,780	100	$13,160	[6] 3,725	100	$13,495
Under $3,000	185	5	13,340	150	4	10,580
$3,000–$3,999	830	22	10,890	815	23	10,660
$4,000–$4,999	1,135	31	12,090	665	19	11,835
$5,000–$5,999	715	19	13,665	800	23	13,055
$6,000–$7,499	570	15	14,220	435	13	14,160
$7,500–$9,999	230	6	17,860	380	11	16,760
$10,000 and over	80	2	24,385	250	7	22,760
	New dwelling units rented					
	Number of units	Percent of total [4]	Average monthly rent	Number of units	Percent of total [4]	Average monthly rent
All new rented units	4,190	100	$86.80	[7] 1,510	100	$95.70
Under $3,000	120	3	91.55	200	14	77.00
$3,000–$4,999	2,425	58	82.90	460	33	79.70
$5,000–$7,499	1,470	35	91.20	430	30	107.10
$7,500–$9.999	175	4	101.05	120	8	104.90
$10,000 and over	[8]			220	15	122.35

[1] Covers estimated total money income of head of household and spouse; does *not* represent total assets.
[2] 1949 survey covered new houses, and new rental units, completed during July-December and purchased or rented by Jan. 15, 1950.
[3] 1950 survey covered new houses, and new rental units, completed during October-December and purchased or rented by Mar. 1, 1951.
[4] Percentages computed on basis of units for which income data were reported.
[5] Includes a few units for which income data were not reported.
[6] Includes 230 units for which income data were not reported.
[7] Includes 80 units for which income data were not reported.
[8] Too few to show separately.

Effects of Regulation X

The effects of Regulation X on the Washington area housing market may be illustrated by examining the sales conditions affecting houses in the $10,500 to $12,500 price range. In the 1950 survey period, 45 percent of these houses were sold with down payments of 1 to 5 percent of the purchase price; 17 percent were sold with no down payment. This means that for almost two-thirds of the houses in this price range the buyers had to furnish, at the most, $500 or $600 in cash. When the supply of houses available on pre-Regulation-X terms is exhausted, the Washington area families in the $3,000–$5,000 income range, who are the most common buyers of houses in the $10,500–$12,500 price range, will have to make down payments of $1,500–$2,200, if the buyers are veterans, or $2,400–$3,200, if nonveterans.

Veteran home buyers, the 1950 survey indicates, will be affected more by Regulation X than will nonveterans. Credit terms for nine-tenths of the

houses bought under GI-financing (used by most Washington area veterans) were below Regulation X requirements. In contrast, only half of the units financed with FHA-insured or conventional loans—used largely by nonveterans—were bought with down payments lower than those required under Regulation X.

In addition, the information obtained gives some indication of how much more extensively the October 12 regulations will affect the market for the lower-priced homes veterans buy, than the market for the higher-priced houses bought most frequently by nonveterans. Not quite a tenth of the houses selling for less than $10,500 in 1950 were bought under credit terms that would meet Regulation X requirements, as against almost half of those priced at $16,500 or more.

—Adela L. Stucke
Division of Construction Statistics

[1] Data are based on reports from a sample of housing projects and therefore are subject to sampling variability. A detailed statement of sampling variability is available upon request to the Division of Construction Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] The regulations require, on FHA and conventional loans, a minimum of 10 percent down on houses of $5,000 or less to a maximum of 50 percent down on houses priced at $24,250 and over. For GI loans, the range is from about 5 percent down on houses priced around $6,000 or less to 45 percent down on houses costing $24,250 or more. Veterans with GI loans may have up to 30 years to amortize the mortgage, compared with 20 years for FHA and conventional borrowers.

Federal Classified Employees: Salary Trends, 1939–50

Basic salary scales of Federal classified employees increased 55 percent, on the average, between August 1939 and July 1950. The merit increases in pay within the same grade (occupational classification) added to the rise in basic scales raised average salary rates 60 percent for this period. Average salaries showed an 83-percent increase; this third measure of salary changes takes into account the growth in the proportion of workers at higher salary rates as well as basic scale and merit increases. The rise in basic scales and salary rates, August 1939 to July 1950, lagged behind the increase in the Consumers' Price Index; average salaries rose slightly more than the index.

Salaries discussed here are those of about 800,000 per annum employees subject to the Federal classification acts; these workers perform mainly clerical, administrative, and professional functions.[1] The present study is the third in a series presenting indexes of wage and salary rates of various groups of workers in nonmanufacturing employment.[2] For Federal classified workers, the salary rate indexes reflect changes in basic salary scales and merit increases within the same occupational classification. However, shifts in occupational composition resulting from changes and expansion in governmental activity during the period covered by this report have affected average salaries as distinguished from salary rates. Consequently, indexes of average salaries, reflecting the combined effect of all these factors, are also presented.

Since the effect of either merit increases or changes in grade composition on Federal workers' pay will vary from period to period, depending on rates of hiring and promotion, there is interest in a measure of salaries unaffected by either of these factors. Accordingly, a Civil Service Commission measure of basic salary changes alone is incorporated in table 1.[3]

Basic Scales and Salary Rates

Practically all of the 55-percent rise in basic pay scales and of the 60-percent increase in average salary rates occurred after June 1945. Congressional action increased basic pay scales in July 1945, in July 1946, and in July 1948; in addition, a revision of the classification system in October 1949 included some changes in these basic scales. Up to June 1945, both basic pay scales and average salary rates[4] had risen only about 1 percent as a result of increased scales for certain of the lower grades.[5]

Most of the rise in average salary rates which is attributable to merit increases also occurred after the war, although legislation in 1941 provided uniform standards for merit increases in pay for those remaining in the same position more than a specified amount of time.[6] During World War II, force expansion and rapid turn-over, which required hiring large numbers of workers at minimum grade rates, caused a decline of average pay

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TABLE 1.—*Indexes of basic pay scales, average salary rates, and average salaries of workers covered by Federal Classification Acts, 1939–50*

Period	Basic pay scales [1]			Average salary rates [1]			Average salaries [2]		
	All workers	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All workers	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All workers	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial
Aug. 1939 (base)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
June 30, 1945	101.1	100.2	110.1	[3] 101	[3] 100	[3] 110	[4]	[4]	[4]
July 1, 1946	133.8	131.9	146.9	133	131	149	143	136	154
July 1, 1947	133.8	131.9	146.9	135	133	152	150	144	154
July 15, 1948	148.5	145.7	168.3	151	149	176	168	160	178
July 1, 1949	148.5	145.7	168.3	152	150	177	170	163	180
July 1, 1950	154.6	151.5	176.0	160	158	189	183	175	192

[1] Merit increases in pay within the same grade, which affect the average-salary-rate indexes, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been excluded from the basic-pay-scale indexes, compiled by the Civil Service Commission. Both these index series exclude the effects of changes in the distribution of workers among grades.

[2] In addition to showing the effect of increases in basic salary scales and of merit increases in pay within the same grade, these indexes are influenced by shifts in the proportion of workers among grades.

[3] Estimated by assuming the same distribution of employees among grades and steps within grades in 1939 as in 1945—i. e., by assuming that the change in basic pay scales and in average salary rates was the same during this period. It is known that during this period there was little or no increase in average rates because of merit increases.

[4] Not available.

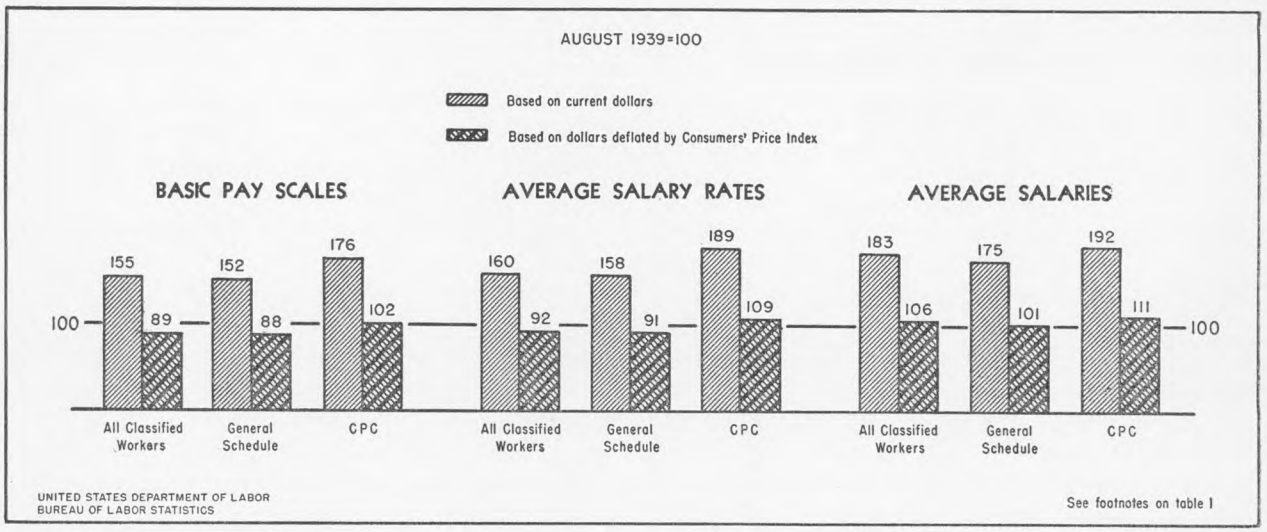
in some grades.[7] After the war, reduced Federal employment under a policy of seniority retention augmented the effect of merit increases; consequently, average salaries in each grade advanced somewhat more than basic pay scales.

The effect of merit raises on average salary rates in the postwar period was overshadowed by increases in basic pay scales, except between mid-1946 and mid-1947 and again between mid-1948 and mid-1949, when pay scales were not changed. Between June 1945 and July 1946, salary rates increased by nearly 32 percent almost entirely because of 2 pay raises—effective July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1946, respectively. The rise in the 1948 indexes was dominated by the uniform $330 increase in scales put into effect in the first half of July 1948. By July 1, 1950, salaries had risen approximately 5 percent more (8 index points), primarily because of the Classification Act of October 1949.

Although the principal objective of the classification act was a realignment of salary scales, it did provide increases in minimum base rates ranging, in most cases, from $100 to $175. It also added 3 grades to the top of the salary scale. Over the entire 1945–50 period covered, all but about a twelfth of the 58 percent rise in average salary rates resulted from increased basic pay scales.

Salaries have increased proportionately more

Indexes of Salaries of Classified Federal Workers, July 1950



in the lower than in the higher grades. Most of the legislation either specifically provided higher percentage increases in pay for the lower than the higher grades of classified employees or uniform dollar increase in salaries regardless of grade; the latter, of course, resulted in a higher percentage increase for the lower salary levels. Thus, the indexes for the crafts, protective, and custodial group, whose salaries are at the lower end of the scale (CPC), are higher than those for the general schedule (GS). (See table 1.) Basic pay scales for the "CPC" group rose 76 percent and for the "GS" group (formerly clerical, administrative, fiscal, and professional workers) 52 percent, between 1939 and 1950. Salary rate increases for these groups averaged, respectively, 89 percent and 58 percent.

Within each of the two broad groups, increases for the lower salary grades were also greater, percentage-wise, than for the higher levels. This is illustrated for the clerical, administrative, fiscal, and professional group by table 2, which shows salary trends for 3 grades within the General Schedule (GS–3, GS–9, GS–13). Between 1939 and 1950, average pay rose 70 percent for grade GS–3, compared with less than 40 percent for GS–13. Table 2 also shows that for CPC–2 (the lowest grade in which a substantial number of workers are currently employed), pay nearly doubled.

TABLE 2.—*Changes in minimum and average salaries*[1] *for selected grades under Federal Classification Acts, 1939-50*

Service and grade	August 1939	June 1945	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1947	July15, 1948	July 1, 1949	July 1, 1950
	Indexes (August 1939=100)						
CPC–2:							
Minimum salary rate	100	111	156	156	187	187	196
Average salary[1]	100	(2)	151	153	183	183	198
GS–3:							
Minimum salary rate	100	100	134	134	154	154	164
Average salary[1]	100	(2)	133	136	157	158	170
GS–9:							
Minimum salary rate	100	100	130	130	140	140	144
Average salary[1]	100	(2)	130	131	143	144	149
GS–13:							
Minimum salary rate	100	100	127	127	133	133	136
Average salary[1]	100	(2)	126	127	133	134	137
	Dollars						
CPC–2:							
Minimum salary rate	1,080	1,200	1,690	1,690	2,020	2,020	2,120
Average salary[1]	1,166	(2)	1,756	1,783	2,129	2,139	2,307
GS–3:							
Minimum salary rate	1,620	1,620	2,168	2,168	2,498	2,498	2,650
Average salary[1]	1,683	(2)	2,238	2,287	2,638	2,659	2,866
GS–9:							
Minimum salary rate	3,200	3,200	4,150	4,150	4,480	4,480	4,600
Average salary [1]	3,298	(2)	4,279	4,334	4,723	4,754	4,923
GS–13:							
Minimum salary rate	5,600	5,600	7,102	7,102	7,432	7,432	7,600
Average salary[1]	5,793	(2)	7,300	7,345	7,727	7,752	7,931

[1] Average salaries were obtained by weighting each salary step within the grade by the number of employees at that step. In other words, they reflect the effect of increases in basic salary scales and of merit increases in pay within the grade for each period.

[2] Average salary data for individual grades not available.

Average Salaries and Gross Earnings

Changes in the proportion of workers at various grades within the classification system resulted in a greater rise in the index of average salaries than was shown in the indexes of salary rates or basic salary scales just described. As previously indicated, the combined influence of rate increases and changes in occupational or grade composition advanced average salaries by 83 percent between 1939 and 1950. For each period for which data are available, the rise in average salaries for the entire group of workers covered by this report, was greater than the change in salary rates alone.

During World War II, "gross" earnings of Federal workers (that is, earnings including overtime pay) also showed substantially different trends from salary rates. During the period when salary scales were stable, overtime pay became a major source of additional earnings. The workweek for employees covered by the Classification Act was increased to 48 hours from December 1942 to June 1945, with extra pay being provided for most employees.[8] A 44-hour week was widely substituted in July 1945[9] and the 40-hour week was generally introduced in September 1945.[10] It is estimated that in June 1945, when the 48-hour week was still in effect, overtime pay augmented earnings of employees under the Classification Act by roughly 20 percent.

From September 1945 through mid-1950, overtime was paid only to a limited number of workers in emergencies; thus, the recent trend in straight-time and gross earnings can be assumed to be practically the same. Since hostilities started in Korea, however, the amount of regularly scheduled overtime work in some of the defense agencies has increased.

Changes in "Real" Salaries

Average salaries of classified employees rose slightly more than the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index over the period August 1939 to July 1950, but salary scales and rates (pay for the same type of work) lagged behind living costs. Salary scales and rates of classified em-

ployees deflated by the CPI, were only about nine-tenths as high in July 1950 (the date of the latest annual salary survey for Federal workers) as they had been in 1939. Since that time, the gap between the CPI and salary scales and rates has been widened further by rising prices.

—Ruth W. Benny
Division of Wage Statistics

[1] In addition the data include smaller groups in so-called subprofessional categories and in craft, protective, and custodial jobs. The other groups of Federal civilian employees, excluded from the present report, are the per diem workers, postal employees, and the so-called "blue collar" workers whose earnings are fixed by wage-board action.

[2] Previous studies relate to policemen and firemen in large cities (Monthly Labor Review, June 1950, p. 633), and urban public school teachers (Monthly Labor Review, March 1951, p. 286).

[3] The basic information for all the indexes was obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission but only those showing changes in basic salary scales were actually computed by the Commission.

The effect of changes in occupational or grade structure has been excluded from the measure of average salary rate changes by applying the same employment weights to average salaries for a grade or positional group in the classified service in successive years. A so-called chain index was constructed by multiplying (weighting) the 1939 average salaries for each grade by 1946 employment to obtain an over-all average for comparison with the 1946 average based on the same weights. Then the averages for each grade in both 1946 and 1947 were multiplied by 1947 employment in the grade to get over-all averages; the percentage relationship between these two averages was computed and multiplied by the index for the preceding year. The same procedure was used for each succeeding pair of years.

The construction procedures for the index of changes in basic salary scales are essentially comparable, except that constant weights were also applied to each pay step within a grade in comparing succeeding years; in this way the effect of merit increases on average salaries within the grade was excluded.

Further details on the methods used in constructing the indexes will be provided in a processed Bureau of Labor Statistics Wage Movements report (Series 3, No. 6).

[4] The June 1945 index of average salary rates is estimated but is believed to be quite accurate; no complete salary surveys are available for any period between 1939 and 1946 but it seemed desirable to present an index for a period late in the war but prior to the increases in pay scales made between June 1945 and July 1946.

[5] Grades CPC (crafts, protective, custodial) 1–8 and SP (subprofessional) 1 and 2.

[6] Prior to 1941, increases in pay to workers within the same grade were determined by administrative action subject to certain limitations on their effect on individual agency payroll costs. In 1941, they were made automatic, providing a certain efficiency rating was obtained. For a description of legislation and regulations affecting salaries and working conditions of workers covered by the Classification Acts see Monthly Labor Review, March 1951 (p. 296).

[7] The contrast between the two periods illustrates the variation in the net effect of these merit increases that occur from time to time depending on whether Federal employment is expanded or contracted and on whether there are opportunities for promotion. New workers or workers promoted to new jobs are generally paid at the minimum scales for the grade and hence the average salaries for a given grade will be reduced in periods of expansion. In periods of contraction workers with greater seniority, who have received more merit increases in pay than new workers, are retained; hence, average salary rates will increase even in the absence of changes in basic pay scales.

[8] The workweek had been increased from 39 to 44 hours early in 1942 without any increase in earnings. Those receiving basic salaries of over $5,000 were not paid overtime; others received time and a half on that part of their salaries up to $2,900.

[9] At that time there was an increase in overtime rates.

[10] The increases in salary scales made in 1945 and 1946 were intended at least in part to compensate for the reduction in earnings by elimination of overtime compensation.

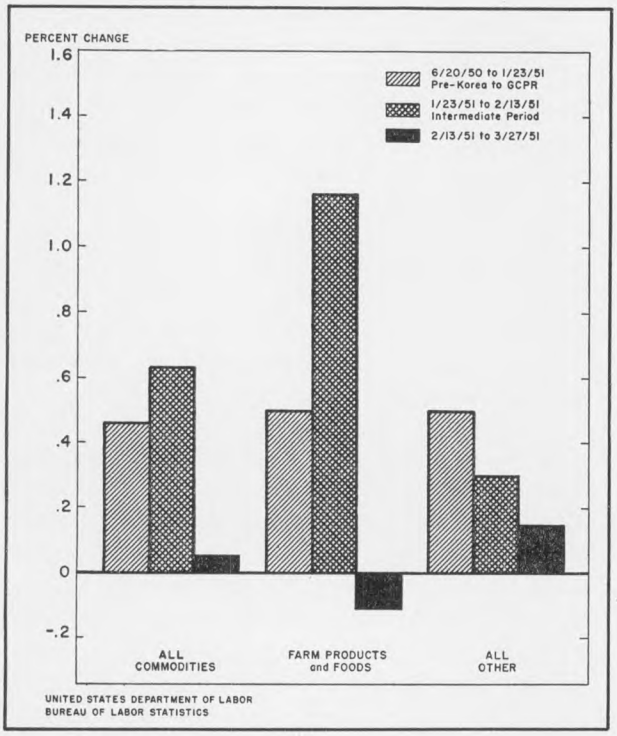
Price Movements in 2 Months Following GCPR

Price advances of most nonagricultural commodities slowed down markedly or halted in the first 2 months after the Office of Price Stabilization issued the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR) on January 26, 1951.[1] Primary market quotations for some commodities even declined after mid-February, partly reflecting specific commodity ceilings, and partly because prices of many commodities had moved beyond their true economic level in the light of current supplies and demand. Also, many markets were unusually inactive, as buyers awaited the imposition of specific ceilings which they hoped would be below the GCPR levels. During the 6 weeks from January 25 to March 9, 1951, producers' prices for hides, tallow, soaps, shortening, and salad oils were rolled back. Specific price increases were granted only for automobiles and coal.

One important reason for the slowdown in the rate of advance was that trading in some major commodities—such as cotton, wool, and hides—was suspended for as long as 6 weeks after the GCPR appeared; thus prices remained nominally unchanged. In addition, sales of most imported strategic materials—such as tin, rubber, and copper—were negligible during February and March 1951 because world prices were generally well above United States ceiling prices.

The rise in prices of major commodities quoted by producers (and on organized markets) was slightly over 2 percent during the first 2 months following issuance of the GCPR, compared with almost 15 percent in the 7 months' period from the start of the Korean war to the adoption of

Chart 1. Weekly Rate of Change in Primary Market Prices Since Korea

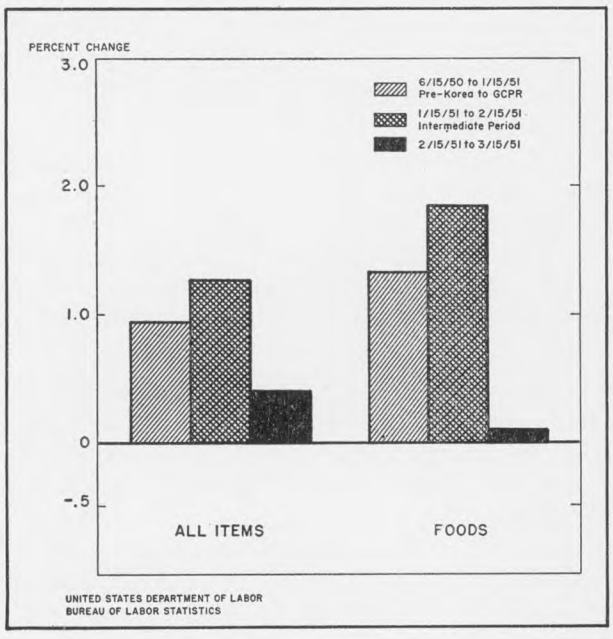


GCPR.[2] Three-fourths of this 2-percent advance occurred in the first 3 weeks following the regulation, when quotations for farm products and foods advanced 3½ percent. Primary market prices rose at a much slower rate—a total of less than one-half of 1 percent—in the following 6 weeks. The weekly rate of advance in primary market prices is shown in chart 1. Much of the rise recorded by the Weekly Index of Primary Market Prices from January 23 to February 13 was caused by a 5.5-percent jump in livestock quotations and by a more than seasonal advance of over 5 percent in meat prices. Supplies of poultry and livestock (other than lambs) were plentiful, and no threat of meat scarcity existed during February and March 1951.

Increases of 1.8 percent in the prices of both food and apparel largely accounted for the 1.3 percent rise in the Consumers' Price Index from mid-January to mid-February 1951. (See chart 2.) The period covered by the February Index included 11 days preceding publication of the GCPR, so that a part of the increased prices paid by consumers for essential goods and services represents higher costs passed on by retailers prior to the general freeze. Issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation No. 7 on February 26, 1951, enabled retailers of apparel and housefurnishings to resume use of their individual percent markup in determining price ceilings instead of keeping their prices frozen at the level of January 26, 1951. The moderate rise in retail prices from February to March 1951 (0.4 percent) appears to indicate that price regulations, particularly the general freeze effected by GCPR, have aided in the fight against inflation.

Moderation in the upswing in retail prices in March may also be attributed to a decline in anticipatory buying, particularly of household appliances, and consumers' reluctance to pay current prices for some categories of apparel, particularly wool garments. Pre-Easter sales were disappointing to department and apparel stores, since store stocks exceeded last year's inventories. The improved military outlook during the last half of March contributed to the return to more normal buying habits on the part of purchasers of consumers' goods and some industrial buyers. Shortages which were beginning to show up in essential industrial materials by mid-March had

Chart 2. Monthly Rate of Change in Consumers' Prices Since Korea



not yet appeared in consumer goods. A sizable portion of consumer buying power was believed to be committed temporarily to paying for purchases made prior to GCPR.

—Louise J. Mack
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

[1] The GCPR was adopted as a temporary measure to stabilize prices for most commodities and nonprofessional services for an indefinite period until special price regulations could be prepared for specific groups of commodities and services. Ceiling prices established by the GCPR permitted each individual seller to charge the highest price received for goods delivered or services performed during the base period December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951. Prices charged by producers for agricultural commodities were exempt as were fresh fish, seed, oilseeds and nuts, publications, advertising, insurance, theaters, and utilities. The Defense Production Act also forbids price control for agricultural commodities selling below parity.

[2] Some of the price increases occurred in the 3-day interval between the nearest index computation date (January 23) and the imposition of GCPR on the evening of January 26, 1951, or were reported belatedly for pre-GCPR periods, so that the actual post-GCPR rise in commodity prices in primary markets was less than the 2.2 percent recorded by the Weekly Index of Primary Market Prices.

Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 8–16 [1]

The Office of Price Stabilization issued nine price regulations during March 1951. Six of these covered a varied group of commodities and services at various market levels, and three set ceiling prices on certain dry and perishable foods sold at wholesale and retail levels.

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for raw American upland cotton were fixed by Ceiling Price Regulation 8 (CPR 8), issued by the OPS on March 3. The regulation establishes ceiling prices for the cotton in mixed or odd lots by grade and staple and by location for every seller, including the producer.

Ceiling prices for all commodities sold, but not manufactured or produced, in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, were established by CPR 9, issued on March 7; these ceiling prices are based upon direct cost plus the dollar-and-cents mark-up in effect during the base period of December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951. The mark-up, required by the regulation, is the difference between either the latest, most recent or "average" cost, that existed prior to January 26, 1951, and the delivery price.

Specific ceiling prices for manufacturers of household soaps and cleansers, based on December 1950 levels, were outlined by CPR 10, dated March 8 and effective on March 12. The regulation permits owners of soap brand names and soap packagers to establish prices reflecting December 1950 tallow prices.

Food and beverages served by restaurants were placed under ceiling regulations by CPR 11, dated March 13. The regulation provides for a price control, based primarily on a "food cost per dollar of sales" basis. Commencing April 1, eating places must base their prices on food costs per dollar of sales during one of two basic periods—either the calendar year of 1949 or the 12-month period ended June 30, 1950.

Ceiling prices for milled rice at the processor or mill level were specified in CPR 12, dated March 13. The General Ceiling Price Regulation will continue to be applicable to sales of milled rice at all other levels of distribution.

Petroleum products at service stations and other retail outlets were placed under specific price ceilings by CPR 13, dated March 21 and effective March 26. Ceiling prices, established by the regulation, are the highest prices charged for a product during the base period of December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951.

Certain foods, sold at wholesale and retail levels, were placed under specific percentage mark-up, by CPR 14, 15, and 16, all dated March 28 and effective April 5. The regulations cover approximately 60 percent of food purchases made by consumers in retail stores and will affect approximately 500,000 food sellers. The method used in the new regulations is the fixed mark-up on cost technique. The regulation required that the new system of pricing be installed between April 5 and April 30.

Sales, by wholesalers, of certain "dry groceries," [2] are affected by CPR 14. Wholesalers, covered by the regulation, include retailer-owned cooperative wholesaler, cash-and-carry wholesaler, service wholesaler, and the institutional wholesaler.

Retailers of "dry groceries" [2] and some "perishables" are affected by CPR 15, which pertains to retail stores (other than independent stores) with annual sales volume of less than $375,000,

and also to retail stores (independent or otherwise) with annual sales volume of $375,000 or more in 1950.

New ceiling prices for dry groceries and some perishables are outlined in CPR 16 and are determined under the specific percentage mark-up formula for all independent retail stores doing an annual business of under $375,000.

The "dry groceries" listed in CPR 15 and 16 are divided into 36 food categories;[2] and the "perishables" are classified into one food commodity—dairy products, covering butter and packaged cheese.

[1] Sources: Federal Registers vol. 16, No. 44, March 6, 1951, p. 2060; No. 47, March 9, 1951, p. 2183; No. 64, April 3, 1951, p. 2871; No. 48, March 10, 1951, p. 2226; No. 50, March 14, 1951, p. 2391; No. 51, March 15, 1951, p. 2428; No. 57, March 23, 1951, p. 2628; and No. 61, March 29, 1951, pp. 2725, 2735, and 2750.

[2] The "dry groceries" affected are as follows: baby foods; cereals, breakfast; cocoa, chocolate and cereal drink preparations; coffee; cookies, crackers, toast and crumbs; corn meal, hominy and flour mixes; dog and cat foods; fish, processed; flour; frozen foods; fruits, berries and fruit juices (canned) except fruit cocktail, pineapple, peaches and pears; fruit cocktail, pineapple, peaches and pears (canned) except juices; fruits, dried and dehydrated; gelatin and pudding mixtures; jams, jellies, preserves, honey and peanut butter; lard, pure; macaroni and spaghetti products; mayonnaise and salad dressing; meat, canned; milk, canned; oils, cooking and salad; oleomargarine; pickles and relishes; rice; shortening, hydrogenated; shortening, other; soups, canned; soups, dehydrated; spices; syrups; tea; vegetables and vegetable juices (canned) except corn, green beans, peas, tomatoes and tomato juice; corn, green beans, peas, tomatoes and tomato juice (canned); vegetables, dried and dehydrated; vinegar; miscellaneous foods.

Mobilization Director's First Quarterly Report[1]

By the end of March 1951, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization states, production of goods and services had risen 10 percent over the first quarter of 1950. The combined strength of Army, Navy, and Air Force had reached about 3 million—twice the number who were under arms in July 1950. Military equipment worth $23 billion had been ordered. Aid was being furnished to a unified military force in Europe created under the North Atlantic Pact. Civilian employment had reached its highest February level, according to the latest available figures, and the workweek in manufacturing industries averaged 41 hours in February 1951.

Phases of Defense Program

As outlined by the Director of Defense Mobilization, the defense program, covers (*a*) production of military equipment and supplies for our forces fighting in Korea and for the expanding armed services in the United States and in Europe; (*b*) assistance to the growing forces of other nations joined with us in resisting communism; and (*c*) accumulation of reserve stocks. It also covers (*d*) the building of sufficient productive power to make possible the increased activity that would be needed in case of all-out war. The Director believes that "with the fullest degree of drive and unity," the job can be done by 1953.

The program will involve the calling of practically every young man [within specified age brackets and with other qualifications] into the armed services; higher taxes; more difficulty in obtaining civilian needs, such as new housing and new automobiles; some cut-backs in industry causing workers to change their locations to avoid unemployment; more overtime work; a slowing down of technological and social progress. The Director explained that the high expenditures per unit for planes, submarines, tanks, and weapons are due largely to their greatly increased weight, fighting power, and complex equipment; and that the shortage of consumer goods, while inconvenient, probably will be much less acute than during the World War II period, when many items practically disappeared from the market.

Production and Manpower

Production of goods and services rose by 10 percent between the first quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951, the Director of Defense Mobilization states. During the fourth quarter of 1950, the annual rate of production reached the $300-billion mark, approximately equal in real output to the peak war year 1944.

In order to meet both civilian and defense needs, the report adds, a further increase of 15 percent is required in the next 3 years, adding $45 billion to the total national output.

To meet these defense production goals, from 3 to 4 million additional workers will be required in 1951. It is the Director's belief that much of the need for defense production workers will be met by transfer of workers from nondefense activities,

or by a shift without leaving their jobs as establishments convert to defense production. Some of the need, of course, will be filled by hiring the unemployed, but these now represent a relatively low number.

Important reserves of manpower, it is stated, are available among housewives with grown children, older persons near conventional retirement age, and the handicapped. The Director states the number of persons of working age that are not in school and not in the labor force to be about 38 million—5 million men and 33 million women. He believes that "all of the foreseeable manpower needs for defense production can be met without using compulsory measures."

With regard to increased hours of work, the Director points out that each hour of overtime added to the average workweek in manufacturing would result in a production gain equivalent to almost 350,000 new workers. In February 1951, the average workweek in manufacturing was about 41 hours. The peak average in World War II, when many industries were on a 48-hour schedule, was 45½ hours.

Price and Wage Stabilization

To combat the rising prices resulting from increased purchasing power caused by defense activities, adoption of direct price and wage controls became necessary, the report continues. Increases in volume of earnings available for buying civilian goods, at the time that many factories were being diverted to defense production, caused an upward pressure on prices. Even though, as the Director believes, the volume of civilian supplies in the current year may still be great—in some instances greater than it was in 1950—the increase in money available for buying them will rise still more as employment increases. Indirect measures such as credit control and increased taxes, it was felt, would not by themselves be adequate to curb inflation, and direct controls became necessary.

Effective January 26, 1951, direct action in wage-price stabilization was furthered by adoption of two over-all freeze regulations—General Wage Stabilization Regulation 1 and the General Ceiling Price Regulation. (For discussion, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1951, p. 282.)

After the date of the initial general price-freeze order, major amendments and various supplements were issued by the Office of Price Stabilization covering specific commodities at various market levels. (For discussion of price regulations, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1951, p. 410, and p. 542 of this issue.)

Price controls on farm products present special difficulties, the report states. Price ceilings must not be set below either the parity price or the highest rate attained from May 24 to June 24, 1950. However, work to arrive at effective systems was progressing rapidly, the Director stated.

General Wage Stabilization Regulation 1 froze all compensation at the January 25 levels and required that all future wage increases be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.[2]

As adjustments under the general wage freeze became necessary, the Wage Stabilization Board and the Economic Stabilization Administrator issued several General Wage Regulations liberalizing the over-all freeze. (For discussion of wage regulations, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1951, p. 409.)

International Phases of Mobilization

Without the aid which the United States has given to a number of free countries, the Director believes, their present expanded defense programs could not have been undertaken. The Marshall Plan, it was stated, has been a success. Industrial production in Europe by the end of 1950 was 40 percent greater than prewar; and agricultural production in the current crop year was expected to be 10 percent above prewar.

The Director stresses the fact that the United States must rely upon foreign nations for great quantities of basic materials to supplement our own resources, and that imports of critical materials have increased markedly since July 1950.

Inflation is a problem common to all of the "free" nations, he points out, and cooperation between these nations will be necessary in order to control the prices of goods moving in international trade. This country, through designation of Government agencies to act as exclusive importers of certain commodities, and by working in international committees to allocate scarce materials among free countries, is "helping to end the current scramble for these materials which has forced their prices unnecessarily high."

The United States proposes "to extend economic aid to foreign countries only as part of a true cooperative effort." The Director of Defense Mobilization expresses full confidence that "this cooperative effort is gaining in momentum and that the resources of the free world will be equitably distributed to assure the strengthening of the free world."

[1] In mid-December 1950, the President, by Executive order, proclaimed existence of a national emergency and established the Office of Defense Mobilization in the Executive Office, appointing Charles E. Wilson as Director. "Building America's Might," the First Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of Defense Mobilization, was published on April 1, 1951.

[2] The 9-member Wage Stabilization Board was established on October 10, 1950, by Executive Order No. 10161, with Cyrus S. Ching as chairman.

Developments Among Consumers' Cooperatives in 1950

CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT in the consumers' cooperative movement during 1950 was indicated by reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from various sources. Among the retail associations, volume of business (in terms of dollar sales) generally increased, but earnings were usually less than in 1949. The situation was somewhat similar among the wholesale associations, all but a few of which showed substantial rises in sales. Their earnings also showed a marked gain over the previous year, when a number were caught in the price "squeeze" in the petroleum market.

Extensive modernization of plant took place among both retail and wholesale associations, as well as among productive federations. Additional productive facilities were bought or erected, and a considerable amount of oil-bearing land was leased or otherwise acquired. In a few cases productive enterprises were disposed of.

Events important to the cooperative movement were the seventeenth biennial congress of the Cooperative League of the USA, the fourth annual convention of the Cooperative Health Federation, and the formation of the National Association of Housing Cooperatives. The League meeting heard reports on the 50 years of cooperative development, since 1900, in various branches of the movement. It adopted a 4-year plan, looking toward closer relationships in the movement, a program of research and information in cooperation with educational institutions and research agencies, and cooperative development in whatever new fields seem, after study, appropriate.

Local Associations

The decreases in earnings of retail cooperatives, which appear to have been fairly general, seem to have been due mainly to lower margins, resulting from wage increases and other higher costs of operation at the same time that volume of business was in many cases declining. Another factor was that many of the wholesales to which they are affiliated returned either no patronage refunds or considerably smaller amounts than usual. Because of the interdependence of the retail and wholesale associations, the misfortunes of either set up a chain reaction that affects the other.

Although the picture of cooperative operation in urban areas—especially in the large cities—has not been a cheering one on the whole since the end of the war, there have been a number of outstanding exceptions.[1] Eastern Cooperatives, Inc. (New Jersey), whose affiliates are all urban associations, announced early in 1951 that on the basis of reports thus far received "Eastern co-op food stores did very well in 1950." In eastern Michigan, also, union-supported food markets, which were barely breaking even in 1949, were stated to have had a good year in 1950. Other city cooperatives were pulling up slowly after more or less extended periods of operating losses. However, small city operations were still closing in a number of places throughout the United States, generally after several years of operation at a loss.

Many cooperatives expanded into new facilities, mainly gasoline service stations and food stores. One innovation was the opening of a separate, complete clothing store at Virginia, Minn., by the local store association there. In most cases, expansion and remodeling were followed by substantial increases in sales and membership interest.

The construction of a new $20,000 chapel was

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reported by the 2,000-member cooperative burial association in New Ulm, Minn.

Some associations—though, it appears, fewer than usual—were either organized or opened for business in 1950. Among the latter were a modern food market and a gasoline service station, respectively, in Saginaw, Mich., and Lorain, Ohio, where for 2 years labor-led groups had been organizing and raising capital. A campaign of similar length, in Akron, Ohio, culminated in the start of a new building to house departments for groceries, meats, drugs, clothing, hardware, and petroleum products. In several places, cooperatives and labor groups sponsored discount arrangements on clothing, appliances, and other articles not handled by the local cooperative.

"More locker plants . . . tougher going" was the report from the Farm Credit Administration regarding the cold-storage cooperatives. A drop of 16 percent in average number of lockers rented and in average volume of food processed, as compared with 1946, was revealed by a study made by that agency. "Yet except for a few shake-down points . . . locker plants are in good shape." The FCA estimates that about 10 percent of the frozen food plants in the United States are cooperatives.[2]

The Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, the largest cooperative of its kind in the United States, organized by striking milk-wagon drivers in 1921, started a new delivery route—via airplane—in 1950, to serve airplane ground and flight crews in the Aleutian Islands, some 3,000 miles from the association's plant in Minneapolis.

Credit unions appear to have had another banner year in 1950. How the current restrictions on installment buying will affect their operations remains to be seen.

Housing Associations

The year started with the introduction into Congress of a bill to provide direct Government loans to housing cooperatives, under a new agency. Although reported out by committees in both houses, it failed to pass. The measure had the support of cooperative, church, labor, and veterans' groups, but was opposed by real-estate and builder organizations. The law (Housing Act of 1950) finally enacted directed (by sec. 213) the FHA to assist cooperatives in the planning of projects and in other technical matters. An assistant commissioner was given charge of the new program, regulations were issued, and a "kit" of materials and forms was assembled, which included a guide to show cooperative groups how to use FHA aids and apply for insurance. Personnel especially to deal with cooperative applications were established in local FHA offices. "Public interest" advisory groups, composed of representatives of cooperative, labor, church, and other groups, are being formed in each area.

No definition of a genuine housing cooperative was laid down, however, with the result that many of the proposed projects are the plans of speculative builders, not of the cooperative groups to be housed. This is a reversal of the accepted cooperative procedure. The FHA regulations prohibit any builder, architect, or technician benefiting by the project in a pecuniary way from being an incorporator of a cooperative. They do not prevent the use of section 213 to promote the same kind of sales device long used by builders—the construction of housing which is sold, on the so-called "cooperative" basis, to families which then form an organization to operate the property cooperatively.

Early in August, because of the Korean situation, the Public Housing Administration announced the complete cessation of sales of war housing. This stopped negotiations then in process for the purchase of such housing by mutual associations of tenants. Later, the order was relaxed to exempt the so-called "greenbelt" towns and to permit the handling of the other war projects on an individual basis. In the case of both of these groups of dwellings, specific legislation by Congress had directed that they be sold.

This action was followed by Regulation X, designed to curb inflation and conserve materials, that increased the down payment required and shortened the period of amortization. Among cooperatives, these restrictions applied to co-venture associations (in which members receive title to their dwellings) but not to all-the-way cooperatives (in which the association retains title and the member receives only a leasehold). The order also did not apply to applications submitted prior to October 15, 1950.

A further tightening of regulations pertaining to cooperatives came on January 11, 1951, with the extension of the restrictions to all multi-unit projects, thus in effect making practically all coopera-

tives subject to them.[3] Under these regulations, the maximum FHA insurance is 82 to 88 percent (formerly, under Section 213, 85 to 90 percent), depending on the percentage of veterans in the membership of the project.

It is evident, therefore, that although housing cooperatives ended the year 1950 in a better legal position than before, as regards their greatest stumbling block—financing—they were little better off. The middle-income families that constitute the main cooperative membership found difficult even the 10–15 percent down payments previously required. Higher down payments coupled with larger monthly payments for amortization interpose an insuperable bar in many cases.

As of November 20, 1950, the Washington FHA headquarters announced that 202 applications had been received under section 213. These involved a total of $247,449,450 and 27,252 dwelling units. It was stated that the projects were about equally divided between all-the-way cooperatives and co-venture associations. The status of these applications was as follows: Applications in process, 178; statements of eligibility issued, 17; commitments issued, 4; and mortgages insured, 3.

During the spring of 1950, a series of meetings of representatives of local housing cooperatives in the East and a few from the Midwest and Far West resulted in formation of the National Association of Housing Cooperatives. It received a charter in August. The purposes of this new federation are to assist in the organization and development of new associations, act as a medium for exchange of experience, and represent the interests of the cooperative housing movement before congressional committees and in negotiations with Federal agencies. As it grows in strength, the federation hopes to assist in the formation of regional organizations such as that in New York (noted below), and to provide technical and other services. It took over issuance of the newsletter previously published by the National Cooperative-Mutual Housing Association, formed in 1946, which had never been very active, mainly because of lack of funds. Headquarters of the new federation are in Washington, D. C.

The president of the Amalgamated Housing Corp.—the organization that, up to 1950, had been responsible for construction of more dwelling units on the cooperative basis than all other housing groups combined—spoke at the Cooperative League congress concerning the problems in the cooperative housing field. He reported that his group had erected 1,500 dwelling units since the end of the war. It was his contention that, if there is to be any significant expansion of cooperative housing, organizations must be developed for that specific purpose, which can utilize "the accumulated experience resulting from both successes and failures of the past." He went on to report the formation in New York City of such an organization, Community Services and Management Corporation. This corporation was formed late in the summer under the New York limited-dividend law. Before the end of the year, it had announced its sponsorship of a planned project to provide housing for 1,400 families, in the Corlears Hook section of lower Manhattan. It will be a redevelopment of a slum area and, as such, will involve the rehousing of families occupying buildings on the site, that must be razed. The sum of $1,000 each was advanced by the A. H. Consumers Society (which operates stores and other cooperative enterprises in the Bronx buildings of the Amalgamated), the Aaron E. Norman Fund, and the Cooperative League of the USA. The E. A. Filene Good Will Fund is also participating by purchasing bonds of the new organization, to the total of $100,000.

It was pointed out that housing projects owned by the residents provide stability of population and a community of interest which favor the formation of cooperatives in various fields—stores, credit unions, insurance, etc.

Also of interest is the one workers' productive association known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be operating in the construction field. It is Cooperative Builders, Inc., Seattle, Wash. This association was started in July 1948 when 40 building-trades workers each paid a $500 membership fee and subscribed for $500 worth of nonvoting preferred stock. The cooperative has already built several groups of houses. It estimates that by mass purchase of materials it saves from 10 to 30 percent. The average net earning per house for the association is about 7 percent, but cannot (under its bylaws) exceed 8 percent. Earnings are divided among the members on the basis of number of hours worked.

Medical Care

The principal event in the field of medical care was the holding of the fourth annual convention of the Cooperative Health Federation of America in Seattle, August 10–12. Over 500,000 persons are covered by organizations affiliated with the Federation.

The Federation, its president pointed out, seeks to promote (*a*) the people's right to operate in the field of medical economics, (*b*) the positive promotion of health as well as treatment of the sick, (*c*) prepayment plans for comprehensive medical care, (*d*) group practice, (*e*) the highest quality of medical care, and (*f*) consumer or lay control of the business and economic aspects of prepayment plans.

Acting on the Federation's recommendation, several affiliates had applied for approval by State and local medical societies. The only one which had received approval by midsummer 1950 was Group Health Association, Washington, D. C. Two plans in New York (Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York and Group Health Association) had applied; their applications had been acknowledged but not acted upon. Two others (Arrowhead Health Center and Community Health Center, both in Minnesota) had applied but had not received an acknowledgment. Labor Health Institute (St. Louis, Mo.) had made no formal application, but all its staff doctors are members of the county medical society. (In certain other States, doctors on the staffs of consumer-sponsored prepayment plans have been refused admission to local medical societies.)

The secretary of the Federation reported: "Despite repeated efforts to arrange for further joint meetings between the AMA Council on Medical Service and representatives of consumers of medical care, we have not during the whole course of 1950 succeeded in bringing forth from the AMA any favorable response."

Regarding the lawsuits by or on behalf of cooperative medical-care plans, the Seattle case was dismissed by the King County court but will be appealed to the State Supreme Court; testimony in the Oregon case was completed in the spring of 1950 but no decision had been announced at the end of the year; and in California the case was about to go to trial. In Oklahoma, the association at Elk City brought suit against the county medical society, charging a boycott and various other injurious practices. The association asked for damages of $300,000 and a restraining injunction.

At the institute preceding the convention, it was reported that 30 States have laws which either bar or discourage the formation of consumer-sponsored plans. This explains in part why plans now exist in only a few States. The same report outlined the steps to be taken in forming a health plan, with special emphasis on the legal aspects. Specific problems, such as actuarial difficulties in formulating an adequate system of dues and fees, and the minimum essentials and capital needed to establish a branch clinic, were also presented in detail.[4]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not know of any new cooperative for medical care that was started during the year. One contract plan, organized in 1949, received its charter in 1950, enabling it to begin operations. Four cooperative hospitals were opened for service; however, one cooperative association leased its building to a private physician for 15 years for $1.

Two of the largest urban medical-care plans, at Washington, D. C., and Seattle, Wash., enlarged their facilities. The former bought a 10-story building, to house the various departments of its clinic (previously in several places) and provide additional space. The latter, which has both hospital and clinic, built a 30-bed addition to the hospital, bringing the total number of beds to 85.

In Staunton, Ill., members of locals of the Progressive Mine Workers (independent) took the lead in a 4-year community drive that netted 2,000 members in the hospital association, each paying a membership fee of $50. Some of the local labor unions also made contributions from their treasuries. An unused school building was bought for $1 and remodeled into a 50-bed hospital to serve 16 towns in the area. The hospital was ready for use in May 1950. In the interval, however, the Illinois Legislature had (in 1949) passed a law authorizing the establishment of nonprofit medical-care plans, but only on condition that they be controlled by physicians and that at least a majority of the physicians in the area were willing to participate. The hospital association was unable to obtain the cooperation of the local doctors; when the hospital was opened in November, after standing idle for 6 months, it was not on

a cooperative or prepayment basis.[5] It was reported that an amendment to the 1949 law, permitting cooperative operation and control, would be sought in the 1951 session of the legislature.

Other developments during the year were (1) the establishment of a fund by Group Health Mutual of St. Paul, Minn., to help finance the education of students in medicine and related fields who intend to enter cooperative health work, and (2) drives in Chicago for establishment of an optical-care service and of a complete health center. The AFL building-service employees' union spearheaded the drive for the health center.

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Office of Labor Economics

[1] Some of these will be discussed in a forthcoming bulletin.
[2] News for Farmer Cooperatives (Washington, D. C.), October 1950.
[3] Few housing projects consisting of detached dwellings are on the "all-the-way" basis, but practically all apartment projects (multi-unit) are so operated.
[4] Papers on these and other subjects were compiled and published later. The compilation, entitled "First Annual Group Health Institute," is obtainable from the Cooperative Health Federation, 343 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 4, Ill.
[5] St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February 27, May 31, June 1, October 10, November 6, and November 20, 1950.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter, 1950

WORK-INJURY RATES in manufacturing were slightly lower in the fourth than in the third quarter of 1950, but the decreases were less than the usual seasonal decline for that period. According to preliminary reports, the average injury-frequency rate [1] for manufacturing establishments in the fourth quarter was only 3 percent below that for the third quarter of 1950, and 15 percent above that for the fourth quarter of 1949.

In every year since such records became available (in 1943), the average injury rate for the fourth quarter has been less than that for the third quarter of the same year. This decrease was less in 1950 than in any previous year except 1945. The following tabulation shows percent changes in average injury-frequency rates for all manufacturing between successive periods:

	Percent change in injury-frequency rates, all manufacturing—			
	From third to fourth quarter	*From fourth quarter of preceding year*	*In 12-months cumulative rate from preceding year*	*In final annual rate from preceding year*
1943	−14			
1944	−14	−6	−6	−8
1945	−1	+6	−7	+1
1946	−11	−10	+1	+7
1947	−14	−12	−11	−6
1948	−10	−14	−14	−9
1949	−11	−18	−17	−13
1950	−3	+15	+1	

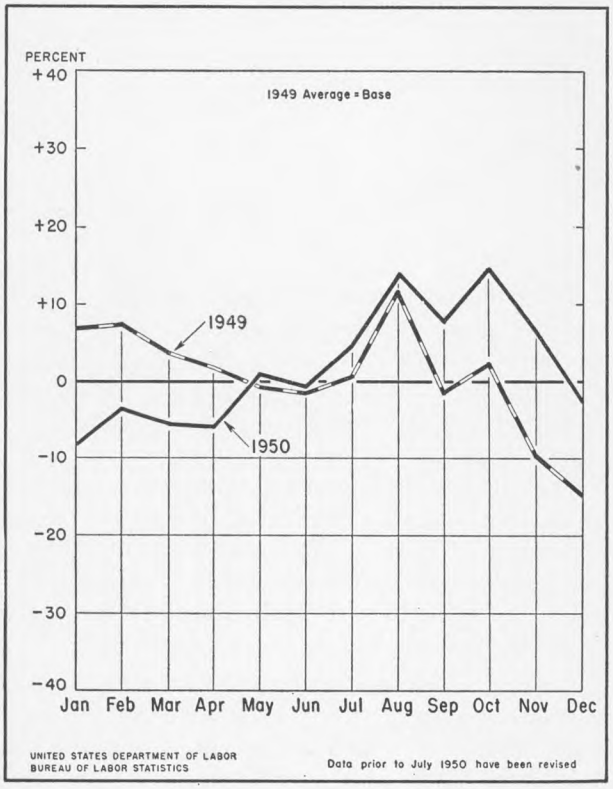
The cumulative rate for the 12 months of 1950 was only slightly above that for 1949. Experience of previous years, however, indicates that preliminary reports tend to underestimate the injury-frequency rate. Except in 1943–44, the final annual frequency rates for successive years have shown smaller declines or greater increases than have the 12-months cumulative rates based upon preliminary reports. The final annual injury rate for 1950 may, therefore, show a considerably greater increase over 1949 than that indicated by the preliminary data.

A fairly constant upward trend in injury frequency rates was evident, after adjustments were made for seasonal fluctuations, in contrast to the downward trend which prevailed during the previous 3 years. The average rate for October 1950 was the highest recorded for any month during the year. November and December showed about the usual seasonal declines. Although the average for January 1950 was 14 percent below that for January 1949, averages for October, November, and December, 1950 were 12, 18, and 14 percent above the corresponding averages for 1949.

The continued high level of employment, a longer workweek, and changes in manufacturing procedures associated with stepped-up defense production undoubtedly contributed to the upward trend in injury rates. In the past, similar conditions have usually resulted in an increase in the incidence of work injuries.

An encouraging feature in the present situation is a leveling of the upward trend in injury rates during November and December which followed fairly closely the normal seasonal pattern. Industrial activity likewise leveled off during these months. It is possible that as conversion to defense work is completed and employment is somewhat stabilized, the injury rate will also

Percent Change in Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing



become stable or return to the lower levels prevailing in late 1949 and early 1950.

According to estimates based upon these preliminary reports, approximately 105,500 employees in manufacturing establishments were disabled for 1 or more days because of work injuries encountered during the fourth quarter of 1950. Despite the slight decrease in the injury-frequency rate, increased employment and longer hours of work resulted in a 5-percent increase in the total number of injuries in the fourth quarter over the third quarter.

Approximately 400 of these workers died as a result of their injuries. Another 6,100 were known to have suffered some permanent body impairment which will disable them to some extent for the remainder of their lives. Some of the injuries classified as temporary disabilities at the time of the report may later become more serious, requiring a slight increase in these estimates.

Estimates of total time lost or of total costs attributable to these injuries cannot be made at this time, as information regarding the final outcome of many cases is still incomplete. It may be estimated conservatively, however, that at least 2,100,000 man-days were lost during the quarter.

Wage losses alone amounted to approximately $21 million—a loss partly paid by employers in workmen's compensation and partly absorbed by the injured workers in reduced income during disability. These estimates, however, make no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of these injuries.

TABLE 1.—*Industries showing principal changes in injury-frequency rates, fourth quarter, 1950*

Industry	Injury-frequency rates			Points difference between—	
	Fourth quarter 1949	Third quarter 1950	Fourth quarter 1950	Third and fourth quarters, 1950	Fourth quarters, 1949 and 1950
Increases of 5 points or more					
Third to fourth quarter, 1950:					
Aluminum and magnesium products	13.4	17.0	26.7	+9.7	+13.3
Compressed and liquefied gases	2.6	4.8	12.7	+7.9	+10.1
Wineries	(1)	13.6	19.5	+5.9	(1)
Fourth quarter, 1949, to fourth quarter, 1950:					
Logging	77.9	95.8	94.6	−1.2	+16.7
Sawmills	59.6	72.4	74.7	+2.3	+15.1
Aluminum and magnesium products	13.4	17.0	26.7	+9.7	+13.3
Planing mills	31.5	40.3	44.2	+3.9	+12.7
Compressed and liquefied gases	2.6	4.8	12.7	+7.9	+10.1
Foundries, steel	17.8	24.5	26.6	+2.1	+8.8
Millwork, structural	19.1	27.6	26.8	−0.8	+7.7
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	3.7	7.3	10.6	+3.3	+6.9
Wooden containers	31.1	36.8	37.7	+0.9	+6.6
Cutlery and edge tools	10.2	17.0	16.7	−0.3	+6.5
Foundries, iron	26.2	33.7	32.1	−1.6	+5.9
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	9.6	16.9	15.5	−1.4	+5.9
Forgings, iron and steel	12.5	23.3	18.3	−5.0	+5.8
Mechanical power transmission equipment	14.3	15.2	20.1	+4.9	+5.8
Paper boxes and containers	12.6	18.5	18.2	−0.3	+5.6
Stamped and pressed metal products	12.3	17.7	17.8	+0.1	+5.5
Steel springs	14.1	17.2	19.2	+2.0	+5.1
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	18.2	21.7	23.2	+1.5	+5.0
Decreases of 5 points or more					
Third to fourth quarter, 1950:					
Canning and preserving	13.8	25.7	15.1	−10.6	+1.3
Cold-finished steel	14.8	23.0	16.2	−6.8	+1.4
Fertilizers	17.5	27.3	21.0	−6.3	+3.5
Plate and boiler-shop products	18.6	22.2	15.9	−6.3	−2.7
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	16.4	20.6	15.0	−5.6	−1.4
Forgings, iron and steel	12.5	23.3	18.3	−5.0	+5.8
Fourth quarter, 1949, to fourth quarter, 1950:					
Batteries	22.7	16.0	14.5	−1.5	−8.2

[1] Insufficient data.

TABLE 2—*Industrial injury-frequency rates* [1] *for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1950, with cumulative rates for 1950*

Industry	Number of establishments (fourth quarter)	Injury-frequency rates for—				
		October	November	December	Fourth quarter	January–December 1950 cumulative (preliminary)
Apparel:						
Clothing, men's and boys'	343	6.4	5.5	4.6	5.5	6.0
Clothing, women's and children's	277	3.5	4.8	3.6	4.0	4.0
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	43	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.8	5.0
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	87	12.4	6.9	5.2	8.3	8.1
Chemicals:						
Compressed and liquefied gases [3]	19	(2)	(2)	(2)	[3] 12.7	[3] 8.8
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	71	10.7	10.4	13.4	11.5	9.5
Explosives	35	6.1	4.2	5.8	5.4	3.9
Fertilizers	78	(2)	(2)	(2)	21.0	25.0
Industrial chemicals	211	8.1	7.6	6.6	7.4	7.4
Paints, varnishes, and colors	67	8.1	9.2	7.6	8.3	8.8
Plastic materials, except rubber	27	8.6	9.8	9.1	9.2	6.4
Soap and glycerin	40	6.9	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.3
Synthetic rubber	17	1.8	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.6
Synthetic textile fibers	18	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	57	11.9	10.7	11.6	11.4	9.6
Electrical equipment:						
Automotive electrical equipment	26	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	6.0
Batteries	25	14.8	15.9	12.6	14.5	16.6
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	25	4.1	2.7	4.3	3.7	3.9
Electrical appliances	31	16.4	13.3	7.4	12.4	10.9
Electrical equipment for industrial use	257	7.2	6.5	5.5	6.4	6.1
Electric lamps (bulbs)	19	6.5	3.7	3.7	4.6	3.1
Insulated wire and cable	29	9.5	12.5	10.2	10.7	11.7
Radios and phonographs	105	6.6	6.0	5.1	5.9	5.7
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	18	10.0	13.3	8.8	10.6	9.0
Food:						
Baking	75	11.8	8.2	11.1	10.4	10.4
Bottling, soft drinks [4]	87	25.1	31.0	26.0	[4] 27.3	[4] 25.9
Breweries	32	21.0	19.3	20.8	20.4	22.5
Canning and preserving	68	15.6	16.6	12.8	15.1	17.1
Confectionery	35	9.2	11.6	10.6	10.4	9.6
Dairy products	124	16.3	17.5	14.3	16.0	17.0
Distilleries	51	5.8	9.1	5.8	6.8	6.3
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	127	9.5	11.9	9.8	10.4	10.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	299	16.8	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.1
Sugar, beet [5]	10	(2)	(2)	(2)	[5] 34.4	[5] 36.7
Sugar, cane [5]	10	23.5	19.1	19.9	[5] 20.8	[5] 20.1
Wineries [4]	24	(2)	(2)	(2)	[4] 19.5	[4] 17.8
Food products, not elsewhere classified	65	13.6	9.1	8.8	10.5	10.6
Furniture and lumber products:						
Furniture, metal	31	22.0	16.6	17.9	18.8	19.0
Furniture, wood	121	27.7	19.2	18.6	21.9	21.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	100	15.5	15.8	16.1	15.8	14.0
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	47	14.0	12.7	13.5	13.4	15.7
Wooden containers	204	43.5	36.5	32.6	37.7	36.2
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	129	21.6	28.2	19.9	23.2	21.2
Iron and steel:						
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	45	18.2	14.2	15.1	15.8	15.5
Cold-finished steel	34	14.2	17.3	17.2	16.2	18.7
Cutlery and edge tools	30	20.2	17.1	12.9	16.7	16.5
Fabricated structural steel	200	18.2	18.9	16.0	17.7	17.4
Forgings, iron and steel	100	20.9	17.8	16.1	18.3	18.5
Foundries, iron	334	34.1	31.3	31.1	32.1	30.7
Foundries, steel	108	27.7	25.4	26.6	26.6	23.0
Hardware	58	13.1	12.6	11.9	12.6	11.1
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	79	25.8	17.1	17.5	20.4	21.2
Iron and steel	147	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Metal coating and engraving	61	24.9	25.4	24.8	25.0	24.0
Ornamental metal work	42	19.7	22.2	19.3	20.4	18.6
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	112	15.2	18.5	14.1	15.9	19.3
Plumbers' supplies	47	22.5	19.6	17.2	19.9	17.7
Screw-machine products	88	11.3	16.6	15.1	14.4	14.9
Sheet-metal work	68	18.4	21.9	17.1	19.1	17.5
Stamped and pressed metal products	221	20.1	18.0	15.1	17.8	15.5
Steam fittings and apparatus	43	16.1	18.7	14.6	16.4	14.9
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	19	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.3	13.6
Steel springs	14	21.6	23.1	13.1	19.2	15.0
Tin cans and other tinware	14	18.4	16.8	9.6	15.1	14.9
Tools, except edge tools	52	21.1	19.7	14.0	18.2	16.2
Wire and wire products	147	16.9	17.6	15.4	16.6	16.9
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	18	21.9	18.4	15.7	18.7	15.9
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	26	(2)	(2)	(2)	17.6	13.8
Leather:						
Boots and shoes, not rubber	249	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9
Leather	38	15.9	18.8	20.1	18.3	19.6
Leather products, not elsewhere classified	33	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.9	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—*Industrial injury-frequency rates* [1] *for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1950, with cumulative rates for 1950*—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments (fourth quarter)	Injury-frequency rates for—				
		October	November	December	Fourth quarter	January–December 1950 cumulative (preliminary)
Lumber:						
Logging	85	94.2	97.1	92.2	94.6	92.1
Millwork, structural	216	29.7	25.4	25.1	26.8	25.3
Planing mills	57	(2)	(2)	(2)	44.2	41.5
Plywood mills	58	32.0	25.9	31.8	29.9	31.2
Sawmills	80	75.0	81.2	67.2	74.7	67.8
Saw and planing mills, integrated	96	47.0	48.0	38.4	44.7	40.8
Veneer mills	31	(2)	(2)	(2)	34.2	37.7
Machinery, except electric:						
Agricultural machinery and tractors	96	13.5	11.0	13.2	12.6	13.7
Bearings, ball and roller	31	19.2	12.2	8.9	13.4	13.7
Commercial and household machinery	137	10.9	9.0	7.7	9.2	9.2
Construction and mining machinery	120	20.2	16.2	18.0	18.1	17.6
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	24	11.0	12.2	6.1	9.7	8.2
Engines and turbines	46	9.8	14.7	7.9	10.8	10.7
Food-products machinery	54	19.8	17.9	11.2	16.2	15.7
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	182	14.7	12.2	13.4	13.4	13.6
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	118	22.5	22.6	19.4	21.5	16.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	56	9.8	11.4	7.3	9.5	8.1
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	68	19.7	20.1	20.4	20.1	16.3
Metalworking machinery	422	11.1	12.5	11.5	11.7	11.1
Pumps and compressors	82	17.4	17.5	12.0	15.6	14.3
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	135	16.5	19.1	16.7	17.4	16.2
Textile machinery	27	11.1	10.6	8.9	10.2	9.9
Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum and magnesium products	21	24.2	28.6	27.1	26.7	20.5
Foundries, nonferrous	217	26.4	26.3	22.2	24.9	22.2
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	32	15.0	14.0	12.3	13.8	13.1
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	39	7.0	5.3	3.9	5.4	6.1
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	87	14.5	11.4	14.4	13.4	13.7
Ordnance:						
Ordnance and accessories	13	7.6	4.9	5.6	6.1	5.2
Paper:						
Paper boxes and containers	280	18.5	16.5	19.7	18.2	16.9
Paper and pulp	364	17.2	15.7	15.5	16.1	15.3
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	45	13.7	14.7	11.8	13.5	12.7
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job printing	164	7.8	9.9	7.4	8.4	8.3
Bookbinding	23	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.8
News and periodicals	57	10.6	10.0	8.0	9.5	8.1
Rubber:						
Rubber boots and shoes	13	8.7	4.5	6.8	6.7	5.8
Rubber tires and tubes	29	5.2	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.1
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	89	16.4	13.9	12.7	14.4	14.7
Stone, clay, and glass:						
Clay products, structural	153	26.6	32.1	30.5	29.7	31.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	149	33.2	29.9	16.5	26.9	26.9
Glass	81	11.5	9.3	9.8	10.2	9.9
Pottery and related products	30	22.6	14.5	14.1	17.2	15.4
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	57	14.9	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.1
Textiles:						
Cotton yarn and textiles	184	8.8	8.4	7.4	8.2	8.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	52	9.9	10.0	7.3	9.1	11.2
Knit goods	72	5.5	6.4	7.4	6.4	6.4
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	60	12.2	8.1	9.7	10.0	8.5
Woolen and worsted textiles	147	12.8	11.8	10.0	11.6	12.2
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	41	21.1	12.8	10.5	15.0	17.0
Transportation equipment:						
Aircraft	14	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.6
Aircraft parts	38	5.4	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.3
Boatbuilding and repairing	48	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	29.2
Motor vehicles	120	7.9	7.4	5.8	7.1	6.7
Motor-vehicle parts	121	14.5	13.0	12.9	13.5	12.3
Railroad equipment	42	13.8	13.5	11.6	13.0	14.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	58	24.8	23.1	19.0	22.3	22.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing:						
Fabricated plastic products	34	10.9	11.7	13.5	12.0	11.1
Optical and ophthalmic goods	18	2.6	4.2	5.1	4.0	2.9
Photographic apparatus and materials	31	5.2	4.5	5.3	5.0	5.3
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	64	6.1	4.1	4.9	5.0	5.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	160	13.6	12.6	12.0	12.8	11.3

[1] The average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.
[2] Insufficient data.
[3] Rates not comparable with those published prior to September 1950, because of changes in composition of sample.
[4] Formerly included in "Beverages, not elsewhere classified"; rate for industries combined was 24.6 for fourth quarter, and 23.8 cumulative for 1950.
[5] Formerly included in "Sugar refining"; rate for industries combined was 25.8 for fourth quarter, and 23.8 cumulative for 1950.

Industry Rates

Injury-frequency rates of six industries were lower by 5 points or more in the fourth than in the third quarter. Canning and preserving showed a decrease of over 10 points between those periods; however, the fourth-quarter rate in 1950 was 1.3 points above that in 1949 (table 1). The rate for iron and steel forgings was 5 points lower in the fourth quarter of 1950 than in the third quarter, but was 5.8 points above that for the fourth quarter of the previous year. All the other industries recording decreases of 5 points or more between the third and fourth quarters showed much smaller decreases, or an increase, when comparisons were made over the year's period. In the manufacture of batteries the frequency-rate decreased 8.2 points between the 1949 and 1950 fourth quarters, but only 1.5 points between the third and fourth quarters of 1950.

Only three industries showed increases of 5 or more frequency-rate points between the third and fourth quarters of 1950. Two of these also recorded large increases from the fourth quarter of 1949 to that in 1950.

A total of 18 industries showed increases of 5 points or more over the year period (table 1). The largest such increase was found in logging—from 77.9 injuries per million man-hours in the fourth quarter of 1949 to 94.6 in the fourth of 1950. A decrease of 1.2 points occurred in logging, however, between the third and fourth quarters of 1950. A similar trend was shown by six other industries. The remaining 11 showed increases from the third to the fourth quarters as well as from the 1949 to the 1950 fourth quarters.

Cumulative rates for three industries were 5 frequency-rate points or more higher in 1950 than in 1949. In sawmills, the rate increased from 56.1 injuries per million man-hours in 1949 to 67.8 in 1950; in planing mills, from 34.2 to 41.5; and in logging, from 85.8 to 92.1. Decreases of 5 points or more between the cumulative rates for 1949 and those for 1950 were recorded for boatbuilding and repairing, from 41.9 to 29.2; automotive electrical equipment, 13.4 to 6.0; elevators and escalators, 15.0 to 8.2; and bookbinding, 15.6 to 8.8.

As in previous periods, the highest injury-frequency rates were found among the lumber industries. Following are the industries which had highest cumulative injury rates for 1950:

	1950 cumulative injury-frequency rate
Logging	92.1
Sawmills	67.8
Planing mills	41.5
Saw and planing mills, integrated	40.8

Outstandingly low cumulative rates for the year 1950 were shown by the following industries:

	1950 cumulative injury-frequency rate
Synthetic textile fibers	1.9
Synthetic rubber	2.6
Optical and ophthalmic goods	2.9
Electric lamps (bulbs)	3.1
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	3.9
Explosives	3.9
Clothing, women's and children's	4.0
Aircraft manufacturing	4.6

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

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

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

Industrial Personnel Seminar on Management Training Programs

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY for developing an executive and supervisory training program and for maintaining good community relations highlighted the first annual Conference on Industrial Personnel, held in New York City, March 19–23, 1951, under the auspices of the Department of Industrial Engineering of Columbia University. The conference sessions and seminars were attended by approximately 50 personnel directors and line supervisors, representing major industrial establishments throughout the United States, and were addressed by outstanding personalities from industry and education in the field of industrial relations and personnel management.

In a talk, entitled "Optimum Utilization of Manpower in Industry," Thomas H. Nelson, president of Executive Training, Inc., management consultants, called attention particularly to industry's need of an executive replacement policy, in view of the considerably higher average age of top-management today than a decade ago. According to estimates prepared by Mr. Nelson's organization, industry can expect, generally, that, for every executive expected to retire within the next 5 years, 5 to 8 other persons, serving in an executive or supervisory capacity, will leave for some other reason than retirement. Industry as a whole and individual companies must make plans to replace these persons as the vacancies occur, he said, and, wherever possible, from within their own organizations. Replacement programs also serve to keep top-level executives and supervisors informed with regard to the relations between business and government, labor, and other elements which become important to the evolving science of management, according to Mr. Nelson.

The managerial function has evolved from emphasis on the specific area of knowledge to a degree where a good general business manager is best advised not to specialize in any area of business knowledge, Mr. Nelson pointed out. In broadening the scope of business management, knowledge of psychology and sociology is becoming increasingly important as a management tool. As a means of increasing labor productivity, Mr. Nelson told the conference, management must plan to provide more job satisfaction.

In summing up the problem of developing executive-supervisory training programs, Mr. Nelson told the conference that five major considerations must be recognized: (1) The individual company must estimate its executive and supervisory requirements, both quantitatively and qualitatively, over a foreseeable span of time; (2) the industrial unit should survey its current staff to determine executive and supervisory potentials in terms of persons presently employed at lower levels; (3) consideration should be given to making every day work-experience more educational; (4) a formal curriculum or program, encompassing the above concepts, is necessary; and (5) the development of the program must be coordinated with the activities and operations of the individual organization in such a manner as to enable a constant flow of newly trained management personnel.

Relationships between company (or industry) personnel policy and the community was the subject of a report and discussion by Prof. William W. Waite of Columbia University's Department of Industrial Engineering. The techniques and findings—based on a University-sponsored project conducted by industrial engineering students in a selected Connecticut community—revealed an increasing need for good community relations. It is important for an industrial establishment in a complex modern community to extend its interests beyond the plant gates, according to Professor Waite. He pointed out the severe effects on a community, particularly small and middle-size communities, of plant relocation, of large-scale hiring and lay-off programs, and other internal policies of industrial establishments. Emphasizing the point that good employee relations result in good community relations, Professor Waite concluded that personnel directors and industrial relations people should recognize the urgency of considering the effect of policies on their respective communities.

—HERBERT BIENSTOCK
BLS Regional Office, New York City

Wage Chronology No. 15: New York City Printing, 1939–50

THE WAGE RATES of skilled crafts in commercial and newspaper printing in New York City have been determined through collective bargaining for several decades. This chronology describes the changes in hourly and weekly rates and in related wage practices negotiated since January 1, 1939, for two basic crafts in each field.

In commercial (book and job) printing, two groups are covered: (1) Hand compositors and typesetting machine operators, represented by the New York Typographical Union No. 6, an affiliate of the International Typographical Union (AFL); and (2) cylinder pressmen, represented by the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America (AFL). The commercial printing establishments operating under the terms of union agreements are represented in negotiations by the Printers League Section of the New York Employing Printers Association, Inc.

In newspaper printing, the two basic crafts covered are (1) hand compositors and machine operators, also represented by New York Typographical Union No. 6, and (2) pressmen, represented by the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2. The Publishers' Association of New York City now negotiates on behalf of 13 English-text daily newspapers.

Separate contracts are negotiated for each of the four groups. The expiration dates of the agreements currently in effect are:

Commercial:

Hand compositors, machine operators—September 30, 1951.

Cylinder pressmen—December 31, 1951.

Newspapers:

Hand compositors, machine operators—October 31, 1952.

Pressmen—October 31, 1952.

A—Changes in Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Day Shifts

Effective date	Increase in hourly rates (cents)				Standard weekly hours of work [1]			
	Commercial		Newspapers		Commercial		Newspapers	
	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen [2]	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen [2]	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen
1939: July 1				3. 3				37. 5
Oct. 15			4. 9				37. 5	
1941: Dec. 19	9. 7				40. 0			
1942: Jan. 1		10. 0				40. 0		
Apr. 1			8. 0				37. 5	
July 1				6. 7				37. 5
Dec. 19	5. 0				40. 0			
1943: Jan. 1		5. 0				40. 0		
Apr. 1			8. 0				37. 5	
July 1				4. 0				37. 5
Dec. 19	5. 0				40. 0			
1944: Mar. 1		5. 0				40. 0		
Apr. 1			7. 4				37. 5	
July 1				6. 0				37. 5
1945: July 1				4. 7				37. 5
Aug. 14			26. 0				37. 5	
Oct. 1	10. 0				40. 0			
Nov. 15	11. 0				37. 5			
1946: Jan. 1		21. 0				37. 5		
Mar. 6				26. 0				37. 5
May 15	6. 1				36. 25			
July 1		6. 1				36. 25		
1947: Jan. 20	39. 6				36. 25			
Feb. 15		39. 5				36. 25		
Apr. 1			41. 6				36. 25	
1948: Jan. 1				42. 4				36. 25
Apr. 19	25. 6				36. 25			
Apr. 29		25. 4				36. 25		
Aug. 9			24. 8				36. 25	

See footnotes at end of table.

A—Changes in Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Day Shifts—Continued

Effective date	Increase in hourly rates (cents)				Standard weekly hours of work [1]			
	Commercial		Newspapers		Commercial		Newspapers	
	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen [2]	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen [2]	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen
1949: Jan. 1				24. 8				36. 25
1950: May 24		3. 0				36. 25		
Nov. 1 [3]				13. 8				36. 25
			9. 7				36. 25	

[1] Hours shown represent net working time, exclusive of lunch periods. In effect on Jan. 1, 1939: 40 hours for commercial crafts; 37.5 hours for newspaper crafts.

[2] Increases shown for cylinder pressmen reflect changes in basic wage scales for journeymen. In New York City, the basic rate was paid for work on the following equipment throughout the period covered: 1 cylinder press over 68 inches; 1 or 2 cylinders not over 68 inches; 1 poster press 28 by 41 inches or over; 1 label press (close register work); 1 perfecting press and such single-color automatic-unit cylinder presses as the Miehle vertical, Miller highspeed, Kelly A, B, and C, and Kelly automatic jobber. Special rates were paid for work on other presses. Changes in these rates did not always correspond to changes in the basic scale.

[3] Contracts also provided for deferred increase of $2 a week or 5.5 cents an hour effective Nov. 1, 1951, and the following escalator clause: "In addition, should the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index for 'All Items' for New York City as of Sept. 15, 1951, show an increase in the cost of living of more than 4 points over the comparable figure for Sept. 15, 1950, then on the anniversary date of this contract an additional increase of $1 shall be granted for each 2 full points of increase over 4 points . . ."

B—Hourly and Weekly Rates [1] for Day Shifts

Effective date	Commercial				Newspapers			
	Hand compositors, machine operators		Cylinder pressmen [2]		Hand compositors, machine operators		Pressmen	
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate
1939: Jan. 1 [3]	$1. 363	$54. 50	$1. 363	$54. 50	$1. 524	$57. 15	$1. 400	$52. 50
July 1							1. 433	53. 75
Oct. 15					1. 573	59. 00		
1941: Dec. 19	1. 460	58. 40						
1942: Jan. 1			1. 463	58. 50				
Apr. 1					1. 653	62. 00		
July 1							1. 500	56. 25
Dec. 19	1. 510	60. 40						
1943: Jan. 1			1. 513	60. 50				
Apr. 1					1. 733	65. 00		
July 1							1. 540	57. 75
Dec. 19	1. 560	62. 40						
1944: Mar. 1			1. 563	62. 50				
Apr. 1					1. 807	67. 75		
July 1							1. 600	60. 00
1945: July 1							1. 647	61. 75
Aug. 14					2. 067	77. 50		
Oct. 1	1. 660	66. 40						
Nov. 15	1. 770	66. 40						
1946: Jan. 1			1. 773	66. 50				
Mar. 6							1. 907	71. 50
May 15	1. 831	66. 40						
July 1			1. 834	66. 50				
1947: Jan. 20	2. 227	80. 71						
Feb. 15			2. 229	80. 80				
Apr. 1					2. 483	90. 00		
1948: Jan. 1							2. 331	84. 50
Apr. 19	2. 483	90. 00						
Apr. 29			2. 483	90. 00				
Aug. 9					2. 731	99. 00		
1949: Jan. 1							2. 579	93. 50
1950: May 24			2. 513	91. 10				
Nov. 1 [4]							2. 717	98. 50
					2. 828	102. 50		

[1] Weekly rates are based on standard hours, as shown in table A.

[2] See footnote 2, table A.

[3] Rates in effect at beginning of year.

[4] See footnote 3, table A.

C—Premium Pay for Night Work (cents per hour in excess of day rates)

Effective date	Commercial				Newspapers		
	Hand compositors, machine operators		Cylinder pressmen [1]		Hand compositors, machine operators		Pressmen [2]
	First night shift [3]	Second night shift [4]	First night shift [3]	Second night shift [4]	First night shift [3]	Second night shift [4]	Night work [4]
1939: Jan. 1	11.2	32.3	13.7	31.4	6.6	25.2	19.4
July 1							19.7
Oct. 15					6.7	25.6	
1941: Dec. 19	11.2	33.7					
1942: Jan. 1			11.2	47.5			
Apr. 1					6.7	26.1	
July 1							20.3
Dec. 19	11.5	34.4					
1943: Jan. 1			11.3	48.7			
Apr. 1					6.7	26.1	
July 1							20.6
Dec. 19	11.3	35.1					
1944: Mar. 1			11.2	49.9			
Apr. 1					6.6	27.2	
July 1							21.2
1945: July 1							21.5
Aug. 14					9.3	31.9	
Nov. 15	12.1	41.0					
1946: Jan. 1			12.0	41.2			
Mar. 6							26.7
May 15	12.4	34.9					
July 1			12.5	35.1			
1947: Jan. 20	15.3	42.8					
Feb. 15			15.4	42.9			
Apr. 1					13.8	37.4	
1948: Jan. 1							29.6
Apr. 19	15.4	45.8					
Apr. 29			15.4	45.8			
Aug. 9					13.8	38.3	
1949: Jan. 1							31.7
1950: May 24			15.4	46.2			
Nov. 1					13.8	38.6	32.8

[1] See footnote 2, table A.

[2] Exclusive of operators of color and gravure presses, who receive extra nightwork premium pay.

[3] Standard workweek same as for day shifts (table A).

[4] Standard workweeks on night shifts for newspaper pressmen and on second night (lobster) shifts for the other crafts covered were shorter than for day and first night shifts, a factor that accounts in part for the high hourly premiums shown. In commercial printing, the workweek for hand compositors on second night shifts was 35 hours up to Nov. 15, 1945, and 32.5 hours thereafter; for pressmen, 35 hours up to Jan. 1, 1946, and 32.5 hours thereafter. In newspaper printing, where night work is a more regular part of operations, the work week for hand compositors on second night shifts was 35 hours throughout the period covered; on night shifts for pressmen, 34.5 hours up to Jan. 1, 1948, and 33.5 hours thereafter.

D—Hourly and Weekly Rates for Night Shifts in Newspaper Printing

Effective date	Hand compositors, machine operators				Pressmen, night work [1]	
	First night shift		Second night shift			
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate [2]	Hourly rate	Weekly rate [3]	Hourly rate	Weekly rate [4]
1939: Jan. 1	$1.590	$59.66	$1.776	$62.17	$1.594	$55.00
July 1					1.630	56.25
Oct. 15	1.640	61.50	1.829	64.00		
1942: Apr. 1	1.720	64.50	1.914	67.00		
July 1					1.703	58.75
1943: Apr. 1	1.800	67.50	2.000	70.00		
July 1					1.746	60.25
1944: Apr. 1	1.873	70.25	2.079	72.75		
July 1					1.812	62.50
1945: July 1					1.862	64.25
Aug. 14	2.160	81.00	2.386	83.50		
1946: Mar. 6					2.174	75.00
1947: Apr. 1	2.621	95.00	2.857	100.00		
1948: Jan. 1					2.627	88.00
Aug. 9	2.869	104.00	3.114	109.00		
1949: Jan. 1					2.896	97.00
1950: Nov. 1 [5]					3.045	102.00
	2.966	107.50	3.214	112.50		

[1] Exclusive of operators of color and gravure presses, who receive extra night-work premium pay.
[2] Based on 37½-hour week up to Apr. 1, 1947, and 36¼-hour week thereafter.
[3] Based on 35-hour week.
[4] Based on 34½-hour week up to Jan. 1, 1948, and 33½-hour week thereafter.
[5] See footnote 3, table A.

E—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Commercial		Newspapers	
	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen
Overtime Pay—Daily				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Time and one-half for 4 hours beyond regular shift;[2] double time thereafter.[6] Time and one-half for work up to 1 hour before regular starting time; double time for work in excess of 1 hour.	Time and one-half for first 4 hours beyond regular shift;[3] double time for second 4 hours;[6] triple time thereafter. Time and one-half for work up to 1 hour before regular starting time; double time for work in excess of 1 hour.	Time and one-half for work beyond regular shift.[4] Time and one-half for work before 7 a. m.[7] and after 6 p. m. (day shift), before 4 p. m. and after 4 a. m. (first night shift), and before 10 p. m. and after 10 a. m. (second night shift).	Time and one-half for first 4 hours beyond regular shift;[5] double time thereafter. Time and one-half for work before 7 a. m.[8] and after 7 p. m. for day shift, and 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. (except Saturday) for night shift.
Premium Pay for Work on Sixth Day or Saturday				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Time and one-half for work on 6th day; double time for work beyond regular shift hours on 6th day. Time and one-half for first half of Saturday night shift, double time for second half, and triple time thereafter.	Time and one-half for work on 6th day; double time for work up to 4 hours beyond regular shift hours on 6th day; triple time thereafter. Time and one-half for first half of Saturday night shift, double time for second half, and triple time thereafter.	No provision for premium pay for work on 6th day or Saturday, except for special premium rates for Saturday night work on evening newspapers publishing Sunday morning editions.	No provision for premium pay for work on 6th day or Saturday.
Jan. 1, 1946.		Provisions covering 6th day applied to Saturday day work.		
Apr. 1, 1947.			Time and one-half for work on off-day or night or on 6th shift.	

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspapers	
	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen
	Premium Pay for Work on Sunday			
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Double time for regular shift hours; triple time thereafter.	Double time for regular shift hours; triple time thereafter.	No provision for premium pay for Sunday work except on evening newspapers publishing Sunday editions.	Double time for work between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.
	Holiday Pay			
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Double time for work in regular shift hours on 10 holidays; triple time thereafter. No pay for holidays not worked.	Double time for regular shift hours on 10 holidays; triple time thereafter. No pay for holidays not worked.	No provision for premium pay for holiday work.	Double time for work between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. on 6 holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.
July 1, 1945	----	----	----	6 paid holidays established. Double time (total) for regular shift holiday work between 7 a. m. and 7 a. m. of day following.
Oct. 1, 1945	3 paid holidays established	----	----	----
Nov. 12, 1945.	----	----	6 paid holidays established. Double time (total) for work on paid holidays.	----
Jan. 1, 1946	----	3 paid holidays established. Double time in addition to holiday pay for regular shift work on paid holiday.	----	----
Jan. 20, 1947	3 added paid holidays (total 6)	----	----	----
Jan. 1, 1948	----	3 added paid holidays (total 6)	----	----
	Paid Vacations			
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	No provision for paid vacations	No provision for paid vacations	No provision for paid vacations	No provision for paid vacations.
Jan. 1, 1940	----	----	2 weeks paid vacation for employees holding situations during entire previous year; other employees granted 1 day for each 26 days worked.	----
July 1, 1943	----	----	----	1 day for each 24 days worked during previous calendar year, up to 10 days.
Apr. 1, 1944	Employer contributed 26 cents per employee per shift (up to $1.30 per week); length of vacation dependent on accumulated credits.	----	Paid vacations limited to 10 days	----
May 1, 1944	----	Employer contributed 26 cents per employee per shift (up to $1.30 per week); length of vacation dependent on accumulated credits (maximum 5 days).	----	----
Nov. 15, 1945.	Increase in vacation credits to: 55 cents per day shift, up to $2.75 week; 58 cents per night shift, up to $2.90 week.	----	----	----
Jan. 20, 1947	Increased to: 66 cents per day shift, up to $3.30 week; 70 cents per night shift, up to $3.50 week.	----	----	----

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspapers	
	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen
		Paid Vacations—Continued		
Apr. 1, 1947			Paid vacations for employees holding situations for entire year increased to 3 weeks; other employees granted 1 day for each 17 days worked.	
Jan. 1, 1948				Changed to: 1 day for each 16 days worked, up to 15 days of vacation.
April 1948	Increased to: 73 cents per day shift, up to $3.65 week; 78 cents per night shift, up to $3.90 week.	Increased to: 73 cents per day shift, up to $3.65 week; 78 cents per night shift, up to $3.90 week. Maximum vacation 10 days.		
Dec. 19, 1949	Increased to: $1.12 per day shift, up to $5.60 per week; $1.19 per night shift, up to $5.95 per week.			
May 24, 1950		Increased to: $1.13 per day shift, up to $5.65 per week; $1.20 per night shift, up to $6 per week. Maximum vacation—15 days.		
Nov. 1, 1950			Changed to: other employees—1 day for each 16 days worked, up to 15 days of vacation	
		Reporting Time		
Jan. 1, 1939	Full day's pay guaranteed to employees reporting for work.	Full day's pay guaranteed to employees reporting for work.	Full day's pay guaranteed to employees reporting for work.	Full day's pay guaranteed to employees reporting for work.
		Call-back Time		
Jan. 1, 1939	Full day's pay at overtime rate plus $3 guaranteed to employees called back within 24 hours following start of his regular shift.	No provision for call-back time	No provision for call-back time	Employees called back after completing work on regular shift paid $2 plus double time for hours worked.
		Severance Allowance		
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect)	No provision	No provision	No provision	No provision.
Apr. 1, 1947			2 weeks' pay to workers with 1 or more years as regular situation holders dismissed by reason of merger or permanent suspension of newspaper.	
Nov. 1, 1950			Increased to: 3 weeks' pay	3 weeks' pay to workers with 1 or more years as regular situation holders dismissed by reason of merger or permanent suspension of newspaper.

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspapers	
	Hand compositors, machine operators	Cylinder pressmen	Hand compositors, machine operators	Pressmen
	Welfare Plans			
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	No provision	No provision	No provision	No provision.
Mar. 1, 1950.	Employers to contribute 1½ percent of employees' earnings to union pension fund.			
Nov. 13, 1950.			Employers to contribute 30 cents per man-shift to welfare fund. Benefits to be negotiated.	

[1] The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.

[2] Length of day shift: 8 hours, up to Nov. 15, 1945; 7½ hours, Nov. 15, 1945, to May 15, 1946; 7¼ hours, thereafter.

[3] Length of day shift: 8 hours, up to Jan. 1, 1946; 7½ hours, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1946; 7¼ hours, thereafter.

[4] Length of day shift and first night shift: 7½ hours, up to Apr. 1, 1947; 7¼ hours, thereafter. Length of second night (lobster) shift: 7 hours throughout period covered.

[5] Length of day shift: 7½ hours, up to Jan. 1, 1948; 7¼ hours, thereafter. Length of night shift: 2 nights of 7½ hours, other nights 6½ hours, up to Jan. 1, 1948; 1 night 7½ hours, other nights 6½ hours, thereafter.

[6] One-half hour paid lunch period provided after first hour and one-half of overtime and for each 4 hours of overtime thereafter.

[7] $1 bonus paid to workers called to work before 7 a. m.; $2 extra to workers called to work at or before 5 a. m.

[8] $1 bonus paid to workers called to work before 7 a. m.

NOTE.—For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available upon request.

—JAMES P. CORKERY
Division of Wage Statistic

Wage Chronology No. 10: Pacific Longshore Industry [1]

Supplement No. 1

PURSUANT to the terms of the December 6, 1948, collective bargaining agreement, which provided for a wage review on September 30, 1950, the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (now independent) negotiated a wage increase. The present agreement, which can be terminated on June 15, 1951, does not provide for another wage reopening.

The 1934–50 wage chronology is brought up to date by the following additions.

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 10—Pacific Longshore Industry, 1934–50, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, or BLS Serial No. R. 1995.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 30, 1950	10 cents an hour increase	

B—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Longshore Occupations, General Cargo, Effective Sept. 30, 1950 [1]

Occupation and port	Hourly rate
Longshoremen: All ports	$1.92
Hatch tenders:	
Los Angeles and Long Beach [2]	2.02
San Francisco	2.02
Puget Sound area of Washington State [2]	2.02
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.02
Winch drivers:	
Los Angeles and Long Beach	2.02
San Francisco	2.02
Puget Sound area of Washington State	2.02
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.02
Gang bosses:	
San Francisco	2.07
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.07
Lift-truck-jitney drivers:	
Los Angeles and Long Beach	2.02
San Francisco	2.02
Puget Sound area of Washington State	2.02
Portland (including Columbia River ports)	2.02

[1] Exclusive of premium pay for overtime, night work, and handling penalty cargo.

[2] Hatch-tender and gang-boss function performed by same employee.

C—Basic Hourly Rates for Handling Penalty Cargoes, Effective Sept. 30, 1950

Cargo classification	Hourly rate
General cargo	$1.92
Selected penalty cargoes:	
Shoveling jobs [1]	2.12
Bulk sulfur, soda ash, and crude untreated potash	2.37
Untreated or offensive bone in bulk	2.72
Phosphate rock in bulk	2.22
Specified commodities in lots of 25 tons or more	2.02
Leaking or damaged cargo, because of faulty containers	2.02
Creosoted products out of water—	
Boom men	2.22
Hold men	2.12
Damaged cargo	2.77
Explosives	3.84
Stowing bulk grain, to board men	2.22
Paper and pulp in packages weighing 300 pounds or more	2.02

[1] Except on cargoes requiring a higher rate.

D—Hourly Overtime Rates for Longshoremen [1]

Effective date	Rate, general cargo	Application to other classifications
Sept. 30, 1950	$2.88	Skill differentials and penalty-cargo rates also increased by 1½.

[1] Circumstances under which overtime rates are paid are listed in basic chronology.

Wage Chronology No. 3: United States Steel Corp.[1]

Supplement No. 3

THE AGREEMENTS between the steel-producing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) were reopened in October 1950 for wage discussions, prior to the formal reopening date. A wage-increase settlement was announced on November 30. The agreements, which expire on December 31, 1951, make no provision for another reopening by the union in 1951.

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 3—United States Steel Corp., 1937–48, Monthly Labor Review, February 1949. Supplement No. 2 appeared in Monthly Labor Review, October 1950.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
Dec. 1, 1950	12.5 cents an hour increase, plus adjustments in standard job rates ranging up to 15.5 cents. Total increase averaged 16 cents an hour.	In addition to wage increase of 12.5 cents, increments between job classes were increased from 4.5 cents to 5 cents an hour, thus providing additional increases ranging from 0.5 cent for jobs in class 2 to 15.5 cents for jobs in class 32. (See table.) At operations of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., general increase and classification adjustments were uniformly 4.5 cents higher.

B—Minimum Plant Rate

Effective date	Provision		Application, exception, and other related matters
	Northern subsidiaries	Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.	
Dec. 1, 1950	$1.31	$1.21	Previous differential of 14.5 cents an hour for operations of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. was reduced to 10 cents.

Schedule of standard hourly rates in steel-producing subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp.[1]

Job class [2]	July 16, 1948	Dec. 1, 1950	Job class [2]	July 16, 1948	Dec. 1, 1950	Job class [2]	July 16, 1948	Dec. 1, 1950	Job class [2]	July 16, 1948	Dec. 1, 1950
0–1	$1.185	$1.31	9	$1.545	$1.71	17	$1.905	$2.11	25	$2.265	$2.51
2	1.230	1.36	10	1.590	1.76	18	1.950	2.16	26	2.310	2.56
3	1.275	1.41	11	1.635	1.81	19	1.995	2.21	27	2.355	2.61
4	1.320	1.46	12	1.680	1.86	20	2.040	2.26	28	2.400	2.66
5	1.365	1.51	13	1.725	1.91	21	2.085	2.31	29	2.445	2.71
6	1.410	1.56	14	1.770	1.96	22	2.130	2.36	30	2.490	2.76
7	1.455	1.61	15	1.815	2.01	23	2.175	2.41	31	2.535	2.81
8	1.500	1.66	16	1.860	2.06	24	2.220	2.46	32	2.580	2.86

[1] Applicable to all operations except those of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., where the rates for each job class were 14.5 cents lower effective July 16, 1948, and 10 cents an hour lower effective Dec. 1, 1950.

[2] See basic chronology for typical jobs in each job class.

Supervision and Morale Factors in Productivity[1]

SUPERVISION AND MORALE factors and their effect on productivity were the subject of a 4-year survey, recently completed by the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research. Differences in the effectiveness of supervision, and the degree of pride in the work among employees, are two of the main factors in improving productivity, according to the survey.

The study was made at the home office (Newark, N. J.) of the Prudential Insurance Co. and covered clerical workers and their supervisors and was aimed at investigating conditions which make for variations in productivity and the specific motivation of workers toward greater productive effort. The personal interview method was employed by the Institute in its analysis of the study and the results are based upon interviews with supervisors and nonsupervisory employees.

Results of this study seem to indicate that supervisors of high-producing sections spend more time in supervision and give general rather than close supervision to their employees. They tend to stress the "human relations" part of their job (i. e., motivation, and training of employees) as compared with production and technical aspects of jobs.

Four indexes were constructed of employee morale factors to ascertain if any relationship existed between morale and productivity. The four variables measured were: (1) pride in work group; (2) intrinsic job satisfaction; (3) company involvement (degree of satisfaction and identity with the company); and (4) financial and job status satisfaction. Of these four, the pride in work group alone showed a distinct relationship to productivity.

Limitations of Study

The study is one based on performance of persons engaged in comparable work within a single organization, i. e., parallel work groups performing identical jobs under the same working conditions with the same equipment and the same work methods and the same flow of work. Measurements employed were extensive rather than intensive. An attempt was made to measure a large number of variables less precisely, rather than measure a smaller number of variables thoroughly. The study does not go into the nature of any causality factors involved or reasons for existing differences or relationship of differences to productivity. The study was largely exploratory and empirical. The real test of the reliability of the results lies in a duplicated research plan in other studies.

[1] Source: Productivity, Supervision and Morale in an Office Situation, Part I, by D. Katz, N. Maccoby and N. C. Morse, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, December 1950.

Structural Steel Fabrication: Earnings, 1949 and 1950[1]

PLANT WORKERS in the structural steel fabricating industry averaged $1.39 an hour [2] in May 1950. This was 3 cents higher than the average in September 1949.

Among the factors accounting for this increase, general wage-rate increases in a few plants were of some importance. In addition, a small number of workers were affected by the 75-cent minimum rate, effective January 25, 1950, under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In the relatively few plants affected by the new minimum, some adjustments to workers already at or above the 75-cent rate may also have been made.

A general decline in employment appears to account for part of the increase. Employment in identical plants decreased by about 5 percent between the two periods. This reduction generally affected workers of less seniority and experience to a greater degree than it did the more experienced and longer-employed workers. A disproportionate reduction in the number of lower-paid workers would, of course, have the effect of raising the over-all average of earnings.

Examination of the distribution of earnings for the two periods shows that about 39 percent of the workers earned less than $1.35 in September 1949 as compared with only about 34 percent in May 1950. The difference would undoubtedly have been greater if some plants had not increased their employment between the two periods, and thus

Percentage distribution of plant workers in the structural steel fabricating industry by straight-time average hourly earnings and region, September 1949 and May 1950

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Great Lakes		Middle West		Southwest		Mountain		Pacific	
	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950	September 1949	May 1950
Under 75	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	[2]	0.1	------	4.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	------	1.9	------	------	------	------	------
75 and under 80	.6	1.2	------	.3	.1	0.1	1.3	0.9	3.8	9.4	.1	.2	.6	0.4	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	------	------
80 and under 85	1.1	1.1	1.4	.4	.2	.1	1.4	2.5	4.2	5.6	.1	.1	.7	.6	7.3	3.9	------	------	0.1	------
85 and under 90	1.0	1.3	.4	1.3	.1	.1	1.2	1.7	5.5	5.3	.1	.1	1.6	1.4	4.6	6.2	------	.1	------	0.1
90 and under 95	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	1.9	2.6	6.1	5.2	.3	.3	2.4	3.4	5.4	5.5	.7	.1	------	------
95 and under 100	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	.3	.2	2.9	3.0	7.6	7.1	.5	.4	1.8	2.0	8.5	10.0	.1	.1	------	------
100 and under 105	3.0	2.3	3.5	3.6	1.2	.9	5.4	4.3	10.3	7.0	1.4	1.3	5.5	3.8	7.9	7.1	2.9	.9	.4	.8
105 and under 110	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.1	.7	2.7	2.8	9.3	4.4	1.7	1.2	7.2	4.7	7.4	6.6	2.3	1.7	.4	.3
110 and under 115	4.1	3.4	7.2	4.3	2.0	1.7	13.0	7.2	4.2	5.7	3.4	2.5	8.6	6.2	7.4	7.9	4.8	2.3	.8	2.2
115 and under 120	6.7	5.1	18.3	14.4	5.2	4.9	7.3	4.5	6.1	5.4	8.3	4.0	6.7	8.8	8.9	7.4	5.7	5.7	1.9	.7
120 and under 125	6.7	6.7	4.1	7.9	5.7	4.8	9.2	13.3	6.0	9.0	8.6	6.7	11.0	10.4	6.0	7.1	7.8	9.3	1.4	2.5
125 and under 130	8.8	7.6	4.2	3.4	11.2	10.2	13.1	9.3	6.1	4.3	9.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	6.6	6.7	7.2	4.5	2.2	2.1
130 and under 135	9.3	9.9	4.4	5.1	13.4	14.2	7.3	7.5	3.0	5.4	9.1	9.5	9.4	10.2	5.1	5.5	12.2	11.2	5.5	5.2
135 and under 140	7.0	7.5	4.5	4.6	8.0	8.5	8.6	7.2	4.7	3.8	6.8	8.8	4.9	6.9	4.8	5.2	6.2	8.2	9.4	7.2
140 and under 145	9.6	8.8	25.6	26.2	9.4	8.6	4.9	5.5	8.0	4.9	11.2	11.4	12.5	9.2	3.5	3.7	19.0	21.0	6.4	4.6
145 and under 150	6.2	7.4	2.8	3.7	8.3	9.4	4.9	5.4	2.9	5.8	6.2	7.1	4.2	8.1	1.6	2.0	7.9	2.4	7.7	9.2
150 and over	29.0	32.2	16.7	19.1	33.4	35.4	14.8	22.3	7.9	11.3	32.8	38.5	14.5	16.0	10.6	12.0	23.1	32.4	63.8	65.1
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	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	48,498	46,499	1,268	1,186	15,701	15,206	2,673	2,345	4,289	4,242	13,694	12,758	3,157	3,568	3,049	2,863	837	758	3,830	3,573
Median rate	$1.36	$1.39	$1.34	$1.39	$1.41	$1.42	$1.26	$1.29	$1.08	$1.13	$1.40	$1.43	$1.27	$1.30	$1.10	$1.12	$1.35	$1.41	[3]	[3]

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.
[3] Median rate is over $1.50 and exact amount cannot be determined.

added new workers to the lower end of the earnings distribution.

About 53 percent of the plants, employing about 60 percent of the workers, were located in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions; [3] workers in these two regions averaged, respectively, $1.42 and $1.43 an hour in May 1950. Highest earnings were reported in the Pacific region (with over 7 percent of total employment), where nearly two-thirds of the workers earned $1.50 or more an hour.[4] In the Southwest (having about 6 percent of total employment), the average was $1.12 an hour; almost 65 percent of the workers earned less than $1.25.

Compared with other States, plant workers in Oregon had the highest hourly earnings in the industry. More than 79 percent of the workers in this State earned $1.50 or more, as contrasted with less than 5 percent in Georgia, where the median rate was 95 cents. Earnings in Michigan (next to the highest in the country) were much above those in the other Great Lakes States. Only 2 percent of the Michigan workers earned less than $1.25 an hour, as compared with about 17 percent in the Great Lakes region as a whole.

For purposes of this survey, the fabricated structural steel industry was divided into two branches: plants primarily engaged in fabricating galvanized structural steel, and those primarily engaged in fabricating ungalvanized products. However, only 20 plants out of the 823 in the industry were engaged in fabricating galvanized products. Workers in these plants averaged $1.29, as compared with $1.40 in those primarily fabricating ungalvanized products.

—A. N. JARRELL
Division of Wage Statistics

[1] This study, conducted by mail questionnaire, was made at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, in connection with determining the prevailing minimum rate for the industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936. It covered establishments with 5 or more workers whose major activity was fabricating from iron or steel, according to plans or specifications: shapes, plates, and bars (galvanized or ungalvanized) for use as structural parts or members of buildings, bridges, towers, drydocks, and other structures.

Establishments covered in the survey were requested to exclude overtime and shift premiums from earnings data, but to include earnings under incentive systems of wage payment.

[2] Medians (rates above and below which half of the workers are found), rather than weighted arithmetic averages, are used in this report.

[3] 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; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

[4] Distributions of earnings were secured only for rates up to $1.50, which prevents the computation of a median rate for workers in California, Oregon, and Washington and in New Jersey and Michigan, where more than 50 percent of the workers were reported as earning $1.50 an hour or more.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Truck drivers—Coverage under FLSA. A District Court held that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, prior to its amendment in 1949, did not apply to intrastate truck drivers who delivered full bottles of ginger ale and picked up and returned empty bottles to the producer, and the drivers were not engaged in the production of goods for commerce. A United States court of appeals sustained[3] this opinion, but modified its decision; city drivers, highway drivers, and helpers were engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the act, if they delivered bottles to the docks of vessels which ply the Great Lakes for at least 20 percent of the workweek.

It was argued by the intrastate drivers that their work was necessary to production of the ginger ale, as they collected the empty bottles, which were used in the process. (In making this beverage, the ingredients were placed in the bottle, then agitated so as to mix them.)

The Secretary of Labor filed a brief as amicus curiae, urging that the drivers were engaged in an occupation necessary to the production of goods, under section 3 (j) of the act. That section provides that an employee shall be deemed to have been engaged in the production of goods if he was employed in "producing, manufacturing, mining, handling, transporting, or in any other manner working on such goods, or in any process or occupation necessary to the production thereof."

The appellate court stated it was not concerned with the question of whether the drivers were engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce, since the employer neither made nor sold bottles, but rather manufactured ginger ale. A closer question was presented as to whether the drivers were engaged in an occupation necessary to the production of goods. The court considered, as a test, not how the bottles were used in the production of ginger ale, but rather the manner in which they were handled by the drivers. It decided that since the picking up of the bottles preceded the process of producing the ginger ale, and since the drivers did not unload the bottles from the truck or cooperate in washing or filling them, these employees' activities did not have such a "close and immediate tie with the process of production" so as to bring them within the scope of the FLSA.

Applicability of FLSA to Improvement of Interstate Facilities. A United States district court held[4] that the FLSA applied to all employees of a local company engaged in production of road materials and in improvement or resurfacing of roads. The company's three plants were located in the same State, but 85½ percent of its production was directed to the improvement of interstate facilities or public highways.

The Secretary of Labor brought an action under the FLSA against the company for failure to keep proper records and to pay employees time and a half for overtime. He maintained (1) that truck drivers who hauled raw materials to the employer's plant where they were transformed into road mixes to be used in interstate highways were engaged in production of goods for commerce; (2) that employees engaged in the manufacture and hauling of the finished road mixes to the site of their use were also engaged in such production; and (3) that employees who used the mix to repair, extend, construct, or maintain the road were engaged in commerce within the meaning of the act.

The employer contended that employees who worked on the repair or maintenance of highways were subject to the FLSA, but that all the rest of his employees were exempt. He also argued that when his employees were engaged in a major construction job such as resurfacing and straightening out an old road, such work should be classified as new construction and therefore be exempt from the provisions of the act.

"New construction," as argued by the Secretary of Labor, meant absolutely new roads (where no road has previously existed); as contended by the employer, it included new roadbeds partially built over old roads. The court decided against the employer's contention, because even a dirt road was a part of the interstate system of highways, and straightening, repairing, or resurfacing such a road would not make it "new construction."

It was not the magnitude of the work performed on the old road, the court emphasized, but the fact that the old road was followed, which was the determining factor. Hence, work performed on such a road was necessarily in interstate commerce. In quoting a part of a Supreme Court case,[5] the court demonstrated further that highways or roads are instrumentalities of interstate commerce and therefore subject to the FLSA. Employees working on roads or highways, or operational employees working in any of the employer's three plants, would be engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce. Therefore the act would apply to all employees.

Night Watchman—Coverage under FLSA. In a suit brought by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division against a wholesale grocery company, a United States court of appeals sustained a district court, and held[6] that the FLSA of 1938 was applicable to a night watchman who guarded freight cars, trucks, and a warehouse where goods were stored for interstate shipment. The court stated that the employer's night watchman was "in some measure also engaged in the 'production of goods for commerce'."

The company operated a wholesale grocery business in Jackson, Miss., where it maintained a large warehouse. It purchased and sold merchandise, packed rice, and roasted and packed coffee. Most of its sales were in Mississippi, but about 8 percent of the coffee and rice was shipped into Louisiana. The night watchman was hired to guard the company's premises, which included its office and warehouses, its trucks in an enclosed area, and all merchandise stored in a warehouse and in freight cars standing alongside on spur tracks. He was to guard against fire, theft, or any other damage that could be done to the buildings. It was part of his duty, also, to punch four time clocks at hourly intervals. (Two of the clocks were stationed at both ends of the spur tracks running alongside the warehouse.) Finally, he was required to open the gates whenever an employer's truck drove up at night, although most of the trucking was done in the daytime.

The company admitted that it was engaged in interstate commerce, claiming that it had complied with the act with respect to all its other employees. It denied that the night watchman was engaged either in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. It further asserted that his duties were so remote from commerce that he could not be covered by the FLSA.

In upholding the trial court's decision, the appellate court found that the night watchman's duties had a close and immediate connection with production of goods for commerce. He guarded instrumentalities of commerce and goods moving into interstate commerce, and without his presence the whole process could be impaired or temporarily stopped.

The company's final contention that no interstate shipments were made at night, and therefore the night watchman was not engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce, did not influence the court. Protection from fire and theft was required at night more than at any other time, the court said, and the fact that shipments were not made at night could hardly be a ground for denying FLSA coverage.

Labor Relations

Public Utilities Compulsory Arbitration Law Invalid. With 3 justices dissenting, the United States Supreme Court held [7] that the Wisconsin public utility anti-strike law violated the supremacy clause of the Federal Constitution, on the ground that it conflicted with provisions of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Provisions of the Federal law with which, according to the court, the Wisconsin statute conflicted are section 7 which provides that employees shall have the right "to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining," and section 13, which provides that nothing in the act shall impair or impede the right to strike.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, which administered the public utility anti-strike law, sought and obtained injunctions against two striking unions composed, respectively, of transit workers and gas workers. In each case, the injunction was upheld by the State circuit court and affirmed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, on the ground that the State was accustomed to exercise plenary power over public utilities. The high Court also stressed the importance of utility services to the public welfare.

A provision of the Wisconsin act read: "It shall be unlawful for any group of employees of a public utility employer acting in concert to call a strike or to go out on strike . . ." The statute further provided: "it also shall be unlawful for any public utility employer to lock out his employees . . ." When an "impasse and stalemate" occurred in collective bargaining, the law specified, a conciliator would be appointed; and, if the dispute still remained unsettled, an arbitrator would be appointed to "hear and determine" the dispute. The provisions were to apply to "essential public utility service," which would include heat, gas, water, electric power, public passenger transportation, and communication. Any violation would "constitute a misdemeanor."

In their appeal to the Supreme Court, the unions argued that the Wisconsin statute conflicted with Federal legislation and that it violated the thirteenth amendment and the "due-process clause" of the fourteenth amendment. The Court dealt only with the former issue, since that covered both cases.

The majority opinion, written in five main divisions, pointed out that section 7 of the LMRA guarantees to employees the right to strike. Citing many cases, the Court concluded that Congress had preempted this field and closed it to State regulation. In discussing *United Auto Workers* v. *O'Brien* as its second point, the opinion declared that the Wisconsin court had tried to distinguish that case on the ground that the industry to which Michigan applied its notice and strike vote provisions was a national manufacturer rather than a local public utility. Congress, the majority declared, regulated labor relations under the "commerce clause." Whether the enterprise involved was a national manufacturer or a local public utility, commerce was affected, and the States were barred from legislating on the subject. Furthermore, Congress expressly rejected separate treatment for public utilities when the act was amended in 1947, the majority emphasized.

Perhaps the most weighty argument made by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board (and answered by the Court as its third point) was that the Taft-Hartley Act, in providing special procedures for national emergencies and providing no procedures for local emergencies, left the latter area open for State regulation. The Court pointed out that the Wisconsin statute was not emergency legislation but was instead a comprehensive code designed to settle labor disputes between public utilities and their employees. Also, the statute had been applied to national as well as to local disputes and therefore was again in direct conflict with Federal legislation. The fact that Congress had made one exception to apply to national emergencies, but had made no others, clearly implied that it intended no other restrictions. The act's legislative history, the Court pointed out, made it apparent that Congress considered the problem of public emergencies and compulsory arbitration, but rejected proposals such as the restrictions imposed by the Wisconsin statute, as being inconsistent with the policies of the act. There was no intent by Congress to leave part of this field open for State regulation.

The Court, in its fourth point, stated that many of the arguments made by the parties were broader than the legal questions presented, and that such "debatable policy questions" were not for a court to decide but were for the legislature to determine. The majority thought that these questions had been decided by Congress and decided adversely to the Wisconsin Board. In concluding its opinion, the Court pointed out that the Wisconsin statute in its very operation would conflict with the LMRA in many respects. Especially would it conflict with section 7.

The dissenting justices applied the test of whether the two statutes involved could "consistently stand together," and concluded they could. They noted that the Taft-Hartley Act did not expressly deal with the problem of local strikes in public utilities; and that the legislative history determined "no more than that" Congress did not want local utilities to be expressly under Federal control. Congress should be "explicit" if it desired to remove matters from State legislation, the minority stated.

They agreed with the Wisconsin Board that the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were an "affirmative indication" that strikes "may be limited in emergency situations." If, in Nation-wide emergencies, the right to strike could be restricted, the minority thought that the State, in the exercise of its police power, should also be allowed to restrict that right in local emergencies. They declared it was not reasonable to assume that Congress intended that the States should be helpless in a local emergency.

NLRB Orders Election. In two unanimous decisions, the NLRB ruled [8] that elections could be conducted among employees in a single craft in construction operations of the building industry. This ruling was the first by the Board upon such requests for elections, although it had previously asserted jurisdiction over the building and construction industry when large projects of substantial duration were involved.

Elections were requested in the respective cases by locals of the AFL Plumbers' Union (in Baltimore, Md., and Olean, N. Y.). The Baltimore union petitioned for and obtained a representation election for all plumbers, plumber apprentices, and gas fitters employed by 22 companies that were members of the Plumbing Contractors Association of Baltimore. The Olean union petitioned for and obtained a union-shop poll for all plumbers, steam fitters, and apprentices employed by five companies which were members of the Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association of Olean. Eight AFL international unions opposed the elections and asked the Board to refuse them as a matter of policy.

Rejecting their request, the Board stated it would be inequitable to continue to process complaints and issue cease and desist orders against unions in the building industry and, "at the same time, to deny to labor organizations the benefits which accrue from certification." Congress, they said, did not intend that under the amended act of 1947 they should use only the "sword" of the act against these unions and withhold the "shield."

Two further arguments were made by the eight opposing unions. They feared that the NLRB, if it allowed these elections, would be flooded with election petitions from other unions in the construction industry. Although the Board realized that this might happen, it answered that such a contingency was no reason for withholding its authority and the benefits of the act. Congress, they said, intended that the construction industry should be covered by the LMRA, and the NLRB could not give that industry "special treatment," as the eight unions requested. If a flood of petitions did occur, any budgetary problems that arose could be submitted to Congress and the President.

The eight opposing unions also contended that allowing these elections would impair the work of the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Industry. The NLRB stated, however, that its action in allowing elections and certifying unions would not in any way interfere with settlement of jurisdictional disputes.

The Board found no difficulty in exercising jurisdiction over the employer associations since a large part of the supplies and equipment used by the employer associations was manufactured outside the State and shipped to them in interstate Commerce. It also found that some of the employers in the association did work outside the State. The association's members "considered as a group" certainly affected commerce within the meaning of the act, the Board concluded.

With respect to stability of employment, the Board pointed out that in Baltimore, during the period January through October of 1950, over half of the employees included in the unit requesting an election had worked in that unit more than 80 percent of the number of weeks covered. In Olean, N. Y., the record was even better. With such facts, the NLRB found employment sufficiently stable to permit elections to be held.

Decertification Petition by Employee Later Made Supervisor. With two members dissenting, the NLRB ruled [9] that a decertification petition, filed by an employee who later became a supervisor was not subject to dismissal even though the Board had held in previous decisions that no supervisor or representative of management could file a decertification proceeding. The majority of the Board concluded that a decertification proceeding already initiated should not abate simply because the employee who filed the petition later became a supervisor. It thereupon directed a decertification election.

During a 3-week period in January and another in March 1950, the employee acted in a supervisory capacity, afterward returning to his job as a laborer in each instance. On July 11, 1950, when the union at the employer's lumber company was on strike, the employee filed a decertification petition. When the strike ended, on July 25, 1950, and the employee returned to work, he was advised that he was to become a supervisor. A few weeks later he obtained that position. The union then filed a motion with the Board to have the decertification petition dismissed on the ground that the employee was currently a supervisor.

The Board did not think the proceeding should abate merely for that reason. The employee had filed the petition

pursuant to section 9 (c) (1) (A) (ii), and at the time of filing was, the Board said, a "proper person to initiate this proceeding." After the filing, the Board stated, it was not important what position the employee occupied, since he would be only nominally involved in the case. The Board would accept all responsibility for the proceeding once the petition was filed; and, the majority added, any action taken would not affect the employee's status. Therefore the employee was not prosecuting the petition. To dismiss the petition the Board stated, would be to the prejudice of all employees and not to the prejudice of the employee who became supervisor.

Majority and minority members agreed that a supervisor could not file such a petition on behalf of either employees or management. The dissenting members, however, argued that if a supervisor could not file a petition, he certainly should not prosecute one. They pointed out that the duties of the supervisor changed, and that he could no longer represent the rank and file of employees. Furthermore, his duties as supervisor were more than nominal. If he had withdrawn without substituting someone else, the petition would have fallen; therefore, the minority said, his position was "indispensable," not "nominal."

They also thought that his duties and responsibilities were more than "nominal," since, in connection with any election that might be directed by the Board, he, as well as the employer and the union, could select observers, challenge voters, and object to the conduct of the election.

Closing plant after work stoppage not discrimination. A shoe company did not discriminate against union employees and did not refuse to bargain collectively in violation of the LMRA, the board ruled,[10] when after two work stoppages, it closed its plant and refused to open it until the union signed a contract with a no-strike provision and an "escape" clause in the membership-maintenance provision. The case was closely contested. Two members dissented and one wrote a separate opinion concurring with the majority.

The operations of the employer's plant which manufactured rubber soles and heels, were dependent upon the smooth functioning of three integrated departments—a work stoppage in one department would cause the other two to be disrupted or to cease.

Prior to June 21, 1949, the union and the company were in agreement on the terms of a contract which was to include a maintenance-of-membership clause. The clause provided that all who were union members at the effective date of the contract, or became union members thereafter, would maintain their membership as a condition of employment. While negotiations were still in progress, the union campaigned to get as many employees into its membership as possible, so that when the contract was signed it would have practically an all-union shop. To force some recalcitrant employees to join, the union conducted two intermittent work stoppages. After the first, the company withdrew its offer of the membership-maintenance clause, and after the second, it closed the doors of the plant. The company then wrote a letter to all its employees stating that its original contract offer was withdrawn. The following day the union proposed that all employees go back to work and resume bargaining, but the employer refused to open the plant until a contract with a nonstrike clause and an "escape" provision in the membership-maintenance clause had been signed.

The Board majority decided that the company's actions were justified and did not violate section 8 (a) (3) of the act, since an employer may discontinue operations provided his action is not intended to interfere with or defeat union activities. It noted that the company had bargained in good faith with the union since 1942 and had agreed to union demands for a membership-maintenance clause for the 1949 contract. The harassment of work stoppage was justifiable cause for closing the plant, the majority concluded.

In basing its decision on the "special circumstances of the case," the Board also found that the employer was not guilty of refusing to bargain collectively in violation of section 8 (a) (5), and was justified in refusing to open his plant until a contract, containing an "escape" provision from the membership-maintenance clause, was signed.

In a long opinion, the dissenting members pointed out that though the union was willing to sign a nonstrike provision, it was unwilling to sign a contract with an "escape" clause. Therefore, they said, the company violated section 8 (a) (3) of the act by refusing to open the plant and reinstate its employees. Stability of operations, they stated, had no bearing on this question of bargaining collectively on a contract provision. By refusing to open its plant, the company strengthened its economic position and literally forced the employees to agree to its terms, the minority said.

The two dissenting members further decided that by lack of good faith in bargaining, the company had violated section 8 (a) (5). They submitted as evidence of this bad-faith bargaining its withdrawal of the entire contract after it had been accepted by the union, its letter to the employees rather than to the union, and its refusal to reinstate the workers after they had agreed on a nonstrike provision.

Appropriate Unit for Less-Skilled Foundry Workers. The NLRB ruled,[11] with two members dissenting, that less-skilled and skilled employees in a foundry together constituted an appropriate unit. In the past, the less-skilled employees had been represented as part of a union's larger production and maintenance unit, and the skilled employees had been represented by a rival union on a craft basis. All Board members agreed that the contract between employer and union covering the less-skilled employees, who currently sought to be represented by the rival union of skilled employees, was not a bar to the determination of representatives.

The contract between the production and maintenance employees' union and the employer had been construed for 5 years to include the less-skilled employees in the foundry. The rival union claimed that contract could not act as a bar, since it did not clearly cover such employees. A unanimous Board agreed that the contract would be no bar to the petition of the rival union, not for the reason advanced by the rival union, but because the contract was about due to expire.

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The rival union represented 44 skilled workers in the employer's foundry who were classified as core makers, molders, and apprentices. It sought a unit of all production and maintenance employees in the foundry, excluding the skilled workers it already represented. Three of the five Board members, ruled against setting up such a separate unit as requested by the rival union, but decided that all employees in the foundry, skilled and unskilled, were an appropriate unit. The Board ordered a representation election in this unit, despite the existence of a contract, with a year to run, covering the skilled employees.

In the opinion of the two minority members, the majority was giving the rival union a "gratuity" by placing the unskilled workers in a unit with the skilled workers and by depriving the less-skilled employees of a self-determination election. They believed that denial of a self-determination election ran counter to the Board's previous practice, and that the Board, to be consistent with the Great Lakes case,[12] should have directed such an election. In that case it was decided that previously unrepresented groups of employees should be given a self-determination election when no union was seeking an election in the broader unit in which the employees involved were sought to be included. The dissenting Board members stated that a greater reason existed for a self-determination election in the present instance than in the Great Lakes case, since in this instance the unskilled employees had a past history of 5 years in a different bargaining unit.

Unemployment Compensation

Taxicab Operators Held Covered (Georgia). Services performed by certain taxicab operators, the Georgia Court of Appeals held, [13] were covered by the State unemployment compensation act. Personal service for remuneration is deemed to be covered unless it is shown that the individual is free from control or direction in the performance of such service; that the service is outside the usual course of the business for which the service is performed; or that the individual is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, profession, or business.

The taxicab operators were subject to summary dismissal for discourtesy to patrons, intoxication, reckless driving, or other causes. The service was in the usual course of business of the company owning the cabs. The operators were not in an independent business, since the common carrier franchise and the liability insurance were in the company's name.

Unfavorable Working Conditions Held Good Cause for Quitting. (Indiana.) A coal-mine shooter quit, when, for the second day, he was not furnished water hose for sprinkling prior to blasting. The Indiana Appellate Court held [14] that he was not disqualified for benefits on the ground of having voluntarily left his work without good cause. An employer's rule required sprinkling prior to blasting, and other shooters were furnished such hose.

Share Fishermen Held Not Covered (Massachusetts). The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court held [15] that services performed by certain "share" fishermen were not subject to the State unemployment compensation act. Under the statute, personal service for remuneration is deemed to be covered unless it is shown that the individual is free from control or direction with respect to the performance of such service.

It was customary for the owner of a fishing boat of the type here involved (10 net tons, manned by 4 to 6 men) to go to the pier and gather a crew. The owner stocked the boat with food, medicine, and provisions. This expense was deducted from the proceeds of the catch before any profits were distributed. The owner was entitled to a certain share of the profits for the use of his boat, and if he went on the trip, to the same share for his work as other crew members. Decisions as to where to fish, type of fishing, duration of the trip, and selling price of the catch were settled by a majority vote, the owner voting with the other crew members. All of the crew took turns at the wheel and in standing watch. The owner gave no orders or commands. No guaranteed compensation was paid to the crew, and if a trip resulted in a loss, a member's share of the loss would be carried over to the next trip, or could be recovered by the owner.

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

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

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

[3] *Clougherty* v. *James Vernor Co.* (C. A. 6, Feb. 19, 1951).

[4] *Tobin* v. *Alstate Construction Co.* (M. D. Pa., Feb. 23, 1951).

[5] *Overstreet* v. *North Shore Corp.*, 318 U. S. 125.

[6] *Russell Co.* v. *McComb* (C. A. 5, Mar. 9, 1951).

[7] *Motor Coach Employees* v. *Wisconsin Board*, 340 U. S., 71 S. Ct. 313 (Feb. 26, 1951).

[8] *Plumbing and Heating Contractors* (93 NLRB No. 176, Apr. 2, 1951). *Plumbing Contractors Association* (93 NLRB No. 177, Apr. 2, 1951).

[9] *Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.* (93 NLRB No. 43, Mar. 16, 1951).

[10] *International Shoe Co.* (93 NLRB No. 159, Mar. 26, 1951).

[11] *W. S. Tyler Co.* (93 NLRB No. 70, Feb. 28, 1951).

[12] *Great Lakes Pipe Line Co.* (92 NLRB No. 95), 27 LRRM 1123.

[13] *Redwine* v. *Wilkes* (Ga. App., Feb. 1, 1951).

[14] *Evans* v. *Enoco Colliers*, 96 N. E. 2d 674 (Ind. 1951).

[15] *Maniscalco* v. *Director* (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct., Mar. 16, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

March 12, 1951

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced the appointment of former U. S. Senator Frank P. Graham from North Carolina, as Defense Manpower Administrator in the U. S. Department of Labor (see Chron. item for Mar. 10, 1951, MLR Apr. 1951). (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release of Mar. 12, 1951.)

March 13

THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION issued Ceiling Price Regulation 11, effective April 1, ordering restaurants and other eating and drinking establishments to maintain the same food costs per dollar of sales that were averaged in one of two base periods—the 12-months pre-Korean period July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, or the calendar year 1949. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 50, Mar. 14, 1951, p. 2391.)

On the same day, the OPS also issued CPR 12, effective March 15, establishing specific ceiling prices for milled rice at the processor or mill levels. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 51, Mar. 15, 1951, p. 2428.)

On March 21, the OPS issued CPR 13, effective March 26, fixing specific ceiling prices for petroleum products at service station outlets. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 57, Mar. 23, 1951, p. 2628.)

On March 28, the OPS issued CPR's 14, 15, and 16, effective April 5, establishing specific percentage mark-up procedures for certain dry groceries and some perishables sold at wholesale and retail levels. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 61, Mar. 29, 1951, pp. 2725, 2735 and 2750; for discussion of the above, see p. 542 of this issue.)

On April 5, the OPS issued CPR 17, effective April 10, and CPR 18, effective April 9. CPR 17 establishes ceiling prices at all distribution levels, except service station sales at retail, for products of the petroleum industry, based on prices in effect December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951. CPR 18 fixes ceiling prices for sales of wool yarn or fabric by manufacturers. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 68, Apr. 7, 1951, pp. 3033 and 3039.)

On April 5, the OPS issued Amendment 2 to CPR 7 (see Chron. item for Feb. 27, 1951, MLR April 1951), effective April 10 and fixing a margin-type price control for retailers of the following commodities: musical instruments, radio and television sets, phonographs and records; housewares, notions, luggage, sporting goods; and silverware, chinaware, glassware, jewelry, watches, and clocks. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 67, Apr. 6, 1951, p. 3006.)

On April 6, the OPS issued CPR's 19 and 20. CPR 19 establishes ceiling price of $65 per short ton f. o. b. shipping point for sales and deliveries of tungsten concentrates. CPR 20 fixes dollar-and-cents ceiling prices for wool futures at $3.535 per pound, and for wool top futures at $4.265 per pound. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 68, Apr. 7, 1951, pp. 3043 and 3045.)

On April 10, the OPS issued CPR 21 establishing ceiling prices for coal sold for direct use as bunker fuel. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 70, Apr. 11, 1951, p. 3157.)

March 14

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR refused to approve the wage increase agreed to by employers and unions in the meat-packing industry (see Chron. item for Feb. 11, 1951, MLR Mar. 1951), leaving the question open for consideration by a tripartite Wage Stabilization Board. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 15, 1951.)

On March 26, a Nation-wide strike against the major meat packers was averted when the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL), the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), and independent unions agreed to extension of present wage agreements until May 7. (Source: CIO News, Apr. 2, 1951.)

March 15

THE PRESIDENT established the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, to be composed of the Director of Defense Mobilization as chairman and 16 members, to include 4 members each experienced in the fields of business management, labor, and agriculture. The board is to "represent the general public and the public interest," and shall advise the President as to the current defense mobilization program. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 54, Mar. 20, 1951, p. 2543.)

On April 5, the United Labor Policy Committee, following a meeting with the President, announced that it would serve on the Board. Labor will be represented by AFL President William Green, CIO President Philip Murray, AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, and Walter P. Reuther, president of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO). (Source: New York Times, Apr. 6, 1951.)

THE STRIKE in the woolen and worsted cloth industry (see Chron. item for Feb. 16, 1951, MLR April 1951) was settled when the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) reached an agreement with the pattern-setting American Woolen Co. calling for a 12-cents an hour pay increase, cost-of-living adjustments, insurance improvements, sev-

erance pay, and other benefits. The agreement is subject to ratification by local unions. (Source: Textile Labor, Mar. 17, 1951.)

On the same day, a pending strike in the cotton-rayon industry was averted when the Textile Workers Union (CIO) accepted an agreement with mills in the New England area providing a 10-cent hourly increase and other benefits. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 16, 1951.)

On April 1, approximately 40,000 members of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), in the cotton-rayon industry, went out on strike in 6 Southern States. (Source: CIO News, Apr. 9, 1951.)

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced that a minimum hourly wage of 26 cents (formerly 15 to 25 cents) in the handicraft-products industry in Puerto Rico, would become effective on April 16, under the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 16, No. 51, Mar. 15, 1951, p. 2428.)

On April 6, the Administrator established a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour (formerly 24 cents) in the men's and boys' clothing and related products industry in Puerto Rico. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 71, Apr. 12, 1951, p. 3214.)

On April 10, the Administrator established minimum rates ranging from 23 to 50 cents an hour (formerly 17 to 30 cents) for the leather, leather goods and related products industry in Puerto Rico, effective May 14. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 73, Apr. 14, 1951, p. 3295.)

March 20

MRS. MARY T. NORTON, former member of the House of Representatives from New Jersey, was sworn in as special womanpower consultant to the Secretary of Labor. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor Press release, S 51–1366, Mar. 20, 1951.)

The Secretary of Labor established a Women's Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower in the department, composed of 18 women selected from State departments of labor, key women's organizations, labor, and management, and named Mrs. Norton as vice-chairman. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor Press release, S 51–1366, Mar. 20, 1951.)

March 21

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Cleveland Veneer Co.* and *International Woodworkers of America* (CIO), ruled that a corporation, which acquired plant, machinery, and equipment of respondent employer who committed unfair labor practices, is responsible with the employer for remedying them. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 43, Apr. 2, 1951, LRRM p. 1487.)

A UNITED LABOR CONFERENCE of approximately 1,000 representatives of the AFL, CIO, and the Railway Executives Association, was convened in Washington, D. C., by the United Labor Policy Committee. (Source: AFL News, Mar. 23, 1951; for discussion, see p. III, MLR, April 1951.)

March 23

THE PRESIDENT approved an act extending Federal rent control through June 30, 1951 (see Chron. item for Dec. 20, 1950, MLR Feb. 1951). (Source: Public Law 8 of 82d Cong., approved Mar. 23, 1951.)

March 26

THE NLRB, in the case of *International Shoe Co.* and *Local 198, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America* (CIO), ruled that the fact that the plant's operations were integrated provided sufficient justification for an economic lock-out, until the employer could get written contractual assurance that the strikes would not continue. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 43, Apr. 2, 1951, LRRM p. 1504.)

March 27

THE NLRB, in the case of *Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.* and *E. Carl Rhodus; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Over-the-Road and City Transfer Drivers, Helpers, Dockmen and Warehousemen, Local No. 41* (AFL) and *same*, ruled that joint action of union and employer under valid union-security contract in reducing an employee's seniority because of delinquent dues, was not in violation of amended NLRA. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 43, Apr. 2, 1951, LRRM p. 1498.)

March 29

THE United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America (CIO) and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. averted a national strike by an agreement calling for a union shop—the first in 16 years by any of the "Big Four" in the rubber industry. (Source: CIO News, Apr. 2, 1951.)

March 30

THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE NLRB, in an administrative ruling, refused to issue complaints alleging discriminatory discharge under union-security contracts as he found discharges were for cause—one being for alleged Communist activity and the second for a long record of misconduct. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 43, Apr. 2, 1951, LRRM p. 1510.)

THE NLRB, in the cases of the *Plumbing Contractors Association of Baltimore, Md.*, and the *Plumbing & Heating Contractors Association of Olean, N. Y.*, for the first time in its 16-year history, accepted jurisdiction in the construction industry, and directed a representation election and union-shop poll, respectively. (Source: NLRB Press release, R–364, Apr. 2, 1951.)

April 2

A 5-YEAR CONTRACT to stabilize New York City's trucking industry was signed in the Secretary of Labor's office. The agreement, covering 11,000 teamsters and their 1,500 employers, provides that the Secretary of Labor is to name an impartial chairman to handle contract problems and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, the Assistant Secretary of Defense, will appoint arbitrators to decide contested wage problems. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 3, 1951.)

April 3

A NATION-WIDE STRIKE of 50,000 shipyard workers was averted when the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO), at the request of the Government, postponed action for 30 days. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 3, 1951.)

April 5

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR established a minimum wage of 90 cents an hour in the durable goods branch and 75 cents an hour in the consumable goods branch, of the dental goods and equipment manufacturing industry, effective on May 11, under provisions of the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 16, No. 70, Apr. 11, 1951, p. 3185.)

April 10

THE ARMY, as operator of the railroads (see Chron. item for Aug. 27, 1950, MLR Oct. 1950) announced that the 6-cents-an-hour increase provided for by an escalator clause in the wage agreement reached March 1, 1951 (see Chron. item for Mar. 1, 1951, MLR Apr. 1951), was in excess of permitted payments under existing wage stabilization regulations and will be withheld, pending action of a special wage panel. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 11, 1951.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

PARTIAL SETTLEMENT of the widespread strike in the woolen and worsted industry and negotiation of a contract in the northern cotton and rayon industry occurred during March 1951. A major strike followed in the southern branch of the cotton and rayon industry at the beginning of April. Progress made in separate bargaining negotiations between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) may have a significant effect on the protracted dispute between the railroads and the four operating railroad brotherhoods. Negotiations continued in reconstitution of the Wage Stabilization Board. The United Labor Policy Committee agreed to serve on the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.

Textiles. Contracts negotiated with The American Woolen Co., Botany Mills, Inc., and the Forstmann Woolen Co., during March brought partial settlement of the widespread strike in the industry which began February 16 and made 70,000 workers idle in more than 160 mills, located mainly in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Wage provisions included in the agreements were all subject to Government review and approval.

On March 16, some 20,000 members of the Textile Workers Union (CIO), ratified a 1-year agreement reached by the union and the American Woolen Co., the industry's leading firm. This agreement provided for a wage increase of 12 cents an hour and a quarterly wage adjustment of 1 cent an hour for each 1.14 change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer's Price Index. Other provisions called for a 1½-cents-an-hour employer contribution to improve existing hospitalization and other insurance benefits; voluntary retirement for employees with 15 years' service or those who reach age 65; and 1 week's severance pay for each year of service up to 20.

Agreements were negotiated on March 25 between the union and Botany Mills, Inc., and the Forstmann Woolen Co. Both settlements included hourly wage increases of 10 cents; quarterly cost-of-living wage adjustments; and pension and severance pay benefits. Additional agreements, covering workers in smaller woolen and worsted mills, were also negotiated during March but many mills were still shut down at the month's end.

A scheduled industry-wide strike was averted when cotton and rayon mill operators in the New Bedford-Fall River areas of Massachusetts reached agreement on March 15, with the Textile Workers Union (CIO). The contract, which covers some 20 to 30 thousand workers in 25 mills, provides for a 7½-percent wage increase (10 cents an hour); quarterly cost-of-living wage adjustments; improved life, sickness, accident, and other insurance benefits; and severance pay. The 2-year agreement may be reopened March 15, 1952, for general wage negotiations with a provision for arbitration in the event no agreement is reached.

Although it was widely anticipated that the March 15th contract would establish a pattern for peaceful settlements covering the remainder of the cotton and rayon industry, a strike by some 40,000 cotton and rayon workers in 40 mills in six Southern States began on April 1. Major proposals of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) were a 12-cent-an-hour wage increase; a minimum wage rate of $1.14½ per hour; a cost-of-living escalator clause; sickness and accident insurance benefits amounting to 60 percent of the weekly wage; and severance pay.

Railroads. Prospects for the settlement of the long-standing dispute over wages and rules changes between the railroads and four operating railroad brotherhoods, brightened somewhat during late March, when the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) renewed active bargaining with the railroads. The union, under pressure from its membership to conclude a settlement with the railroads, has been seeking a separate agreement since February.

On March 21, Senator James E. Murray (Mont.), chairman of a subcommittee investigating the controversy, presented to the railroads a

suggested plan for settlement of the dispute. The proposed wage provisions were patterned closely on those included in the memorandum of agreement signed at the White House on December 21, 1950, by the railroads and the four operating brotherhoods; this agreement was subsequently rejected by the general chairman of the unions. However, the new proposal eliminated the provision in the December agreement, which had named Presidential aide John R. Steelman, or his nominee, as arbitrator of disputes over "details of agreements or rules". It also provided for remanding the trainmen's dispute over hose-coupling rules to individual railroads for further negotiations.

The railroads rejected both nonwage proposals immediately. However, on March 28, in a statement to the Senate subcommittee, they offered to accept any person designated by the President to serve as arbitrator under the December 21 agreement. Two days later, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen accepted, with reservations, the railroads' arbitration proposal.

Acceptance was made contingent on two demands: The issue of payment for trainmen when coupling air hoses was to be excluded from arbitration; and Mr. Steelman was eliminated in the naming of a Presidential arbitrator. The other three operating brotherhoods which were also parties to the December memorandum of agreement rejected the proposal.

On April 6, the President instructed Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston to appoint an emergency panel which would study the merits of the wage agreement reached by the railroads and 15 nonoperating unions on March 1 and make recommendations for disposition of problems arising out of the agreement.[2] The Army which took over the railroads last August to avert a strike by trainmen and conductors, announced on April 10 that it would temporarily withhold payment of the entire 6-cents-an-hour cost-of-living increase which had been due on April 1 under the terms of the agreement. This decision was made in accordance with a request by the railroads and the unions that the cost-of-living wage increase be deferred, pending settlement of the entire escalator-clause problem.

Meatpacking. A threatened Nation-wide work stoppage, scheduled for March 26 by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), was postponed, when tentative wage agreements, reached on February 11, were extended until May 7. The agreement had specifically provided that they would become void unless approved by the Government by March 25.

On March 14, Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston refused to approve the 11-cents-an-hour increase provided in the February agreements. The rejection noted that only a 3-cents-an-hour increase was permissible under the Government's 10-percent Wage Stabilization Formula; and that increases, exceeding existing wage limitations, "can be properly considered only by a tripartite wage board. . . . Today we have no board."

Steel. A gradual shutdown of operations at the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. began at Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 10. The company claimed that its action was prompted by a slowdown over wages by members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) who were employed on the Monongahela Connecting Railroad (a Jones and Laughlin subsidiary hauling materials inside its company's Pittsburgh mills). The union countered that the railroad's rules of operation had hampered their members in their work. The railroad has been under Army seizure since January 21, following a work stoppage by trainmen a day earlier. The stoppage, which idled some 10,000 workers, was terminated on March 22, when the Army ordered the parties to resume operations. On the following day, the railroad and the union agreed on a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour.

Another stoppage sharply curtailed steel production at the Birmingham, Ala., plants of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and idled more than 15,000 workers for 2 days in early March. It began on February 24 when some 4,000 iron ore miners, represented by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), struck over a job reclassification dispute. The stoppage spread on March 5, when the iron ore miners picketed the company's steel mills. On March 7, after receiving company assurances that jobs would be reclassified and new pay scales would be instituted, work was resumed. This company's operations were also affected by a walkout of coal miners over

a seniority grievance. The coal miners, who were represented by the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and are employed in the company's "captive" coal mines, resumed work on March 12 and agreed to settle their differences with the company through grievance committees.

Rubber. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. agreed on a company-wide contract with the United Rubber Workers (CIO) at the end of March, thus averting the threat of a Nation-wide strike by 25,000 workers in Goodyear plants. A union-shop clause was included. In contrast to the modified union-shop clause prevailing in contracts with the other major rubber companies, it "guarantees complete union security". Wages were not an issue, increases having been obtained last autumn.

Shipbuilding. The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) averted a Nation-wide strike by 50,000 shipyard workers, scheduled to begin April 3, when it acceded to Government requests for a 30-day postponement. The union had announced on March 18 that the strike would be called unless the Government approved the agreement reached with the Bethlehem Steel Co. in February (providing for wage increases ranging from 18½ to 31 cents an hour). The Federal Maritime Administration and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service had requested the postponement on March 28. This request was made in the interest of the defense program and to permit further consideration of the union's demand for approval of the negotiated wage increase which exceeds existing wage limitations.

Defense Mobilization Policies

Efforts to formulate policies which would induce labor's representatives to return to defense agencies from which they had withdrawn on February 16, continued during March and early April.

Wage Stabilization Board. On March 16, a compromise formula, proposed by Economic Stabilization Administrator, Eric Johnston, for the reconstitution of the Wage Stabilization Board as a disputes-settling agency, was rejected by representatives of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Business Advisory Council. Under the plan, the Wage Stabilization Board was authorized to decide disputes arising over wage-control policies as well as all disputes, which were referred to it by the parties jointly, or which were certified by the President as affecting the defense program. Industry spokesmen opposed granting the Board authority to decide disputes over noneconomic issues such as the union shop, seniority, disciplinary rules, or other working conditions. They contended that existing procedures, provided by law, were generally adequate to handle such controversies. The industry spokesmen, however, accepted other features of the compromise formula, which provided for enlarging the 9-man tripartite Wage Stabilization Board to 18 members and for the Board's adoption and administration of wage stabilization rules and regulations, subject to policy review by the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

United Labor Policy Committee. A Declaration of Principles, was adopted unanimously on March 21 by some 1,000 State and local labor leaders of the AFL, CIO, and railroad unions at a meeting called by the United Labor Policy Committee. It proposed a completely revised mobilization program.

The joint meeting—the first of its kind since the split in the American labor movement in 1935—proposed: Immediate Congressional consideration of a new Defense Production Act to eliminate defects in the existing law, which expires June 30, 1951; more effective price control; a more flexible wage stabilization program, which would "honor all existing collective-bargaining agreements, protect basic living standards, allow for improvements in keeping with technological progress, and permit adjustments to correct hardships, inequities, and substandard wage rates." The statement of principles also proposed tight rent controls and reasonably priced defense housing; taxation in accordance with ability-to-pay; no Federal sales tax or increased excise taxes; voluntary solutions to civilian manpower problems; and full representation of labor, farmers, small business, and independent consumer groups in all mobilization and stabilization agencies at the policy-making and administrative levels.

National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy. President Truman established the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy on March 15, and appointed Charles E. Wilson, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, as its chairman. The Board is composed of the Chairman and 16 other members representing the general public and the public interest; in order that the board may have the benefit of experience in pertinent matters, four of its members must have had experience in business management, four in matters relating to labor, and four in agriculture. The Board, a counterpart of an agency which functioned during World War II, will advise the President "with respect to the current defense mobilization program or any phase thereof."

On April 5, following a meeting with President Truman, the United Labor Policy Committee announced unanimous agreement to serve on the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.[3] The Committee declared: "We are hopeful that this will be the first step toward resolving the differences between labor and the mobilization agencies."

Wage Stabilization Regulations. On March 8, Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, issued further regulations on allowable wage policy. An amendment to General Wage Regulation No. 8 permits cost-of-living wage adjustments called for in non-collective-bargaining situations where a written wage or salary plan was formally determined and communicated to the employees on or before January 25, 1951. The original regulation had permitted wage rises in accordance with such cost-of-living contracts if they were negotiated prior to January 25. The revision also permits approval of "escalator" clauses based on recognized indexes other than the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index.

Regulation No. 9 provides that wage rates in a company's new plant shall be based on rates paid in the company's existing plant in the same area, or if none exists, on comparable rates in a comparable industry in the most nearly comparable area.

Regulation No. 10 permits completion of so-called "tandem" wage adjustments in process prior to the wage freeze of January 25, but not completed for all employees normally covered, before the freeze order was issued. "Tandem" adjustments refer, for example, to the established practice, of an industry or company, of extending to unorganized "white collar" employees the same wage increase granted to organized production workers.

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[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

[2] Members of the panel named by Mr. Johnston are: William M. Leiserson, former chairman, National Mediation Board; Lloyd K. Garrison, former chairman, National War Labor Board; and Frank M. Swacker, railroad labor relations authority.

[3] Members appointed to the Board by President Truman on April 6 are:

Public—William H. Davis, former chairman of the National War Labor Board; John Lord O'Brian, former general counsel of the War Production Board; George W. Mead, former member of the National War Labor Board; and Paul A. Porter, former administrator of the Office of Price Administration and former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Labor—William Green, president AFL; George Meany, secretary-treasurer AFL; Philip Murray, president CIO; and Walter Reuther, president United Automobile Workers (CIO).

Industry—Marion B. Folsom, treasurer, Eastman Kodak Co.; Otto A. Seyberth, president U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Claude A. Putnam, former president National Association of Manufacturers; and Samuel A. Smith, president, Thomas Strahan Co.

Agriculture—Roy B. Wiser, president California Farm Bureau Federation [replaced Apr. 10 by Robert B. Taylor, Oregon Farm Bureau Federation]; D. W. Brooks, president National Council of Farmers Cooperatives; James G. Patton, president National Farmers Union; and Herschel D. Newson, master of the National Grange.

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Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title series.

Special Review

The Law of Labor Relations. By Benjamin Werne. New York, Macmillan Co., 1951. 471 pp. $5.75.

Mr. Werne presents an extensively footnoted and sharply delineated description of the powers and procedures of the National Labor Relations Board and the courts under the Labor Management Relations [Taft-Hartley] Act of 1947. Rights and duties of management and unions are also set forth. The book is "intended to deal systematically with what is permitted, what is prohibited, and what is desirable under the statutes, regulations, rulings, and awards that both direct and limit the processes of collective bargaining."

The author has shown the changes made by the Taft-Hartley Act in the National Labor Relations [Wagner] Act. Thus, some of the decisions cited are purely historical and do not represent present policies. For example, there is discussion of the *Maryland Dry Dock* and *Packard* cases, which arose during the Wagner Act era of the Board, with respect to supervisory employees. Under the Labor Management Relations Act, supervisors are not employees. In addition, early in the volume there is a reference to the fact that under a closed-shop contract (now void by the Taft-Hartley Act) the National Labor Relations Board, under the Wagner Act, accepted less than a required 30 percent showing of interest to support a petition for certification of representatives for collective bargaining. The Board today requires 30 percent showing regardless of the type of contract involved—whether maintenance of membership, union shop, or flat exclusive union recognition. Mr. Werne points out that in the event of a petition by an employer no showing is required of the labor organizations involved.

It is regrettable that the author does not point out the effect of the *Sidran Sportswear* decision of the Fifth Circuit Court (181 F. 2d 671), which indicates that in consent election agreements regional directors must grant hearings on challenges or objections to elections if substantial and material facts are in controversy. It is unfortunate, too, that the book apparently was sent to press too soon for inclusion of the October 1950 decisional pronouncements of the Board with respect to establishment of standards which would govern it in the exercise of jurisdiction under the Labor Management Relations Act. It is unfortunate because the author states that the Board will assert jurisdiction usually "where a substantial number of employees is involved." The Board made public the guides to assertion of jurisdiction in the following recent cases: *WBSR, Inc.*, 91 NLRB No. 110; *Local Transit Lines*, 91 NLRB No. 96; *The Borden Company*, 91 NLRB No. 109; *Stanislaus Implement and Hardware Co., Ltd.*, 91 NLRB No. 116; *Hollow Tree Lumber Company*, 91 NLRB No. 113; *Federal Dairy, Inc.*, 91 NLRB No. 107; *Dorn's House of Miracles, Inc.*, 91 NLRB No. 82; and *The Rutledge Paper Products, Inc.*, 91 NLRB No. 115.

However, the book will serve as an excellent ready-reference check-list, for the busy executive or the labor representative, as to what is permissible and what is not in dealings in the labor-relations field. It will also be a useful guide to the legal researcher into labor problems, especially in view of the many (2,136) footnote references documenting the statements made and the Board rulings and court decisions cited by the author. All in all, it represents careful planning and carefully annotated, succinctly stated, propositions of law. It will prove of great benefit to those who are not too interested in a detailing of the law. It is a relief, as well, to find a book on labor relations in which the author has not attempted to inject a personal philosophy but is content to objectively state the law as it stands and for whatever use and benefit the reader may desire to make of it.—LOUIS B. BECKER.

Benefit Plans

Company Group Insurance Plans. By F. Beatrice Brower. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 70 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 112.) $2.

In addition to the main part of the study, on company plans, a separate chapter deals with collectively bargained plans, showing prevalence, unions involved, and kinds of benefits. A summarization of major provisions of plans adopted in the first 9 months of 1950 is included.

Employee Benefit Plans in Operation. By Jay V. Strong. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951. 348 pp. (Report No. 4, Bureau of Industrial Relations, University of Michigan.) $5.

Comprehensive report, reflecting primarily the views and experiences of employers, in which major types of employee-benefit plans are discussed. Includes a chapter on collective bargaining on welfare plans, as well as appended statistical material.

Exclusion of Nonunion Members from Employee Benefit Plans. By Herman A. Gray. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1951, pp. 265–268. $1.25.)

Cost of Living

Haynes Foundation Budget for Moderate Income Families—Prices for Los Angeles, September 1950. By Gloria S. Goldberg. Los Angeles, Haynes Foundation, 1951. 42 pp., maps. $1.

Rural Family Living Charts. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, 1950. 92 pp.

Work Time Required to Buy Food, 1937–50. By Irving B. Kravis. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 12 pp. (Serial No. R. 2019; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, February 1951.) Free.

This Cost of Living Business. London, Labor Party, 1951. 23 pp. 3d.

Describes the various aspects of the cost-of-living problem in Great Britain and outlines some of the solutions which are being applied or have been suggested.

Education and Training

A Century of Service, 1850–1950, Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Spring Garden Institute, 1950. 269 pp., maps, illus.

The Spring Garden Institute was established a hundred years ago to train wage-earning youth in the practical sciences and technologies. At that time, the only organized instruction of that nature was given in the mechanics' institutes, such as the Spring Garden Institute. The volume surveys the changes during the first century of the Institute, and defines as its continuing objective a program of youth training for competency in industry and effective living as constructive citizens.

Industrial Training for Industrial Mobilization. Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library, Business Information Bureau, 1951. 4 pp. (Business Information Sources, Vol. 22, No. 1.) 10 cents.

Working Together. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Education Department, [1950]. 44 pp., illus.

A manual to assist employers and educators in organizing and conducting work-study training courses for youth.

Towards a Better Life through Vocational Education. San Juan, Puerto Rico, Department of Education, Insular Board for Vocational Education, 1950. 73 pp., charts, illus.

Account of vocational education developments in Puerto Rico under the Federal Smith-Hughes vocational education law, provisions of which were extended to Puerto Rico in 1931.

Employment and Unemployment

National and International Measures for Full Employment. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1951, pp. 40–63. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Summary of main points made at eleventh session of United Nations Economic and Social Council and of its recommendations.

[*Proceedings of*] *Fourteenth Annual Meeting, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Columbus, Ohio, October 3–6, 1950.* Washington (W. R. Curtis, Executive Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor Building), 1951. 170 pp.

Employment and Payrolls of Civilian Employees in Hawaii, 1940–1949. Honolulu, Hawaii Employers Council, Research Department, 1950. 19 pp., charts. (Special Publication No. 15.)

Seasonal Variations in Employment in Canada. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, February 1951, pp. 162–168, charts. 10 cents.)

Die Moderne Beschäftigungstheorie und die Gegenwärtige Arbeitslosigkeit in Westdeutschland. By Heinz Quante. (*In* Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Zeitschrift des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Band 65, Heft 2, 1950, pp. 283–303.)

Discussion of the Keynesian employment theory and its application to the present unemployment situation in Western Germany.

Handicapped

Annual Report of Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, [Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950]. Washington, 1951. 18 pp., map, charts. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Comparative Study of Personality Factors in Blind, Other Handicapped, and Non-Handicapped Individuals. By Mary K. Bauman. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1950. 7 pp.; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, No. 134.)

Medicolegal and Social Problems in Permanent Disability Cases. By Ashley St. Clair. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 109–112. 75 cents.)

Emphasizes the need for the physical and vocational rehabilitation of permanently disabled workers, evaluates provisions of existing workmen's compensation and rehabilitation legislation and programs, and makes recommendations.

Present-Day Problems of Rehabilitation. By H. A. de Boer. (*In* Bulletin of International Social Security Association, Geneva, December 1950, pp. 1–15.)

The ILO medical adviser on rehabilitation discusses both physical and vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped and their placement in suitable employment. He also includes pertinent recommendations of International Labor Conferences.

Rehabilitation of the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1950. 105 pp. (Rehabilitation Service Series, No. 117.)

Selection of papers presented at the first Institute for Special Workers for the Aural Disabled, Washington, November 28–December 2, 1949.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled. Washington, United Mine Workers of America, Welfare and Retirement Fund, [1951]. 28 pp., illus.

Account of the pioneering experience of the United Mine Workers of America, through its Welfare and Retirement Fund, in restoring badly injured coal-miners to self-support by means of expert medical care and vocational rehabilitation.

Housing and Rents

Residential Mortgage and Construction Financing, Hagerstown, Maryland. College Park, University of Maryland, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1951. 33 pp., charts. (Studies in Business and Economics, Vol. IV, No. 4.)

Rent Control Plan and Proposed Rent and Eviction Regulations [for New York]. New York, Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, 1951. 203 pp., charts.

Contains in addition to the rent-control plan a statistical summary of the activities of the Commission for the period May 1 to November 30, 1950, and other relevant data.

Survey of Residential Rents and Rental Conditions in the State of New York. New York, Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, 1950. 365 pp., map, charts.

Perspectives Relatives aux Besoins de Logements. By Louis Henry. (*In* Population, Institut National d'Études Démographiques, Paris, July–September 1950, pp. 493–512.)

Estimates French housing construction needs in the 1950–80 period under various hypotheses of demographic trends.

Income

Survey of Incomes in the Legal Profession in Canada, 1946, 1947, and 1948. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1950. 13 pp. (D. B. S. Reference Papers, 1950, No. 9.) 25 cents.

The Leveling of Incomes [in Great Britain]. By Dudley Seers. (*In* Bulletin of Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, October 1950, pp. 271–293. 3s. 6d.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Injuries to Crewmen on Inland Waterways—An Analysis of Hazards and Injury Rates. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 25 pp., chart. (Special Series, No. 5.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Estimating Industrial Accident Costs. By Rollin H. Simonds. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, January 1951, pp. 107–118. $1.50.)

The Short-Circuiting Contactor as an Electrical Protective Device for Coal Mine Service. By L. H. Harrison. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 11 pp., diagrams, illus.; processed. (Report of Investigations, No. 4759.)

Woodworking Machinery—A Comparison of State Safety Codes with A. S. A. [American Standards Association] *Code 01.1.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950. 28 pp. and separate chart.

Industrial Hygiene

A Report of Dental Health Studies in 19 Selected Industries. By Edward R. Aston. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, February 1951, pp. 74–78. 75 cents.)

Outlines of Researches on Silicosis in Japan. Program of Preventive Measures Against Silicosis in Japan. [Tokyo?], Ministry of Labor, [1950?]. 7 and 3 pp., respectively; processed.

Industrial Relations

Absenteeism: Methods for Control of Absenteeism and Analysis of Absenteeism Clauses in Ohio Collective-Bargaining Contracts. By Alton W. Baker. Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1950. 19 pp., bibliography. (Research Monograph No. 58.)

Cost of Living Provisions in Union Contracts. By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and Harold Stieglitz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 64 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 113.) $2.

Discusses key questions faced by management and union negotiators in formulating cost-of-living provisions for adjusting wages under collective agreements. Describes various types of escalator plans, and presents case studies of 14 companies' experience with such plans.

Holiday Provisions in Union Agreements, 1950. By Irving Rubenstein and Rose Theodore. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 4 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 2021; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, January 1951.) Free.

Industry-Wide Collective Bargaining—Promise or Menace? Edited by Colston E. Warne. Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1950. 113 pp.

Readings selected by Department of American Studies, Amherst College.

Labor Relations Work Kit. Edited by Lawrence Stessin and others. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1950. 224 pp., charts, forms, illus. $7.50.

Compilation of management methods and techniques which are said to have proved successful in dealing with

labor-relations problems. Absenteeism, tardiness, safety, increased productivity, in-plant feeding, etc., are among the subjects discussed.

Railroad Labor Disputes and the National Railroad Adjustment Board. (*In* University of Chicago Law Review, Chicago, Winter 1951, pp. 303–321. $1.75.)

An extensively documented discussion of several recent decisions of the NRAB.

Strike Strategy. By John Steuben. New York, Gaer Associates, Inc., 1950. 320 pp., bibliography. $3.

Industrial Relations and Government Policy. By Stuart Jamieson. (*In* Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Toronto, February 1951, pp. 25–38. $1.)

Comparative study of governmental policy toward labor-management relations in Canada and the United States. Stresses argument that economic aspects have been overemphasized in both countries, to exclusion of socio-political motivations. Indicates importance of insecurity on the union side as a leading force tending toward unstable relationships.

Labor-Management Relations, Great Britain, France, Sweden. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1951. 21 pp., bibliographical footnotes. (Publication No. 79; Studies in Social Security Abroad.) Single copies free.

Labor and Social Legislation

Why the Taft-Hartley Law? By Irving G. McCann. New York (205 East 42d Street), Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 1950. 288 pp. $1.

Threat of the Walsh-Healey Act. By Gerard D. Reilly, Reuben S. Haslam, Rudolf Modley. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, January 1951, pp. 86–98. $1.50.)

Discusses the possibility that Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act determinations may become an inflationary factor, and that employers may find themselves compelled to conform to these standards without having sought government contracts voluntarily.

1949–1950 Survey of New York Law. (*In* New York University Law Review, New York, December 1950, pp. 955–1304.)

A 29-page section reviews the action of New York courts in labor cases in fields which, the author states, have been "virtually neglected in other jurisdictions: the internal administration of labor unions and the relationship between the conventional courts and the institution of labor arbitration." A 12-page section deals with workmen's accident compensation.

Labor Laws and Mining Laws of Virginia. [Richmond], Department of Labor and Industry, 1950. 107 pp.

Labor Legislation and Social Service in Iceland. Reykjavík, Ministry of Social Affairs, 1949. 101 pp., maps, illus.

La Constitution Italienne de 1948. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1950. xvii, 273 pp. (Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 18.)

Labor Organization

Conventions of the AFL and CIO in 1950. By Nelson M. Bortz. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 9 pp. (Serial No. R. 2024; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1950, January 1951.) Free.

Proceedings of the Twelfth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, November 20–24, 1950, Chicago, Ill. [Washington], Congress of Industrial Organizations, [1951?]. 527 pp. $2.

Unions in the Community. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1950. 57 pp.; processed. (Mimeographed Release No. 4.)

Proceedings of conference held February 15 and 16, 1950, at Center for Continuation Study, University of Minnesota.

Tenure of Leadership in the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. By H. Ellsworth Steele. (*In* Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1951, pp. 130–137. $1.25.)

Organização Sindical, [Brazil, 1940–48]. Rio de Janeiro, Ministério do Trabalho, Indústria e Comércio, Serviço de Estatística da Previdência e Trabalho, 1949. 47 pp., charts.

Report of the Proceedings of the Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Held at Montreal, Quebec, September 11–16, 1950. [Ottawa?], Trades and Labor Congress, [1950?]. 468 pp.

Industrial Unionism—A Critical Analysis. By J. D. M. Bell. Glasgow, University of Glasgow, Department of Economic and Social Research, 1949. 28 pp. (Occasional Papers, II.) 2s.

Discusses the philosophy of industrial unionism in Britain. Shows that in practice unions of the industrial type have been less successful than the "general" unions (in particular the Transport and General Workers Union and the General and Municipal Workers Union). Argues for strengthening the Trades Union Congress, modern counterpart of the "one big union" idea.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Benefits and Costs of Individual and Family Health Insurance Policies. By Benjamin B. Kendrick and A. L. Kirkpatrick. (*In* American Economic Security, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, January-February 1951, pp. 17–32.)

Based on a questionnaire inquiry by the Chamber of Commerce.

Costs of Hospitalized Acute Illness. By Theodore Wiprud and Isidore Altman. (*In* Journal of American

Medical Association, Chicago, November 4, 1950, pp. 835–839. 35 cents.)

Study on costs of hospitalized illness of 1,796 persons in Washington, D. C., during late 1949 and early 1950; relation of costs to family income; division of costs among hospital, physician, and other services; and degree to which prepayment service plans and insurance helped members to meet the costs.

Medical Care Insurance: Lessons from Voluntary and Compulsory Plans. By Franz Goldmann, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, January 1951, pp. 20–26. 70 cents.)

A Survey of Accident and Health Coverage in the United States, as of December 31, 1949. New York (165 Broadway), Health Insurance Council, 1950. 14 pp., chart.

Temporary Disability Insurance. By L. V. Howard. [Baton Rouge], Louisiana Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 1950. 21 pp.; processed.

The situation with respect to temporary disability insurance legislation in the United States is summarized with reference to applicability of such legislation to the State of Louisiana.

Trends in Group and Social Insurance. By E. B. Whittaker. (*In* Insurance Series, No. 88, American Management Association, New York, 1951, pp. 34–44. $1 to members, $1.25 to nonmembers of Association.)

A life-insurance executive discusses present-day inadequacies in group-insurance programs as to hospitalization and medical benefits and makes recommendations.

Benefits and Contributions under National Compulsory Health Insurance Programs. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1951, pp. 17–21, 29. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Brief account of programs in 37 foreign countries in 1950, with summary of coverage, medical and cash benefits, and financing.

Personnel Management

Public Personnel Administration. By William E. Mosher, J. Donald Kingsley, O. Glenn Stahl. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 652 pp., bibliography. 3d ed. $6.50.

Report of the First Seminar on Public Personnel Management, United Nations, [January 1951]. [New York?], United Nations, 1951. 13 pp.; processed.

Conclusions on various aspects of public personnel management considered at the seminar.

Selecting and Inducting Employees: A Handbook of Tested Procedures. By George D. Halsey. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 361 pp., bibliography, forms, illus. $4.50.

Intended primarily as a handbook for executives who are responsible for the selection of new employees, this book gives minimum essentials of knowledge about the various phases of employee selection. Sample test forms, personnel forms, and charts illustrating various aspects of personnel measurement and administration are included.

Productivity

The Facts about Hours of Work vs. Output. New York, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 1951. 6 pp. 25 cents. (Reprinted from Factory Management and Maintenance, February 1951, pp. 68–73.)

In this article Max D. Kossoris, regional director of the San Francisco office of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, answers a series of questions asked by a representative of McGraw-Hill.

Mr. Kossoris sees little loss in efficiency when working hours are increased from 40 to 48 a week, but beyond that limit, he states, production may rise at the cost of hourly productivity, higher absenteeism, greater fatigue, and increased accidents.

Methods of Labor Productivity Statistics. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 136 pp., bibliography. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 18.) 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report prepared for Seventh International Conference of Labor Statisticians, Geneva, September 1949.

Proceedings of a Conference on Productivity, December 6, 1950, Eau Claire, Wis. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Industrial Relations Center, and Eau Claire School of Vocational and Adult Education, [1951?]. 42 pp.; processed.

Productivity, Supervision, and Morale in an Office Situation, Part I. By Daniel Katz, Nathan Maccoby, Nancy C. Morse. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, 1950. 84 pp.

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 564).

Productivity Measurement in British Industry. London and New York, Anglo-American Council on Productivity, 1950. 38 pp., charts. 2s.

Social Security

Toward Worker Security. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, [1951]. 17 pp. 25 cents.

Outlines a perceptive role for management and the business community in general with respect to fundamental needs of workers and current security programs. Indicates specific gaps in major fields and outlines steps that should be taken to bridge the gaps.

Your Social Security Benefits, if You Are Engaged in Work Covered by the Social Security Act. New York, Commodity Research Bureau, Inc., Industrial Relations Institute, 1950. 32 pp. 25 cents.

Age and Insurance Status of Railroad Employees, 1948. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, December 1950, pp. 222–228, charts.)

Social Welfare in Egypt. [Cairo?], Ministry of Social Affairs, 1950. 173 pp., chart, illus.

La Sécurité Sociale en France. Paris, [Ministère du Travail, Direction Générale de la Sécurité Sociale, 1950?]. 47 pp., illus. (La Documentation Française Illustrée No. 35.)

The Protection of Working Mothers in Italy. (*In* Industry and Labor, International Labor Office, Geneva, March 1, 1951, pp. 191–194. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Unemployment Insurance

Dependents' Allowances under State Unemployment Insurance Laws. By Olga S. Halsey. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, February 1951, pp. 3–9. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Sickness Beneficiaries in 1949–50. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, January 1951, pp. 13–17, chart.)

Covers beneficiaries receiving payments under the Federal railroad unemployment compensation system.

Report of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment Compensation, May 10, 1950. [Hartford?], Conn., 1950. 21 pp.; processed.

Report of the New York State Advisory Council on Placement and Unemployment Insurance for the Year 1950. New York (1440 Broadway), 1951. 27 pp. and appendixes; processed.

Reviews operations in employment placement and unemployment insurance in New York State for 1950, discusses aspects of financing unemployment insurance, and makes legislative recommendations.

Wages and Hours of Labor

General Wage Increases in Manufacturing, 1948–1950. By Thomas A. Fitzgerald. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 20 pp. (Studies in Labor Statistics, No. 5.) $1.

Covers both production and clerical workers.

South Carolina Wage and Hour Trends in Manufacturing, January 1949–November 1950. Columbia, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1951. 8 pp.; processed. (Hours and Earnings Bull. No. 1.)

Survey of Salesmen's Compensation. By Harry R. Tosdal and Waller Carson, Jr. New York, National Sales Executives, Inc., 1951. 73 pp. and questionnaire. $2 ($1.25 to members of NSE).

Summary of questionnaire survey conducted jointly by Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, and National Sales Executives, Inc., covering over 92,000 persons employed as outside salesmen. The report deals with such subjects as levels of earnings, types of compensation plans, relation between compensation and job characteristics, labor turn-over, social security, pensions, and unionization.

Teachers' Salary Schedules in 107 School Systems in Cities Over 100,000 in Population, 1950–51. Washington, National Education Association, American Association of School Administrators and Research Division, 1951. 31 pp.; processed. (Educational Research Service Circular No. 2.)

Is a Theory of Wages Possible? By Frederic Meyers. (*In* Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., January 1951, pp. 318–329. $1.25.)

The author thinks that "a wage theory as a special case of a general theory of prices is not possible." He accepts the view that unions and businesses are fundamentally "political" institutions concerned with survival and expansion. Collective bargaining between the two types of institutions is viewed as in essence not the sale of labor but the joint making of business decisions; and wage analysis, it is held, should be undertaken in the framework of the institutional structure of unions and management and of the purposes of collective bargaining, which are rarely limited to wage changes.

Postwar Wage Determination in the Basic Steel Industry. Wage-Price Relations in the Basic Steel Industry in the Postwar Period. By Albert Rees. Chicago, University of Chicago, Industrial Relations Center, [1950?]. 24 and 19 pp., respectively; processed.

Pressures on Wage Decisions—A Case Study in the Shoe Industry. By George P. Shultz. Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1951. 142 pp. $3.

A study of the interaction of "impersonal market forces" and "human decisions" in the determination of wages in factories making men's shoes in the Brockton, Mass., area. The report indicates the importance of "human decisions" even in an area in which wage policy is limited by the competitive nature and geographical mobility of shoe manufacturing, by the incomplete unionization of the industry, and by the somewhat loose organization of the bargaining agencies of both workers and management.

Union Wages & Labor's Earnings. By Sidney C. Sufrin. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University Press, 1950. 98 pp., bibliography, charts. $1, paper; $1.50, boards.

Wage Stabilization Problems—Supervisory Development Techniques. New York, American Management Association, 1951. 32 pp. (Production Series, No. 196.) $1 to members, $1.25 to nonmembers of Association.

Coal and Metal Mining Industry, [Canada]: Wages, Hours and Working Conditions, October 1949. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, March 1951, pp. 384–395, charts. 10 cents.)

Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Leather Products Industry, [Canada], October 1949. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, January 1951, pp. 93–98. 10 cents.)

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, [Great Britain], October 1, 1950. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1950. 199 pp. 4s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Women in Industry

1950 Handbook of Facts on Women Workers. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 106 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. No. 237.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Planning for College Women. Columbia, Mo., Stephens College, Board on Occupations, 1950. Variously paged, illus. Rev. ed.

The "occupational plan sheets" which make up the major part of this manual were developed for use in the occupational counseling program of Stephens College. Each sheet is on a different occupation and gives information on such points as nature of the work, opportunities for employment, salary, institutions providing postgraduate training, and suggested readings. The introduction contains a detailed description of the college's occupational counseling program.

State Laws of Special Value to Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, January 1, 1951. 49 pp.; processed. Free.

Womanpower in Mobilization. By Roma K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1951, No. 3.) $1.

Miscellaneous

Business Cycles and National Income. By Alvin H. Hansen. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1951. 639 pp., bibliography, charts. $6.75.

A study of business fluctuations, especially since 1872; a summary of theories of the business cycle; and a discussion of public policy, with emphasis on questions of income and employment. A chapter is given to the President's economic report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a report described as "the most important economic document of our times."

Economics of American Industry. By E. B. Alderfer and H. E. Michl. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950. 716 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. 2d ed. $5.50.

The authors emphasize historical development, technology, locational shifts, and the place of each industry in the national economy. Somewhat incidental attention is given to unionism, wages, and other labor questions.

Economics of Labor Relations. By Frederic Meyers. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1951. 435 pp. $6.65.

The author rejects traditional theories of wages such as marginal productivity and even the bargaining theory, and attempts "an orderly analysis of the whole employment relationship, of which wages are only a part." The central theme of the volume is described as "the making of decisions in the labor market and by labor institutions."

Economics of National Security. Edited by George A. Lincoln, William S. Stone, Thomas H. Harvey. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1950. 601 pp., charts.

This book is the joint product of 13 members of the Department of Social Sciences at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. Currently the Academy is giving heavy emphasis to training for leadership, both for war and for peacetime service. The authors present 12 chapters on various aspects of "security economics", examining in detail the economic basis of national security. Significant chapters are devoted to manpower, industrial mobilization, and stabilization of the civilian economy. Each chapter is ended with a series of topics for discussion and a list of references for further study; there is also a concise summary of most chapters.

Universal Military Training and the Problem of Military Manpower. By S. Arthur Devan. Washington, Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, 1951. 70 pp.; processed. (Public Affairs Bull. No. 90.) 55 cents, Library of Congress, Card Division.

Appended to the bulletin is a "Statistical summary on whether there is need to draft 18-year olds," by Ernest S. Griffith.

El Empleo y la Población Activa de Cuba. By Hugo Vivó. Habana, Asociación Nacional de Industriales de Cuba, 1950. 88 pp., charts.

Manual para el Establecimiento de "Institutos de Trabajo." Washington, Pan American Union, Division of Labor and Social Information, 1950. 17 pp., illus.; processed. (Serie sobre Educación Obrera, No. 3.)

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] Beginning with the January 1951 issue payroll data in table A–6 have been combined with table A–5.
[2] Beginning with September 1950 issue, omitted for security reasons.
[3] This table is included quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)											
	1951			1950								
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July [2]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	64,674	65,453	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513	63,021
Civilian labor force	62,325	61,313	61,514	62,538	63,512	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183	61,675
Unemployment	2,147	2,407	2,503	2,229	2,240	1,940	2,341	2,500	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	966	1,039	1,184	1,153	1,240	955	1,107	1,051	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	502	640	677	498	475	420	464	679	754	664	634	686	1,143
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	215	276	208	167	147	128	201	221	249	181	252	521	580
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	298	241	251	217	175	183	272	266	334	474	559	705	722
Unemployed over 26 weeks	167	213	183	194	204	257	299	285	361	439	481	475	449
Employment	60,179	58,905	59,010	60,308	61,271	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551
Nonagricultural	53,785	52,976	52,993	54,075	53,721	53,273	53,415	54,207	52,774	52,436	51,669	51,473	50,877
Worked 35 hours or more	44,053	42,911	43,505	44,177	43,546	42,720	28,042	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,033	41,143	41,334
Worked 15–34 hours	5,476	5,806	5,561	6,002	6,417	7,023	20,827	4,583	19,201	5,153	5,149	6,552	5,715
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319	2,331	1,999	1,984	1,545	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102
With a job but not at work [6]	1,945	2,022	1,676	1,577	1,427	1,531	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,725
Agricultural	6,393	5,930	6,018	6,234	7,551	8,491	7,811	8,160	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,195	6,675
Worked 35 hours or more	4,412	3,790	3,895	3,983	5,487	6,547	5,259	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125	4,551
Worked 15–34 hours	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505	1,594	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,503	1,575
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	268	370	308	348	306	245	356	295	238	246	292	313	255
With a job but not at work [6]	297	353	348	399	163	88	170	223	158	88	187	250	295
Males												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	45,644	45,934	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204
Civilian labor force	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535	44,019	44,268	44,726	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879
Unemployment	1,277	1,594	1,659	1,459	1,309	1,172	1,482	1,664	2,126	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002
Employment	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076	42,710	43,096	43,244	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877
Nonagricultural	36,463	35,980	36,072	36,585	36,554	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,220	34,890
Worked 35 hours or more	31,346	30,284	31,054	31,308	31,175	30,826	21,103	31,800	18,905	31,523	30,860	29,722	29,562
Worked 15–34 hours	2,877	3,355	2,947	3,217	3,447	3,823	13,273	2,508	12,762	2,605	2,829	3,483	3,156
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	975	984	961	998	980	800	817	654	732	756	874	999	958
With a job but not at work [6]	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,062	952	1,058	1,683	2,494	4,207	1,332	1,034	1,017	1,214
Agricultural	5,639	5,320	5,362	5,491	6,156	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,987
Worked 35 hours or more	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751	4,982	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,891	4,380
Worked 15–34 hours	939	1,077	1,066	1,134	842	756	1,131	764	899	743	895	925	1,146
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	220	300	253	268	200	146	219	181	162	162	186	251	188
With a job but not at work [6]	255	298	319	338	133	82	143	183	126	78	170	205	274
Females												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,030	19,519	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,084	17,817
Civilian labor force	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,003	19,493	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063	17,796
Unemployment	870	813	844	770	931	768	859	836	1,087	1,184	927	887	1,121
Employment	18,077	17,605	17,577	18,232	18,561	18,668	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176	16,674
Nonagricultural	17,322	16,996	16,921	17,490	17,167	16,766	16,538	16,752	16,169	16,220	16,072	16,253	15,987
Worked 35 hours or more	12,707	12,627	12,451	12,869	12,371	11,894	6,939	12,035	6,167	11,594	12,173	11,421	11,772
Worked 15–34 hours	2,599	2,451	2,614	2,785	2,970	3,200	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,559
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321	1,351	1,199	1,167	891	918	1,087	1,075	1,184	1,144
With a job but not at work [6]	680	665	566	515	475	473	878	1,752	2,645	991	503	580	511
Agricultural	754	610	656	743	1,395	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,033	1,473	923	688
Worked 35 hours or more	186	146	171	232	505	942	384	597	559	944	631	234	171
Worked 15–34 hours	479	338	401	371	752	855	897	711	796	996	718	578	429
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	48	70	55	80	106	99	137	114	76	84	106	67	67
With a job but not at work [6]	42	55	29	61	30	6	27	40	32	10	17	45	21

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

[4] Beginning with January 1951, data on net strength of the Armed Forces and total labor force are not available.

[5] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[6] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951			1950										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1950	1949
Total employees	45,786	45,393	45,244	46,595	45,873	45,898	45,684	45,080	44,096	43,945	43,311	42,926	42,295	44,124	43,006
Mining	929	933	932	937	938	939	946	950	922	946	940	939	938	904	932
Metal	106.0	105.3	104.6	104.4	102.5	101.5	103.0	102.5	103.3	101.8	99.9	98.5	98.4	101.0	100.1
Iron		36.0	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.1	35.4	33.8	33.9	35.5	33.7
Copper		29.1	29.1	29.0	28.4	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.8	28.1	27.3
Lead and zinc		21.5	21.2	21.0	20.3	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.0	19.7	20.6
Anthracite		73.1	73.0	73.0	74.3	74.4	75.0	75.3	73.6	75.3	76.1	75.3	76.9	75.1	77.3
Bituminous-coal	396.0	401.9	401.9	404.8	404.3	405.8	407.0	407.8	382.1	410.4	413.1	419.0	422.9	375.6	399.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		257.2	256.3	256.7	254.8	255.5	258.6	261.2	261.9	258.9	253.9	251.4	249.2	255.3	259.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	98.0	95.8	96.5	98.3	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	101.3	100.0	97.3	94.5	90.2	97.4	96.4
Contract construction	2,314	2,228	2,288	2,403	2,571	2,631	2,626	2,629	2,532	2,414	2,245	2,076	1,907	2,318	2,156
Nonbuilding construction		368	382	428	505	534	540	548	519	493	442	389	328	447	428
Highway and street		133.2	139.0	164.0	208.6	228.5	234.3	240.0	228.8	213.5	182.4	150.2	118.3	183.0	178.1
Other nonbuilding construction		234.7	243.3	263.8	296.3	305.8	305.8	307.5	290.4	279.3	260.0	238.4	210.0	264.1	250.3
Building construction		1,860	1,906	1,975	2,066	2,097	2,086	2,081	2,013	1,921	1,803	1,687	1,579	1,871	1,727
General contractors		767	806	839	892	905	906	905	870	827	766	702	651	797	753
Special-trade contractors		1,093	1,100	1,136	1,174	1,192	1,180	1,176	1,143	1,094	1,037	985	928	1,074	974
Plumbing and heating		280.6	286.6	290.4	294.0	296.6	293.7	285.7	278.7	267.4	257.1	249.3	242.6	270.6	245.8
Painting and decorating		131.2	123.8	132.8	147.4	158.1	157.2	158.3	149.8	140.0	126.7	117.1	104.5	132.5	124.4
Electrical work		137.7	138.1	140.0	138.7	137.6	135.8	133.7	131.0	127.6	122.0	120.2	118.6	128.6	125.1
Other special-trade contractors		543.1	551.1	572.4	593.9	600.1	593.0	597.9	583.5	558.6	530.8	498.7	461.9	541.7	479.0
Manufacturing	15,985	15,957	15,766	15,789	15,765	15,827	15,685	15,450	14,777	14,666	14,413	14,162	14,103	14,884	14,146
Durable goods [2]	8,927	8,864	8,732	8,717	8,664	8,618	8,423	8,294	7,978	7,964	7,809	7,548	7,418	8,008	7,465
Nondurable goods [2]	7,058	7,093	7,034	7,072	7,101	7,209	7,262	7,156	6,799	6,702	6,604	6,614	6,685	6,876	6,681
Ordnance and accessories	33.9	33.5	30.7	29.7	29.0	27.7	26.6	25.0	23.7	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.4	24.7	24.8
Food and kindred products	1,485	1,476	1,495	1,534	1,576	1,643	1,739	1,718	1,617	1,519	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,542	1,523
Meat products		298.9	312.0	315.2	305.7	300.8	295.7	296.6	295.8	292.6	286.3	282.7	285.3	295.6	288.6
Dairy products		136.1	135.0	137.1	139.6	142.8	149.6	156.4	158.7	156.5	148.7	141.4	136.6	144.5	146.2
Canning and preserving		151.7	156.5	168.5	197.4	253.2	353.1	329.1	250.4	177.0	152.3	144.9	133.9	202.9	207.1
Grain-mill products		127.1	126.7	124.6	125.2	128.4	129.4	128.6	125.9	124.3	121.2	120.2	120.1	123.9	120.6
Bakery products		286.5	286.1	288.1	290.9	292.2	290.4	287.7	289.3	283.7	286.7	284.6	282.4	285.9	281.7
Sugar		27.8	30.8	44.8	51.8	50.7	34.5	33.5	30.6	29.4	28.9	27.0	27.1	34.5	32.7
Confectionery and related products		98.7	100.1	106.1	110.2	114.2	110.5	102.1	90.0	90.4	88.6	90.6	94.5	99.5	96.9
Beverages		211.4	212.2	212.1	215.4	217.7	230.0	240.1	234.2	224.8	212.8	206.0	205.1	216.3	211.4
Miscellaneous food products		137.9	136.0	137.7	139.8	142.7	145.4	144.3	141.8	140.4	135.5	134.1	135.3	138.5	137.6
Tobacco manufactures	85	87	88	90	91	96	96	89	82	82	83	83	85	88	94
Cigarettes		25.8	25.8	26.1	26.3	26.2	27.1	25.6	26.1	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.9	26.6
Cigars		42.2	41.2	42.3	43.3	43.0	41.7	40.7	38.9	39.5	39.7	39.3	40.9	41.2	44.5
Tobacco and snuff		12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.3	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying		6.7	8.5	9.4	9.3	14.0	15.2	11.4	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.9	8.8	10.1
Textile-mill products	1,326	1,364	1,351	1,352	1,355	1,357	1,347	1,316	1,250	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,272	1,297	1,224
Yarn and thread mills		174.1	172.1	170.7	171.5	171.3	169.5	164.4	156.7	156.4	153.3	154.7	158.5	162.0	149.3
Broad-woven fabric mills		635.1	632.6	633.9	637.5	638.7	637.4	625.9	601.5	610.4	602.9	602.8	604.2	616.1	581.9
Knitting mills		255.5	251.8	254.0	253.9	256.0	253.0	246.9	228.4	230.9	231.6	236.1	239.8	242.8	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles		94.9	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.6	92.6	89.2	84.9	86.4	86.4	88.3	89.5	89.7	86.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		62.4	62.1	62.4	62.4	61.7	61.3	60.5	58.1	59.8	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.6	58.9
Other textile-mill products		141.7	138.8	137.3	136.7	135.5	133.2	129.2	120.3	119.8	117.9	117.8	119.6	125.7	116.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,219	1,236	1,191	1,184	1,175	1,221	1,218	1,208	1,097	1,093	1,091	1,119	1,174	1,159	1,136
Men's and boys' suits and coats		155.9	152.8	151.9	151.2	152.4	151.4	152.4	140.6	148.5	143.2	146.0	149.2	148.3	141.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		276.8	268.3	269.5	271.8	273.3	272.3	270.4	249.3	255.1	256.0	258.6	262.2	263.2	257.8
Women's outerwear		350.7	337.8	329.9	308.4	331.9	340.0	340.3	299.1	281.3	285.2	305.2	338.9	320.3	328.6
Women's, children's undergarments		107.0	103.7	106.6	110.9	113.2	111.1	105.9	95.8	98.9	101.3	105.5	107.1	105.4	98.9
Millinery		26.2	24.2	21.4	18.4	22.8	23.4	23.7	20.2	17.8	18.9	20.7	26.5	22.0	22.3
Children's outerwear		70.3	67.7	65.6	65.2	68.9	68.6	68.5	67.2	65.3	62.6	63.6	68.4	66.5	63.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		94.7	89.1	92.2	97.4	101.2	99.0	96.2	86.6	88.6	85.4	82.6	83.6	89.6	88.2
Other fabricated textile products		153.9	147.0	146.5	151.7	157.2	152.5	150.1	137.9	137.8	137.9	136.9	138.4	143.5	135.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	784	791	797	817	838	849	853	845	812	803	784	753	738	792	736
Logging camps and contractors		67.1	67.6	72.4	77.5	78.4	78.1	78.8	76.2	73.7	67.4	59.2	59.3	67.9	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills		452.7	455.8	471.1	484.3	492.5	498.7	494.5	474.6	467.3	459.1	439.8	429.8	461.6	431.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		123.8	126.6	128.0	129.9	131.0	130.4	129.5	124.9	124.4	122.0	120.2	117.2	124.3	110.5
Wooden containers		83.1	82.7	81.5	82.3	82.7	81.8	79.7	77.5	77.9	75.5	74.4	73.2	77.7	73.3
Miscellaneous wood products		64.7	64.1	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.9	62.0	59.2	59.5	59.9	59.8	58.8	60.8	59.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951	1950											Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	375	372	369	374	376	378	376	367	350	349	348	347	344	357	315
Household furniture	-------	264.9	263.0	266.5	270.5	270.9	269.0	262.1	249.5	249.8	248.5	248.8	247.3	255.5	220.0
Other furniture and fixtures	-------	107.2	106.4	107.0	105.8	107.1	107.1	104.9	100.0	99.5	99.4	98.6	97.1	101.5	94.6
Paper and allied products	497	496	496	499	500	491	488	479	465	467	459	458	455	472	447
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	241.7	242.1	244.5	242.8	241.7	241.5	238.6	234.8	235.2	231.8	230.6	230.2	235.8	226.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	139.3	139.2	140.9	141.9	140.0	137.4	131.7	123.4	124.2	121.3	121.3	120.5	128.5	117.1
Other paper and allied products	-------	114.8	114.3	113.8	114.9	109.5	109.2	109.1	106.4	107.6	105.7	105.6	104.7	107.7	103.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	757	755	755	765	759	754	746	741	739	739	736	735	734	743	727
Newspapers	-------	295.0	293.5	298.9	295.9	292.9	295.1	292.7	295.1	295.0	293.9	293.5	291.6	293.3	282.5
Periodicals	-------	52.6	53.1	53.1	53.3	52.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.6	51.5	52.0	52.1	53.4
Books	-------	48.9	48.2	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	47.8	46.2	46.3	46.0	45.3	45.2	46.7	44.6
Commercial printing	-------	205.2	206.7	207.4	205.3	204.8	200.1	198.8	198.1	199.6	197.9	198.9	199.2	200.8	197.1
Lithographing	-------	40.8	40.6	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.1	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.7	41.1
Other printing and publishing	-------	112.9	113.2	114.5	113.7	113.1	110.0	108.9	108.2	106.8	106.2	105.7	106.3	108.9	108.0
Chemicals and allied products	746	738	729	724	720	720	701	684	669	670	671	675	671	686	664
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	79.5	78.2	77.6	77.1	76.6	69.3	68.3	70.3	72.9	71.4	70.5	69.4	71.5	68.4
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	217.0	215.4	213.9	211.3	208.8	206.4	203.6	199.8	198.4	195.7	194.1	191.9	200.1	192.1
Drugs and medicines	-------	103.7	101.1	101.3	100.2	99.5	98.4	96.7	95.9	94.2	93.1	93.4	91.1	95.8	92.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	76.6	73.3	73.8	73.7	74.0	74.2	73.5	72.7	71.5	69.7	69.1	68.9	71.4	67.3
Fertilizers	-------	39.7	37.4	32.9	32.1	32.9	32.7	29.6	28.3	30.2	36.2	41.6	40.9	34.0	34.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-------	55.0	57.6	59.2	60.9	61.9	54.3	48.7	46.8	48.2	50.0	53.2	55.3	54.5	56.1
Other chemicals and allied products	-------	166.7	165.6	164.8	164.6	166.4	165.4	164.0	155.6	154.9	154.4	153.4	153.0	158.3	153.0
Products of petroleum and coal	256	254	253	254	254	252	251	254	241	239	236	234	241	245	245
Petroleum refining	-------	203.1	201.7	201.6	201.5	199.3	198.1	200.5	189.0	187.8	186.2	185.7	194.8	194.6	198.7
Coke and byproducts	-------	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.1	21.1	20.7	20.5	19.7	20.8	19.5
Other petroleum and coal products	-------	30.0	30.0	31.2	30.8	31.3	31.2	32.5	30.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.9	29.5	27.1
Rubber products	276	275	273	272	272	269	265	258	249	247	241	238	237	252	234
Tires and inner tubes	-------	114.9	115.2	116.1	117.2	115.7	115.2	112.8	111.3	110.8	108.1	106.6	106.3	110.9	106.6
Rubber footwear	-------	30.8	30.1	29.1	28.5	28.0	26.9	25.7	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	25.6	26.4
Other rubber products	-------	129.2	128.1	127.0	126.6	125.3	122.5	119.1	113.6	112.4	108.8	107.4	106.1	114.9	100.5
Leather and leather products	411	412	403	398	399	406	411	409	390	382	374	379	396	394	388
Leather	-------	51.7	51.8	51.9	51.8	51.4	51.9	51.1	49.5	49.6	49.5	49.5	50.0	50.5	49.7
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	261.3	256.2	251.7	248.4	253.4	259.5	260.4	252.8	247.2	240.4	244.3	257.4	252.3	251.0
Other leather products	-------	99.3	94.8	94.0	98.6	101.5	99.6	97.5	88.1	84.9	83.8	85.4	88.4	91.1	87.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	552	547	546	548	550	544	532	532	512	511	501	487	478	512	484
Glass and glass products	-------	144.5	144.4	144.6	145.6	144.1	133.8	137.9	130.8	134.4	131.7	128.8	124.8	133.5	122.6
Cement, hydraulic	-------	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.7	43.1	42.4	43.3	41.7	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.6	42.1	41.8
Structural clay products	-------	86.4	87.2	87.2	88.6	87.9	88.0	87.2	85.2	83.0	80.2	76.0	75.5	82.4	79.8
Pottery and related products	-------	61.0	60.6	60.8	60.9	58.1	58.8	57.4	55.3	56.0	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.9	57.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	97.5	97.4	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.3	95.5	93.9	90.0	86.4	84.0	92.2	84.6
Other stone, clay, and glass products	-------	115.6	114.8	114.3	113.7	112.5	110.5	107.4	103.5	101.4	99.4	77.1	94.7	103.5	97.1
Primary metal industries	1,329	1,326	1,323	1,318	1,301	1,289	1,276	1,256	1,222	1,216	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,220	1,101
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	637.2	637.3	638.1	635.6	633.7	632.5	630.5	621.4	616.4	606.3	599.2	583.3	614.1	550.4
Iron and steel foundries	-------	274.9	270.8	267.5	262.5	255.4	250.2	241.2	229.7	227.7	220.8	215.7	208.6	231.8	217.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	57.1	57.0	56.6	54.8	55.5	54.8	55.1	54.3	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.6	52.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	103.7	104.3	104.1	102.9	102.3	101.9	99.5	96.0	96.2	95.1	93.2	92.4	96.9	87.0
Nonferrous foundries	-------	109.4	109.8	109.6	106.6	104.8	100.7	96.0	92.1	91.4	87.3	84.3	83.3	93.0	75.8
Other primary metal industries	-------	143.7	143.9	141.8	138.9	137.6	136.2	133.9	128.7	129.2	126.1	124.1	121.6	129.8	118.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,026	1,021	1,013	1,018	1,017	1,013	996	972	929	923	894	876	863	933	859
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	47.5	50.0	51.4	50.2	51.9	55.5	55.8	51.3	48.6	45.5	44.6	43.5	48.4	45.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-------	168.3	168.1	168.8	168.0	166.1	163.1	156.7	153.0	156.2	154.3	152.5	151.2	156.9	142.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	160.4	158.3	161.2	163.4	164.4	164.1	158.8	147.2	148.1	144.4	143.9	140.4	150.6	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	221.5	219.9	219.8	219.3	216.7	209.9	210.3	201.3	198.0	192.4	190.3	187.6	201.4	198.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	190.9	186.6	186.6	185.6	184.8	182.9	179.3	172.7	170.7	162.6	156.3	152.9	169.8	147.9
Other fabricated metal products	-------	232.6	229.6	230.3	230.7	229.1	220.6	211.5	203.1	201.2	194.8	188.0	187.7	206.1	192.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1,571	1,555	1,526	1,492	1,459	1,426	1,368	1,374	1,343	1,341	1,328	1,307	1,283	1,352	1,311
Engines and turbines	-------	83.6	83.2	81.3	78.8	72.9	70.2	74.8	72.8	73.5	73.6	70.9	68.7	72.6	72.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	189.0	186.7	175.4	164.4	163.5	140.5	179.5	180.1	180.5	180.7	180.5	177.5	172.4	181.3
Construction and mining machinery	-------	116.4	113.9	112.4	110.9	108.9	105.6	101.6	99.1	98.1	95.9	95.4	95.2	100.7	101.3
Metalworking machinery	-------	274.6	267.5	259.4	251.5	242.9	233.5	222.1	212.0	212.3	207.2	204.5	201.6	220.2	208.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	192.2	187.9	183.4	180.6	178.2	174.6	168.6	165.3	165.4	162.7	160.8	158.7	167.6	171.8
General industrial machinery	-------	220.6	216.0	212.2	207.1	203.0	197.6	191.7	185.0	182.8	181.3	178.8	175.7	188.5	186.4
Office and store machines and devices	-------	101.9	100.1	99.2	97.9	95.9	94.4	90.8	89.5	89.3	88.4	88.0	87.0	90.9	90.6
Service-industry and household machines	-------	184.0	181.2	182.6	185.5	182.0	180.1	178.6	178.8	180.8	181.5	175.6	169.3	176.2	145.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	192.7	189.0	186.1	182.4	178.2	171.4	166.3	160.5	158.5	156.2	152.6	149.3	162.7	153.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951			1950										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	938	932	923	936	929	915	872	853	817	810	800	791	779	836	759
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	352.6	348.9	349.5	344.7	341.5	323.5	323.9	313.8	308.2	306.7	303.3	300.0	317.3	295.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	77.9	77.2	77.4	75.9	75.0	73.3	70.9	70.0	68.9	67.8	66.6	65.1	70.1	64.5
Communication equipment	-------	349.7	345.5	355.9	354.6	345.5	326.5	318.1	297.0	296.1	289.4	287.6	283.2	309.2	271.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	151.5	151.2	153.3	154.1	152.8	149.0	139.6	136.2	136.6	136.5	133.7	130.5	139.8	128.3
Transportation equipment	1,522	1,498	1,436	1,404	1,380	1,394	1,365	1,347	1,297	1,305	1,269	1,122	1,100	1,273	1,212
Automobiles	-------	931.4	904.5	895.7	887.7	922.7	913.3	907.9	883.7	893.4	862.4	720.3	698.9	839.4	769.0
Aircraft and parts	-------	382.0	357.5	337.4	323.4	305.1	286.0	272.8	259.3	256.4	253.9	253.3	252.4	275.3	255.6
Aircraft	-------	258.6	240.3	226.5	217.5	205.0	195.8	183.7	172.8	170.5	169.0	167.9	166.5	184.0	169.7
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	72.9	69.6	66.6	63.4	60.1	52.5	54.1	52.8	52.1	50.7	50.7	50.6	54.5	51.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	41.1	38.3	35.2	33.6	31.5	29.5	27.5	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.8	27.3	28.7	26.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	108.5	95.9	91.9	88.9	88.6	89.1	91.7	81.2	80.9	80.0	79.9	80.2	84.4	100.3
Ship building and repairing [4]	-------	94.4	82.0	77.8	75.5	75.3	75.8	78.4	67.4	66.4	66.2	66.7	68.3	71.4	88.2
Boat building and repairing	-------	14.1	13.9	14.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.5	13.8	13.2	11.9	13.0	12.1
Railroad equipment	-------	62.9	66.1	66.1	65.9	64.3	63.0	61.8	61.3	63.5	61.6	58.4	59.2	62.2	76.1
Other transportation equipment	-------	13.2	12.2	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.4	12.9	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.6	11.4	10.9
Instruments and related products	289	285	280	280	277	272	265	252	242	243	238	238	234	250	238
Ophthalmic goods	-------	27.5	27.1	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.4	26.8
Photographic apparatus	-------	56.9	55.6	55.5	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.8	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.5	48.2	51.3	52.6
Watches and clocks	-------	34.1	33.4	33.9	33.7	32.8	31.5	28.0	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	30.1	31.4
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	166.7	164.2	164.0	161.1	158.1	153.5	146.0	138.1	139.8	136.5	133.7	131.5	143.4	127.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	507	503	488	500	508	510	493	471	430	439	434	435	433	459	426
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	58.5	57.4	57.5	58.2	58.2	57.2	55.4	51.1	52.8	52.7	52.7	53.2	54.8	55.4
Toys and sporting goods	-------	74.8	71.0	75.8	82.0	84.5	81.3	78.9	71.5	72.6	70.3	69.5	67.2	73.3	68.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	65.5	62.3	61.5	64.3	65.7	63.7	61.1	52.1	52.4	51.4	53.1	56.5	58.2	57.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	303.8	297.7	305.2	303.1	301.7	290.8	276.0	254.8	261.3	260.0	259.8	256.5	272.3	243.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,131	4,081	4,071	4,125	4,123	4,132	4,139	4,120	4,062	4,023	3,885	3,928	3,873	4,010	3,979
Transportation	2,917	2,866	2,858	2,908	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,891	2,839	2,813	2,685	2,733	2,682	2,801	2,756
Interstate railroads	-------	1,428	1,426	1,460	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,441	1,414	1,407	1,296	1,356	1,315	1,390	1,367
Class I railroads	-------	1,253	1,253	1,277	1,292	1,291	1,283	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,148	†1,220	1,191
Local railways and bus lines	-------	144	145	145	145	145	146	146	148	147	149	150	151	148	158
Trucking and warehousing	-------	626	619	622	617	621	621	614	589	577	562	554	550	584	548
Other transportation and services	-------	668	668	681	684	684	688	690	689	682	678	673	666	679	684
Air transportation (common carrier)	-------	75.6	74.7	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.7	74.5	75.7	74.6	74.6	73.7	74.2	74.4	76.7
Communication	671	672	668	670	664	670	671	671	667	662	659	657	654	663	686
Telephone	-------	622.7	618.5	620.3	614.8	620.9	621.6	622.9	619.5	614.6	610.7	609.2	607.0	614.8	632.2
Telegraph	-------	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.2	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	45.7	47.2	52.5
Other public utilities	543	543	545	547	548	550	555	558	556	548	541	538	537	546	537
Gas and electric utilities	-------	519.1	520.6	522.2	523.5	525.1	529.5	531.7	530.4	522.3	515.8	512.5	511.5	520.6	512.0
Electric light and power utilities	-------	231.5	231.6	232.5	233.2	234.0	236.6	238.6	238.4	235.2	232.5	231.4	232.0	234.0	233.5
Gas utilities*	-------	115.7	116.4	117.2	117.6	118.1	118.6	118.0	117.6	115.5	113.1	111.7	110.5	114.9	-------
Electric light and gas utilities combined*	-------	171.9	172.6	172.5	172.7	173.0	174.3	175.1	174.4	171.6	170.2	169.4	169.0	171.6	-------
Local utilities	-------	24.0	24.1	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.2	24.6
Trade	9,679	9,575	9,603	10,443	9,896	9,752	9,641	9,474	9,390	9,411	9,326	9,346	9,206	9,524	9,438
Wholesale trade	2,589	2,598	2,589	2,616	2,618	2,625	2,605	2,582	2,528	2,502	2,479	2,477	2,484	2,544	2,522
Retail trade	7,090	6,977	7,014	7,827	7,278	7,127	7,036	6,892	6,862	6,909	6,847	6,869	6,722	6,980	6,916
General merchandise stores	1,508	1,439	1,470	2,052	1,654	1,539	1,474	1,387	1,372	1,411	1,412	1,466	1,392	1,493	1,480
Food and liquor stores	1,261	1,257	1,243	1,264	1,242	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,200	1,192	1,209	1,198
Automotive and accessories dealers	733	735	742	753	746	741	743	749	746	733	714	706	699	728	676
Apparel and accessories stores	566	521	527	642	565	555	540	491	501	536	533	545	519	536	554
Other retail trade	3,022	3,052	3,032	3,116	3,071	3,073	3,069	3,065	3,040	3,024	2,984	2,952	2,920	3,014	3,008

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951			1950										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1950	1949
Finance	1,854	1,841	1,831	1,828	1,820	1,821	1,827	1,837	1,831	1,827	1,812	1,803	1,791	1,812	1,763
Banks and trust companies		447	441	439	436	433	433	435	432	427	421	420	419	427	416
Security dealers and exchanges		63.5	62.0	61.3	61.1	60.8	60.9	61.4	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	59.6	55.5
Insurance carriers and agents		657	653	655	651	651	654	658	652	646	640	639	637	646	619
Other finance agencies and real estate		673	675	673	672	676	679	683	686	694	692	686	677	680	672
Service	4,677	4,656	4,665	4,694	4,723	4,757	4,816	4,827	4,841	4,826	4,790	4,757	4,708	4,761	4,782
Hotels and lodging places		430	428	430	433	441	475	512	515	482	451	441	431	456	464
Laundries		351.2	353.8	353.3	353.1	355.5	357.5	358.6	363.4	362.1	353.7	347.4	345.5	353.5	352.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants		144.6	145.3	146.8	149.2	151.1	150.0	147.1	151.6	155.9	150.1	146.1	141.3	147.5	146.9
Motion pictures		241	242	242	243	244	246	244	245	249	236	236	236	241	237
Government	6,217	6,122	6,088	6,376	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,793	5,741	5,832	5,900	5,915	5,769	5,910	5,811
Federal	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,910	1,900
State and local	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,967	4,000	3,911

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to 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.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*New series; data are available from January 1950.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

†Preliminary.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951			1950										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1950	1949
Mining:															
Metal	-------	93.4	92.9	92.7	90.9	89.7	91.1	90.8	91.4	90.0	88.5	87.2	87.3	89.4	89.0
Iron	-------	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.4	32.9	32.4	31.8	30.3	30.5	31.9	30.4
Copper	-------	25.6	25.6	25.5	24.9	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.3
Lead and zinc	-------	18.8	18.6	18.4	17.7	17.4	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.6	17.2	18.1
Anthracite	-------	68.7	68.6	68.5	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.8	69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	70.6	72.8
Bituminous-coal	-------	376.2	376.6	380.6	379.6	381.5	381.8	383.0	357.6	385.0	387.9	393.8	398.4	351.0	373.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	-------	124.5	124.0	124.7	124.1	126.0	128.3	130.3	129.7	127.7	124.2	123.5	123.3	125.7	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	83.3	83.8	86.0	89.4	89.6	90.2	90.6	88.8	87.6	85.0	82.4	78.3	85.2	83.7
Manufacturing	13,181	13,185	13,019	13,056	13,044	13,133	13,016	12,802	12,151	12,066	11,841	11,597	11,549	12,264	11,597
Durable goods [2]	7,416	7,371	7,257	7,254	7,210	7,186	7,013	6,900	6,597	6,596	6,456	6,195	6,070	6,622	6,096
Nondurable goods [2]	5,765	5,814	5,762	5,802	5,834	5,957	6,003	5,902	5,554	5,470	5,385	5,402	5,479	5,642	5,501
Ordnance and accessories	27.1	26.7	24.4	23.6	23.3	22.3	21.6	20.1	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	19.8	20.2
Food and kindred products	1,101	1,096	1,117	1,155	1,196	1,260	1,350	1,331	1,231	1,141	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,168	1,172
Meat products	-------	237.6	250.6	253.7	244.3	240.0	235.7	235.8	234.8	232.0	227.4	223.3	228.3	235.9	231.3
Dairy products	-------	95.1	94.8	96.9	100.4	101.9	107.4	113.7	116.1	114.4	108.2	102.8	99.1	104.4	107.9
Canning and preserving	-------	125.7	131.0	142.7	171.4	226.3	324.2	302.1	222.8	150.6	126.8	119.9	109.3	176.9	180.8
Grain-mill products	-------	95.2	95.2	93.1	93.2	96.8	98.1	97.7	95.9	94.6	92.2	91.4	92.1	94.2	95.3
Bakery products	-------	188.5	188.0	190.4	193.4	196.3	194.3	192.2	193.9	190.7	192.6	191.0	190.0	191.5	191.2
Sugar	-------	23.1	26.0	39.9	46.5	45.8	29.5	28.8	26.0	24.7	24.4	22.6	22.9	29.9	28.5
Confectionery and related products	-------	82.6	83.8	89.4	93.5	97.2	93.2	85.4	73.6	73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	83.1	83.0
Beverages	-------	145.4	146.4	146.1	148.8	149.4	159.4	169.3	163.5	156.5	146.4	140.9	139.4	149.1	150.6
Miscellaneous food products	-------	102.3	101.3	102.6	104.4	106.6	108.5	106.1	104.1	103.3	99.4	98.4	100.7	102.6	103.8
Tobacco manufactures	78	80	80	83	84	89	89	82	75	75	76	76	78	81	87
Cigarettes	-------	23.3	23.2	23.5	23.7	23.7	24.5	23.1	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	23.3	24.1
Cigars	-------	40.0	39.0	40.2	41.2	41.0	39.5	38.6	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.2	38.7	39.1	42.4
Tobacco and snuff	-------	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.8	11.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	5.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	13.0	14.2	10.4	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	7.8	9.0
Textile-mill products	1,229	1,269	1,257	1,258	1,262	1,264	1,255	1,224	1,160	1,174	1,162	1,172	1,183	1,206	1,136
Yarn and thread mills	-------	163.6	161.6	159.9	160.9	160.7	159.2	154.4	146.5	146.4	143.0	144.5	148.7	151.8	140.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	604.0	601.6	603.5	606.3	607.4	606.2	594.6	570.8	579.9	572.8	572.7	574.0	585.6	551.4
Knitting mills	-------	235.8	231.9	233.9	233.9	236.3	233.3	227.1	209.4	211.7	212.8	217.9	221.4	223.6	213.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	84.4	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.7	82.8	79.6	75.4	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.1	76.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	54.5	54.5	54.9	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3	51.0	52.7	52.4	53.7	53.0	53.3	51.2
Other textile-mill products	-------	126.7	123.9	122.7	122.3	121.3	119.3	115.4	106.6	106.5	104.4	104.5	106.3	111.9	102.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,098	1,115	1,071	1,064	1,056	1,100	1,099	1,089	981	976	976	1,003	1,058	1,042	1,022
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	141.5	138.4	137.4	137.0	138.2	137.4	138.2	126.9	134.6	129.0	131.7	135.5	134.3	128.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	257.9	250.3	251.2	253.3	254.2	253.8	252.0	231.9	237.8	238.6	241.3	244.9	245.3	239.8
Women's outerwear	-------	316.7	303.0	296.2	274.8	297.0	305.3	306.6	265.6	247.9	253.5	271.6	305.4	286.8	294.3
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	96.4	93.0	96.1	100.5	102.5	100.4	95.9	85.8	88.6	91.1	95.4	97.0	95.2	89.4
Millinery	-------	23.5	21.6	18.9	15.9	20.1	20.7	20.9	17.6	15.3	16.4	18.0	23.8	19.4	19.5
Children's outerwear	-------	64.5	61.8	59.9	59.6	63.1	62.5	62.6	61.3	59.2	57.0	58.0	62.6	60.7	58.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-------	83.1	77.5	80.3	85.3	89.0	87.5	85.1	75.9	77.2	74.4	71.8	72.6	78.4	76.5
Other fabricated textile products	-------	131.4	125.0	124.4	130.0	135.5	131.1	128.1	116.0	115.8	115.8	115.4	116.6	121.7	115.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	720	728	733	754	773	785	790	783	750	741	723	692	677	730	676
Logging camps and contractors	-------	62.7	63.1	67.9	73.0	73.8	73.6	74.4	71.4	69.4	62.9	54.7	54.8	63.5	57.6
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	421.5	424.8	440.0	452.3	461.5	467.8	464.6	443.9	436.8	429.8	409.9	399.3	431.1	401.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	108.1	110.6	112.4	113.8	114.8	114.4	113.7	109.1	108.5	106.2	104.4	101.7	108.5	95.7
Wooden containers	-------	77.4	77.1	75.8	76.5	77.1	76.1	74.1	72.1	72.4	69.9	69.1	67.9	72.2	67.9
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	58.3	57.8	57.4	57.4	57.7	57.6	55.8	53.1	53.5	54.0	54.0	53.5	54.8	53.1
Furniture and fixtures	327	324	322	326	327	329	327	319	303	303	302	303	301	311	272
Household furniture	-------	236.1	234.6	238.4	241.5	241.9	240.2	234.2	221.8	222.3	221.4	222.0	220.9	227.9	194.8
Other furniture and fixtures	-------	88.2	87.2	87.1	85.7	86.9	86.9	85.2	80.7	80.4	81.2	80.7	79.9	82.6	77.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951			1950										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	425	423	423	428	427	421	418	410	396	399	392	391	389	404	382
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	209.1	209.0	212.3	210.7	210.3	209.9	207.4	204.1	204.8	201.7	200.7	200.2	205.1	197.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	119.4	119.6	121.3	122.0	120.4	118.2	113.1	104.6	105.7	103.1	103.4	102.6	109.8	99.6
Other paper and allied products	-------	94.6	94.4	94.5	94.3	90.5	90.2	89.9	87.5	88.9	86.9	86.6	86.2	88.8	85.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	511	511	511	518	515	514	510	504	499	500	498	497	496	503	495
Newspapers	-------	149.9	149.1	152.4	150.3	149.7	151.1	149.6	149.6	150.1	149.3	147.7	146.4	148.6	141.2
Periodicals	-------	35.2	34.6	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.2	34.5	34.1	33.7	34.5	35.0	35.2	34.7	36.0
Books	-------	36.3	35.9	36.7	36.6	36.6	37.2	36.4	34.6	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.2	35.7	36.4
Commercial printing	-------	169.5	170.7	171.1	170.2	170.2	166.5	165.0	164.4	165.7	164.1	164.9	165.3	166.6	164.4
Lithographing	-------	31.8	31.7	32.9	33.3	33.0	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.7	31.9
Other printing and publishing	-------	88.3	88.9	89.9	89.6	89.2	87.0	86.2	85.4	84.1	83.6	83.2	83.3	85.8	85.3
Chemicals and allied products	538	533	527	524	521	523	506	491	479	482	485	490	487	496	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	58.1	57.2	57.1	56.5	55.9	49.7	48.9	51.2	54.1	53.4	52.8	52.3	52.9	52.3
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	163.2	162.8	161.9	160.2	159.1	157.7	154.8	151.5	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	151.8	145.8
Drugs and medicines	-------	69.1	67.4	67.4	66.4	65.8	64.9	63.4	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	62.7	60.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	49.5	47.6	48.3	48.2	48.7	48.7	48.6	47.7	46.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	46.8	43.3
Fertilizers	-------	33.3	30.9	26.5	25.7	26.6	26.4	23.3	22.1	23.9	29.9	35.6	34.9	27.8	28.6
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	-------	43.9	45.6	47.6	49.6	50.8	43.5	38.2	36.2	37.6	39.6	42.7	44.9	43.8	46.1
Other chemicals and allied products	-------	115.5	115.1	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.0	113.8	108.1	108.1	107.6	106.9	106.8	110.3	108.4
Products of petroleum and coal	192	191	190	191	191	190	189	193	182	181	177	176	182	185	188
Petroleum refining	-------	148.5	147.2	147.3	147.5	146.5	144.6	147.4	138.5	137.8	136.1	135.6	142.8	142.8	148.8
Coke and byproducts	-------	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	18.1	16.9
Other petroleum and coal products	-------	24.3	24.3	25.0	24.6	25.1	25.3	26.4	24.9	24.5	23.2	22.3	21.8	23.9	22.0
Rubber products	223	223	222	222	222	219	215	208	200	199	194	191	189	203	186
Tires and inner tubes	-------	90.5	91.2	92.1	93.4	92.0	91.7	89.6	88.3	88.0	85.9	84.0	83.4	87.8	83.6
Rubber footwear	-------	25.3	24.9	23.9	23.2	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	20.6	21.6
Other rubber products	-------	107.1	106.2	105.7	105.0	104.1	101.0	98.0	92.8	92.0	88.8	87.2	86.2	94.3	80.9
Leather and leather products	370	373	364	359	360	367	372	370	351	343	335	341	357	355	347
Leather	-------	47.0	47.2	47.3	47.2	46.7	47.2	46.6	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.9	45.1
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	238.3	233.6	229.1	225.8	230.3	236.7	237.3	229.8	224.3	217.5	221.5	234.5	229.4	226.2
Other leather products	-------	87.7	83.1	82.9	86.9	89.7	87.9	85.8	76.6	73.7	72.8	74.6	77.3	79.7	75.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	477	472	472	474	477	471	458	459	440	441	432	419	410	441	416
Glass and glass products	-------	127.3	127.8	127.7	128.9	127.0	117.0	121.7	114.4	118.3	115.9	112.8	108.9	117.3	106.8
Cement, hydraulic	-------	35.8	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.0	36.5	37.1	35.6	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	36.0	36.0
Structural clay products	-------	78.3	79.0	79.4	80.5	79.8	79.8	78.9	77.0	75.5	72.8	68.6	68.5	74.8	72.5
Pottery and related products	-------	55.2	54.7	55.1	55.1	52.2	53.0	51.8	49.8	50.6	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.3	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	82.9	83.0	83.5	84.4	84.5	84.1	84.3	81.5	80.2	76.4	73.5	71.3	78.7	72.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products	-------	92.2	91.7	91.6	91.1	90.0	88.0	84.9	81.7	80.0	78.3	75.9	73.9	81.8	75.6
Primary metal industries	1,156	1,152	1,149	1,142	1,126	1,117	1,105	1,086	1,054	1,050	1,026	1,007	982	1,053	940
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	558.9	558.3	556.4	553.6	552.6	552.2	550.4	542.5	538.1	529.3	522.5	506.9	535.6	476.7
Iron and steel foundries	-------	244.7	240.8	238.0	232.8	226.8	221.9	213.3	202.1	200.2	193.5	188.1	182.1	204.0	188.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	47.4	47.2	47.0	45.4	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.4	43.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	86.7	87.1	87.2	85.9	85.8	85.3	83.1	79.5	80.1	78.9	77.1	76.5	80.7	70.6
Nonferrous foundries	-------	93.5	94.3	93.9	91.3	89.7	85.7	81.7	78.0	77.4	73.5	70.7	69.8	78.8	63.3
Other primary metal industries	-------	120.8	120.8	119.3	116.9	115.7	114.4	111.7	106.8	108.0	105.1	103.3	101.2	108.4	97.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	856	852	846	852	850	850	837	814	773	769	742	722	709	776	701
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	42.1	44.1	45.4	44.2	45.9	49.8	50.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	39.0	38.0	42.8	39.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-------	143.6	143.5	143.7	142.9	141.4	138.3	132.4	129.1	132.6	130.7	129.2	127.6	132.7	118.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	132.5	130.3	133.2	135.3	137.1	137.1	131.9	120.4	121.9	118.6	117.7	114.0	123.9	106.0
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	174.8	173.3	173.2	171.7	170.9	165.6	165.1	158.0	154.3	148.5	145.8	142.7	156.5	152.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	164.1	161.6	161.6	160.9	160.7	159.1	155.8	149.9	148.1	140.5	134.4	131.2	146.9	125.8
Other fabricated metal products	-------	194.7	192.8	194.6	195.2	194.3	187.5	178.1	170.0	169.2	163.6	155.6	155.8	173.0	159.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,230	1,217	1,191	1,163	1,133	1,104	1,050	1,060	1,032	1,033	1,022	1,003	981	1,040	1,001
Engines and turbines	-------	63.7	63.5	61.9	60.3	55.0	52.1	56.6	54.7	55.5	56.0	53.4	51.1	54.5	53.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	149.7	146.0	135.4	124.8	124.3	102.3	140.0	140.5	141.2	141.5	142.4	139.5	133.5	142.4
Construction and mining machinery	-------	86.9	84.7	83.8	82.3	80.6	77.8	73.7	71.6	70.4	68.4	68.3	68.1	73.0	72.4
Metalworking machinery	-------	218.0	211.1	204.4	197.2	189.7	180.9	170.6	161.5	162.6	158.3	155.4	152.0	169.0	157.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	147.0	143.5	140.5	137.6	135.8	132.2	127.4	124.3	124.6	122.7	120.9	119.0	126.6	131.1
General industrial machinery	-------	160.8	157.1	154.5	150.1	146.7	141.9	136.9	131.3	130.1	128.8	125.9	123.3	134.3	132.3
Office and store machines and devices	-------	85.3	84.4	83.2	81.9	80.3	79.0	75.6	74.3	74.2	73.5	73.2	72.0	75.6	75.4
Service-industry and household machines	-------	149.0	146.9	147.9	151.2	147.6	146.1	145.3	145.5	147.9	148.7	143.3	137.8	143.2	115.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	156.9	153.5	151.1	148.0	144.1	137.9	133.4	128.1	126.5	124.1	120.4	118.2	130.0	120.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951			1950										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	719	715	710	724	721	710	673	655	620	615	606	595	580	636	552
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	258.1	256.1	257.2	254.4	251.7	237.1	236.5	226.6	221.9	221.5	217.1	213.0	229.7	210.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	63.2	62.8	63.0	61.8	60.9	59.5	57.2	56.0	55.1	58.7	52.5	50.9	56.0	49.0
Communication equipment	-------	269.3	266.8	278.3	278.4	272.2	254.6	247.8	227.5	227.1	219.9	217.2	211.6	237.0	191.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	124.2	124.0	125.4	126.2	125.0	121.6	113.1	109.8	110.7	110.6	108.1	104.8	113.3	100.8
Transportation equipment	1,259	1,245	1,188	1,160	1,139	1,157	1,134	1,118	1,070	1,078	1,045	899	879	1,044	987
Automobiles	-------	801.4	775.3	767.3	760.4	794.8	787.8	780.9	756.7	764.7	736.3	595.3	575.6	713.5	643.5
Aircraft and parts	-------	288.8	268.2	250.7	239.3	224.5	209.4	199.0	188.1	186.6	185.2	184.9	184.0	201.7	188.5
Aircraft	-------	196.5	180.9	168.8	161.4	151.5	144.5	134.8	126.3	125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	135.6	126.6
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	53.0	50.8	48.5	46.3	43.6	37.3	38.9	37.4	37.0	36.0	36.1	36.0	39.1	37.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	32.8	30.3	27.3	25.7	23.7	22.1	20.4	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	20.4	21.5	19.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	94.5	82.0	78.7	76.1	75.8	76.3	79.0	67.9	68.3	67.2	66.6	66.9	71.4	85.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	82.0	69.9	66.3	64.4	64.3	64.8	67.5	56.1	55.6	55.2	55.4	56.9	60.2	75.0
Boat building and repairing	-------	12.5	12.1	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.7	12.0	11.2	10.0	11.2	10.0
Railroad equipment	-------	48.6	52.0	51.9	51.7	50.4	49.3	48.2	47.7	48.8	47.5	43.5	44.2	47.9	61.0
Other transportation equipment	-------	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.0	9.7	9.2
Instruments and related products	217	214	210	211	209	205	199	187	178	180	176	174	172	186	177
Ophthalmic goods	-------	22.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.6	21.9
Photographic apparatus	-------	42.0	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.2	39.5	38.5	37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	37.3	38.4
Watches and clocks	-------	28.8	28.2	28.9	28.8	28.0	27.0	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.4	25.5	26.6
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	120.4	118.9	119.2	117.8	115.3	111.6	105.3	98.1	100.2	97.0	94.8	93.2	103.0	90.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	428	425	412	424	432	436	418	399	358	367	362	363	361	385	354
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	48.3	47.0	47.2	47.8	48.1	47.2	45.5	41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	44.5	45.0
Toys and sporting goods	-------	65.7	62.0	66.7	73.0	75.3	72.2	69.8	62.5	63.6	61.5	60.6	58.0	64.2	59.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	56.2	53.2	52.1	54.9	56.2	54.4	52.0	43.9	44.1	43.0	44.7	48.0	49.2	48.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	254.9	249.5	257.6	256.4	256.1	244.3	232.0	210.2	217.1	215.2	215.4	212.9	227.2	200.5

[1] 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.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	1950: August	156.3	394.4
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	September	158.9	403.2
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1950: Average	149.7	371.7	October	160.3	415.8
1942: Average	156.9	241.5	1950: March	141.0	333.5	November	159.2	414.6
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	April	141.6	337.2	December	159.4	426.0
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	May	144.5	348.0	1951: January	158.9	423.7
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	June	147.3	362.7	February	160.9	429.4
1946: Average	147.8	271.7	July	148.3	367.5	March	160.9	-----
1947: Average	156.2	326.9						

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average	2,100.5	2,089.2	889.2	511.1	678.9	7.7	3.6
1950: Average	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1950: March	1,970.6	1,958.8	776.3	504.4	678.1	8.0	3.8
April	2,110.9	2,099.0	773.7	503.9	821.4	8.1	3.8
May	2,061.9	2,050.1	775.8	501.9	772.4	8.0	3.8
June	2,022.2	2,010.3	780.6	497.4	732.3	8.1	3.8
July	1,986.7	1,974.9	778.8	491.8	704.3	8.0	3.8
August	2,005.4	1,993.4	806.0	487.1	700.3	8.2	3.8
September	2,083.2	2,071.4	887.3	485.0	699.1	8.0	3.8
October	2,117.4	2,105.3	932.3	483.8	689.2	8.2	3.9
November	2,152.0	2,139.9	970.0	482.2	687.7	8.2	3.9
December	2,508.9	2,496.9	995.9	811.8	689.2	8.1	3.9
1951: January	2,204.3	2,192.3	1,017.3	486.5	688.5	8.1	3.9
February	2,265.5	2,253.5	1,076.8	487.1	689.6	8.1	3.9
March	2,332.2	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.9
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average	$558,273	$553,973	$231,856	$129,895	$192,222	$2,870	$1,430
1950: Average	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,569
1950: 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	206,246	3,200	1,717
October	613,359	608,511	267,622	129,665	211,224	3,250	1,598
November	621,491	616,609	273,633	129,869	213,107	3,292	1,590
December	672,724	667,988	275,681	185,732	206,575	3,207	1,529
1951: January	680,926	676,007	319,738	132,037	224,232	3,249	1,670
February	638,193	633,514	303,042	129,603	200,869	3,182	1,497
March	704,643	700,028	347,267	129,546	223,215	3,261	1,354
Employment—Continental United States							
1949: Average	1,921.9	1,910.7	761.4	509.1	640.2	7.7	3.5
1950: Average	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1950: March	1,821.5	1,809.8	670.6	502.6	636.6	8.0	3.7
April	1,959.8	1,948.0	668.2	502.0	777.8	8.1	3.7
May	1,910.2	1,898.5	670.1	500.0	728.4	8.0	3.7
June	1,871.2	1,859.4	674.6	495.5	689.3	8.1	3.7
July	1,839.4	1,827.7	677.2	489.9	660.6	8.0	3.7
August	1,861.0	1,849.1	707.1	485.2	656.8	8.2	3.7
September	1,935.9	1,924.1	785.3	483.1	655.7	8.0	3.8
October	1,968.3	1,956.3	828.3	482.0	646.0	8.2	3.8
November	2,000.3	1,988.3	862.9	480.4	645.0	8.2	3.8
December	2,352.8	2,340.9	885.6	808.9	646.4	8.1	3.8
1951: January	2,047.4	2,035.5	905.1	484.7	645.7	8.1	3.8
February	2,105.0	2,093.1	961.0	485.3	646.8	8.1	3.8
March	2,169.3	2,157.3	1,015.5	487.1	654.7	8.2	3.8
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1949: Average	$519,529	$515,269	$203,548	$129,416	$182,305	$2,870	$1,390
1950: Average	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1950: 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	576,155	571,357	243,233	129,178	198,946	3,250	1,548
November	583,978	579,140	248,667	129,413	201,060	3,292	1,546
December	634,578	629,886	250,324	185,044	194,518	3,207	1,485
1951: January	641,330	636,455	292,875	131,549	212,031	3,249	1,626
February	601,374	596,736	277,870	129,123	189,743	3,182	1,456
March	663,508	658,931	318,961	129,065	210,905	3,261	1,316

[1] See footnote 2, table A–7.

[2] See footnote 3, table A–7.

TABLE A–7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive [2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies [3]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Employment								
1949: Average	241.8	19.5	222.3	214.0	70.4	8.2	135.4	7.7	0.6
1950: Average	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	.7
1950: March	238.9	20.1	218.8	210.1	65.5	7.8	136.8	8.0	.7
April	239.8	20.0	219.8	211.0	65.4	7.9	137.7	8.1	.7
May	240.0	20.2	219.8	211.1	65.6	7.8	137.7	8.0	.7
June	238.7	20.0	218.7	209.9	64.8	7.7	137.4	8.1	.7
July	239.1	19.8	219.3	210.6	65.2	7.7	137.7	8.0	.7
August	240.7	19.8	220.9	212.0	66.1	7.7	138.2	8.2	.7
September	243.7	20.0	223.7	215.0	69.3	7.6	138.1	8.0	.7
October	244.8	20.1	224.7	215.8	70.8	7.5	137.5	8.2	.7
November	247.9	20.4	227.5	218.7	72.4	7.6	138.7	8.1	.7
December	256.2	20.3	235.9	227.1	74.1	12.7	140.3	8.1	.7
1951: January	253.8	20.6	233.2	224.4	74.8	7.8	141.8	8.1	.7
February	258.4	20.4	238.4	229.6	77.4	7.7	144.5	8.1	.7
March	264.6	20.3	244.3	235.4	80.2	7.7	147.5	8.2	.7
	Payrolls								
1949: Average	$75,570	$5,050	$70,520	$67,410	$21,119	$2,791	$43,500	$2,870	$240
1950: Average	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,955	3,215	286
1950: 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	48,037	3,250	303
November	85,380	5,796	79,584	75,991	24,545	2,888	48,558	3,292	301
December	85,285	5,558	79,727	76,228	24,786	3,835	47,607	3,207	292
1951: January	91,052	5,923	85,129	81,564	26,543	2,944	52,077	3,249	316
February	84,018	5,431	78,587	75,120	25,725	2,828	46,567	3,182	285
March	93,438	5,466	87,972	84,422	28,987	2,916	52,519	3,261	289

[1] 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.

[2] Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Governmental 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.

[3] 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,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1951		1950											1949
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Feb.
Continental United States	1,025.1	1,144.6	1,045.0	895.3	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	1,835.8
New England	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	65.9	74.5	105.0	155.3	186.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	181.5	180.3
Maine	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	6.8	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	14.4
New Hampshire	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	15.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	10.3
Vermont	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	3.9
Massachusetts	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	35.6	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	90.1
Rhode Island	9.2	10.5	9.3	6.9	6.3	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	25.9	15.4	16.3	23.3
Connecticut	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.5	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	38.3
Middle Atlantic	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	319.0	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	622.2	493.5
New York	171.8	217.5	238.4	257.8	226.2	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	307.4
New Jersey	40.0	51.3	41.1	38.7	35.4	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	92.1	71.3
Pennsylvania	69.3	82.6	75.6	57.6	57.4	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	187.0	114.8
East North Central	176.4	200.7	178.0	129.0	113.1	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	304.4
Ohio	39.9	40.9	36.4	30.2	28.5	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	69.3
Indiana	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	9.4	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	35.1
Illinois	68.1	76.5	68.2	58.6	57.5	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	148.4	96.7
Michigan	39.9	54.8	49.8	23.3	12.8	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	80.3
Wisconsin	14.1	13.8	10.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.3	29.8	23.0
West North Central	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	28.4	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	97.2
Minnesota	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	5.5	6.3	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	28.0
Iowa	7.4	7.0	4.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	11.2
Missouri	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	16.2	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	38.4
North Dakota	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	2.2
South Dakota	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	2.0
Nebraska	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	4.9
Kansas	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	10.5
South Atlantic	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	69.8	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	144.9
Delaware	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	2.5
Maryland	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.5	7.7	10.3	16.1	22.1	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	24.3
District of Columbia	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.4
Virginia	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	16.6
West Virginia	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	16.3
North Carolina	17.7	18.0	16.8	14.5	12.6	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	29.7
South Carolina	8.2	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	12.8
Georgia	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	12.4	18.9	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	26.5	20.5
Florida	7.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	13.8	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	16.8
East South Central	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	42.9	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	100.1
Kentucky	15.9	14.3	13.6	12.0	11.5	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	22.1
Tennessee	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	14.5	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	45.5
Alabama	14.3	15.1	13.8	12.3	12.1	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	20.2
Mississippi	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	12.3
West South Central	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	34.8	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	116.4	83.1
Arkansas	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	19.9
Louisiana	22.4	18.1	13.9	11.7	12.4	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	23.9
Oklahoma	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	7.0	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	15.6
Texas	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	10.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	35.1	23.7
Mountain	30.3	28.6	19.8	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	43.3
Montana	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	6.6
Idaho	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	12.8	7.8
Wyoming	1.9	1.6	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	1.9
Colorado	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.6	5.8
New Mexico	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	3.2
Arizona	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	6.6
Utah	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	8.3
Nevada	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.1
Pacific	179.6	193.2	167.9	133.8	98.8	103.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	389.1
Washington	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	82.6	61.2
Oregon	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	57.1	40.3
California	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	79.5	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	293.2	287.6

[1] Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1951	4.1	[2] 3.7										
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
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
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
Quit:												
1951	2.1	[2] 2.1										
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
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
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1951	.3	[2] .3										
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1951	1.0	[2] .7										
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
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
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1951	.7	[2] .6										
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
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
Total accession:												
1951	5.2	[2] 4.6										
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
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
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] 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 large as that of the employment and payroll sample 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 computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] 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

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	3.8	4.4	2.3	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	5.1	5.7
Nondurable goods [2]	3.2	3.8	1.8	2.0	.2	.3	.8	.9	.4	.6	3.7	4.2
Ordnance and accessories	1.7	3.4	.9	.9	.2	.2	.3	1.7	.3	.6	3.1	2.2
Food and kindred products	5.2	5.2	2.1	2.2	.4	.4	2.3	2.0	.4	.6	4.7	5.1
Meat products	8.9	6.8	2.1	2.7	.5	.6	5.7	2.6	.6	.9	4.2	7.4
Grain-mill products	3.2	3.4	1.8	2.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	.4	.6	4.2	4.4
Bakery products	3.4	3.6	2.4	2.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.5	4.2	3.4
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	2.9	4.3	.9	.8	.1	.1	1.6	3.0	.3	.4	4.5	3.2
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	4.5	1.2	2.1	.2	.1	.4	1.5	.6	.8	3.8	3.4
Cigarettes	2.5	3.0	.9	1.2	.1	.1	.5	.8	1.0	.9	2.3	2.0
Cigars	2.0	6.1	1.5	3.0	.1	.1	.4	2.3	(4)	.7	5.0	4.3
Tobacco and snuff	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.3	.5	.2	.1	.1	1.2	.5	2.5	3.6
Textile-mill products	3.2	3.5	1.7	1.8	.2	.2	.7	.8	.6	.7	3.6	4.2
Yarn and thread mills	3.7	3.6	1.7	1.8	.3	.2	1.1	.9	.6	.7	4.0	5.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.2	4.0	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	.5	.9	.7	.9	3.8	4.4
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.3	3.7	1.9	2.0	.3	.3	.4	.5	.7	.9	3.7	4.2
Woolen and worsted	3.8	6.1	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.9	3.8	.9	1.1	4.5	5.6
Knitting mills	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.1	.1	.2	.5	.7	.2	.3	3.1	3.2
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.7	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	1.7	2.1
Seamless hosiery	3.1	3.7	1.7	2.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	3.5	2.9
Knit underwear	2.5	3.8	2.0	2.7	.1	.2	.2	.7	.2	.2	4.4	5.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	.3	.2	.3	.5	.5	.7	3.6	4.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	.4	.4	.8	.7	2.1	2.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	.2	.2	.3	.7	.3	.3	4.8	5.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.5	3.4	1.8	2.1	.1	.2	.3	.6	.3	.5	2.5	4.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.9	5.0	3.2	3.5	.2	.2	.3	1.0	.2	.3	5.8	5.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.9	6.0	2.7	2.9	.2	.3	1.5	2.1	.5	.7	5.1	5.3
Logging camps and contractors	10.7	15.6	5.6	5.8	.4	.4	3.3	8.8	1.4	.6	11.2	12.3
Sawmills and planing mills	4.2	5.1	2.3	2.6	.2	.2	1.4	1.8	.3	.5	4.5	4.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.6	4.8	2.0	2.4	.2	.4	.6	1.0	.8	1.0	2.9	4.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.6	6.4	3.2	3.5	.5	.5	.3	1.5	.6	.9	5.1	5.9
Household furniture	4.8	7.0	3.3	3.5	.5	.6	.4	2.0	.6	.9	5.2	5.6
Other furniture and fixtures	4.1	4.9	2.8	3.5	.4	.4	.2	.2	.7	.8	4.9	6.5
Paper and allied products	2.7	3.5	1.5	1.8	.3	.3	.3	.6	.6	.8	2.6	3.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.0	2.7	.9	1.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.7	1.0	2.1	2.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.5	4.6	2.4	2.7	.3	.4	.3	.6	.5	.9	3.1	4.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	1.9	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.5	2.4	2.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	2.8	1.2	1.5	.3	.5	.1	.2	.3	.6	3.2	4.4
Industrial organic chemicals	1.4	1.7	.8	.7	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.6	2.2	2.3
Synthetic fibers	.7	1.2	.3	.4	(4)	.1	.2	.1	.2	.6	.5	1.5
Drugs and medicines	1.1	1.5	.8	.8	.1	.1	(4)	.1	.2	.5	1.7	2.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	2.5	2.5
Products of petroleum and coal	.9	1.2	.4	.5	(4)	.1	.2	.1	.3	.5	1.6	1.4
Petroleum refining	.6	.8	.3	.3	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.2	.4	1.5	1.1
Rubber products	3.4	3.4	1.8	2.0	.2	.2	.9	.6	.5	.6	3.3	4.2
Tires and inner tubes	2.8	2.3	.9	.8	.1	.1	1.4	.8	.4	.6	1.8	2.1
Rubber footwear	4.7	5.2	3.1	3.5	.3	.2	.3	.3	1.0	1.2	5.2	8.5
Other rubber products	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.7	.3	.4	.6	.3	.4	.6	4.1	5.1
Leather and leather products	3.5	4.0	2.3	2.6	.3	.2	.6	.6	.3	.6	4.3	5.5
Leather	3.0	3.6	1.0	1.5	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	.5	.6	1.9	3.6
Footwear (except rubber)	4.1	4.0	2.8	2.8	.3	.3	.5	.4	.5	.5	4.3	5.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.1	3.7	1.6	1.8	.2	.3	.8	.8	.5	.8	3.4	4.0
Glass and glass products	4.5	4.7	1.3	1.7	.2	.3	2.2	1.7	.8	1.0	4.0	4.1
Cement, hydraulic	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.5	.3	.2	(4)	.1	.4	.5	1.9	2.4
Structural clay products	2.6	3.8	1.7	2.1	.3	.3	.2	.6	.4	.8	3.3	4.7
Pottery and related products	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.0	.3	.3	.2	.4	.3	.5	4.0	4.1
Primary metal industries	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.8	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	.8	3.2	4.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.3	.1	.2	.1	.2	.7	.9	1.9	3.0
Iron and steel foundries	5.0	5.3	3.0	3.1	.7	.8	.7	.7	.6	.7	6.3	7.7
Gray-iron foundries	4.9	4.9	2.8	2.7	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	5.4	6.4
Malleable-iron foundries	5.4	5.3	3.3	3.5	.8	.7	.5	.1	.8	1.0	6.6	7.3
Steel foundries	4.9	4.4	3.2	3.1	.9	.7	.5	.2	.3	.4	7.5	9.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.8	1.9	.6	.8	.2	.3	.5	.3	.5	.5	.8	2.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.8	2.4	.9	1.1	.1	.1	.3	.4	.5	.8	1.3	2.1
Nonferrous foundries	4.6	6.5	2.1	2.5	.5	.7	1.2	2.0	.8	1.3	4.6	5.8
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.3	.3	.4	.1	.2	.6	.5	5.9	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.1	4.7	2.3	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	4.6	5.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.3	4.3	2.0	2.5	.4	.5	.3	.7	.6	.6	4.0	4.4
Cutlery and edge tools	1.9	2.8	1.2	1.7	.3	.3	.2	.4	.2	.4	3.5	3.5
Hand tools	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.9	.3	.4	.3	.3	.7	.7	4.0	4.0
Hardware	4.0	5.0	2.6	3.1	.4	.6	.4	.8	.6	.5	4.0	4.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.2	4.8	2.4	2.6	.6	.5	.8	1.0	.4	.7	4.5	5.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.9	4.3	2.6	2.9	.8	.6	1.1	.2	.4	.6	4.1	5.5
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.6	5.5	2.2	2.3	.4	.4	.6	2.0	.4	.8	4.9	6.0
Fabricated structural metal products	3.8	4.7	2.1	2.3	.5	.5	.8	1.2	.4	.7	4.0	5.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.5	5.3	3.1	2.4	.3	.3	.5	1.9	.6	.7	6.1	7.1
Machinery (except electrical)	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.0	.5	.5	.2	.3	.5	.7	4.8	5.9
Engines and turbines	3.3	3.6	1.8	2.1	.6	.5	.5	.2	.4	.8	4.8	6.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	[5]	3.4	[5]	2.1	[5]	.3	[5]	.1	[5]	.9	[5]	5.4
Construction and mining machinery	2.5	3.5	1.7	2.0	.4	.6	.1	.4	.3	.5	4.3	6.1
Metalworking machinery	3.5	4.2	2.3	2.6	.7	.7	.2	.3	.3	.6	6.3	8.3
Machine tools	3.4	4.4	2.3	2.8	.8	.8	[4]	[4]	.3	.8	7.1	9.6
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.3	3.1	2.0	2.0	.5	.4	.5	.1	.3	.6	4.0	5.1
Machine-tool accessories	4.1	4.8	2.6	2.5	.7	.8	.5	1.1	.3	.4	6.7	7.9
Special-industry machinery metalworking machinery	2.9	3.3	1.8	1.8	.5	.5	.2	.4	.4	.6	5.0	5.3
General industrial machinery	3.0	3.4	1.9	1.9	.5	.6	.2	.3	.4	.6	4.9	5.8
Office and store machines and devices	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.2	.3	.2	[4]	.1	.6	.7	3.7	3.7
Service-industry and household machines	2.9	3.4	1.4	1.4	.2	.3	.5	.7	.8	1.0	3.7	4.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.9	.4	.4	.3	.2	.5	.8	4.6	5.4
Electrical machinery	3.4	4.2	2.0	2.1	.3	.3	.4	1.1	.7	.7	4.9	4.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	.3	.8	.6	.5	4.4	3.8
Communication equipment	3.4	5.7	2.2	2.7	.3	.5	.2	1.5	.7	1.0	5.3	5.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.4	7.0	2.2	2.7	.4	.6	.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	6.7	6.5
Telephone and telegraph equipment	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	[4]	[4]	.4	.4	2.8	2.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.3	4.2	1.8	2.0	.2	.3	.7	1.2	.6	.7	3.6	3.2
Transportation equipment	5.2	5.4	3.2	2.5	.3	.3	.9	1.8	.8	.8	8.6	9.2
Automobiles	5.5	5.2	3.7	2.5	.3	.2	.6	1.6	.9	.9	7.7	5.8
Aircraft and parts	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.5	.3	.4	.1	.1	.8	.8	8.3	10.5
Aircraft	3.7	4.0	2.5	2.7	.3	.4	.1	.1	.8	.8	9.0	11.2
Aircraft engines and parts	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.5	.3	.4	[4]	[4]	.5	.5	6.2	8.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.1	1.7	1.1	.9	.1	.1	[4]	[4]	.9	.7	3.2	5.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.1	3.1	1.8	1.7	.6	.5	.1	.1	.6	.8	5.6	8.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	[5]	14.3	[5]	3.6	[5]	1.5	[5]	8.7	[5]	.5	[5]	39.3
Railroad equipment	6.7	6.0	1.7	1.3	.3	.1	4.1	4.0	.6	.6	5.4	6.0
Locomotives and parts	[5]	4.4	[5]	1.1	[5]	.1	[5]	2.7	[5]	.5	[5]	5.0
Railroad and street cars	6.7	9.3	1.5	1.7	.1	.2	4.5	6.3	.6	1.1	5.2	7.9
Other transportation equipment	1.9	4.1	1.2	.9	.2	.1	.1	2.7	.4	.4	2.9	4.1
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	3.8	4.6
Photographic apparatus	[5]	1.3	[5]	.7	[5]	[4]	[5]	.2	[5]	.4	[5]	2.3
Watches and clocks	2.5	4.6	1.5	1.9	.1	.1	.6	1.9	.3	.7	2.2	2.8
Professional and scientific instruments	2.1	2.9	1.3	1.5	.2	.5	.1	.3	.5	.6	4.3	6.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.3	5.2	2.6	2.8	.4	.4	.7	1.3	.6	.7	5.3	6.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.2	.2	.2	.4	.6	.8	.6	5.9	3.3
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.9	3.8	2.8	2.5	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4	.7	4.0	4.7
Iron	1.5	2.0	.7	.8	[4]	.1	.4	.3	.4	.8	1.6	2.6
Copper	4.0	4.5	3.1	3.3	.3	.3	[4]	.1	.6	.8	3.6	5.4
Lead and zinc	3.3	4.0	2.4	2.6	.3	.4	.2	.2	.4	.8	3.4	4.3
Anthracite mining	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.4	[4]	[4]	.7	.3	.2	.3	1.7	2.1
Bituminous-coal mining	3.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	.1	.1	1.2	.3	.3	.4	1.7	2.4
Communication:												
Telephone	[5]	1.9	[5]	1.3	[5]	.1	[5]	.1	[5]	.4	[5]	2.0
Telegraph	[5]	1.7	[5]	1.1	[5]	[4]	[5]	.2	[5]	.4	[5]	1.8

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Less than 0.05.

[5] Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$61.55	40.9	$1.505	$58.91	39.7	$1.484	$63.96	42.3	$1.512	$64.79	41.4	$1.565	$56.78	30.2	$1.880	$63.28	32.6	$1.941
1950: Average	65.58	42.2	1.554	61.96	40.9	1.515	72.05	45.0	1.601	66.64	41.6	1.602	63.24	32.1	1.970	70.35	35.0	2.010
1950: February	62.81	41.9	1.499	59.62	40.5	1.472	68.49	44.3	1.546	63.38	41.7	1.520	40.23	20.6	1.953	49.83	25.4	1.962
March	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.57	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	80.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.009
April	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	63.55	41.4	1.535	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.79	36.0	2.022
May	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.560	63.71	41.4	1.539	68.81	34.7	1.983	68.37	34.1	2.005
June	63.40	41.6	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.489	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.38	40.5	1.565	64.94	32.6	1.992	69.92	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
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
September	66.38	42.2	1.573	62.80	41.1	1.528	72.46	45.2	1.603	68.06	41.2	1.652	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.92	35.5	2.026
October	69.84	43.9	1.591	66.53	43.4	1.533	75.68	46.4	1.631	71.95	42.8	1.681	75.59	37.2	2.032	72.99	36.1	2.022
November	69.92	43.0	1.626	63.77	41.6	1.533	78.78	46.1	1.709	73.01	42.3	1.726	60.85	31.0	1.963	73.27	36.4	2.013
December	73.53	43.9	1.675	70.51	42.3	1.667	79.82	47.2	1.691	75.34	43.2	1.744	65.14	32.8	1.986	77.77	38.5	2.020
1951: January	74.99	43.8	1.712	70.98	42.0	1.690	83.01	47.3	1.755	75.78	43.3	1.750	71.13	35.8	1.987	77.54	37.9	2.046
February	72.96	43.3	1.685	69.56	41.7	1.668	78.48	46.3	1.695	73.61	42.6	1.728	65.43	29.7	2.203	76.56	34.5	2.219

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1950: Average	73.69	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361	73.73	37.2	1.982	73.46	40.9	1.796	69.17	41.1	1.683	76.31	40.7	1.875
1951: 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	1.892
March	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.37	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.34	38.7	1.766	63.68	38.2	1.667	70.76	38.9	1.819
April	74.41	41.2	1.806	58.03	43.6	1.331	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.746	66.54	40.7	1.635	74.33	41.0	1.813
May	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.950	71.71	40.7	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.660	74.20	40.5	1.832
June	71.08	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
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
August	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366	75.96	38.6	1.968	76.48	42.7	1.791	73.88	44.0	1.679	78.33	41.6	1.883
September	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.51	45.1	1.386	75.89	37.7	2.013	75.86	41.5	1.828	70.84	41.5	1.707	79.72	41.5	1.921
October	77.67	41.4	1.876	64.03	45.8	1.398	77.92	38.5	2.024	77.65	42.5	1.827	73.32	42.8	1.713	80.92	42.3	1.913
November	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.9	1.410	77.52	38.0	2.040	75.42	40.9	1.844	70.91	41.2	1.721	78.59	40.7	1.931
December	75.58	40.2	1.880	62.12	43.5	1.428	77.36	37.3	2.074	75.58	40.2	1.880	69.49	39.8	1.746	79.46	40.5	1.962
1951: January	77.45	40.7	1.903	62.52	43.6	1.434	78.01	37.2	2.097	75.41	39.5	1.909	66.14	38.1	1.736	80.68	40.3	2.002
February	76.80	40.4	1.901	61.59	42.3	1.456	75.47	35.7	2.114	72.73	37.9	1.919	65.83	37.3	1.765	76.75	38.3	2.004

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued											
	Building construction											
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors					
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	73.73	36.3	2.031	68.56	35.8	1.915	77.77	36.7	2.119	81.72	38.4	2.128
1950: February	67.00	33.7	1.988	61.60	32.8	1.878	71.00	34.3	2.070	75.65	36.9	2.050
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
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
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
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
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
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
September	75.86	36.7	2.067	70.73	36.2	1.954	79.62	37.0	2.152	83.67	38.4	2.179
October	77.87	37.4	2.082	72.71	37.0	1.965	81.95	37.8	2.168	84.65	38.9	2.176
November	78.07	37.3	2.093	72.94	36.8	1.982	82.00	37.7	2.175	85.08	39.1	2.176
December	77.80	36.7	2.120	71.69	35.7	2.008	82.24	37.4	2.199	86.53	39.1	2.213
1951: January	78.46	36.7	2.138	71.85	35.8	2.007	83.40	37.4	2.230	87.19	39.1	2.230
February	75.86	35.2	2.155	67.87	33.6	2.020	81.65	36.4	2.243	85.91	38.3	2.243

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued								
	Special-trade contractors—Continued								
	Painting and decorating			Electrical work					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average	$70.75	35.7	$1.982	$86.57	39.2	$2.211			
1950: Average	71.26	35.4	2.013	89.16	38.4	2.322			
1950: February	67.16	33.8	1.987	87.58	38.7	2.263			
March	66.30	33.5	1.979	83.62	37.0	2.260			
April	66.61	34.3	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.287			
May	69.06	35.0	1.973	86.18	37.8	2.280			
June	69.15	35.3	1.959	87.55	38.4	2.280			
July	71.62	36.1	1.984	86.60	37.9	2.285			
August	73.33	36.3	2.020	89.16	38.7	2.304			
September	72.89	35.8	2.036	92.38	38.7	2.387			
October	76.62	36.8	2.082	94.04	39.2	2.399			
November	74.93	36.2	2.070	95.01	39.1	2.430			
December	74.60	35.9	2.078	96.44	39.9	2.417			
1951: January	74.55	35.3	2.112	99.58	40.2	2.477			
February	75.58	3.57	2.117	96.77	39.1	2.475			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—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
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
1950: Average	74.71	35.8	2.087	70.85	33.9	2.090	86.70	35.0	2.477	69.86	37.0	1.888	64.49	35.3	1.827	74.92	38.6	1.941
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
March	67.76	33.1	2.047	58.00	28.1	2.064	81.09	33.9	2.392	63.49	34.3	1.851	57.99	31.9	1.818	67.69	35.7	1.896
April	71.44	35.0	2.041	67.39	32.2	2.093	83.66	34.7	2.411	64.79	36.5	1.775	61.64	34.3	1.797	73.59	39.1	1.882
May	74.46	36.2	2.057	70.98	33.8	2.100	88.86	35.7	2.489	65.58	36.7	1.787	65.05	35.9	1.812	74.10	39.0	1.900
June	75.81	36.8	2.060	74.27	35.1	2.116	90.65	36.1	2.511	67.40	37.3	1.807	65.70	36.6	1.795	74.74	39.4	1.897
July	76.75	36.9	2.080	73.91	34.7	2.130	91.73	36.2	2.534	67.90	37.7	1.801	65.77	36.4	1.807	73.57	38.7	1.901
August	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
September	76.59	36.3	2.110	71.88	33.2	2.165	92.89	36.6	2.538	71.17	38.2	1.863	65.99	36.2	1.823	75.01	38.0	1.974
October	79.06	37.1	2.131	77.36	35.6	2.173	93.07	36.2	2.571	71.17	37.4	1.903	68.19	36.8	1.853	78.40	38.6	2.031
November	79.07	37.0	2.137	80.53	37.3	2.159	87.49	34.9	2.507	72.80	37.8	1.926	67.64	36.6	1.848	79.97	38.3	2.088
December	78.23	36.2	2.161	72.06	33.3	2.164	93.14	35.7	2.609	70.92	35.8	1.981	66.36	35.6	1.864	80.39	38.5	2.088
1951: January	79.21	36.2	2.188	76.32	34.8	2.193	91.72	35.4	2.591	74.09	36.0	2.058	66.74	35.2	1.896	79.99	38.4	2.083
February	77.06	34.9	2.208	67.15	30.9	2.173	94.33	35.8	2.635	70.38	34.0	2.070	64.58	33.9	1.905	81.02	37.7	2.149

Year and month	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
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
1950: Average	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378	64.79	41.8	1.550	56.07	41.5	1.351	60.07	41.6	1.444
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
March	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1.393
April	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.01	40.7	1.499	52.17	38.5	1.355	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.14	40.4	1.340	55.64	39.8	1.398
May	57.54	39.9	1.442	61.57	40.8	1.509	52.83	38.9	1.358	61.66	40.7	1.515	54.90	41.0	1.339	57.10	40.7	1.403
June	58.85	40.5	1.453	62.86	41.3	1.522	53.92	39.5	1.365	61.90	40.7	1.521	56.01	41.8	1.340	58.11	41.3	1.407
July	59.21	40.5	1.462	63.01	41.1	1.533	54.73	39.8	1.375	64.92	42.6	1.524	56.94	42.3	1.346	59.31	41.8	1.419
August	60.32	41.2	1.464	64.33	41.8	1.539	55.65	40.5	1.374	66.12	42.6	1.552	56.19	41.9	1.341	57.92	40.7	1.423
September	60.64	41.0	1.479	65.14	41.7	1.562	55.30	40.1	1.379	67.41	43.1	1.564	56.36	42.0	1.342	62.59	41.7	1.501
October	61.99	41.3	1.501	66.39	42.1	1.577	56.58	40.3	1.404	68.64	43.2	1.589	56.83	41.6	1.366	61.24	40.8	1.501
November	62.23	41.1	1.514	66.34	41.8	1.587	57.19	40.3	1.419	70.53	43.4	1.625	58.07	41.9	1.386	65.49	43.4	1.509
December	63.88	41.4	1.543	68.32	42.2	1.619	58.44	40.5	1.443	68.34	42.5	1.608	59.85	42.3	1.415	69.92	45.2	1.547
1951: January	63.71	41.0	1.554	67.77	41.6	1.629	58.68	40.3	1.456	68.85	41.7	1.651	60.25	41.9	1.438	65.78	42.8	1.537
February	63.76	40.9	1.559	68.10	41.6	1.637	58.32	40.0	1.458	70.66	42.8	1.651	59.08	41.0	1.441	60.64	40.0	1.516

Year and month	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		
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
1950: Average	60.94	41.6	1.465	60.80	42.4	1.434	56.11	44.5	1.261	57.36	45.6	1.258	57.29	44.1	1.299	46.81	39.3	1.191
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
September	63.77	41.6	1.533	62.45	42.8	1.459	56.81	44.7	1.271	58.59	46.1	1.271	58.43	44.2	1.322	47.18	41.1	1.148
October	62.23	40.7	1.529	60.78	41.4	1.468	56.74	44.5	1.275	57.58	45.7	1.260	58.74	44.1	1.332	49.05	40.5	1.211
November	66.55	43.3	1.537	65.58	43.2	1.518	56.62	44.1	1.284	57.91	45.1	1.284	58.76	43.4	1.354	48.06	38.6	1.245
December	71.48	45.5	1.571	67.23	43.8	1.535	57.68	44.3	1.302	58.90	45.2	1.303	60.79	44.5	1.366	46.82	37.4	1.252
1951: January	66.95	43.0	1.557	66.22	43.0	1.540	59.05	44.1	1.339	60.84	45.0	1.352	61.27	44.4	1.380	49.86	38.5	1.295
February	61.44	40.0	1.536	62.83	41.2	1.525	59.54	44.1	1.350	61.20	45.0	1.360	61.37	43.9	1.398	49.73	38.4	1.295

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	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
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
1950: Average	59.02	43.3	1.363	60.95	44.1	1.382	57.21	45.3	1.263	53.54	41.5	1.290	59.94	43.0	1.394	61.83	43.0	1.438
1950: 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	61.34	44.0	1.394	64.66	45.5	1.421	59.14	45.7	1.294	53.85	41.2	1.307	63.54	43.7	1.454	69.01	45.7	1.510
October	59.97	43.3	1.385	60.85	43.4	1.402	59.89	46.0	1.302	54.19	41.4	1.309	56.90	41.9	1.358	56.83	39.6	1.435
November	59.78	42.7	1.400	61.42	43.5	1.412	59.00	44.7	1.320	54.47	41.3	1.319	61.10	45.7	1.337	57.29	40.4	1.418
December	63.60	44.2	1.439	66.55	45.8	1.453	61.10	45.6	1.340	55.04	41.6	1.323	63.43	45.7	1.388	67.67	45.6	1.484
1951: January	65.33	44.9	1.455	67.82	46.2	1.468	61.78	45.8	1.349	54.72	41.3	1.325	59.20	40.0	1.480	61.72	42.1	1.466
February	64.02	43.7	1.465	65.39	45.0	1.453	59.84	44.1	1.357	55.19	41.4	1.333	62.27	40.7	1.530	63.60	42.4	1.500

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	58.69	42.5	1.381	46.72	39.9	1.171	44.81	39.9	1.123	67.49	41.0	1.646	49.12	42.9	1.145	72.66	40.8	1.781
1950: 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	58.04	40.9	1.419	49.35	41.3	1.195	47.13	41.2	1.144	67.86	41.2	1.647	49.53	42.7	1.160	72.71	40.8	1.782
October	57.35	42.8	1.340	49.00	41.0	1.195	47.19	41.0	1.151	68.14	41.0	1.662	49.92	43.0	1.161	72.48	40.2	1.803
November	64.07	47.6	1.346	48.15	40.5	1.189	47.10	41.1	1.146	67.81	40.9	1.658	50.30	43.1	1.167	73.02	40.5	1.803
December	62.06	45.1	1.376	47.71	40.4	1.181	47.30	41.6	1.137	68.78	40.6	1.694	50.36	42.9	1.174	74.01	39.9	1.855
1951: January	57.06	38.4	1.486	49.86	40.7	1.225	48.56	41.4	1.173	72.13	41.5	1.738	50.20	42.8	1.173	76.99	40.8	1.887
February	60.99	40.1	1.521	49.03	39.7	1.235	47.12	39.9	1.181	71.59	40.7	1.759	50.72	42.8	1.185	77.71	40.6	1.914

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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	$0.884	$39.10	37.2	$1.051
1950: Average	61.94	40.3	1.537	54.99	42.2	1.303	41.08	37.9	1.084	50.19	39.0	1.287	35.76	36.9	.969	42.79	37.7	1.135
1950: 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	48.65	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	1.087	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	1.081	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	65.18	42.0	1.552	56.16	43.0	1.306	42.02	39.2	1.072	50.36	39.5	1.275	37.57	38.1	.986	44.23	39.0	1.134
October	64.95	40.8	1.592	56.06	42.6	1.316	41.21	38.3	1.076	45.10	35.4	1.274	39.35	39.0	1.009	44.24	38.5	1.149
November	65.31	41.6	1.570	56.44	42.5	1.328	42.45	37.8	1.123	50.07	37.9	1.321	39.50	38.5	1.026	42.97	36.6	1.174
December	66.46	41.8	1.590	56.85	42.3	1.344	43.72	38.9	1.124	54.11	40.2	1.346	38.40	38.1	1.008	44.77	38.1	1.175
1951: January	73.25	43.6	1.680	59.05	42.7	1.383	44.04	38.6	1.141	55.28	40.5	1.365	38.04	37.4	1.017	44.63	37.5	1.190
February	69.93	41.6	1.681	59.16	42.2	1.402	43.09	37.7	1.143	52.95	39.4	1.344	37.88	37.1	1.021	44.95	37.9	1.186

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products													
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$34.20	38.3	$0.893	$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
1950: Average	37.59	39.4	.954	48.95	39.6	1.236	45.01	38.9	1.157	45.09	38.8	1.162	49.28	40.1	1.229	48.00	40.1	1.197
1950: 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	35.24	38.1	.925	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	39.26	43.1	.911	49.98	40.7	1.228	46.40	40.1	1.157	46.56	40.0	1.164	49.90	41.1	1.214	48.62	41.1	1.183
October	37.37	41.2	.907	52.58	40.6	1.295	49.33	40.2	1.227	49.16	40.0	1.229	53.17	40.9	1.300	52.29	41.3	1.266
November	34.53	35.6	.970	53.19	40.7	1.307	49.57	40.3	1.230	49.61	40.2	1.234	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271
December	38.52	40.0	.963	53.57	40.8	1.313	49.90	40.6	1.229	49.90	40.5	1.232	54.36	41.4	1.313	53.33	41.7	1.279
1951: January	39.22	40.1	.978	53.86	40.8	1.320	49.61	40.5	1.225	49.82	40.5	1.230	54.57	41.5	1.315	53.50	41.8	1.280
February	36.54	35.2	1.038	53.98	40.8	1.323	49.90	40.6	1.229	50.14	40.6	1.235	54.30	41.2	1.318	53.50	41.6	1.286

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	51.23	40.5	1.265	47.08	40.0	1.177	54.01	39.8	1.357	44.13	47.4	1.180	53.63	37.9	1.415	54.25	37.7	1.439
1950: 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	53.51	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	51.58	41.1	1.255	47.83	41.2	1.161	54.81	40.9	1.340	45.63	38.9	1.173	54.35	39.1	1.390	54.12	39.3	1.377
October	55.94	41.5	1.348	51.25	41.3	1.241	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.67	39.2	1.216	57.87	39.5	1.465	58.52	39.3	1.489
November	56.16	41.6	1.350	51.50	41.3	1.247	58.08	40.0	1.452	47.91	38.7	1.238	58.73	39.1	1.502	60.29	39.1	1.542
December	56.37	41.6	1.355	52.46	41.8	1.255	58.39	40.1	1.456	47.24	38.1	1.240	57.41	38.4	1.495	57.87	37.8	1.531
1951: January	56.81	41.8	1.359	52.46	41.8	1.255	58.76	40.3	1.458	48.27	38.1	1.267	59.60	38.4	1.552	60.98	37.5	1.626
February	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	56.88	39.2	1.451	49.40	38.9	1.270	60.92	39.1	1.558	-------	-------	-------

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$50.31	38.2	$1.317	$31.45	35.5	$0.886	$35.06	37.7	$0.930	$30.78	35.1	$0.877	$40.96	38.1	$1.075	$36.34	36.2	$1.004
1950: Average	53.33	38.2	1.396	34.94	35.8	.976	38.12	38.2	.998	34.37	35.4	.971	43.73	38.6	1.133	39.60	37.5	1.056
1950: 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	54.68	39.0	1.402	36.98	37.5	.986	39.62	39.0	1.016	36.46	37.2	.980	42.75	38.0	1.125	42.63	40.1	1.063
October	57.18	39.6	1.444	38.08	37.7	1.010	40.35	39.1	1.032	37.59	37.4	1.005	46.43	40.2	1.155	43.43	39.7	1.094
November	57.47	39.2	1.466	38.31	37.6	1.019	41.59	39.5	1.053	37.65	37.2	1.012	46.10	39.4	1.170	43.06	39.0	1.104
December	57.28	39.1	1.465	37.65	36.8	1.023	41.25	39.1	1.055	36.98	36.4	1.016	45.42	38.2	1.189	43.11	38.8	1.111
1951: January	58.59	39.4	1.487	38.30	37.0	1.035	40.90	38.4	1.065	37.62	36.7	1.025	47.42	39.0	1.216	43.05	38.2	1.127
February	-------	-------	-------	39.21	37.7	1.040	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	48.43	39.7	1.220	44.21	39.4	1.122

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1950: Average	53.87	40.9	1.317	62.33	41.5	1.502	62.72	41.1	1.526	52.37	40.6	1.290	51.05	35.9	1.422
1950: 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
September	55.76	42.6	1.309	62.94	41.6	1.513	62.19	40.7	1.528	53.37	40.9	1.305	50.87	35.8	1.421
October	56.26	41.4	1.359	66.46	42.6	1.560	66.36	42.0	1.580	54.77	40.9	1.339	50.48	35.5	1.422
November	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.63	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.98	36.1	1.440
December	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480
1951: January	59.13	41.7	1.418	66.84	41.8	1.599	66.99	41.3	1.622	56.78	41.6	1.365	58.08	38.8	1.497
February	60.25	42.4	1.421	67.98	42.3	1.607	67.85	41.7	1.627	56.07	40.9	1.371	59.42	39.4	1.508

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$41.89	35.8	$1.170
1950: Average	43.68	36.4	1.200
1950: February	44.48	36.7	1.212
March	43.50	36.4	1.195
April	40.80	35.2	1.159
May	41.27	35.7	1.156
June	41.89	35.8	1.170
July	43.22	36.2	1.194
August	46.06	37.6	1.225
September	43.09	35.7	1.207
October	45.51	37.3	1.220
November	44.50	36.9	1.206
December	45.88	36.5	1.257
1951: January	47.53	36.9	1.288
February	48.45	37.5	1.292

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$46.67	34.7	$1.345	$33.30	36.2	$0.920	$33.37	36.0	$0.927	$34.91	35.7	$0.978	$27.44	35.5	$0.773	$49.69	34.7	$1.432
1950: Average	50.22	36.9	1.361	36.43	36.8	.990	36.26	36.7	.988	39.43	37.8	1.043	31.34	35.9	.873	49.41	34.7	1.424
1950: 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	35.7	.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	s8.52	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	47.75	35.4	1.349	37.18	37.4	.994	37.20	37.5	.992	38.45	36.9	1.042	33.03	37.2	.888	46.43	32.2	1.442
October	51.77	37.9	1.366	38.38	38.3	1.002	38.02	38.4	.990	40.91	38.7	1.057	32.95	36.9	.893	50.94	34.7	1.468
November	52.57	37.9	1.387	38.53	37.7	1.022	39.35	38.2	1.030	40.32	38.0	1.061	32.18	35.6	.904	48.37	34.6	1.398
December	55.57	37.7	1.474	38.59	37.0	1.043	39.42	37.4	1.054	40.41	36.8	1.098	33.10	35.9	.922	51.84	35.1	1.477
1951: January	55.09	37.1	1.485	39.14	37.1	1.055	38.94	36.7	1.061	42.37	37.7	1.124	33.50	36.3	.923	55.31	36.1	1.532
February	56.18	37.5	1.498	39.89	37.6	1.061	39.66	37.2	1.066	43.91	39.0	1.126	33.76	36.9	.915	56.19	36.8	1.527

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$47.20	34.4	$1.372	$32.23	36.5	$0.883	$66.38	33.8	$1.964	$35.79	36.6	$0.978	$34.08	36.1	$0.944	$53.55	35.3	$1.517
1950: Average	48.09	34.8	1.382	34.66	36.1	.960	63.77	33.6	1.898	38.38	36.9	1.040	36.55	36.4	1.004	54.21	35.2	1.540
1950: 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	1.862	37.87	36.8	1.029	35.68	36.0	.991	62.56	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	.994	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	33.7	.977	58.41	33.9	1.723	36.43	35.4	1.029	34.25	34.6	.990	49.72	33.1	1.502
July	45.53	34.7	1.312	32.27	33.2	.972	66.46	35.5	1.872	37.13	36.3	1.023	35.60	36.0	.989	50.62	33.7	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	44.37	31.9	1.391	35.28	36.6	.964	57.91	30.1	1.924	39.95	37.8	1.057	38.35	37.6	1.020	53.56	33.9	1.580
October	47.66	33.8	1.410	36.43	37.4	.974	66.25	33.8	1.960	41.76	39.1	1.068	40.16	38.8	1.035	53.27	35.0	1.522
November	47.37	34.2	1.385	36.64	37.5	.977	60.12	32.1	1.873	40.96	38.1	1.075	39.25	37.6	1.044	47.53	31.6	1.504
December	49.81	35.2	1.415	35.58	35.9	.991	67.07	34.2	1.961	39.28	36.3	1.082	37.10	35.5	1.045	51.82	33.8	1.533
1951: January	52.49	36.2	1.450	36.87	36.4	1.013	72.37	35.6	2.033	40.48	36.5	1.109	37.24	35.2	1.058	60.34	37.5	1.609
February	53.14	36.7	1.448	39.82	38.7	1.029	73.93	36.1	2.048	42.74	38.3	1.116	39.73	37.2	1.068	68.23	41.1	1.660

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
																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
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
1950: Average	38.98	36.5	1.068	43.45	36.7	1.184	42.06	38.2	1.101	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	55.31	41.0	1.349
1950: 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	38.12	35.3	1.080	44.59	37.1	1.202	43.88	38.8	1.131	$37.33	36.6	$1.020	$43.93	39.4	$1.115	57.84	41.2	1.404
October	40.48	37.0	1.094	47.91	38.7	1.238	43.45	39.0	1.114	39.82	38.4	1.037	44.19	39.6	1.116	58.83	41.9	1.404
November	39.29	37.0	1.062	46.05	37.5	1.228	42.86	38.1	1.125	38.31	36.8	1.041	43.30	38.9	1.113	57.03	41.0	1.391
December	40.26	36.3	1.109	45.09	36.9	1.222	43.55	38.3	1.137	39.29	37.6	1.045	43.90	39.2	1.120	57.59	41.4	1.391
1951: January	41.98	36.7	1.144	44.94	36.1	1.245	44.16	38.7	1.141	39.70	37.7	1.053	44.67	39.5	1.131	56.36	40.9	1.378
February	42.43	36.8	1.153	45.28	36.9	1.227	43.97	38.6	1.139	39.86	37.5	1.063	44.57	39.2	1.137	56.39	40.8	1.382

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	66.25	38.9	1.703	54.95	40.7	1.350	55.53	40.5	1.371	38.90	42.1	.924	70.43	38.7	1.820	60.52	43.2	1.401
1950: 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	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407	58.49	40.9	1.430	39.63	42.2	.939	74.33	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430
October	70.31	38.8	1.812	58.56	41.8	1.401	59.34	41.7	1.423	41.25	43.6	.946	74.82	39.4	1.899	63.71	44.0	1.448
November	65.40	37.2	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.389	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	.947	72.96	38.5	1.895	63.12	43.5	1.451
December	66.87	38.9	1.719	56.83	41.0	1.386	57.49	40.8	1.409	40.79	42.8	.953	73.68	38.7	1.904	64.84	43.9	1.477
1951: January	62.54	37.7	1.659	55.83	40.6	1.375	56.40	40.4	1.396	40.25	42.1	.956	72.62	38.2	1.901	63.41	42.9	1.478
February	62.37	37.3	1.672	56.03	40.6	1.380	56.70	40.5	1.400	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	63.37	42.5	1.491

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	59.05	43.2	1.367	46.03	40.7	1.311	46.56	41.5	1.122	47.07	41.4	1.137	53.67	41.9	1.281	51.91	41.9	1.239
1950: 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	60.63	43.4	1.397	47.50	40.7	1.167	47.64	41.5	1.148	49.10	42.4	1.158	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.261
October	61.81	43.9	1.408	48.74	41.8	1.166	49.31	42.8	1.152	49.80	42.6	1.169	56.27	42.6	1.321	54.57	42.7	1.278
November	61.52	43.6	1.411	48.50	41.7	1.163	49.16	42.6	1.154	50.07	42.5	1.178	56.87	42.6	1.335	55.30	42.7	1.295
December	61.89	43.4	1.426	48.43	41.5	1.167	49.43	42.8	1.155	50.16	42.4	1.183	56.77	42.3	1.342	54.78	42.2	1.298
1951: January	60.38	42.4	1.424	48.20	41.2	1.170	49.07	42.3	1.160	50.51	42.2	1.197	56.94	41.9	1.359	54.63	41.8	1.307
February	60.58	42.1	1.439	48.04	41.2	1.166	49.09	42.5	1.155	50.18	42.1	1.192	57.91	42.3	1.369	55.62	42.3	1.315

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	48.39	42.3	1.144	56.35	41.4	1.361	57.27	41.2	1.390	58.53	41.9	1.397	61.14	43.3	1.412	65.06	43.9	1.482
1950: 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	1.362	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	1.358	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	56.66	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	49.97	43.0	1.162	58.61	42.5	1.379	59.59	42.2	1.412	59.71	42.2	1.415	63.10	44.0	1.434	66.89	44.3	1.510
October	51.39	43.4	1.184	60.49	42.9	1.410	57.69	40.8	1.414	61.24	42.5	1.441	63.27	44.0	1.438	67.20	44.5	1.510
November	51.58	43.2	1.194	60.65	42.5	1.427	61.70	42.0	1.469	61.25	42.3	1.448	64.92	44.1	1.472	69.00	44.4	1.554
December	50.87	42.5	1.197	60.43	42.2	1.432	60.74	41.8	1.453	62.34	42.7	1.460	66.44	44.5	1.493	70.63	44.9	1.573
1951: January	50.90	42.1	1.209	56.91	39.8	1.430	61.74	42.0	1.470	63.02	42.1	1.497	65.79	43.8	1.502	70.38	44.6	1.578
February	52.06	42.6	1.222	57.83	40.7	1.421	61.25	41.5	1.476	64.15	42.4	1.513	65.57	43.6	1.504	70.38	44.6	1.578

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
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
1950: Average	57.96	43.0	1.348	55.48	42.0	1.321	72.98	38.8	1.881	80.00	36.9	2.168	74.18	39.5	1.878	64.08	39.1	1.639
1950: 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	60.96	44.3	1.376	57.06	42.9	1.330	74.48	39.2	1.900	81.11	36.9	2.198	79.98	41.1	1.946	64.70	39.5	1.638
October	61.18	44.4	1.378	57.11	42.4	1.347	74.22	39.0	1.903	81.07	36.8	2.203	77.33	40.4	1.914	64.16	39.1	1.641
November	62.16	44.4	1.400	59.07	42.9	1.377	74.52	39.2	1.901	82.29	37.2	2.212	76.07	39.7	1.916	64.52	39.1	1.650
December	63.70	44.7	1.425	60.26	43.2	1.395	76.42	39.8	1.920	85.42	38.1	2.242	76.81	39.8	1.930	66.33	39.6	1.675
1951: January	62.55	43.5	1.438	60.07	42.6	1.410	73.92	38.7	1.910	78.90	35.7	2.210	78.27	40.2	1.947	66.31	39.4	1.683
February	62.12	42.9	1.448	59.02	42.1	1.402	74.07	38.3	1.934	80.51	36.2	2.224	79.80	40.1	1.990	66.43	39.1	1.699

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
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
1950: Average	72.34	39.9	1.813	73.04	40.0	1.826	65.18	39.1	1.667	62.67	41.5	1.510	67.89	40.9	1.660	65.69	40.6	1.618
1950: 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	39.2	1.826	64.54	38.9	1.659	60.56	41.2	1.470	65.77	40.9	1.608	63.12	40.1	1.574
May	71.68	39.8	1.801	71.74	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
June	71.79	39.6	1.813	72.23	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
July	71.95	39.6	1.817	73.11	39.8	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
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	75.67	40.9	1.850	65.90	38.9	1.694	64.16	41.8	1.535	68.24	40.4	1.689	67.52	40.8	1.655
October	73.78	39.9	1.849	76.09	41.4	1.838	65.69	39.5	1.663	64.55	42.0	1.537	71.13	41.4	1.718	67.98	40.9	1.662
November	73.42	40.1	1.831	74.89	40.9	1.831	66.59	39.9	1.669	65.52	42.0	1.560	71.91	41.4	1.737	69.34	41.2	1.683
December	75.60	41.0	1.844	74.95	41.0	1.828	67.33	40.1	1.679	66.43	42.1	1.578	72.59	41.6	1.745	69.75	41.2	1.693
1951: January	73.98	40.1	1.845	73.59	39.8	1.849	67.44	40.0	1.686	66.83	41.9	1.595	73.17	41.2	1.776	70.06	40.9	1.713
February	72.61	39.1	1.857	74.91	40.1	1.868	66.81	38.8	1.722	67.01	41.7	1.607	73.53	41.4	1.776	70.30	40.8	1.723

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	65.54	41.8	1.568	71.93	40.8	1.763	58.40	39.3	1.486	59.59	40.9	1.457	64.80	42.3	1.532	47.00	41.3	1.138
1950: 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	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.58	40.3	1.801	59.94	39.2	1.529	60.19	41.2	1.461	67.35	43.2	1.559	48.18	41.5	1.161
October	67.83	42.0	1.615	72.16	41.0	1.760	60.45	39.2	1.542	61.12	41.3	1.480	67.45	42.8	1.576	46.80	40.8	1.147
November	69.20	42.4	1.632	76.63	41.2	1.860	61.10	39.6	1.543	62.00	41.5	1.494	66.79	42.3	1.579	47.31	41.0	1.154
December	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.03	41.3	1.841	61.26	39.7	1.543	62.75	41.5	1.512	66.90	42.1	1.589	48.72	41.5	1.174
1951: January	72.41	43.0	1.684	75.54	40.7	1.856	61.66	39.6	1.557	63.41	41.5	1.528	68.17	42.5	1.604	49.75	42.2	1.179
February	70.89	41.8	1.696	76.35	40.7	1.876	61.70	39.3	1.570	63.47	41.4	1.533	68.49	42.2	1.623	47.86	40.7	1.176

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued | Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	53.46	45.5	1.175	64.41	41.5	1.552	71.81	41.7	1.722	75.01	40.9	1.834	77.93	40.4	1.929	62.85	39.7	1.583
1950: 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	55.03	45.9	1.199	66.13	42.2	1.567	74.99	43.0	1.744	76.77	41.7	1.841	79.72	41.2	1.935	63.91	39.6	1.614
October	54.41	47.6	1.143	66.24	41.9	1.581	74.59	42.5	1.755	77.71	41.6	1.868	80.93	41.1	1.969	63.68	40.2	1.584
November	55.58	46.9	1.185	66.89	41.7	1.604	75.85	42.4	1.789	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.64	40.7	2.006	63.60	40.0	1.590
December	56.72	46.8	1.212	68.75	42.1	1.633	77.82	42.9	1.814	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.03	40.7	1.991	67.54	40.2	1.680
1951: January	56.78	45.9	1.237	69.22	42.0	1.648	77.57	42.6	1.821	78.88	41.0	1.924	81.93	40.7	2.013	68.69	40.1	1.713
February	56.03	44.5	1.259	69.93	42.1	1.661	78.91	43.0	1.835	77.33	40.4	1.914	79.96	40.0	1.999	69.67	40.2	1.733

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | Rubber products | Leather and leather products

Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	66.78	44.7	1.494	64.42	40.9	1.575	72.48	39.8	1.821	52.21	40.1	1.302	59.76	42.2	1.416	44.56	37.6	1.185
1950: 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	59.08	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	69.76	46.2	1.510	66.58	41.9	1.589	75.46	40.9	1.845	53.95	41.5	1.300	61.30	42.9	1.429	45.72	38.1	1.200
October	69.94	45.8	1.527	66.29	41.9	1.582	73.12	40.2	1.819	56.00	42.2	1.327	62.48	43.3	1.443	46.04	37.8	1.218
November	69.15	44.9	1.540	66.52	41.5	1.603	73.70	40.1	1.838	54.52	42.0	1.298	62.71	42.6	1.472	45.94	37.5	1.225
December	69.67	44.6	1.562	68.76	41.6	1.653	76.21	39.9	1.910	59.34	42.6	1.393	64.29	42.8	1.502	47.26	38.3	1.234
1951: January	67.65	43.2	1.566	66.91	40.5	1.652	73.96	38.4	1.926	57.67	41.7	1.383	63.00	42.0	1.500	48.26	38.7	1.247
February	67.72	43.3	1.564	63.05	38.8	1.625	67.06	35.5	1.889	56.08	40.7	1.378	61.39	41.2	1.490	49.39	39.2	1.260

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued: Leather			Leather and leather products—Continued: Footwear (except rubber)			Leather and leather products—Continued: Other leather products			Stone, clay, and glass products: Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Stone, clay, and glass products: Glass and glass products			Stone, clay, 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
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
1950: Average	57.21	39.7	1.441	41.99	36.9	1.138	44.85	38.5	1.165	59.20	41.2	1.437	61.58	40.3	1.528	56.36	39.8	1.416
1950: 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	1.387
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	36.9	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	1.156	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	58.64	40.3	1.455	43.32	37.6	1.152	45.00	38.1	1.181	60.88	41.5	1.467	61.31	39.0	1.572	54.69	37.1	1.474
October	59.44	40.3	1.475	42.76	36.7	1.165	47.64	39.5	1.206	63.11	42.5	1.485	65.66	41.4	1.586	61.19	40.9	1.496
November	59.79	40.4	1.480	42.23	36.0	1.173	47.96	39.7	1.208	63.66	42.3	1.505	67.03	41.3	1.623	59.94	40.5	1.480
December	61.17	40.7	1.503	44.02	37.4	1.177	48.06	39.3	1.223	63.60	42.2	1.507	65.89	41.0	1.607	60.29	40.9	1.474
1951: January	61.66	40.7	1.515	45.96	38.4	1.197	47.29	38.6	1.225	63.29	41.5	1.525	66.14	40.7	1.625	61.32	40.8	1.503
February	62.65	40.6	1.543	47.03	38.9	1.209	48.61	39.2	1.240	63.02	41.3	1.526	64.96	40.4	1.608	59.28	40.0	1.482

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	53.71	39.7	1.353	60.13	41.7	1.442	54.19	40.5	1.338	5.375	42.9	1.253	52.17	39.7	1.314	52.16	37.5	1.391
1950: 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	56.70	40.5	1.400	61.66	41.8	1.475	56.00	41.3	1.356	55.73	43.2	1.290	54.88	40.5	1.355	53.70	38.3	1.402
October	58.24	41.1	1.417	61.59	41.9	1.470	57.73	41.8	1.381	57.77	44.2	1.307	55.05	40.3	1.366	55.91	39.4	1.419
November	61.15	41.4	1.477	62.10	42.1	1.475	57.86	41.3	1.401	57.51	43.7	1.316	54.14	39.2	1.381	57.47	39.8	1.444
December	58.84	41.0	1.435	62.43	41.9	1.490	58.25	41.4	1.407	57.16	43.5	1.314	53.98	39.2	1.377	56.84	38.8	1.465
1951: January	57.32	40.0	1.433	62.29	41.2	1.512	58.61	40.9	1.433	55.58	42.2	1.317	55.46	39.5	1.404	56.45	38.3	1.474
February	57.77	40.2	1.437	62.77	41.6	1.509	57.14	40.1	1.425	53.68	41.2	1.303	54.21	39.0	1.390	57.17	38.6	1.481

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued: Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Primary metal industries: Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1950: Average	62.64	45.0	1.392	61.15	43.9	1.393	60.94	41.4	1.472	67.24	40.8	1.648	67.47	39.9	1.691	65.32	41.9	1.559
1950: 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	65.35	45.7	1.430	63.59	44.5	1.429	64.52	42.9	1.504	69.10	41.4	1.669	69.30	40.2	1.724	67.57	42.9	1.575
October	66.38	46.0	1.443	64.09	44.6	1.437	65.79	43.2	1.523	69.81	41.9	1.666	68.87	40.8	1.688	70.04	43.8	1.599
November	65.57	45.6	1.438	63.64	44.1	1.443	66.55	43.1	1.544	70.14	41.8	1.678	69.03	40.8	1.692	69.23	43.0	1.610
December	66.23	45.8	1.466	65.19	44.9	1.452	67.03	43.3	1.548	74.36	42.3	1.758	75.21	41.1	1.830	72.37	44.1	1.641
1951: January	64.53	44.2	1.460	63.06	43.1	1.463	66.90	42.8	1.563	74.78	41.8	1.789	77.27	41.1	1.880	71.99	43.5	1.655
February	65.06	44.2	1.472	63.32	42.9	1.476	66.88	42.3	1.581	72.92	41.2	1.770	73.91	40.3	1.834	71.60	42.9	1.669

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—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
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
1950: Average	65.06	42.3	1.538	65.46	41.3	1.585	65.43	41.1	1.592	63.71	41.0	1.554	62.37	40.9	1.525	63.97	40.9	1.564
1950: 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	62.25	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	63.06	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	67.97	43.6	1.559	67.69	42.2	1.604	66.08	41.3	1.600	64.44	41.2	1.564	63.18	41.0	1.541	63.47	41.0	1.548
October	70.26	44.3	1.586	69.18	42.6	1.624	69.38	42.8	1.621	66.40	41.5	1.600	65.01	41.7	1.559	67.23	40.4	1.664
November	69.18	43.4	1.594	69.28	42.5	1.630	69.17	42.2	1.639	67.73	41.0	1.652	66.30	40.9	1.621	68.84	41.0	1.679
December	71.97	44.4	1.621	72.03	43.6	1.652	72.31	43.3	1.670	69.47	41.7	1.666	67.97	41.6	1.634	70.01	41.7	1.679
1951: January	70.60	43.5	1.623	71.06	42.5	1.672	72.89	42.7	1.707	70.75	41.4	1.709	69.84	41.4	1.687	69.75	41.1	1.697
February	70.15	42.8	1.639	71.01	42.6	1.667	73.66	42.7	1.725	69.13	41.1	1.682	67.49	40.9	1.650	69.04	40.9	1.688

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
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
1950: Average	66.75	41.9	1.593	70.24	42.7	1.645	59.99	40.1	1.496	67.65	41.5	1.630	71.27	41.9	1.701	74.09	41.6	1.781
1950: 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	68.80	40.0	1.720
May	66.63	42.2	1.579	70.72	43.2	1.637	58.73	40.2	1.461	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	1.646	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	65.21	41.4	1.575	68.09	41.8	1.629	57.56	39.4	1.461	70.61	42.9	1.646	74.13	42.8	1.732	77.83	42.6	1.827
October	68.05	41.8	1.628	70.22	42.1	1.668	63.59	40.4	1.574	72.29	42.8	1.689	75.17	43.3	1.736	80.29	43.4	1.850
November	69.18	41.7	1.659	71.48	41.8	1.710	64.43	40.6	1.587	72.80	42.8	1.701	76.65	43.8	1.750	82.86	44.1	1.879
December	72.46	43.0	1.685	76.08	43.9	1.733	66.01	40.9	1.614	75.47	43.6	1.731	77.60	43.4	1.788	81.11	43.4	1.869
1951: January	68.10	40.8	1.669	68.91	40.7	1.693	65.61	40.4	1.624	71.99	42.0	1.714	77.56	42.5	1.825	82.72	43.4	1.906
February	68.50	40.7	1.683	69.50	40.5	1.716	65.89	40.5	1.627	71.90	41.8	1.720	76.61	42.0	1.824	81.34	42.7	1.905

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
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
1950: Average	73.79	42.9	1.720	63.42	41.4	1.532	60.90	41.6	1.464	61.01	41.5	1.470	55.54	41.7	1.332	61.31	41.2	1.488
1950: 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	77.86	44.8	1.738	65.72	42.1	1.561	63.90	43.0	1.486	62.96	42.0	1.499	57.14	42.2	1.354	64.63	42.3	1.528
October	77.00	44.2	1.742	66.66	42.3	1.576	60.56	41.0	1.477	64.99	42.9	1.515	60.71	43.9	1.383	66.13	42.8	1.545
November	78.80	45.0	1.751	66.20	41.9	1.580	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.09	42.0	1.526	60.56	43.1	1.405	67.31	42.9	1.569
December	80.36	44.4	1.810	68.26	42.4	1.610	63.07	42.1	1.498	67.12	43.0	1.561	62.57	43.6	1.435	68.59	43.3	1.584
1951: January	82.02	44.0	1.864	67.40	41.5	1.624	63.81	41.3	1.545	65.49	41.9	1.563	60.19	42.3	1.423	68.43	42.9	1.595
February	80.83	43.6	1.854	68.06	41.5	1.640	64.27	40.5	1.587	66.58	42.3	1.574	61.29	42.8	1.432	69.65	43.1	1.616

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	62.65	41.6	1.506	63.91	41.1	1.555	67.64	41.6	1.626	61.20	40.8	1.500	63.29	41.1	1.540	63.23	41.3	1.531
1950: 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	64.23	41.9	1.533	66.83	42.3	1.580	71.18	42.8	1.663	64.13	42.0	1.527	65.02	41.6	1.563	63.44	41.3	1.536
October	65.82	42.6	1.545	68.09	42.4	1.606	72.41	43.1	1.680	65.20	41.9	1.556	65.93	42.1	1.566	64.85	42.0	1.544
November	63.97	41.3	1.549	67.27	41.6	1.617	72.85	42.6	1.710	63.67	41.0	1.553	66.25	42.2	1.570	65.80	42.1	1.563
December	68.09	42.8	1.591	68.88	42.1	1.636	74.13	43.1	1.720	65.49	41.5	1.578	67.87	42.0	1.616	67.55	41.7	1.620
1951: January	66.34	41.7	1.591	68.51	41.1	1.667	73.46	42.0	1.749	65.52	40.8	1.606	68.02	41.5	1.639	68.35	41.5	1.647
February	67.24	42.0	1.601	68.72	41.0	1.676	74.35	42.1	1.766	65.85	40.9	1.610	69.14	41.8	1.654	68.43	41.2	1.661

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)

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
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
1950: Average	62.16	40.6	1.531	62.14	41.1	1.512	64.22	41.3	1.555	66.15	41.5	1.594	64.76	41.7	1.553	67.21	41.8	1.608
1950: 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	1.493	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	1.557	67.98	42.3	1.607
September	64.38	41.4	1.555	63.90	41.6	1.536	66.34	41.7	1.591	68.46	41.9	1.634	67.32	42.5	1.584	68.94	42.4	1.626
October	65.00	41.4	1.570	65.77	42.6	1.544	67.05	41.8	1.604	68.60	41.7	1.645	68.66	42.7	1.608	71.00	42.9	1.655
November	65.92	42.2	1.562	64.96	41.8	1.554	66.77	41.5	1.609	68.64	41.6	1.650	67.85	42.3	1.604	72.03	43.0	1.675
December	68.15	42.2	1.615	66.81	42.1	1.587	68.71	42.1	1.632	70.64	42.2	1.674	70.01	42.9	1.632	74.20	43.7	1.698
1951: January	68.14	41.5	1.642	66.29	41.3	1.605	67.53	41.3	1.635	69.26	41.4	1.673	68.02	41.6	1.635	74.30	43.4	1.712
February	69.51	41.8	1.663	68.46	41.9	1.634	68.56	41.3	1.660	70.18	41.5	1.691	68.31	41.5	1.646	75.04	43.5	1.725

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
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
1950: Average	69.43	40.7	1.706	64.60	40.1	1.611	66.09	40.3	1.640	62.57	39.8	1.572	65.97	42.4	1.556	71.54	43.2	1.656
1950: 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	70.81	41.0	1.727	64.35	40.5	1.589	65.97	40.5	1.629	62.37	40.5	1.540	67.62	42.8	1.580	73.24	43.7	1.676
October	69.48	40.0	1.737	64.82	39.5	1.641	65.27	38.9	1.678	64.00	40.2	1.592	69.96	43.7	1.601	77.83	45.2	1.722
November	74.57	42.2	1.767	67.51	40.4	1.671	69.50	41.1	1.691	64.69	39.4	1.642	70.31	43.4	1.620	78.23	45.3	1.727
December	78.29	43.4	1.804	70.79	41.4	1.710	73.68	42.1	1.750	66.78	40.5	1.649	71.70	43.8	1.637	80.58	46.1	1.748
1951: January	77.51	42.8	1.811	71.72	41.1	1.745	74.67	41.9	1.782	67.69	40.1	1.688	72.33	43.6	1.659	80.74	45.9	1.759
February	77.05	42.5	1.813	71.35	40.7	1.753	74.11	41.4	1.790	68.35	40.3	1.696	73.66	43.9	1.678	82.58	46.5	1.776

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	69.72	43.2	1.614	70.54	42.7	1.652	74.69	43.5	1.717	65.74	41.9	1.569	66.33	41.9	1.583	66.95	41.1	1.629
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
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	1.527	63.16	39.8	1.587
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
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
June	66.58	42.3	1.574	70.10	42.9	1.634	74.34	43.6	1.705	53.91	41.5	1.540	64.43	41.3	1.560	64.52	40.5	1.593
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
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
September	72.24	44.1	1.638	71.64	42.9	1.670	75.64	43.9	1.723	67.44	42.6	1.583	68.91	42.8	1.610	69.55	42.0	1.656
October	76.78	45.7	1.680	73.12	43.6	1.677	82.72	45.6	1.814	69.49	43.0	1.616	71.39	43.8	1.630	70.89	42.3	1.676
November	77.51	45.7	1.696	73.69	43.4	1.698	81.26	45.6	1.782	70.86	43.1	1.644	72.23	43.8	1.649	71.11	42.2	1.685
December	80.86	46.9	1.724	76.51	44.2	1.731	82.30	45.9	1.793	73.25	44.1	1.661	74.49	44.5	1.674	73.27	42.9	1.708
1951: January	81.26	47.0	1.729	76.87	43.7	1.759	82.57	45.9	1.799	73.73	44.2	1.668	74.34	44.2	1.682	71.31	41.9	1.702
February	82.30	47.3	1.740	79.97	44.8	1.785	83.66	46.4	1.803	74.50	43.9	1.697	74.44	44.1	1.688	72.12	42.3	1.705

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	71.70	40.9	1.753	62.08	41.5	1.496	67.26	41.7	1.613	66.42	41.1	1.616	66.15	42.0	1.575	65.18	41.7	1.563
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
September	74.56	41.7	1.788	66.60	43.5	1.531	67.90	41.4	1.640	64.95	39.7	1.636	68.68	42.9	1.601	65.79	41.8	1.574
October	76.00	42.2	1.801	67.14	43.4	1.547	70.60	42.3	1.669	67.73	40.8	1.660	70.46	43.6	1.616	68.79	43.1	1.596
November	73.89	41.3	1.789	69.61	44.0	1.582	70.26	41.6	1.689	68.45	40.5	1.690	71.30	43.5	1.639	69.54	42.9	1.621
December	77.42	42.4	1.826	69.07	43.8	1.577	69.76	41.4	1.685	66.29	39.6	1.674	73.78	44.1	1.673	72.63	44.1	1.647
1951: January	74.94	41.2	1.819	67.47	42.7	1.580	69.28	40.8	1.698	65.57	39.1	1.677	74.41	43.9	1.695	73.50	43.7	1.682
February	75.50	41.6	1.815	68.23	43.1	1.583	72.16	42.0	1.718	68.97	40.5	1.703	73.69	43.5	1.694	76.15	44.9	1.696

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	60.83	41.1	1.480	63.75	41.1	1.551	64.90	41.1	1.579	66.22	41.7	1.588	56.20	40.9	1.374	53.85	40.7	1.323
1950: February	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.0	1.529	61.38	40.3	1.523	55.32	40.8	1.356	52.62	40.6	1.296
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
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
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
June	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.05	40.6	1.553	66.40	42.0	1.581	54.11	40.2	1.346	51.93	40.1	1.295
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	1.344	52.37	40.5	1.293
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
September	61.48	41.4	1.485	64.85	41.6	1.559	65.45	41.4	1.581	67.33	41.9	1.607	56.69	41.2	1.376	54.44	40.9	1.331
October	64.12	42.1	1.523	67.35	42.2	1.596	68.36	42.2	1.620	70.44	42.9	1.642	59.02	41.8	1.412	57.03	41.6	1.371
November	64.33	41.8	1.539	68.48	42.3	1.619	69.13	42.1	1.642	67.89	41.5	1.636	58.83	41.2	1.428	56.32	40.9	1.377
December	65.15	41.9	1.555	69.03	42.3	1.632	69.68	42.1	1.655	69.85	41.9	1.667	59.76	41.5	1.440	56.96	41.1	1.386
1951: January	64.29	41.4	1.553	68.25	42.0	1.625	69.47	41.9	1.658	65.36	39.9	1.638	60.11	41.2	1.459	57.55	40.9	1.407
February	64.80	41.3	1.569	68.64	41.8	1.642	69.51	41.7	1.667	66.74	40.3	1.656	60.33	40.9	1.475	57.53	40.4	1.424

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														
	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
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
1950: Average	65.84	40.1	1.642	61.58	41.0	1.502	71.18	41.0	1.736	73.25	41.2	1.778	68.39	41.6	1.644
1950: 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	67.11	40.7	1.649	62.43	41.4	1.508	72.39	40.9	1.770	73.81	40.6	1.818	71.18	42.7	1.667
October	67.61	40.8	1.657	65.71	42.2	1.557	73.02	41.0	1.781	75.21	41.1	1.830	70.18	41.9	1.675
November	70.39	40.9	1.721	66.18	42.1	1.572	71.78	40.1	1.790	72.76	39.5	1.842	71.78	42.4	1.693
December	71.93	41.6	1.729	67.14	42.2	1.591	75.18	41.4	1.816	76.28	40.9	1.865	75.08	43.3	1.734
1951: January	71.15	41.2	1.727	64.16	41.1	1.561	72.26	40.1	1.802	71.74	38.8	1.849	76.08	43.9	1.733
February	73.53	41.9	1.755	65.25	41.4	1.576	73.71	40.7	1.811	73.63	39.5	1.864	76.12	44.0	1.730

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	67.15	41.4	1.622	71.40	42.1	1.696	73.90	42.4	1.743	70.81	41.7	1.698	63.28	38.4	1.648
1950: 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	1.658	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	68.35	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	78.68	44.4	1.772	68.22	40.8	1.672	64.84	39.2	1.654
September	70.50	42.7	1.651	74.59	43.8	1.703	77.62	43.9	1.768	67.53	39.7	1.701	62.89	38.3	1.642
October	69.17	42.1	1.643	69.48	39.7	1.750	81.17	44.6	1.820	77.08	43.6	1.768	62.89	38.3	1.642
November	68.72	41.5	1.656	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.67	43.3	1.863	75.91	43.6	1.741	64.47	38.7	1.666
December	72.08	42.6	1.692	83.01	44.8	1.853	88.54	45.9	1.929	79.57	44.6	1.784	66.67	39.9	1.671
1951: January	73.48	43.4	1.693	81.69	44.3	1.844	87.07	45.3	1.922	79.56	44.1	1.804	64.31	38.6	1.666
February	73.47	43.5	1.689	82.70	44.8	1.846	89.86	46.2	1.945	77.82	43.5	1.789	68.62	40.2	1.707

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Transportation equipment—Continued														
	Shipbuilding and repairing			Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1950: Average	63.83	38.2	1.671	55.99	40.6	1.379	66.33	39.6	1.675	70.00	40.3	1.737	62.47	38.9	1.606
1950: 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	1.653	68.68	40.0	1.717	61.85	39.0	1.586
September	63.36	38.1	1.663	55.50	40.1	1.384	68.72	40.4	1.701	73.05	40.9	1.786	64.12	39.8	1.611
October	63.23	38.0	1.664	57.12	41.3	1.383	69.04	40.0	1.726	74.74	41.0	1.823	62.86	38.9	1.616
November	65.08	38.6	1.686	56.54	40.1	1.410	69.51	40.2	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.36	40.1	1.630
December	67.34	39.8	1.692	58.06	40.8	1.423	72.52	40.9	1.773	76.39	40.7	1.877	67.98	41.0	1.658
1951: January	64.83	38.5	1.684	59.22	40.9	1.448	73.07	41.4	1.765	77.75	41.6	1.869	67.86	41.2	1.647
February	69.82	40.5	1.724	58.52	40.0	1.463	71.74	41.3	1.737	77.09	42.9	1.797	66.82	39.7	1.683

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														
	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
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
1950: Average	64.44	41.9	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476	50.88	40.7	1.250	65.59	41.2	1.592	53.25	39.8	1.338
1950: 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	73.88	46.0	1.606	63.58	42.5	1.496	52.17	41.6	1.254	69.15	42.4	1.631	55.15	40.7	1.355
October	69.86	43.5	1.606	64.77	42.5	1.524	54.13	41.7	1.298	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.06	41.8	1.389
November	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.47	42.4	1.544	54.50	41.6	1.310	69.60	41.8	1.665	59.47	42.0	1.416
December	71.96	44.5	1.617	66.75	42.6	1.567	55.70	42.1	1.323	70.85	42.2	1.679	59.40	41.6	1.428
1951: January	66.72	41.7	1.600	65.30	41.7	1.566	55.60	41.9	1.327	70.10	41.9	1.673	55.21	38.5	1.434
February	68.27	42.3	1.614	66.57	42.0	1.585	55.93	41.8	1.338	72.08	42.1	1.712	58.57	40.9	1.432

Year and month	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
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
1950: Average	63.01	41.7	1.511	54.04	41.0	1.318	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463
1950: 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	65.73	43.1	1.525	56.04	42.1	1.331	63.48	44.8	1.417	57.06	43.0	1.327	69.56	46.5	1.496
October	66.78	43.0	1.553	56.98	42.3	1.347	65.06	44.9	1.449	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3	1.532
November	67.57	42.9	1.575	57.01	42.2	1.351	65.19	44.9	1.452	58.37	43.4	1.345	71.56	46.2	1.549
December	69.18	43.1	1.605	57.50	41.7	1.379	63.52	43.9	1.447	58.14	43.0	1.352	68.48	44.7	1.532
1951: January	67.92	42.4	1.602	57.49	41.3	1.392	62.48	43.3	1.443	58.67	43.3	1.355	66.10	43.2	1.530
February	68.49	42.2	1.623	58.53	41.6	1.407	63.52	43.3	1.467	60.45	43.3	1.396	67.01	43.4	1.544

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued									Transportation and public utilities					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [4]			Local railways and bus lines [5]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	50.98	40.4	1.262	49.52	40.0	1.238	54.91	41.1	1.336	**63.20	**40.8	**1.549	66.96	45.0	1.488
1950: 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	52.11	41.1	1.268	51.42	41.2	1.248	56.66	42.0	1.349	63.18	40.5	1.560	67.42	45.1	1.495
October	53.42	41.7	1.281	51.40	40.6	1.266	57.75	42.4	1.362	64.54	41.8	1.544	67.77	45.3	1.496
November	53.90	41.4	1.302	52.66	41.3	1.275	57.30	42.1	1.361	64.63	41.4	1.561	68.26	45.6	1.497
December	53.49	40.4	1.324	53.41	41.4	1.290	58.25	41.7	1.397	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.96	46.3	1.511
1951: January	53.12	40.0	1.328	53.82	40.9	1.316	58.40	41.3	1.414	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.30	45.8	1.535
February	54.41	40.3	1.350	54.44	41.4	1.315	59.45	41.6	1.429	-------	-------	-------	70.62	45.8	1.542

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication												Other public utilities		
	Telephone [6]			Switchboard operating employees [7]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [8]			Telegraph [9]			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
1949: Average	$51.78	38.5	$1.345							$62.85	44.7	$1.406	$63.99	41.5	$1.542
1950: Average	54.38	38.9	1.398	$46.65	37.5	$1.244	$73.30	42.1	$1.741	64.19	44.7	1.436	66.60	41.6	1.601
1950: 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	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.250	76.02	42.9	1.772	64.49	44.6	1.446	67.35	41.6	1.619
October	56.18	39.4	1.426	49.00	38.4	1.276	75.91	42.5	1.786	64.74	44.8	1.445	67.93	41.8	1.625
November	54.04	38.0	1.422	44.93	36.0	1.248	74.37	41.5	1.792	64.25	44.4	1.447	68.68	41.8	1.643
December	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.37	37.3	1.270	77.72	42.8	1.816	65.05	44.8	1.452	70.14	42.0	1.670
1951: January	56.22	38.8	1.449	47.78	37.3	1.281	77.13	42.4	1.819	64.57	44.5	1.451	70.10	41.9	1.673
February	57.55	39.2	1.468	49.09	37.7	1.302	79.78	43.1	1.851	64.86	44.7	1.451	70.85	42.0	1.687

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued			Trade											
	Other public utilities—Continued						Retail trade								
	Electric light and power utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$64.91	41.5	$1.564	$57.55	40.7	$1.414	$45.93	40.4	$1.137	$34.87	36.7	$0.950	$39.31	37.8	$1.040
1950: Average	67.81	41.6	1.630	60.36	40.7	1.483	47.63	40.5	1.176	35.95	36.8	.977	41.56	38.2	1.088
1950: February	65.28	41.5	1.573	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	.963	39.85	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	39.83	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	68.60	41.6	1.649	60.93	40.7	1.497	48.48	40.4	1.200	36.11	36.4	.992	42.03	37.8	1.112
October	69.18	41.8	1.655	61.68	40.9	1.508	48.32	40.3	1.199	36.01	36.3	.992	42.03	37.9	1.109
November	69.97	41.6	1.682	61.98	40.8	1.519	47.92	40.0	1.198	35.24	36.0	.979	41.24	37.8	1.091
December	71.31	41.7	1.710	63.49	41.2	1.541	48.31	40.7	1.187	37.02	38.2	.969	45.05	40.7	1.107
1951: January	71.57	42.1	1.700	63.48	40.8	1.556	50.22	40.5	1.240	38.60	36.8	1.049	45.39	38.4	1.182
February	72.76	42.4	1.716	63.66	40.6	1.568	49.93	40.2	1.242	37.83	36.1	1.048	44.27	37.9	1.168

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: 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
1950: Average	51.79	40.4	1.282	61.65	45.7	1.349	40.70	36.5	1.115	56.12	43.5	1.290	54.62	43.8	1.247
1950: February	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.086	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200
March	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204
April	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.109	54.21	43.4	1.249	52.84	43.6	1.212
May	50.81	40.1	1.267	60.50	45.9	1.318	40.37	36.5	1.106	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.08	43.9	1.232
June	51.82	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	52.12	40.4	1.290	63.52	45.6	1.393	40.98	36.2	1.132	58.07	43.4	1.338	56.36	44.1	1.278
October	51.80	40.0	1.295	63.94	45.9	1.393	40.95	36.3	1.128	57.68	43.5	1.326	56.93	44.1	1.291
November	52.40	40.0	1.310	63.07	45.8	1.377	40.65	36.1	1.126	57.90	43.5	1.331	55.98	43.6	1.284
December	52.91	40.3	1.313	63.53	46.0	1.381	42.17	36.7	1.149	60.18	43.8	1.374	56.97	44.3	1.286
1951: January	53.20	40.0	1.330	64.49	45.8	1.408	43.30	36.6	1.183	58.67	43.3	1.355	57.94	44.3	1.308
February	52.84	39.7	1.331	64.80	45.7	1.418	42.36	36.3	1.167	58.97	43.2	1.365	58.26	44.1	1.321

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [10]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1949: Average	$43.64	$68.32	$56.47	$32.84	44.2	$0.743	$34.98	41.5	$0.843	$40.71	41.2	$0.988	$92.17
1950: Average	46.44	81.48	58.49	33.85	43.9	.771	35.47	41.2	.861	41.69	41.2	1.012	92.79
1950: 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	46.75	79.29	58.20	34.30	43.8	.783	35.93	41.3	.870	42.56	41.6	1.023	93.44
October	47.78	84.94	58.91	34.67	44.0	.788	35.79	41.0	.873	42.15	41.0	1.028	95.08
November	48.18	85.62	59.27	34.74	43.7	.795	35.86	40.8	.879	42.23	41.2	1.025	95.68
December	48.66	87.24	60.60	35.16	43.9	.801	36.38	41.2	.883	42.29	41.1	1.029	98.39
1951: January	49.26	89.79	61.44	34.94	43.3	.807	36.61	40.9	.895	43.24	41.3	1.047	97.72
February	49.37	91.02	61.51	35.00	43.1	.812	36.13	40.5	.892	42.03	40.3	1.043	95.07

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For 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.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

[4] 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.

[5] Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

[6] 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.

[7] Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

[8] Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

[9] Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

** Preliminary.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	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
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95
1946: Average	43.82	31.27	58.03	41.41	30.30	21.62
1948: Average	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87
1949: Average	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51
1950: February	56.37	33.37	49.83	29.50	34.39	20.36
March	56.53	33.37	78.75	46.48	34.56	20.40
April	56.93	33.58	72.79	42.94	34.85	20.56
May	57.54	33.78	68.37	40.14	35.74	20.98
1950: June	$58.85	$34.37	$69.92	$40.83	$36.33	$21.22
July	59.21	34.22	69.68	40.27	35.61	20.58
August	60.32	34.58	71.04	40.72	34.83	19.97
September	60.64	34.52	71.92	40.94	35.93	20.45
October	61.99	35.09	72.99	41.32	35.79	20.26
November	62.23	35.07	73.27	41.29	35.86	20.21
December	63.88	35.51	77.77	43.23	36.38	20.22
1951: January [2]	63.71	34.89	77.54	42.47	36.61	20.05
February [2]	63.76	34.48	76.56	41.40	36.13	19.54

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary. See note, table C–3.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.11	36.28	30.96
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.08
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.92	43.20	30.83
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.27	53.83	31.64
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08
1950: February	$56.37	236.3	$49.00	$29.01	$54.76	$32.42
March	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.00	54.90	32.41
April	56.93	238.6	49.46	29.18	55.23	32.58
May	57.54	241.2	49.95	29.33	55.74	32.73
June	58.85	246.6	51.03	29.80	56.86	33.21
July	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.66	57.16	33.03
August	60.32	252.8	52.24	29.95	58.11	33.31
September	60.64	254.1	52.50	29.89	58.38	33.24
October	61.99	259.8	52.16	29.53	59.20	33.51
November	62.23	260.8	52.35	29.50	59.40	33.47
December	63.88	267.7	53.67	29.84	60.75	33.77
1951: January [2]	63.71	267.0	53.45	29.27	60.52	33.14
February [2]	63.76	267.2	53.49	28.92	60.56	32.75

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents: (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: Data for series based on 1939 dollars revised beginning January 1950 to conform to the Adjusted Series Consumers' Price Index.

Monthly data for 1950, based on Old Series Consumers' Price Index, are available upon request.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	110.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2].963	152.1	1.111	[2]1.042	.904	[2].858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1950: February	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.350	1.316
1950: March	$1.424	$1.385	218.8	$1.486	$1.443	$1.353	$1.319
April	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323
May	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.358	1.324
June	1.453	1.404	221.8	1.522	1.465	1.365	1.326
July	1.462	1.413	223.2	1.533	1.478	1.375	1.333
August	1.464	1.408	222.4	1.539	1.475	1.274	1.328
September	1.479	1.424	225.0	1.562	1.499	1.379	1.334
October	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.508	1.404	1.358
November	1.514	1.456	230.0	1.587	1.521	1.419	1.372
December	1.543	1.479	233.6	1.619	1.545	1.443	1.393
1951: January [3]	1.554	1.496	236.3	1.629	1.564	1.456	1.408
February [3]	1.559	1.503	237.4	1.637	1.571	1.458	1.414

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items [2]	Food	Apparel	Rent [2]	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration [3]				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [4]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(5)	(5)	(5)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(5)	(5)	(5)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(5)	(5)	(5)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(5)	(5)	(5)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(5)	(5)	(5)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(5)	(5)	(5)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(5)	(5)	(5)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(5)	(5)	(5)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(5)	(5)	(5)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(5)	(5)	(5)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
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	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.4	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
March 15	168.4	196.6	185.1	129.8	140.3	96.9	193.1	146.8	185.3	155.0
April 15	168.5	197.3	184.9	130.1	140.3	97.0	192.8	146.8	185.4	154.7
May 15	169.3	199.8	184.7	130.6	138.8	96.9	187.6	146.8	185.0	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
July 15	172.0	208.2	184.5	131.3	139.4	96.9	189.9	147.0	186.1	155.2
August 15	173.4	209.9	185.7	131.6	140.2	96.8	192.9	147.6	189.1	156.8
September 15	174.6	210.0	189.8	131.8	141.2	96.9	196.1	148.1	194.2	157.8
October 15	175.6	210.6	193.0	132.0	142.0	96.8	199.2	149.9	198.7	158.3
November 15	176.4	210.8	194.3	132.5	142.5	96.8	200.8	151.3	201.1	159.2
December 15	178.8	216.3	195.5	132.9	142.8	96.8	201.7	151.5	203.2	160.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	*181.6*	*221.6*	*199.7*	*126.0*	*144.5*	*97.2*	*201.8*	*152.9*	*208.9*	*163.7*
February 15	183.8	226.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	97.2	204.5	152.8	209.7	163.2
February 15	*184.2*	*226.0*	*203.2*	*126.8*	*145.7*	*97.2*	*204.7*	*153.5*	*211.4*	*164.8*
March 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
March 15	*184.5*	*225.4*	*204.6*	*127.3*	*146.3*	*97.2*	*205.7*	*154.4*	*212.7*	*165.8*

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities. Until January 1950, time-to-time changes in retail prices were weighted by 1934–36 average expenditures of urban families. Weights used beginning January 1950 have been adjusted to current spending patterns.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a 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. See also General Note, below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date.

[3] 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."

[4] 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, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber, and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[5] Data not available.

GENERAL NOTE:—In tables D–1 through D–6, the indexes beginning with January 1950 are the Consumers' Price Indexes adjusted to incorporate certain improvements, as announced by the Bureau on October 24, 1950. Technical notes describing the adjustments are published in the April 1951 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 421). The old series of indexes for 1951 are shown in italics for reference.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	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	Jan. 15, 1950	Mar. 15, 1951 [2]
Average	184.5	183.8	181.5	178.8	176.4	175.6	174.6	173.4	172.0	170.2	169.3	168.5	168.4	168.2	*184.5*
Atlanta, Ga	(3)	187.5	(3)	(3)	[4] 180.7	(3)	(3)	[4] 177.9	(3)	(3)	171.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Baltimore, Md	188.6	(3)	(3)	183.1	(3)	(3)	180.6	(3)	(3)	174.7	(3)	(3)	172.9	(3)	*187.4*
Birmingham, Ala	190.6	189.8	188.2	183.9	180.8	179.3	179.7	176.8	175.4	171.6	170.5	169.9	170.0	169.0	*190.5*
Boston, Mass	175.8	175.5	173.5	171.2	169.7	169.5	168.2	168.1	167.1	165.5	163.6	163.0	162.9	162.4	*176.4*
Buffalo, N. Y	(3)	(3)	180.8	(3)	(3)	174.1	(3)	(3)	171.5	(3)	(3)	167.4	(3)	166.6	(3)
Chicago, Ill	189.1	188.5	185.4	183.4	180.6	180.3	179.5	179.0	177.3	175.1	174.5	172.9	173.0	172.8	*190.0*
Cincinnati, Ohio	184.4	183.9	182.3	178.4	176.1	176.1	175.9	173.9	172.0	170.5	169.7	168.1	168.6	168.5	*184.8*
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	186.2	(3)	(3)	179.6	(3)	(3)	176.5	(3)	(3)	171.1	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Denver, Colo	(3)	(3)	184.9	(3)	(3)	178.1	(3)	(3)	172.6	(3)	(3)	169.7	(3)	168.8	(3)
Detroit, Mich	187.0	186.2	184.2	181.3	179.8	179.1	177.5	175.9	175.0	173.5	172.1	170.7	170.1	169.7	*187.8*
Houston, Tex	192.4	191.0	190.1	186.1	183.0	182.3	182.2	180.6	177.5	175.8	175.3	175.1	175.9	175.5	*191.9*
Indianapolis, Ind	(3)	(3)	184.4	(3)	(2)	178.9	(3)	(3)	174.4	(3)	(3)	171.4	(2)	171.2	(3)
Jacksonville, Fla	190.4	(3)	(3)	185.6	(3)	(3)	181.7	(3)	(3)	176.3	(3)	(3)	175.6	(3)	*192.3*
Kansas City, Mo	(3)	(3)	175.6	(3)	(3)	169.0	(3)	(3)	166 9	(3)	(3)	163.2	(3)	162.5	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif	185.6	184.1	181.3	178.5	176.2	174.8	173.2	172.1	170.1	169.3	169.5	169.5	169.1	169.4	*184.0*
Manchester, N. H	(3)	(3)	180.6	(3)	(3)	176.6	(3)	(3)	172.1	(3)	(3)	168.0	(3)	168.0	(3)
Memphis, Tenn	186.5	(3)	(3)	182.7	(3)	(3)	179.2	(3)	(3)	172.7	(3)	(3)	172.8	(3)	*184.0*
Milwaukee, Wis	(3)	187.5	(3)	(3)	180.3	(3)	(3)	176.6	(3)	(3)	172.0	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
Minneapolis, Minn	183.2	(3)	(3)	177.7	(3)	(3)	172.8	(3)	(3)	169.1	(3)	(4)	167.4	(3)	*184.1*
Mobile, Ala	181.9	(3)	(3)	177.1	(3)	(3)	173.9	(3)	(3)	168.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	(3)	*181.9*
New Orleans, La	(3)	187.9	(3)	(3)	180.1	(2)	(2)	179.6	(3)	(3)	174.4	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)
New York, N. Y	180.4	180.8	177.8	175.4	173.2	172.4	171.7	169.7	169.8	167.0	166.1	165.9	165.5	164.8	*179.8*
Norfolk, Va	(3)	187.1	(3)	(3)	179.3	(3)	(3)	178.8	(3)	(3)	173.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Philadelphia, Pa	185.6	185.4	181.0	178.1	174.1	173.8	173.1	171.8	170.4	169.1	167.4	166.7	166.8	166.4	*185.2*
Pittsburgh, Pa	186.0	185.6	183.4	180.2	178.7	178.8	177.4	176.0	172.9	171.8	171.0	169.9	169.5	170.0	*186.9*
Portland, Maine	175.7	(3)	(3)	171.3	(3)	(3)	168.1	(3)	(3)	164.4	(3)	(3)	163.7	(3)	*176.1*
Portland, Oreg	(3)	(3)	190.4	(3)	(3)	184.3	(3)	(3)	179.3	(3)	(3)	175.8	(3)	174.9	(3)
Richmond, Va	(3)	(3)	179.8	(3)	(3)	173.8	(3)	(3)	170.0	(3)	(3)	164.7	(3)	164.6	(3)
St. Louis, Mo	185.2	(3)	(3)	178.8	(3)	(3)	174.0	(2)	(3)	168.8	(3)	(3)	168.0	(3)	*186.8*
San Francisco, Calif	188.7	(3)	(3)	181.5	(3)	(3)	175.3	(3)	(3)	172.4	(3)	(3)	172.9	(3)	*189.7*
Savannah, Ga	(3)	(3)	189.2	(3)	(3)	183.6	(3)	(3)	177.7	(3)	(3)	173.4	(3)	172.3	(3)
Scranton, Pa	(3)	180.8	(3)	(3)	173.1	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	166.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash	(3)	188.3	(3)	(3)	183.1	(3)	(3)	177.3	(3)	(3)	174.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C	(3)	179.2	(3)	(3)	173.5	(3)	(3)	170.8	(3)	(3)	166.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] See footnote 2, table D–1, p. 618.

[3] 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.

[4] Corrected.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951
Average	226.2	226.0	203.1	202.0	134.7	134.0	144.2	143.9	97.2	97.2	210.7	209.7	164.3	163.2
Atlanta, Ga	224.1	224.0	(1)	211.2	(2)	146.4	156.1	155.9	83.4	83.3	(1)	210.0	(1)	168.5
Baltimore, Md	236.8	237.1	197.6	(1)	135.9	(2)	148.8	147.6	115.2	115.3	211.7	(1)	163.8	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	220.5	220.8	215.0	213.3	(2)	192.8	138.6	138.6	79.6	79.6	200.3	198.4	160.2	158.7
Boston, Mass	213.3	213.8	187.2	187.1	126.3	(2)	161.1	160.0	117.2	117.2	199.3	199.5	159.0	158.3
Buffalo, N. Y	219.6	217.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	153.8	153.8	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill	231.6	232.9	205.2	204.6	148.4	(2)	138.3	138.2	83.5	83.5	197.3	195.7	166.2	164.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	225.8	226.9	204.8	203.6	124.3	(2)	151.2	150.8	101.8	101.2	200.5	198.4	164.0	162.9
Cleveland, Ohio	233.3	232.7	(1)	203.2	(2)	143.3	150.0	150.0	105.6	105.6	(1)	190.9	(1)	158.6
Denver, Colo	230.5	229.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.7	113.7	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich	228.8	228.3	196.1	195.5	(2)	(2)	153.9	154.1	90.2	90.4	227.8	225.9	174.8	173.3
Houston, Tex	238.5	235.6	219.8	218.6	(2)	167.4	98.6	98.6	82.1	82.1	205.3	202.9	167.2	166.5
Indianapolis, Ind	222.1	220.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	162.0	163.9	84.5	86.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	234.8	231.5	197.8	(1)	151.6	(2)	143.4	153.4	85.3	102.7	208.0	(1)	170.2	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	211.6	210.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	130.4	128.9	69.3	68.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	229.8	226.9	201.0	196.9	(2)	159.4	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	202.3	201.6	161.5	160.7
Manchester, N. H	217.6	218.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	162.4	162.2	102.0	103.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	233.8	230.8	217.0	(1)	154.4	(2)	141.5	141.5	77.0	77.0	183.4	(1)	151.3	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	226.9	227.4	(1)	203.3	(2)	158.0	150.8	149.7	99.2	99.2	(1)	210.5	(1)	157.6
Minneapolis, Minn	217.7	217.9	208.0	(1)	144.4	(2)	142.3	142.3	78.1	78.1	199.0	(1)	168.9	(1)
Mobile, Ala	223.8	222.5	205.4	(1)	142.7	(2)	130.6	130.3	84.9	84.7	177.6	(1)	154.6	(1)
New Orleans, La	242.1	239.8	(1)	209.1	(2)	136.1	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	205.6	(1)	150.8
New York, N. Y	224.7	227.0	201.5	200.6	(2)	(2)	142.9	142.9	101.8	101.8	201.7	200.2	167.6	167.0
Norfolk, Va	233.8	231.1	(1)	192.5	(2)	146.6	164.6	164.6	107.3	107.3	(1)	203.0	(1)	161.2
Philadelphia, Pa	221.4	222.2	201.3	201.1	(2)	126.1	150.3	149.7	104.2	104.2	221.1	220.8	169.0	168.0
Pittsburgh, Pa	227.2	227.4	234.3	232.5	(2)	(2)	150.0	149.9	114.2	114.2	214.9	214.7	160.7	159.9
Portland, Maine	210.5	211.0	207.7	(1)	117.7	(2)	156.0	155.3	105.6	105.6	199.4	(1)	159.2	(1)
Portland, Oreg	250.3	247.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.8	135.3	93.9	93.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va	217.4	218.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.3	148.3	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	239.4	240.0	203.6	(1)	128.3	(2)	143.0	143.0	88.4	88.4	187.5	(1)	156.3	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	241.7	235.3	199.3	(1)	131.9	(2)	92.0	86.5	81.0	76.2	179.1	(1)	173.5	(1)
Savannah, Ga	232.3	231.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	156.6	156.6	108.6	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa	222.7	223.7	(1)	210.5	(2)	118.7	158.3	158.3	98.3	98.3	(1)	185.7	(1)	150.5
Seattle, Wash	234.3	231.7	(1)	201.8	(2)	148.1	132.1	132.0	92.6	92.6	(1)	213.5	(1)	168.7
Washington, D. C	222.4	223.3	(1)	222.5	(2)	118.1	149.1	149.1	105.5	105.5	(1)	222.4	(1)	164.3

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen[2]	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	------	------	------	------	------	------	129.4	136.1	169.5	------	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	------	------	------	------	------	------	127.4	141.7	210.8	------	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	------	------	------	------	------	------	131.0	143.8	169.0	------	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	84.9	82.3	103.5	------	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	------	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	------	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	------	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	------	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	------	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	------	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	------	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	------	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	------	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	------	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	------	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	------	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	------	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	------	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	------	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	------	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	------	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	------	217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
March	196.6	169.1	229.3	224.1	244.6	188.3	246.5	180.6	301.8	182.4	149.5	195.1	------	202.0	142.6	221.5	308.5	134.3	177.0
April	197.3	169.3	231.1	224.6	246.4	185.4	251.9	187.8	297.5	179.6	149.8	198.9	------	208.1	142.3	221.6	305.5	135.6	175.1
May	199.8	169.8	240.2	238.4	258.7	202.8	262.1	184.4	293.7	178.3	143.7	202.2	------	213.6	142.0	222.9	299.1	137.7	174.4
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	------	224.3	142.7	222.9	296.5	140.1	174.3
July	208.2	171.5	255.7	257.4	277.2	225.9	269.0	189.8	297.3	180.7	163.3	211.5	------	227.7	142.7	222.9	303.0	141.8	175.7
August	209.9	175.5	260.7	259.6	282.2	225.0	266.9	202.3	302.8	184.3	182.2	193.4	------	196.9	145.7	227.6	321.3	153.9	185.6
September	210.0	176.9	261.0	260.2	281.7	228.3	264.2	199.2	311.4	186.9	192.1	186.0	------	183.9	147.6	229.8	327.3	154.8	185.4
October	210.6	177.2	253.3	252.0	279.6	209.3	259.4	187.2	328.8	191.9	206.2	189.8	------	187.7	151.6	236.1	333.4	152.9	184.8
November	210.8	177.6	250.3	249.6	279.2	201.8	264.1	180.1	336.6	192.8	205.4	195.7	------	195.9	153.2	242.2	325.5	152.9	184.6
December	216.3	177.7	253.4	253.8	286.3	201.0	269.0	179.3	340.3	194.0	249.4	203.9	100.0	207.3	155.3	248.8	327.5	158.5	184.9
1951: January	221.9	185.4	263.6	265.5	300.9	210.2	273.6	184.3	345.3	202.6	191.5	214.1	100.2	220.0	160.6	253.4	340.6	171.5	185.6
February	226.0	187.1	270.1	271.2	307.0	215.2	279.7	193.2	347.8	204.4	179.8	224.3	100.8	233.4	165.1	256.7	342.7	176.5	186.0
March	226.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	195.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	257.4	342.6	177.3	186.0

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on retail prices of 50 foods through 1949 and 59 foods from January 1950 to date 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.

[2] December 1950=100.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935–39=100]

City	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Jan. 1950	*Mar. 1951*
United States	226.2	226.0	221.9	216.3	210.8	210.6	210.0	209.9	208.2	203.1	199.8	197.3	196.6	196.0	*225.4*
Atlanta, Ga	224.1	224.0	223.4	217.0	208.3	208.6	210.2	210.1	202.0	195.4	193.8	194.1	195.6	192.5	*225.4*
Baltimore, Md	236.8	237.1	231.8	226.4	220.5	221.2	221.8	222.0	220.4	215.6	210.0	207.1	207.1	206.6	*236.7*
Birmingham, Ala	220.5	220.8	219.8	212.3	203.0	202.7	206.4	201.5	199.8	192.2	191.8	189.9	189.2	186.4	*219.4*
Boston, Mass	213.3	213.8	209.1	204.1	201.5	201.9	200.1	202.9	202.0	196.1	190.6	186.6	187.9	186.6	*213.0*
Bridgeport, Conn	226.9	224.1	220.9	214.6	209.1	210.8	206.8	208.4	210.0	204.0	199.8	197.4	196.9	195.5	*226.3*
Buffalo, N. Y	219.6	217.9	215.5	207.5	205.7	204.0	202.6	203.5	204.9	199.0	193.9	192.3	191.6	189.8	*220.1*
Butte, Mont	223.9	222.5	220.7	215.8	212.2	212.0	209.4	209.1	204.9	203.0	198.5	196.7	194.5	194.1	*225.5*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	234.9	230.6	229.2	225.9	220.2	220.6	219.2	218.8	211.9	208.6	205.5	201.1	201.0	200.3	*237.5*
Charleston, S. C	214.3	213.2	208.9	203.2	195.5	196.7	198.9	199.9	192.8	188.0	186.1	185.6	186.8	185.3	*213.7*
Chicago, Ill	231.6	232.9	225.1	221.6	214.8	215.0	214.7	217.0	214.8	208.4	206.0	201.1	201.1	199.9	*232.4*
Cincinnati, Ohio	225.8	226.9	223.7	215.9	210.7	212.6	214.2	213.2	210.2	205.1	202.0	197.7	198.2	197.4	*224.6*
Cleveland, Ohio	233.3	232.7	227.4	220.9	217.8	219.1	217.5	218.3	216.6	211.2	205.7	203.1	201.8	202.6	*232.2*
Columbus, Ohio	207.1	206.7	200.7	197.4	191.1	192.5	193.2	194.0	189.9	183.9	182.1	179.5	179.2	177.2	*208.5*
Dallas, Tex	229.9	228.7	225.9	221.1	213.1	213.5	215.6	214.2	207.2	201.5	199.8	197.1	197.0	198.4	*230.0*
Denver, Colo	230.5	229.0	227.8	223.6	216.0	215.1	212.2	214.8	209.6	205.9	203.0	199.0	199.0	196.8	*227.1*
Detroit, Mich	228.8	228.3	223.7	217.2	213.5	212.5	209.7	208.8	208.0	202.9	198.7	194.9	192.8	191.8	*228.4*
Fall River, Mass	219.2	220.8	216.0	211.4	206.2	207.6	205.6	207.7	207.2	200.7	195.6	193.7	192.7	191.9	*220.1*
Houston, Tex	238.5	235.6	236.0	227.5	222.1	222.3	223.3	221.9	212.8	208.1	206.3	206.6	209.2	207.7	*240.3*
Indianapolis, Ind	222.1	220.6	218.6	214.9	208.8	208.6	210.3	208.8	203.4	198.1	196.1	193.3	192.7	192.3	*223.8*
Jackson, Miss.[1]	226.3	226.4	223.1	216.0	211.6	213.9	213.9	213.2	206.0	201.0	201.2	199.9	198.7	199.9	*225.2*
Jacksonville, Fla	234.8	231.5	229.0	223.1	215.3	215.2	219.1	218.1	211.4	205.8	202.8	201.5	202.3	200.7	*234.8*
Kansas City, Mo	211.6	210.5	208.5	203.2	198.1	196.2	195.8	194.9	195.0	189.2	187.2	184.7	183.5	183.6	*211.9*
Knoxville, Tenn.[1]	253.4	253.1	248.6	243.6	235.0	235.8	238.5	238.5	227.9	223.1	220.6	219.3	218.8	216.7	*252.8*
Little Rock, Ark	226.8	225.2	222.7	217.1	211.7	210.9	211.5	210.7	204.2	200.1	196.8	195.6	196.0	196.4	*227.4*
Los Angeles, Calif	229.8	226.9	226.3	218.0	212.1	210.9	207.8	208.6	204.4	201.6	201.3	201.6	199.5	201.4	*226.7*
Louisville, Ky	214.6	214.5	210.0	203.3	198.0	198.0	199.4	197.8	197.6	192.0	187.8	183.1	184.1	183.7	*215.7*
Manchester, N. H	217.6	218.9	215.1	210.1	207.4	208.8	206.2	207.3	206.3	200.6	196.2	192.6	193.3	191.6	*218.8*
Memphis, Tenn	233.8	230.8	227.6	224.0	218.3	220.1	221.5	219.4	213.6	208.3	205.8	203.4	204.8	203.1	*232.0*
Milwaukee, Wis	226.9	227.4	219.6	216.3	213.0	212.3	212.3	213.7	212.7	206.6	204.2	198.9	199.0	196.3	*226.1*
Minneapolis, Minn	217.7	217.9	213.8	206.8	202.1	200.7	199.1	200.7	196.8	194.1	191.3	187.1	187.2	189.1	*217.6*
Mobile, Ala	223.8	222.5	220.4	213.2	208.8	207.4	210.2	212.6	204.7	200.1	199.8	199.7	198.7	196.4	*224.3*
Newark, N. J	223.2	225.5	220.2	215.3	209.1	208.2	206.3	206.3	206.8	203.3	198.3	195.7	193.9	192.4	*219.3*
New Haven, Conn	219.3	220.0	214.0	208.7	203.6	205.4	203.6	203.8	204.5	199.8	194.9	192.3	192.3	190.6	*218.8*
New Orleans, La	242.1	239.8	237.8	228.2	220.7	221.5	225.2	227.0	218.5	212.9	210.8	211.3	209.8	209.6	*242.2*
New York, N. Y	224.7	227.0	221.0	216.1	211.3	210.2	210.6	207.2	209.2	203.7	200.3	198.7	197.2	195.9	*222.6*
Norfolk, Va	233.8	231.1	225.2	214.8	210.8	211.8	216.3	217.6	210.3	205.9	202.1	199.1	198.7	194.8	*234.0*
Omaha, Nebr	216.8	216.4	213.7	209.8	203.6	202.3	203.5	203.9	199.6	197.2	195.5	190.2	190.0	189.8	*217.9*
Peoria, Ill	238.1	236.5	233.4	226.9	224.4	225.0	224.2	224.3	221.2	216.8	211.9	208.3	207.4	205.9	*241.0*
Philadelphia, Pa	221.4	222.2	217.7	212.9	206.7	207.9	208.8	208.1	205.9	201.4	195.5	193.6	193.4	191.3	*218.4*
Pittsburgh, Pa	227.2	227.4	222.4	218.0	213.8	215.9	214.6	213.3	211.1	207.5	205.1	201.0	198.5	199.7	*225.6*
Portland, Maine	210.5	211.0	207.9	202.9	198.1	198.9	197.7	198.0	198.9	193.0	189.2	188.2	190.3	187.3	*211.0*
Portland, Oreg	250.3	247.4	243.4	234.9	230.7	228.7	228.5	227.5	224.2	219.1	216.6	212.9	211.3	210.4	*249.7*
Providence, R. I	228.6	230.8	225.1	219.3	213.7	214.4	213.6	214.4	213.5	207.9	203.0	199.6	198.8	198.3	*230.7*
Richmond, Va	217.4	218.3	215.6	210.3	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	200.7	195.2	191.1	189.0	189.3	188.3	*218.8*
Rochester, N. Y	218.2	216.2	212.2	206.1	202.6	204.5	202.0	201.7	203.4	196.4	193.7	189.6	191.2	190.7	*218.3*
St. Louis, Mo	239.4	240.0	234.0	229.7	221.2	220.2	220.4	220.8	220.1	210.2	207.2	202.6	204.7	204.6	*240.0*
St. Paul, Minn	214.1	212.9	210.5	202.8	198.4	196.9	195.3	195.7	194.4	192.5	189.7	186.3	187.0	186.4	*213.5*
Salt Lake City, Utah	227.9	225.6	222.2	217.2	212.4	211.4	210.9	210.1	202.8	202.2	199.2	196.2	196.8	198.7	*228.4*
San Francisco, Calif	241.7	235.3	238.0	229.0	219.3	217.0	214.3	217.3	215.9	211.1	210.4	210.8	210.5	214.3	*241.6*
Savannah, Ga	232.3	231.5	229.8	223.0	214.9	215.9	217.9	219.5	211.6	206.3	203.6	200.0	200.0	197.0	*233.2*
Scranton, Pa	222.7	223.7	217.7	212.1	207.1	207.2	208.9	209.8	209.5	204.2	199.6	194.0	194.7	192.4	*220.6*
Seattle, Wash	234.3	231.7	230.2	225.7	221.8	218.0	214.1	214.6	211.4	208.6	206.9	205.6	204.4	205.8	*231.9*
Springfield, Ill	237.8	238.2	233.7	231.7	223.1	222.1	218.6	219.8	218.6	211.8	207.5	202.7	201.8	200.9	*237.7*
Washington, D. C	222.4	223.3	221.2	216.7	208.9	208.9	207.0	207.4	205.8	201.9	196.9	194.4	194.7	194.4	*221.6*
Wichita, Kans.[1]	237.5	235.9	231.1	230.0	218.4	219.0	218.9	220.4	214.0	209.4	207.6	204.6	206.9	205.9	*239.2*
Winston-Salem, N. C.[1]	223.7	221.3	217.6	214.1	205.7	207.5	207.8	207.4	200.8	197.3	193.1	192.6	193.7	191.0	*224.1*

[1] June 1940—100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Mar. 1951	Indexes 1935–39=100													
		Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Mar. 1950	Jan. 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat—5 pounds	51.9	200.9	199.0	196.3	192.5	191.3	192.4	192.9	192.6	190.6	190.5	190.2	189.2	188.1	187.3
Corn flakes [1]—13 ounces	20.8	194.3	193.9	192.5	191.7	190.9	187.4	182.7	177.2	177.1	176.5	177.0	176.9	177.0	177.8
Corn meal—pound	9.6	203.7	202.8	200.5	197.8	197.9	204.0	205.4	205.9	190.9	181.9	179.9	176.6	176.3	177.7
Rice [2]—do	18.3	101.9	101.5	100.7	101.0	98.6	97.5	96.8	95.5	92.4	93.1	93.0	92.8	92.4	92.2
Rolled oats [3]—20 ounces	17.3	156.6	155.2	154.5	153.4	152.5	150.3	146.8	146.1	145.8	145.8	145.9	145.9	146.2	146.4
Bakery products:															
Bread, white—pound	15.6	182.8	183.0	182.2	172.0	171.9	171.9	171.5	171.1	166.2	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.8
Vanilla cookies—do	50.0	213.7	211.6	209.8	201.7	202.8	201.3	201.6	197.0	193.3	191.7	191.6	189.8	189.8	189.9
Layer cake [4] [5]—do	48.9	106.0	105.8	103.1	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak—do	107.5	318.0	317.6	312.3	297.6	286.4	287.1	288.2	293.3	295.9	287.9	274.7	256.6	253.4	252.1
Rib roast—do	84.6	292.8	294.2	288.0	273.3	266.0	265.3	270.2	271.7	272.1	264.1	255.3	241.4	239.3	238.5
Chuck roast—do	73.2	324.1	323.2	315.0	298.1	286.9	287.4	289.7	291.3	290.1	279.2	262.6	247.4	249.2	245.1
Frankfurters [4]—do	64.6	106.4	105.7	104.4	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hamburger [3]—do	67.0	218.8	217.5	212.1	201.0	196.6	196.5	197.4	197.5	189.3	181.8	176.3	167.8	166.3	164.6
Veal:															
Cutlets—do	123.7	308.6	308.0	300.2	286.7	281.1	281.0	280.1	277.8	275.3	271.2	265.1	258.5	262.5	255.8
Pork:															
Chops—do	77.9	235.7	235.6	228.1	216.6	221.8	229.9	261.2	253.5	268.6	243.5	238.0	206.6	210.0	186.9
Bacon, sliced—do	68.0	178.2	178.0	175.9	171.9	174.8	183.9	184.3	181.7	171.4	161.9	157.4	154.1	155.1	154.7
Ham, whole—do	67.6	230.1	229.7	224.9	212.7	204.9	210.7	233.6	236.4	229.7	215.8	206.6	193.6	198.0	192.5
Salt pork—do	39.7	188.0	187.5	186.7	184.5	183.6	184.8	183.1	179.6	164.8	160.5	152.5	149.3	152.2	153.2
Lamb:															
Leg—do	80.7	285.0	284.1	277.9	273.3	268.4	263.5	268.4	271.2	273.3	272.4	266.2	255.9	250.5	238.1
Poultry—do	------	198.9	193.2	184.3	179.3	180.1	187.2	199.2	202.3	189.8	185.1	184.4	187.8	180.6	158.9
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed [6]—do	50.2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dressed and drawn [6]—do	64.1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [7]—do	(1)	287.6	283.7	283.0	279.5	278.5	277.1	276.2	272.8	270.0	268.4	264.9	269.4	273.6	272.2
Salmon, pink—16 ounce can	62.2	502.4	501.1	493.7	484.5	473.1	446.9	381.1	357.9	344.8	344.1	346.4	347.4	351.5	355.9
Dairy products:															
Butter—pound	81.6	224.0	226.1	228.0	209.7	205.0	204.1	198.9	197.9	195.6	195.4	196.0	197.6	200.7	201.8
Cheese, American process—do	60.2	265.7	264.3	254.9	232.4	230.3	228.5	229.0	228.2	226.3	226.2	228.0	229.0	230.1	231.1
Milk, fresh (delivered)—quart	22.8	185.4	184.8	183.5	179.0	178.3	177.4	170.6	167.5	164.2	160.4	160.8	162.0	165.3	167.9
Milk, fresh (grocery) [9]—do	21.4	187.3	186.7	185.7	180.6	181.1	180.3	174.2	170.0	165.7	162.0	162.9	165.1	168.4	170.2
Ice cream [4]—pint	31.3	104.9	105.4	104.2	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Milk, evaporated—14½ ounce can	14.4	202.4	201.0	194.1	183.7	183.0	182.8	181.1	177.8	173.9	174.2	174.3	174.5	175.1	175.1
Eggs: Eggs, fresh—dozen	68.1	195.2	179.8	191.5	249.4	205.4	206.2	192.1	182.2	163.3	148.4	143.7	149.8	149.5	152.3
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries [4]—16 ounces	59.4	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Orange juice [4]—6 ounces	24.4	104.2	102.4	102.0	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas [4]—12 ounces	25.1	100.1	99.9	99.1	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fresh fruits:															
Apples—pound	11.0	206.0	206.4	204.4	195.3	187.0	190.3	229.5	237.5	340.6	301.1	256.3	220.1	204.9	178.6
Bananas—do	16.6	276.2	274.0	266.5	271.0	266.4	261.4	247.1	263.8	268.6	271.9	274.6	274.7	278.2	273.1
Oranges, size 200—dozen	47.3	166.1	173.4	153.3	166.5	176.3	191.0	175.4	174.0	182.9	172.8	168.0	173.9	177.8	156.5
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green—pound	20.8	193.3	244.8	303.5	310.6	228.4	154.5	160.1	143.7	165.6	151.0	210.0	199.5	180.2	274.9
Cabbage—do	14.5	386.5	425.2	239.6	158.5	125.6	126.5	134.3	142.5	158.7	174.3	174.0	168.6	178.7	173.9
Carrots—bunch	12.0	220.4	258.7	206.0	203.8	203.1	177.0	180.2	181.2	195.1	181.7	178.3	175.3	177.3	202.6
Lettuce—head	12.3	149.2	189.3	164.3	167.6	173.3	159.2	155.8	150.7	138.9	167.3	189.6	159.5	156.5	220.1
Onions—pound	7.3	176.8	173.2	144.0	133.1	128.9	133.8	148.7	174.0	197.4	187.1	161.9	145.2	157.4	216.9
Potatoes—15 pounds	65.3	179.1	177.6	172.3	163.8	154.0	163.5	178.8	202.0	216.3	219.3	207.7	198.4	194.9	196.5
Sweetpotatoes—pound	9.9	190.3	189.7	182.5	177.5	161.2	159.3	184.8	216.0	198.5	209.4	219.0	211.7	210.4	205.6
Tomatoes [10]—do	32.9	216.1	218.7	254.7	193.6	167.9	131.6	86.1	117.5	215.4	208.3	154.1	175.8	142.3	165.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches—No. 2½ can	33.4	173.8	172.8	172.1	168.2	166.7	164.6	158.3	151.5	142.4	140.1	138.2	138.4	139.1	141.8
Pineapple—do	38.7	178.3	178.5	177.5	176.1	176.0	175.7	175.0	174.8	172.7	172.0	171.9	173.1	173.7	174.2
Canned vegetables:															
Corn—No. 2 can	20.2	162.8	161.8	159.5	154.3	150.5	147.8	141.4	139.5	137.5	138.4	137.3	138.9	139.7	144.1
Tomatoes—do	19.4	215.9	209.1	191.2	176.3	172.0	169.1	164.4	163.9	161.5	161.6	161.7	160.1	159.4	158.2
Peas [11]—No. 303 can	21.9	119.6	119.7	119.5	117.8	117.2	117.3	116.0	114.8	112.9	114.3	113.5	114.6	114.8	113.1
Baby foods [4]—4½–4¾ ounces	9.9	101.4	100.8	100.2	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dried fruits, prunes—pound	27.6	272.1	271.4	268.0	264.6	261.4	253.4	242.0	238.2	235.7	237.8	236.7	235.3	233.3	232.5
Dried vegetables, navy beans—do	17.4	235.4	234.9	231.8	226.7	218.8	214.0	210.7	209.4	203.9	202.7	203.4	202.1	203.1	206.9
Beverages:															
Coffee—do	86.3	342.9	343.5	340.7	331.4	332.5	343.2	336.1	328.1	303.6	294.9	298.4	306.9	310.9	298.9
Cola drink [4]—Carton of 6	28.4	108.3	107.9	107.8	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fats and oils:															
Lard—pound	25.9	174.4	173.3	166.3	149.5	142.0	142.6	156.1	157.9	118.7	116.0	112.5	109.3	110.3	113.1
Shortening, hydrogenated—do	41.0	198.4	197.4	191.2	175.1	169.4	169.0	168.2	166.1	157.2	155.6	151.8	148.4	147.2	148.8
Salad dressing—pint	39.9	165.5	164.2	161.4	152.9	148.9	148.4	148.1	146.9	142.0	142.1	140.2	138.9	137.6	138.3
Margarine—pound	------	199.1	199.5	193.9	179.9	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.7	164.2	161.1	160.5	160.1	156.4	155.3
Uncolored [12]—do	39.1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Colored [13]—do	37.4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar—5 pounds	50.3	187.4	187.6	187.3	186.5	186.8	187.3	188.5	188.7	177.0	175.3	175.5	176.1	177.8	179.8
Grape jelly [4]—12 ounces	24.0	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[1] Specification changed to 13 ounces in December.
[2] July 1947=100.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] December 1950=100.
[5] Priced in 46 cities.
[6] Priced in 28 cities.
[7] 1938–39=100.
[8] Average price not computed.
[9] Specification revised in November 1950.
[10] October 1949=100.
[11] No. 303 canned fancy grade peas introduced in April 1950 in place of No. 2 can standard.
[12] Priced in 18 cities beginning January 1951, 19 cities July through December 1950. Priced in 56 cities before that date.
[13] Priced in 37 cities July through December 1950 and in 38 cities beginning January 1951.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities [2]	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products [2]	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products [2]	All commodities except farm products [2]	All commodities except farm products and foods [1]
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.1	191.9	148.0	133.3	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
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	171.7	183.7	175.2	211.6	166.7	135.6	180.4	217.8	135.6	166.9	137.6	184.5	173.0	165.1	168.8	163.7
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.8	171.2	135.6	184.8	221.4	139.6	169.9	140.5	187.1	178.1	168.9	172.3	166.6
1951: January	180.1	194.2	[c] 182.2	234.8	[c] 178.2	136.4	[c] 187.5	[c] 226.1	[c] 144.5	174.7	142.4	192.6	185.0	173.1	[c] 176.7	170.3
February	183.6	202.6	[c] 187.6	[c] 238.1	[c] 180.8	138.1	[c] 188.1	228.1	[c] 147.3	175.3	142.7	[c] 198.9	[c] 187.1	[c] 175.4	[c] 179.1	171.8
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.4	183.1	138.6	188.8	228.5	146.4	178.7	142.5	199.4	187.5	175.8	179.3	172.4

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929–31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

[2] Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

[c] Corrected.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1951			1950										1946	1939
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	June	Aug.
All commodities [2]	184.0	183.6	180.1	175.3	171.7	169.1	169.5	166.4	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	112.9	75.0
Farm products	203.8	202.6	194.2	187.4	183.7	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	140.1	61.0
Grains	188.0	192.0	186.6	180.9	172.1	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry r	241.2	238.2	222.2	204.9	197.3	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	137.4	66.0
Livestock r	270.4	268.0	250.6	231.8	222.6	223.8	237.5	243.8	242.5	222.4	218.5	197.9	199.7	143.4	67.7
Poultry r	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	74.9	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	(3)	(3)
Other farm products	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	177.4	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.2	137.5	60.1
Eggs r	124.7	117.0	116.5	149.5	148.2	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	94.6	97.3	47.5
Foods	186.6	c187.6	c182.2	179.0	175.2	172.5	177.2	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	170.3	173.0	171.5	164.4	164.1	160.8	154.7	148.0	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	164.5	c166.3	c163.0	157.7	154.1	153.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	140.4	129.5	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish r	254.5	255.2	242.7	233.7	223.4	223.7	241.0	240.2	240.7	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	110.1	73.7
Meats r	273.7	274.8	261.5	251.9	240.5	240.8	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	116.6	78.1
Poultry r	109.0	c107.1	98.2	92.3	90.8	90.2	99.0	103.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	(3)	(3)
Other foods	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	158.9	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	236.4	c238.1	234.8	218.8	211.6	208.5	202.9	195.6	187.2	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	122.4	92.7
Shoes	222.2	c224.4	c219.4	209.4	204.0	200.3	194.8	191.4	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	313.0	c317.8	c318.2	277.5	269.3	266.3	264.7	238.2	219.8	202.1	194.4	187.2	190.4	121.5	77.2
Leather	229.7	229.1	224.8	213.8	204.9	201.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	188.2	188.0	188.0	173.9	164.9	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products	183.1	c180.8	c178.2	171.2	166.7	163.1	158.3	149.5	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	109.2	67.8
Clothing	163.9	163.9	161.6	155.4	151.4	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.3	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	239.9	c240.5	c239.2	236.1	231.7	225.7	221.6	206.8	190.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	176.5	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	113.8	c113.8	115.2	113.7	111.4	109.2	105.3	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon r	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	30.2	28.5
Silk r	90.8	c90.8	c86.1	75.0	69.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	239.7	225.5	217.4	195.3	192.5	188.9	178.7	157.7	150.9	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	246.1	243.8	c238.1	229.6	210.4	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	138.6	138.1	136.4	135.6	135.6	135.4	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	156.1	156.5	145.8	145.7	144.7	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	197.3	c197.5	193.2	193.2	193.3	193.3	193.1	192.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	132.8	96.0
Coke	234.5	234.1	232.8	232.7	232.5	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	224.7	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	65.7	65.7	65.5	65.2	65.6	65.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	67.8	67.9	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	92.2	90.0	90.2	90.5	88.9	89.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	87.2	86.8	88.3	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products r	120.3	119.4	119.4	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	116.8	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products [2]	188.8	c188.1	c187.5	184.8	180.4	178.6	176.7	174.3	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	168.5	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment r	158.9	c158.9	c156.2	154.6	153.2	152.0	150.3	145.5	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.4	143.1	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery r	161.0	c161.0	158.4	157.1	155.7	154.5	152.7	147.7	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	145.6	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	185.5	c185.7	c185.7	182.1	174.0	173.2	172.2	171.0	169.8	169.4	168.5	168.9	169.0	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products	186.2	186.2	186.1	183.2	172.8	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.7	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.7	184.7	108.9	96.0
Finished	184.9	184.9	184.9	181.6	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.6	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.0	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles r	184.1	c179.0	178.8	178.4	176.9	176.8	176.5	176.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	193.7	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.0	186.6	186.4	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	142.8	95.6
Trucks	143.1	c143.1	142.2	140.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.8	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	183.5	191.1	187.9	182.5	181.7	173.3	166.1	156.3	150.6	148.4	136.3	128.9	127.2	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Building materials	228.5	228.1	c226.1	221.4	217.8	218.9	219.6	213.9	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	180.8	c180.8	c180.7	179.9	178.5	178.1	168.7	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.3	121.3	90.5
Cement†	147.1	147.1	147.2	141.2	140.8	140.2	136.3	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	102.6	91.3
Lumber	361.2	359.8	356.8	348.4	347.6	358.4	371.5	357.6	338.0	322.6	310.8	299.4	295.9	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials r	164.4	164.0	162.1	154.9	148.2	145.7	145.9	142.4	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint r	153.3	153.3	152.1	147.3	143.6	142.4	142.4	141.3	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	99.3	92.9
Paint materials r	179.8	178.9	176.2	166.2	156.1	152.1	152.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.5	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	154.7	151.9	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Structural steel	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials	198.2	198.2	195.8	193.8	189.4	186.6	182.5	178.7	177.4	175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	146.4	c147.3	c144.5	139.6	135.6	132.2	128.6	122.5	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	138.2	139.0	138.1	136.1	134.3	131.6	125.4	122.1	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	185.1	c185.2	c184.4	175.1	163.8	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	118.1	118.1	c118.1	115.6	112.0	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	108.9	c108.9	c108.9	107.4	104.7	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.5	96.6	73.1
Oils and fats	214.6	217.3	200.4	180.9	171.5	160.3	163.9	141.5	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	178.7	175.3	174.7	169.9	166.9	163.8	159.2	153.9	148.7	146.9	146.6	145.8	145.5	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	193.4	c186.9	186.2	180.2	176.6	173.7	168.1	162.8	156.2	154.2	154.1	152.6	152.2	114.5	90.0
Furniture r	163.0	163.0	162.7	159.2	156.7	153.5	149.9	144.6	141.0	139.4	138.9	138.8	138.6	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	142.5	142.7	142.4	140.5	137.6	131.3	127.4	124.3	119.0	114.7	114.7	112.6	110.7	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes r	82 8	82.8	82.8	82.5	82.3	78.1	77.4	75.0	68.7	67.0	65.8	65.0	64.3	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	236.5	229.6	226.3	224.4	211.4	199.6	203.8	205.6	240.5	213.2	235.5	215.6	193.7	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	196.3	196.5	196.5	189.0	178.7	173.4	167.1	163.9	159.9	155.6	155.4	155.4	155.5	115.6	80.0
Paperboard	221.0	221.0	221.1	214.0	193.0	184.3	171.6	165.5	152.8	146.6	146.5	146.5	147.3	115.6	66.2
Paper	173.8	174.2	174.2	173.3	164.5	159.4	157.3	154.5	152.0	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	272.5	272.5	272.1	222.6	222.6	222.6	201.8	201.5	203.1	186.9	184.8	185.0	184.3	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	145.4	147.3	148.4	146.1	150.5	131.5	114.7	106.1	78.4	63.4	58.4	48.7	41.3	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	136.8	137.6	137.1	136.6	134.7	130.5	127.8	125.4	121.7	120.7	120.5	120.3	120.4	101.0	81.3
Soaps and detergents r	155.3	162.5	157.8	152.3	144.4	143.2	140.0	130.5	122.0	122.1	122.8	122.9	122.9	101.3	78.9

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] See footnote 2, table D–7. [3] Not available. [4] Index based on old series not available. Revised series first used in index in May 1950. c Corrected. r Revised.

†Revised indexes for dates prior to August 1949 available upon request.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030.000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1950: March	298	453	85,200	566,000	3,870,000	.51
April	407	605	159,000	294,000	3,280,000	.49
May	485	723	354,000	508,000	3,270,000	.44
June	483	768	278,000	373,000	2,630,000	.34
July	463	732	224,000	389,000	2,750,000	.39
August	635	918	346,000	441,000	2,660,000	.32
September	521	820	270,000	450,000	3,510,000	.48
October	550	801	197,000	330,000	2,590,000	.32
November	329	605	200,000	308,000	2,050,000	.27
December	218	423	61,100	114,000	912,000	.12
1951: January [2]	400	550	185,000	215,000	1,200,000	.15
February [2]	[3] 350	[3] 550	220,000	300,000	1,700,000	.25
March [2]	350	550	140,000	280,000	2,300,000	.29

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1951			1950										1950	1949
	Apr.[2]	Mar.[3]	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,353	$2,127	$1,933	$2,068	$2,235	$2,554	$2,750	$2,816	$2,799	$2,676	$2,535	$2,282	$1,988	$27,715	$22,594
Private construction	1,688	1,581	1,501	1,571	1,686	1,885	2,006	2,072	2,074	1,998	1,883	1,689	1,482	20,648	16,204
Residential building (nonfarm)	911	851	820	901	980	1,126	1,237	1,306	1,310	1,253	1,171	1,035	882	12,500	8,290
New dwelling units	825	775	750	830	900	1,035	1,135	1,195	1,200	1,145	1,065	940	800	11,425	7,280
Additions and alterations	70	60	53	54	62	73	84	94	93	93	92	82	70	900	825
Nonhousekeeping [5]	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	15	14	13	12	175	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	408	396	383	376	392	401	379	352	332	325	306	274	248	3,767	3,228
Industrial	151	142	135	128	125	119	111	101	90	84	78	73	70	1,059	972
Commercial	125	126	121	122	138	147	135	121	114	116	110	92	76	1,282	1,027
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	45	44	46	47	47	46	42	39	35	31	28	26	24	398	321
Stores, restaurants, and garages	80	82	75	75	91	101	93	82	79	85	82	66	52	884	706
Other nonresidential building	132	128	127	126	129	135	133	130	128	125	118	109	102	1,426	1,229
Religious	35	35	36	37	39	40	39	38	37	35	33	30	28	407	360
Educational	26	26	27	28	30	30	29	28	26	25	23	21	20	298	269
Social and recreational	15	16	17	18	20	22	23	23	24	23	21	19	17	247	262
Hospital and institutional [7]	34	32	31	30	29	30	30	29	30	30	30	29	27	342	202
Miscellaneous	22	19	16	13	11	13	12	12	11	12	11	10	10	132	136
Farm construction	95	83	74	69	66	74	88	106	116	113	108	100	88	1,087	1,292
Public utilities	268	246	219	220	243	277	295	301	305	296	285	267	253	3,182	3,316
Railroad	25	20	15	22	24	28	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	310	352
Telephone and telegraph	38	36	31	29	34	40	40	43	45	45	42	41	40	470	533
Other public utilities	205	190	173	169	185	209	226	228	230	222	215	199	187	2,402	2,431
All other private [8]	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	11	11	13	13	11	112	78
Public construction	665	546	432	497	549	669	744	744	725	678	652	593	506	7,067	6,390
Residential building [9]	41	35	29	29	28	31	30	28	27	24	28	28	28	341	359
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	262	232	198	214	209	221	230	214	205	196	191	187	178	2,310	2,056
Industrial	50	42	30	34	29	30	31	22	19	18	16	17	13	220	177
Educational	125	115	108	110	110	112	114	108	102	98	94	90	87	1,158	934
Hospital and institutional	41	39	31	37	37	40	42	40	40	37	39	40	40	470	477
Other nonresidential	46	36	29	33	33	39	43	44	44	43	42	40	38	462	468
Military and naval facilities [10]	47	38	29	27	25	26	28	22	16	10	10	8	9	180	137
Highways	160	110	65	105	155	240	290	310	305	275	250	210	145	2,425	2,129
Sewer and water	59	53	49	52	55	59	62	60	58	56	55	54	52	655	619
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	18	13	8	10	11	17	20	20	21	18	17	15	13	185	203
Conservation and development	70	58	49	54	60	67	76	82	85	91	92	82	73	875	792
All other public [12]	8	7	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	96	95

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, 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.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building.

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] 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 [1]

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction [2]	Air ports [3]	Building									Conservation and development			Highways	All other [6]
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential							Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control		
					Total	Educational [4]	Hospitals and institutional			Administrative and general [5]	Other nonresidential					
							Total	Veterans	Other							
1935	$1,478,073	(7)	$442,782	$7,833	$434,949	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$438,725	$158,027	$280,698	$381,037	$215,529
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	199,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,391
1942	7,871,986	579,176	6,226,878	565,247	5,661,631	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149
1943	2,877,044	243,443	2,068,337	405,537	1,662,800	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,675
1944	1,861,449	110,872	1,438,849	117,504	1,321,345	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508
1945	1,092,181	41,219	806,917	60,535	746,382	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926
1946	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	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	1,906,466	55,577	543,118	47,198	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	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
1950 [9]	2,503,818	39,847	1,125,259	14,508	1,110,751	2,630	307,053	115,937	191,116	56,388	744,680	421,181	195,767	225,414	832,974	84,557
1949: 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	3,385	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: 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	138	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	236,225	3,382	142,524	200	142,324	19	18,734	643	18,091	1,226	122,345	19,537	13,471	6,066	55,531	15,251
November	140,268	1,266	22,558	233	22,325	2	14,314	676	13,638	1,846	6,163	32,497	1,753	30,744	81,135	2,812
December [10]	546,429	867	468,863	730	468,133	17	14,254	46	14,208	541	[9]453,321	8,258	2,960	5,298	63,432	5,009
1951: January [10]	414,191	9,412	105,651	846	104,805	96	14,818	110	14,708	728	89,163	213,044	[11]206,077	6,967	75,551	10,533
February [12]	194,918	10,599	80,901	916	79,985	41	12,780	103	12,677	9,218	57,946	29,937	10,125	19,812	59,063	14,418

[1] 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.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: $23,810,000), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: $11,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: $10,704,000).

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Includes primarily construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

[10] Revised.

[11] Includes primarily steam-electric generating projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

[12] Preliminary.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
		New residential building								Privately financed				
		Housekeeping												
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units	Nonhousekeeping [5]	New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs					
	Total all classes [2]	Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]					Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	Publicly financed
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
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	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,363
1950: February	576,563	355,115	283,452	11,880	59,783	1,506	2,972	156,734	60,236	53,141	40,234	2,375	10,532	177
March	855,825	543,323	442,046	21,187	80,090	9,197	9,018	208,538	85,749	79,190	59,787	4,235	15,168	1,135
April	923,723	577,702	481,674	18,046	77,982	14,677	4,725	238,650	87,969	81,188	63,382	3,237	14,569	1,766
May	1,056,835	644,098	534,758	20,000	89,340	28,041	22,184	261,512	101,001	88,814	69,377	3,859	15,578	3,271
June	1,045,894	613,915	518,444	15,421	80,050	4,584	5,093	308,910	113,391	82,934	66,885	2,828	13,221	513
July	1,065,117	589,643	512,594	17,321	59,728	41,997	7,935	313,522	112,020	79,473	64,586	3,118	11,769	4,590
August	1,097,651	606,346	501,489	17,328	87,529	36,510	8,690	330,836	115,268	79,140	61,740	2,992	14,408	4,041
September	848,041	438,852	375,214	13,308	50,330	37,237	6,599	266,006	99,346	58,172	46,498	2,236	9,438	4,154
October	870,325	428,078	363,263	12,782	52,033	14,460	4,406	329,426	93,955	55,210	43,761	2,313	9,136	1,619
November	707,673	341,335	297,465	11,192	32,678	29,261	5,546	250,616	80,915	44,588	36,244	2,056	6,288	2,940
December	781,384	345,278	291,219	9,297	44,762	76,095	4,919	280,717	74,375	44,697	34,810	1,747	8,140	9,289
1951: January [6]	758,917	379,178	329,624	14,109	35,445	9,066	3,123	270,314	97,236	48,786	39,346	2,813	6,627	972
February [7]	572,152	329,456	294,466	10,955	24,035	9,362	1,252	164,650	67,432	39,596	32,938	2,103	4,555	979

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F–4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1951		1950											1950	1949
	Feb.[3]	Jan.[4]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total
All types	$164,650	$270,314	$280,717	$250,616	$329,426	$266,006	$330,836	$313,522	$308,910	$261,512	$238,650	$208,538	$156,734	$3,127,769	$2,408,445
New England	12,867	10,479	16,463	13,675	15,652	12,701	21,082	19,819	13,728	17,966	15,523	11,973	17,451	193,386	115,582
Middle Atlantic	20,435	41,909	36,916	47,556	68,678	45,953	41,646	50,614	62,541	41,651	30,617	25,807	20,653	516,583	429,042
East North Central	37,669	63,558	42,105	46,313	95,545	62,556	71,914	63,031	65,130	59,978	69,232	47,328	28,423	675,555	492,384
West North Central	11,643	20,627	17,797	21,064	25,098	24,489	27,800	24,731	40,841	24,910	22,422	15,939	10,674	262,737	203,409
South Atlantic	17,670	37,526	37,650	25,316	26,447	31,628	42,836	35,380	35,010	35,008	29,360	27,538	22,434	375,803	311,540
East South Central	6,087	11,347	10,826	7,905	16,440	8,407	13,430	16,478	16,438	8,889	11,134	10,638	10,505	144,084	133,377
West South Central	23,665	35,967	60,882	28,016	34,900	30,808	43,115	43,248	33,131	28,827	22,876	22,513	16,359	388,201	270,407
Mountain	6,543	9,636	8,610	8,929	6,955	13,453	15,286	8,430	10,813	7,310	7,353	16,307	5,740	112,265	104,112
Pacific	28,071	39,265	49,468	51,845	39,708	36,014	53,731	51,795	31,280	36,970	30,133	30,496	24,498	459,155	348,592
Industrial buildings [5]	24,971	36,675	26,646	27,228	44,892	29,203	31,373	29,866	24,575	20,893	18,962	15,353	11,896	296,803	203,699
New England	1,678	1,415	1,062	1,653	1,755	1,558	2,173	1,282	928	1,225	1,415	431	328	13,999	6,450
Middle Atlantic	4,170	11,703	5,705	2,586	7,281	4,308	4,762	11,235	3,927	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	55,679	40,386
East North Central	9,987	8,566	8,074	9,619	23,745	13,572	11,948	7,005	9,077	6,955	6,217	5,457	4,706	110,829	77,037
West North Central	2,861	2,266	1,696	5,149	3,077	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	2,200	1,329	844	984	23,369	15,689
South Atlantic	677	3,168	1,495	963	1,017	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,298	778	1,201	1,019	522	17,019	19,173
East South Central	375	1,832	1,972	1,456	1,168	946	1,000	1,888	417	234	1,708	1,264	885	13,355	8,736
West South Central	1,172	2,612	903	1,677	2,388	1,815	2,332	2,025	1,411	691	1,664	851	784	17,800	6,859
Mountain	481	440	789	190	278	846	592	161	1,420	288	330	349	90	5,469	4,370
Pacific	3,570	4,673	4,950	3,936	4,182	3,983	4,042	2,751	2,990	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	39,284	24,999
Commercial buildings [6]	53,811	103,244	119,091	95,985	117,952	93,691	124,698	96,505	97,177	90,895	83,198	85,687	55,617	1,122,583	752,810
New England	4,945	3,783	7,244	2,115	5,343	5,700	3,270	5,170	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,338	1,380	53,675	36,668
Middle Atlantic	6,395	17,727	14,622	28,391	37,017	14,293	18,846	13,096	16,498	12,825	13,227	11,261	10,059	212,645	127,049
East North Central	7,277	18,072	15,107	15,971	17,697	18,152	24,797	20,370	20,683	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	201,314	147,620
West North Central	3,239	5,809	6,873	5,045	8,335	10,336	10,984	7,720	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	94,104	52,907
South Atlantic	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	11,877	10,280	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,904	11,642	10,387	139,990	106,037
East South Central	1,644	7,065	4,208	2,226	3,344	4,055	4,720	5,255	5,662	4,060	3,512	3,395	2,893	46,076	36,020
West South Central	9,609	16,115	35,996	15,383	14,578	10,613	21,801	16,006	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	6,290	175,129	101,025
Mountain	1,132	2,424	3,014	3,620	3,308	4,758	6,994	3,948	3,425	3,662	3,639	5,560	4,070	47,481	25,589
Pacific	12,315	14,924	14,560	14,682	16,453	15,505	17,216	12,543	11,668	11,469	9,631	14,187	7,154	152,169	119,895
Community buildings [7]	65,159	94,835	98,545	85,024	118,820	111,346	130,167	136,091	127,388	114,538	107,971	87,787	71,427	1,260,078	1,018,637
New England	5,773	4,556	6,630	9,025	7,238	3,520	11,839	11,743	6,528	9,151	5,632	6,487	15,233	107,541	43,770
Middle Atlantic	7,746	10,470	7,959	12,862	20,957	24,137	13,764	19,772	18,849	18,825	10,797	9,544	7,827	169,036	179,463
East North Central	15,792	26,000	14,077	16,401	37,411	21,658	24,964	26,598	26,119	24,911	42,280	20,153	9,967	275,029	201,808
West North Central	3,818	11,277	6,796	6,673	10,808	8,636	10,417	7,002	26,763	8,585	7,863	5,101	4,458	105,603	100,282
South Atlantic	8,831	13,753	15,096	13,191	11,327	19,003	17,949	17,873	11,921	20,295	14,214	13,469	8,320	179,635	103,666
East South Central	3,688	1,653	3,036	3,860	3,438	2,281	6,803	8,236	9,439	3,728	4,401	5,155	6,352	62,529	71,114
West South Central	8,955	8,360	17,552	9,257	12,641	13,942	14,980	22,370	14,177	11,632	7,273	8,798	7,006	146,688	135,620
Mountain	3,721	5,895	3,756	4,164	1,709	6,563	4,929	2,888	3,280	2,387	1,946	9,787	1,142	43,296	59,923
Pacific	6,835	12,871	23,643	9,593	13,291	11,607	24,522	19,611	10,311	15,024	13,567	9,293	11,122	170,721	122,991
Public buildings [8]	3,243	13,972	9,226	19,225	11,719	5,087	7,229	15,506	35,215	5,615	6,093	1,702	4,159	134,894	153,103
New England	0	38	809	0	70	30	53	216	481	128	542	96	0	2,584	4,863
Middle Atlantic	1,195	662	2,495	247	611	557	688	1,211	20,306	992	734	110	52	40,178	36,154
East North Central	138	3,997	527	642	329	742	382	1,561	3,411	684	557	234	177	9,513	8,157
West North Central	219	48	1,621	0	111	30	711	108	1,079	262	425	58	300	4,896	9,560
South Atlantic	21	653	826	92	558	372	3,869	952	4,496	176	1,337	132	1,823	15,008	50,313
East South Central	0	0	366	35	7,966	0	171	0	318	92	331	0	0	9,279	6,257
West South Central	769	6,195	303	178	820	2,566	185	573	1,859	145	966	477	71	8,268	5,041
Mountain	69	451	695	29	494	186	247	0	1,159	235	70	15	56	3,240	5,436
Pacific	832	1,928	1,584	18,001	759	604	925	10,885	2,106	2,901	1,130	581	1,682	41,928	27,322
Public works and utility buildings [9]	7,308	9,507	17,939	7,119	14,235	7,432	9,954	11,318	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,558	5,153	106,164	148,375
New England	100	323	279	119	161	941	2,769	491	248	49	569	236	187	6,478	16,012
Middle Atlantic	313	66	5,358	1,322	554	759	1,263	2,908	325	1,385	1,333	532	307	16,868	27,651
East North Central	1,562	4,576	3,260	206	10,279	607	1,830	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	26,585	22,302
West North Central	1,014	750	323	1,534	266	2,233	606	622	1,207	318	760	319	977	9,314	11,337
South Atlantic	299	842	1,766	340	835	105	240	1,281	623	592	540	366	765	7,658	23,281
East South Central	181	11	647	7	70	370	225	494	257	221	80	308	0	3,316	7,223
West South Central	1,896	903	4,310	254	433	543	170	147	799	1,239	812	663	292	13,646	11,944
Mountain	485	38	0	125	180	338	361	370	474	41	406	2	73	2,702	2,566
Pacific	1,458	1,998	1,996	3,211	1,457	1,536	2,490	3,246	1,359	488	480	845	440	19,597	26,059
All other buildings [10]	10,158	12,081	9,270	16,036	21,807	19,247	27,416	24,236	18,152	22,890	17,023	12,449	8,483	207,247	131,821
New England	371	364	439	763	1,085	952	978	917	776	1,086	1,124	385	323	9,109	7,819
Middle Atlantic	617	1,280	777	2,148	2,258	1,899	2,323	2,392	2,636	2,405	1,792	1,360	1,002	22,177	18,339
East North Central	2,913	2,348	1,060	3,474	6,084	7,825	7,993	5,738	4,729	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,531	52,285	35,460
West North Central	491	477	488	2,663	2,501	2,111	2,176	7,056	1,870	2,765	1,674	1,408	501	25,451	13,634
South Atlantic	587	1,785	1,000	2,177	833	835	3,088	1,580	1,656	1,489	1,164	910	617	16,493	9,070
East South Central	198	786	597	321	454	755	511	605	345	554	1,102	516	375	9,529	4,027
West South Central	1,265	1,782	1,818	1,267	4,040	1,329	3,647	2,127	2,240	3,884	1,730	1,580	1,916	26,670	9,918
Mountain	655	388	356	801	986	762	2,163	1,063	1,055	697	962	594	309	10,077	6,228
Pacific	3,061	2,871	2,735	2,422	3,566	2,779	4,536	2,759	2,846	3,786	2,962	3,451	1,909	35,456	27,326

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimated, see table F–3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other building not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [5]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,797,885	11,418,371	379,514
1949: First quarter	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,189,640	97,588
January	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(7)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	530,430	491,397	39,033
Second quarter	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,389	722,208	21,181
September	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(7)	768,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,097	704,220	18,877
December	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197	11,035
1950: First quarter	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	924,379	10,508
Second quarter [8]	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,565,844	3,511,204	54,640
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	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,233,672	1,204,978	28,694
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,252	1,230,582	7,670
Third quarter [8]	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,568,109	3,446,722	121,387
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,253,867	1,210,745	43,122
August	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	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,046,496	1,005,739	40,757
Fourth quarter [8]	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,501,296	2,321,880	179,416
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	917,085	902,190	14,895
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	766,289	724,876	41,413
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,922	694,814	123,108
1951: January	87,000	(9)	(9)	83,500	(9)	(9)	3,500	(9)	(9)	765,986	736,849	29,137
February [10]	80,000	(9)	(9)	76,100	(9)	(9)	3,900	(9)	(9)	707,924	675,454	32,470

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

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