Monthly Labor Review

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Manpower Trends in Mining

Price Movements During Korean Hostilities

Length-of-Service Benefits in Union Contracts

Labor Situation in Finland

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief . . .

WHAT ORIGINATES UNDER the ground is almost incredible. A partial enumeration indicates the extent: gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, oil, gas, tin, bauxite, and their derivatives and amalgams, including a host of economic, social, and political problems. MANPOWER TRENDS IN THE MINING INDUSTRIES (p. 133) examines some of these problems, especially in the light of wartime pressures. In war and in peace the economy is literally geared to the ground, and in wartime particularly it is the cascade of coal, iron, and oil, which is a prime determinant of victory. Mining in America has its manpower problems. These result from the physical nature of the work and its hazards, the frequent remoteness of mines from centers of manpower supply, and the inability to draw freely from such manpower reserves as women, youths, and older and handicapped workers. Employment in mines today totals slightly more than 900,000 as compared with about a million and a quarter in 1920, the long-term decline being due to a combination of rising productivity and changing market conditions, especially in coal mining.

The hazards which are part and parcel of the mining industry generally and of coal mining most fatally are indicated in CAUSES OF ROOF-FALL FATALITIES IN BITUMINOUS-COAL MINES, 1950 (p. 180). About two-thirds of the underground fatal accidents in these mines resulted from collapsing of the roofs. There were 315 such deaths last year.

Wartime conditions, it was noted, impose special strains on the mining industry and the fabrication of its products—on the price structure as well as on production. PRICE MOVEMENTS DURING A YEAR OF KOREAN HOSTILITIES (p. 141) offers abundant evidence of such pressures and strains throughout the economy. These pressures had their effect on raw materials, semifinished items, and finished goods, and prices for them rose to new highs. It is not difficult, from the vantage point of today, to glance back at the follies of the summer and fall of 1950: the scare buying, the anticipatory buying, the extra buying. By the anniversary of the Korean war, wholesale prices were up 15 percent and retail, 19 percent; and the economy was operating under limited price and wage controls.

How wage-price policies can become political and what Communist pressure can really mean is illustrated in THE LABOR SITUATION IN FINLAND (p. 144). The Finnish unions not only have numbers of Communists within them, they have millions of them just beyond the eastern border. Despite this double threat, the dominant labor movement of Finland had the courage to break with the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions in June 1951. Inflation plagues the Finnish economy, and the Communists have both exploited and helped to cause this situation. Much of the economic stress in Finland is, of course, due to the large share of the national product which, by force of arms, was committed to the Soviet Union in the form of reparations exacted under the Armistice terms of 1944. The wage-price spirals have caused widespread strikes, many of them wildcat ones fomented by the Communists.

The essentials of a wage policy, Senator James E. Murray stated at THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE OF THE ILO (p. 159), is to maintain economic stability "and at the same time achieve a steady advance in real wages, within the framework of freedom and full employment." In two Conventions adopted by the Conference, equal pay for equal work and minimum wage machinery for farm workers were recommended to the constituent States for ratification. Polish and Czech delegates again made futile efforts to bar a delegation from the Chinese Republic, but this year did not walk out. Again over their protests, Western Germany and Japan were admitted to membership.

The Labor Month in Review

LIMITED ECONOMIC CONTROLS were enacted in the new Defense Production Act on July 31. With intensified labor emphasis on winning the union shop, three National Labor Relations Board decisions defined this union security relationship. Although the month was free from large work stopages, significant strikes appeared in key spots in the economy. The Wage Stabilization Board, assured of its continued tripartite structure, moved to tie wages more closely to the cost of living.

Collective Bargaining: The Union Shop

An estimated 4,700 established bargaining relationships were jeopardized when the NLRB invalidated CIO union-shop clauses consummated before December 22, 1949, the date CIO officials finally signed non-Communist affidavits. However, the NLRB, in an unprecedented action, reheard the case from which the ruling had arisen, and reversed its decision.

Senators Taft and Humphrey jointly introduced legislation to validate existing contracts and drop the Taft-Hartley Act requirement for union-shop elections unless 30 percent of a work group petition for decertification.

After 2 months of negotiations, U. S. Rubber Corp. agreed to the union shop for its 33,000 workers in 19 plants. The first union shop in the rubber industry was arranged between the CIO Rubber Workers and Goodyear last March.

Great Northern became the first major railroad to agree to the union shop and dues check-off, covering 10 nonoperating railroads unions. The "non-op's" movement for the union shop on all of the Nation's carriers was being proceessd by the National (Railway) Mediation Board.

Workers do not have to pay assessments to remain in good standing under union shop agreements, the NLRB ruled.

Economic Controls Legislation

A new Defense Production Act, effective until June 30, 1952, was signed "reluctantly" by President Truman, who stated: "The inflation control provisions of the act are gravely deficient."

Authority was continued for price ceilings and rollbacks, but the base was broadened to include virtually every cost rather than only direct material and labor costs. Customary trade mark-ups were required and the cut-off date for cost increases was advanced to July 26, 1951. Further rollbacks of beef prices and the use of slaughtering quotas were prohibited.

Rent control was continued with authorization for a 20-percent increase over June 30, 1947, levels; imposition of rent controls was permitted in certified critical defense housing areas. Consumer credit for the purchase of automobiles and household appliances was relaxed. Authorities to control production, channel materials, aid business in the interest of national defense, and stabilize wages were continued with slight changes.

"To the extent that this act permits prices and the cost of living to rise, it will be necessary to allow reasonable adjustments in wages," the President wrote. "We cannot ask the working people of this country to reduce their standard of living just to pay for the higher profits this act provides for business."

The United Labor Policy Committee denounced the new law and offered organized labor's support to the President if he chose to veto it.

Dispute Settlement by WSB

President Truman made the first use of his power to obtain WSB assistance in settling strikes "which substantially threaten the progress of national defense." A dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and the American Smelting & Refining Co., Garfield, Utah, was referred to the Board.

A special 3-man panel was named to hear the issues of the dispute, which had idled 1,300 men engaged in refining copper and producing sulfuric acid, both important for defense production.

President Truman requested a return to work before the Board's panel heard the case. The union complied. After hearing the dispute, the panel was to submit settlement recommendations to the WSB.

The Board requested a return to work before the panel heard the case. The union complied. After hearing the dispute, the panel was to submit its findings of fact to the WSB.

Wage Stabilization Program

An effort to transform the Wage Stabilization Board into an agency having a clear majority of public members was defeated in the House of Representatives during debate on the DPA. Leaders of organized labor, acting through the ULPC, exerted special efforts to preserve the principle of tripartitism in wage stabilization and dispute settlement for defense industries.

Wage stabilization and prices were linked closely when WSB continued its approval of escalator cost-of-living allowances, covering 3 million wage earners. The Board recommended to Economic Stabilizer Johnston that firms and unions not having escalator provisions in their collective bargaining contracts be allowed to negotiate in order to maintain existing "real wages".

WSB approved customary nonproduction bonuses, within-grade wage adjustments based on merit or on length of service, and upward revisions of incentive or piece-rate wages, which, however, are not to be used to support applications for price advances. The Board continued study of possible stabilization policy for health, welfare, and pension plans.

The WSB ruled that four fringe benefits—paid vacations, paid holidays, premium payments relative to days and hours of work, and call-in pay—may be approved on a catch-up basis. Adjustments will be allowed bringing these up to prevailing levels within the area or the industry, and will not be charged against the 10-percent increase allowable under the Board's basic formula.

Temporary wage ceilings were set for some 2½ million building trades workers at "prevailing area rates" by the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, with WSB approval.

Union Leadership Disputes

During the month internal conflict came into the open in two national unions.

David L. Behnke, founder and long-time president of the AFL Air Line Pilots Association, was removed by his union's board of directors after he discharged ALPA's executive vice president.

In the CIO Textile Workers Union, a caucus of 400 union leaders pledged $100,000 to back moves for a "more democratic" union. Target of the insurgent effort was Emil Rieve, TWU president, who recently discharged the TWU Canadian director.

Economic Background

Industrial production during July declined more than seasonally according to the Federal Reserve Board. Chief factors in the drop were restricted assembly of automobiles and extensive vacation shutdowns in nondurable-goods industries (not fully allowed for in the index). Increases in durable-goods production offset curtailed output of furniture and other household goods.

Expenditures for new construction in July were nearly $2.8 billion, a 3-percent increase over June. Private homebuilding was about 30 percent below 1950's record figure. Public construction expenditures were 6 percent above June 1951, and 37 percent above July 1950.

Gross hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing averaged $1.60 in June 1951, up 15 cents from June 1950. Average weekly earnings were $65.44 in mid-June, $6.59 over a year before, reflecting overtime work in high-wage industries and widespread advances in wage rates.

The average workweek of production workers in manufacturing stood at 40.8 hours in mid-June. Shortened workweeks in many consumer-goods industries were more than counteracted by increases for production workers in defense, connected lines.

The number of employees in nonfarm establishments rose slightly in mid-June, to 46.4 million, a figure about 2.5 million higher than at the start of the Korean war.

Factories hired workers at a rate of 48 per 1,000 in June. Lay-offs of manufacturing workers declined in June to 9 per 1,000, while the quit rate of factory workers dropped to 24 per 1,000 employees.

Retail prices of goods and services averaged 0.1 percent lower on June 15 than a month earlier. BLS' CPI dropped for the first time since February 1950, from 185.4 to 185.2. An 0.2-percent rise in rent was more than offset by slight declines in prices of food and of miscellaneous goods and services. The "old series" CPI, basis of many collective-bargaining escalator clauses, rose at the same time from 185.4 to 185.5. Spot market prices continued to show a decline through July 24 for the thirteenth consecutive week.

Manpower Trends in the Mining Industries

Manpower problem created by conditions of work and life,
and the use of the longer workweek
to maintain production requirements in emergencies

EDGAR WEINBERG*

AS THE NATION turns to strengthening its defenses, manpower developments in mining industries become a matter of prime importance. Mining occupies a key position in the American economy, both in peace and war.

Modern technology virtually depends on raw materials from mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. Iron, copper, lead, zinc, bauxite, and other metal ores pass from mines to primary refineries, smelters, and mills, and then in the form of metal shapes to durable-goods fabricators for producers and consumers. Stone, gravel, and sand are the basis of construction. From nonmetal minerals—sulfur, phosphate rock, potash—come the raw materials of the chemical industry. Coal, oil, and gas provide power for machinery, fuel for transportation, and heat for dwellings. In this power age, these sources furnish 92 percent of mechanical energy used in the United States. The tremendous growth in material living conditions in this country is closely related to the development and application of these sources of energy.

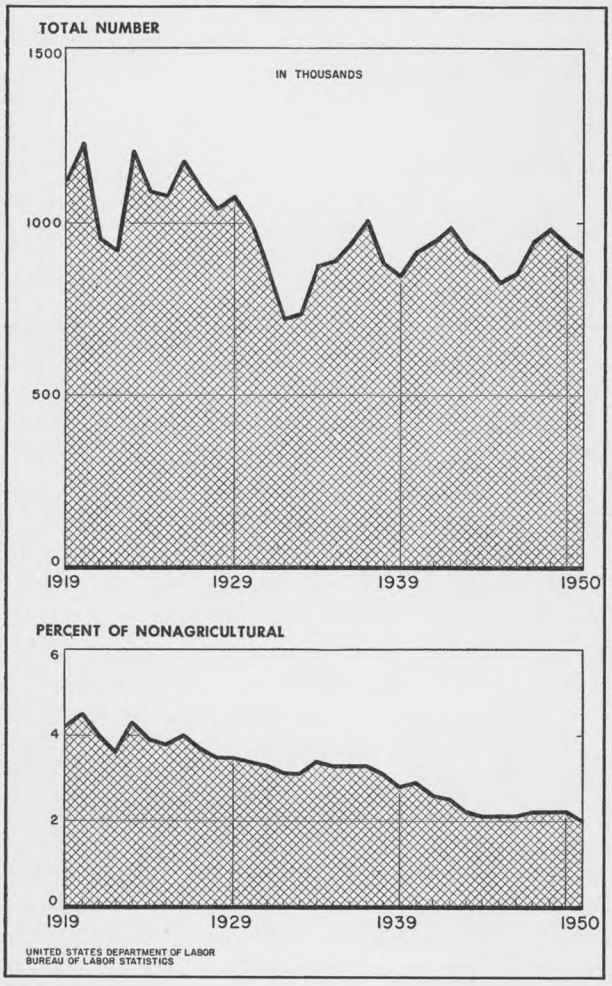
The military strength, alone, requires vast output of minerals. The production and operation of tanks, guns, planes, and trucks consume enormous quantities of ores and fuels. From crude petroleum, for example, come not only fuel and lubrication for vehicles and machinery but also toluene for TNT and asphalt for airfields. Of great importance to the military potential are large stockpiles of scarce minerals: e. g., mica for electronic equipment; mercury for munitions and medicines; fluorspar, manganese, pyrites, and tungsten for steel manufacturing.

Although the demand for mineral output has increased substantially since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, total mining employment has remained virtually unchanged. Weekly hours of work, however, have been extended considerably in all mining industries except anthracite and bituminous-coal production. Shortages of skilled metal miners have already been reported. Extension of the workweek was also among the principal methods of meeting manpower needs during World War II. Plans for mines to exploit low-grade copper and iron ores promise increased activity in various areas of Michigan, Montana, Minnesota, and New York.

Manpower problems in mining industries are substantially affected by the conditions of work and of living in areas remote from centers of population. Mine operators cannot draw on important sources of emergency labor supply—women, youths, handicapped workers, retired workers—during periods of strong labor demand. Isolated from urban centers, mines are not attractive to urban factory workers displaced by cutbacks in civilian goods production. Moreover, mining requires specialized skills.

Postwar improvements in working and living conditions may, to some extent, alleviate the tendency of mine workers to leave the industry when alternative opportunities are available. Mine workers today receive, on the average, higher hourly earnings than factory workers. Pension and welfare programs are widespread. Many operators have sold company-owned housing to their miners. Medical services have been improved.

Chart 1. Average Annual Employment in Mining Establishments



Better roads and widespread automobile ownership permit miners to live in towns. More surface operations may make mining less hazardous.

Mining employment averaged about 904,000 in 1950,[1] or about 1 out of every 50 workers in nonfarm establishments (chart 1). In 1920 about 1,230,000 persons were employed in mining, comprising 1 out of every 22 employees in industry and commerce. In 1950 there was 1 miner for every 167 persons in the United States; 30 years earlier the ratio was 1 miner for every 86 persons.

Although mining is a small factor in national employment, it forms an important sector of the economy of particular States. In West Virginia, 23 percent of nonfarm workers were engaged in mining in 1950; in Kentucky, about 11 percent; in Wyoming, 11 percent; in Oklahoma, 9 percent; and in Texas, 6 percent. Mining about equalled manufacturing employment in West Virginia and New Mexico, and was nearly twice as important as manufacturing in Wyoming.

Coal production employs more than half of all mine labor. Approximately 50 out of every 100 mine workers in 1950 were employed in coal mining (42 in bituminous, 8 in anthracite); 28 in crude-petroleum and natural-gas production; 11 in metal mining; and 11 in nonmetallic mining and quarrying. Over the past decade employment in petroleum and natural-gas production and nonmetallic mining and quarrying has increased in relative importance while employment in coal and metal mining has declined.

Every State had some mining employment, but the bulk of the industry was concentrated in a few States. The percentage distribution of employment in mining industries, in the four leading States, is shown below:

	Percent
All mining industries:	
Pennsylvania	22
West Virginia	14
Texas	9
Kentucky	8
Bituminous-coal mining:	
West Virginia	28
Pennsylvania	28
Kentucky	14
Illinois	7
Metal mining:	
Minnesota	14
Arizona	12
Michigan	8
Alabama	8
Crude petroleum and natural gas:	
Texas	35
Oklahoma	14
California	12
Louisiana	8
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals:	
Pennsylvania	8
California	7
Texas	6
Florida	6

Some examples of extreme geographic concentration of mined materials are chromite and mercury produced in California, helium in the Texas gas fields, and anthracite in Pennsylvania.

Mine workers are located, to a great extent, in communities or settlements in rural-nonfarm areas, isolated from urban industries. A tabulation of employment under the old age and survivors' insurance program in mid-March 1948 showed that nearly 2 out of 3 persons employed in mining industries were working outside the country's 172 metropolitan areas.

Centers of mining employment, for the most part, are located in single-industry areas where mining dominates and few alternative opportunities, outside of lumbering and farming, are available. Approximately a third of the mining employment in mid-March 1948 within counties having 250 miners or more was in those counties where mining comprised at least 40 percent of nonfarm employment. The isolation of the miner is perhaps more acute in one-industry "company towns" where the absentee mine owner is also landlord and storekeeper, and furnishes public utilities. In one-industry dominated areas, the prosperity of trade and service (usually the only other nonfarm employments) fluctuates with the mining industry.

Shifts in the main locations of mining employment over the years, as exploration and discovery, expansion of transport, development of technology, and depletion of deposits changed the profitability of exploiting various areas of mineral resources, drastically affected housing conditions and community life of mining towns. The opening of oil wells—for example, at first in Pennsylvania, later in the Midwest and Southwest, and more recently in Texas, Louisiana, and California—transformed isolated communities into overcrowded boom towns, with skyrocketing land values. By contrast, the closing of some iron ore and copper ore mines left "stranded" communities in the Lake Superior districts. With the exhaustion of silver-ore deposits, once thriving communities in Colorado became deserted "ghost towns."

The dangers of injury and occupational disease compel mine operators, unions, and government to give close attention to safety and health protection. Nevertheless, underground workers still face hazards of poisonous gases, explosive dusts, dampness, extreme heat, and falling rock. Despite encouraging improvements in their safety record, mining industries, as a group, showed in 1949 injury-frequency rates considerably higher than rates for the manufacturing group. Since explosions, cave-ins, and floods in underground mining frequently involve more than one miner, the proportion of accidents resulting in fatalities is also relatively high.

Harsh and hazardous conditions of underground work create exceptional manpower problems in mining industries. Mining States forbid the employment of women in mines except in a few surface and technical operations. Most States require a minimum age of 18 years for underground mine work. In addition, many require examination and registration or licensing of miners, particularly managers, foremen, and hoisting engineers. Preemployment physical examinations of job applicants are frequently conducted by mine operators in order to determine fitness for work.

Prewar Employment Problems

The record of mining in the years between World Wars I and II points up the employment problems of the industry under peacetime economic conditions. Seasonal factors were an important source of variations in employment in mining industries in the prewar period. In bituminous-coal and anthracite and in nonferrous metal mining, employment generally contracted in summer months and expanded in the fall and winter. In quarrying, crude-petroleum production, and in iron-ore mining, where above-the-ground operations predominate, the slack season occurred in winter.

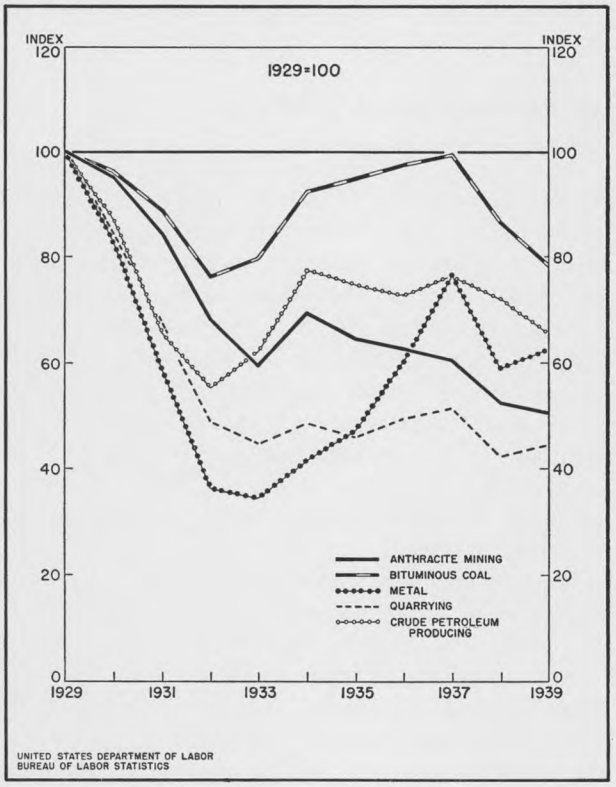
The pattern of seasonal changes in coal mining varied with uses and general conditions. Thus, the demand for labor by "captive" coal mines, which operate relatively steadily throughout the year, depended more on the flow of steel orders than on seasonal factors. In contrast, mines producing coal consumed in homes, utilities, and gas companies reduced their employment in summer months as the demand for heating fuel fell off.

Stabilization of mining employment by spreading production over the year has been limited. Production of coal, for example, is ordinarily undertaken only when orders are received and a supply of railway cars is assured. Consumers (except public utilities) do not store coal to any great extent, normally depending upon supply at short notice. Efforts of the industry to educate

consumers to order their coal supply in the summer in order to spread demand for coal over the year never proved effective.

During the decline in general industrial activity in the 1930's, employment in mining was severely depressed. Between 1929 and 1932, average employment in mining industries declined 33 percent, from 1,078,000 to 722,000 (chart 2). This compares with a decline of 35 percent in manufacturing employment and of 35 percent in construction. However, employment in transportation and public utilities, trade, finance, service, and government decreased by smaller percentages.

Chart 2. Indexes of Employment in Mining



Among mining industries, the employment decline was relatively sharper in those producing raw materials used in construction or in the production of durable goods for which the demand is postponable and hence highly variable. On the other hand, fuel-producing industries with a diversity of industrial, utility, and domestic consumers showed a relatively smaller decline. In nonmetal mining and quarrying in 1932, employment was 49 percent of the 1929 level; in metal mining, 37 percent; but in bituminous-coal mining it was 76 percent, in anthracite, 68 percent, and in crude petroleum, 55 percent. Hours of work and workdays per year were also curtailed.

Thus, unemployment problems of serious proportions were created for mining communities. According to a study of the incidence of relief in 1933–34, about half of the 168 counties where mining predominated had almost 16 percent or more of the population on relief. Only about a fifth of the manufacturing counties showed 16 percent or more of the population on relief.

The decline in the demand for labor in mining industries—particularly coal and metal mining—after the end of World War I intensified employment problems. Mining employment in 1939 averaged 845,000 or 2.8 percent of total employment in nonagricultural establishments, compared with 1,124,000 or 4.2 percent in 1919. Employment rose to 1,230,000 in 1920 and then moved downward, in absolute and relative terms, during the 1920's, with minor fluctuations. Following the 1932 depression low, employment recovered to slightly over 1 million in 1937, and then declined in 1938 and 1939.

Some of the contraction was due to mechanization in coal mining. For example, the spread of mechanized cutting and loading and strip mining reduced unit manpower requirements. In addition, total output as well as the relative importance of coal as a source of energy declined between 1919 and 1939 because of the substitution of fuel oil, natural gas, or water power as a source of energy, of fuel economies resulting indirectly from changes in the manner in which coal was utilized, and of direct savings of coal in existing uses.

In the major metal mining industries—iron ore, copper, lead, and zinc—labor requirements per unit of output were reduced substantially as open-cut mining, with lower labor requirements, improved extracting operations, and better transportation of ore became more widespread. Increased use of scrap metal, instead of ores, and greater economy in the use of raw materials tended to slow down the growth of ore production relative to industrial production.

Wartime Employment Problems

Wartime employment developments in mining may be divided into two phases. First, employment gained markedly following the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, as operators called unemployed mine workers back to work in order to meet greatly increased demand for fuels and metals. By 1941, mining industries, as a group, had made up a large part of the employment decline following the 1929 high level. The adjustment of mining industries to the needs of war production involved a maximum expansion of existing mines and finding new mines, in contrast to conversion of factories in manufacturing.

The second and more crucial phase began with the rapid expansion of the defense economy after 1941. Workers then began to leave mining industries for better jobs, recruiting of new workers proved difficult, employment declined, and shortages of workers, especially in essential nonferrous metal mining, became critical obstacles to expanding production. The attraction of good jobs in war production factories apparently overcame the tendency of mine workers to remain in their local communities. A number of measures were taken to meet the manpower crisis in various mining industries, but a shortage of mine workers persisted throughout United States participation in the war.

Nonferrous Metal Mining. Beginning shortly after Pearl Harbor, nonferrous metal mine operators in Western States were confronted with a growing shortage of manpower, primarily as a result of the migration of workers from mines to coastal factories. Factors responsible for this movement were lower wages in comparison with rates in West Coast shipyards and plants, unfavorable working conditions, housing shortages, and the belief that occupational deferments would be easier to obtain in aircraft plants. The seasonal shift of miners into farming in the summer of 1942 further reduced the work force.

Efforts of nonferrous metal mine operators to overcome shortages of labor generally proved inadequate. Some workers were transferred from development work to direct production. Weekly hours of work were lengthened. (See table, p. 139.) Some companies reduced their physical standards in recruiting workers.

When labor shortages in nonferrous metal mines began to limit essential output during 1942, various Government agencies undertook concerted action in the fall of 1942 to retain and expand the workforce. The War Manpower Commission's "stabilization" order was credited with reducing somewhat the movement away from the mines. The order, issued in September 1942, required a "certificate of separation" from the United States Employment Service before a nonferrous metal worker in any of the 12 Western States could be released from his job and rehired. The Director of the Selective Service System then advised local boards to consider for occupational deferment any worker in nonferrous metal mining in the 12 Western States, regardless of skill. Miners thus deferred could be reclassified if they left their jobs without authorization.

The National War Labor Board acted to maintain the workforce by authorizing general wage adjustments in western copper, lead, and zinc mines. In its decisions, the Board explicitly recognized the emergency manpower situation in the industry.

The War Production Board's order stopping "all nonessential domestic mining of gold other than that incident to the mining of critical materials" was responsible for reducing by half employment in gold and silver mining. In putting the order into effect, the War Manpower Commission directed the USES to refer gold-mine workers to essential nonferrous metal mining activities. It proved difficult, however, to direct gold miners into copper, lead, or zinc mining to the extent originally hoped. Many gold-mine operators escaped shut-down by mining certain critical materials along with gold ore.

The War Department, at the WPB's request, furloughed 4,200 soldiers for work in essential nonferrous metal mines of the West, but this measure proved to be only partially effective because of inadequate selection and placement. Again, when the withdrawal of miners in the summer of 1943 threatened to cut the output of essential metal ores, the War Department agreed to furlough 4,500 servicemen for work in copper, zinc, and molybdenum mines. This time, the WPB and other agencies attempted to give priority to the most efficient mines in critical labor-shortage areas in assigning soldiers.

The labor shortage in metal mining persisted to

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the end of the war. Declining employment during 1944 and 1945 became less serious, as military requirements for nonferrous metals were gradually cut back.

Coal Mining. Manpower shortages in coal mining (in contrast to the situation in Great Britain and other countries) never affected production seriously enough to warrant a special Government program. Unlike the previous trend in the industry, the relative importance of coal as a source of fuel and power increased during the early years of the war. Old mines were reactivated and new ones opened. Employment declined as miners left to take jobs in expanding factories or to enter the armed forces. In the Pacific Northwest, the heavy migration of bituminous-coal miners to coastal plants and yards dangerously reduced the badly needed local production of coal.

To maintain a high level of production, bituminous-coal mine operators utilized their work force more intensively. The union and operators agreed early in 1943 to a 6-day week of 42 hours, with premium pay for the sixth day and portal-to-portal pay for inside workers. Average weekly hours of production workers rose from 27.1 (excluding travel time, for inside workers) in 1943 to 43.4 (including travel time) in 1944. In addition, many mines eliminated seasonal shut-downs. Vacations were suspended in 1943 and 1944. The average number of days worked in bituminous-coal mines increased steadily from 178 in 1939 to 278 in 1944—the highest in any year since 1890.

In anthracite mining, employment of production workers declined after October 1941. Mine operators (particularly of the deepshaft, underground mines of northern Pennsylvania) were unable to recruit workers to replace those leaving the industry. To meet production schedules, anthracite operators lengthened weekly hours of work of production workers from an average of 27.7 in 1939 to 40.7 in 1944. In addition, employers lowered physical hiring requirements. Higher earnings attracted "bootleg operators" into legitimate collieries.

Nonmetallic-Mineral Mining and Quarrying. Curtailment of building and highway construction during the war reduced the quarrying of sand, gravel, and other construction minerals, but the production of military equipment required a vast output of certain nonmetallic chemical minerals. Employment increased during the first year of the war and after 1942, declined. The manpower situation became especially critical in the small but vital industries of fluorspar and mica mining.

A shortage of labor, limiting the expansion of fluorspar output for the steel, aluminum, and aviation gas industries, attracted the attention of public agencies in 1943 to this small but vital industry. The approximately 2,000 workers employed early in 1943 were considerably below estimated labor needs of mines. Relatively low wages, to a great extent, were responsible for a movement of miners out of the industry. The location of mines in isolated areas of Illinois and Kentucky also made it difficult to recruit workers.

To relieve the shortage of fluorspar miners the Federal Public Housing Authority constructed housing units to attract new workers to the Rosiclare, Ill., mining area. The War Labor Board in July 1943 authorized a wage increase for workers in the Illinois and Kentucky fluorspar mines. The Selective Service policy of granting occupational deferments to fluorspar miners also helped to maintain the work force.

Although the Nation's requirements for high-grade mica for electronic equipment were filled primarily from overseas sources, it was considered urgent to expand domestic mining operations, especially in North Carolina and New England. As new mines were opened, employment increased from about 600 just before the war to 6,000 to 8,000 in 1944. Unattractive wage and working conditions, however, hampered the recruitment of an adequate labor supply. The War Manpower Commission attempted to meet the labor needs of mica mines—particularly in New Hampshire and Connecticut—by bringing in workers from Newfoundland.

Iron-Ore Mining. With the enlargement of existing mines and the opening of new mines (for example, in New York State) in response to increased demand for ore by blast furnaces, employment in iron-ore mining rose steadily. But the movement of workers to higher-paying war factories and to the armed services reduced employment after 1943.

Except for eastern magnetite iron-ore mines, a small but essential sector of the industry, mines were not seriously hindered by labor shortages in

meeting production schedules. The average workweek in iron-ore mining was lengthened. Hiring specifications were lowered. Ex-iron-ore miners employed in less essential activities were actively recruited. Instead of laying off workers during the winter slack season of 1943, mine operators in the iron ranges of northern Minnesota maintained their work force. Increased use of labor-saving machinery for handling ores also offset the unfavorable effects of labor shortages.

Petroleum and Natural-Gas Production. Employment in petroleum and natural-gas production declined steadily during the war years. Having a high proportion of young males, the industry lost a large number of workers to the armed services. Weekly hours were extended. Industry and Government war agencies attempted to retain workers, especially technical and highly skilled personnel, through upgrading and training programs, through special recruitment drives publicizing the essential importance of jobs in the industry, and through efforts to obtain deferments for technical personnel.

Postwar Trends in Employment

Employment in the mining industries during the years immediately following World War II expanded, then contracted, and with the defense mobilization program, showed recovery and expansion.

Activity remained high from 1946 to 1948, in order to meet the intense demand for metals and fuel needed in manufacturing the large volume of producer and consumer durables, in constructing plants, highways, and homes, and in filling supply lines depleted during wartime. With mines in foreign countries not yet reconstructed, there was a strong export demand for American metals and fuels.

Mining employment rose from 833,000 in September 1945 to a little over 1 million in September 1948—a high level compared with immediate prewar years, but still somewhat below 1929. The unemployment rate among miners, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, was relatively low, 2.3 percent compared with 3.7 percent for all wage and salaried workers. Factors such as voluntary job shifting and seasonal decline rather than lack of demand contributed to most of the unemployment in this period. With profits and sales rising, new firms opened in 1947 and 1948 outnumbered failures in mining.

Anthracite was the sole mining industry in which production-worker employment in 1948 was below the peacetime 1939 average. (See table below.) Miners in all mining industries had a longer workweek than in the prewar period.

Reduced business expenditures for plant and equipment and a smaller foreign demand were among the special factors in the decline in mineral output and mining employment during 1949. Between 1948 and 1949, the decline in mining employment was 5.0 percent compared with 7.5 percent in manufacturing employment.

Employment and average weekly hours of production workers in mining industries, 1939 and 1947 to 1950

Industry	Average 1939	Wartime peak		Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949	Average 1950
		Number	Date				
Iron-ore mining:							
Production-worker employment	21,100	37,000	June 1943	31,600	33,600	30,400	31,900
Average weekly hours	35.7	46.4	June 1945	40.1	41.3	39.7	40.9
Copper-ore mining:							
Production-worker employment	25,000	35,400	Jan. 1943	24,600	25,000	24,300	24,800
Average weekly hours	41.9	47.4	Dec. 1944	44.4	44.7	42.3	45.0
Lead and zinc-ore mining:							
Production-worker employment	16,300	24,500	Sept. 1943	20,700	19,200	18,100	17,200
Average weekly hours	38.7	45.5	Jan. 1945	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6
Anthracite mining:							
Production-worker employment	83,600	86,400	Oct. 1941	74,600	75,800	72,800	70,600
Average weekly hours	27.7	46.5	Feb. 1945	37.4	36.6	30.2	32.1
Bituminous-coal mining:							
Production-worker employment	371,700	463,100	Jan. 1942	402,100	413,100	373,400	351,000
Average weekly hours	27.1	46.2	June 1945	40.6	38.0	32.6	35.0
Petroleum and natural-gas production:							
Production-worker employment	114,400	115,200	Jan. 1942	120,000	127,100	127,100	125,700
Average weekly hours	38.3	46.8	Aug. 1945	40.5	40.1	40.2	40.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:							
Production-worker employment	68,500	97,300	Aug. 1942	86,000	87,600	83,700	85,200
Average weekly hours	39.2	48.9	Oct. 1944	44.8	44.2	43.3	44.0

Failures, especially of marginal mines, exceeded the number of new firms. The unemployment rate rose to 8.0 percent, a greater relative increase than in any other industry division.

Production-worker employment declined in all mining industry groups except in petroleum and natural-gas production. The cut-backs in coal mining and iron-ore mining were especially severe. Communities in the high-cost iron-ore and copper areas of the upper peninsula of Michigan and in the coal areas of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana were hard hit by unemployment.

Causes of the sharp drop in coal-mine employment included the postwar decline in the consumption of coal relative to gas and oil because of (1) the increased dieselization of railroads; (2) the shift to oil heating in homes, and a reduction in unit man-hour requirements owing to the spread of mechanized loading and stripping.

In contrast, the employment trend in petroleum and natural-gas production was upward. Consumption of petroleum products rose substantially because of (1) the rising number of motor vehicles in operation; (2) the growth of military and civilian aviation; (3) the increased use of fuel oil for heating; and (4) the greater use of Diesel engines. Rising prices and sales stimulated new firms to undertake oil exploration and drilling. The necessity of drilling wells more deeply than formerly and the spectacular growth of the natural-gas industry were also important factors in the upward trend of employment.

Recovery in mining employment in 1950 was uneven. Total mining employment in 1950 was 3 percent lower than in 1949, compared with a 5-percent increase in manufacturing. Production-worker employment was slightly higher in 1950 than in 1949 in iron-ore, copper, and in nonmetallic mining and quarrying, and slightly lower in lead and zinc mining, anthracite and bituminous-coal mining, and petroleum and natural-gas production. Average weekly hours were longer in all mining industries in 1950 than in 1949. According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the unemployment rate for mining, however, was 6.2 percent in 1950, compared with 5.6 percent for manufacturing.

A marked lengthening of the workweek in metal-mining and nonmetallic mining and quarrying accompanied a moderate increase in employment following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Copper miners averaged 46.0 hours a week in April 1951, compared with 43.9 a year earlier. According to a special study of hours of work in 30 key industries in December 1950, about 75 percent of production workers in copper mining and 25 percent in lead and zinc mining were employed in mines with average workweeks of 46 hours or more.

By contrast, the workweek in coal mining was at first lengthened in 1950, but as stocks of coal accumulated faster than the amounts consumed, weekly hours were cut back to 34.0 in bituminous and 21.5 in anthracite. Very substantial labor surpluses were reported in March 1951 in two mining areas: Pottsville, Pa., and Crab Orchard, Ill. Improved mining machinery is one of the factors enabling coal miners to maintain a high rate of output.

One notable effect of the mobilization program has been the development of shortages of certain types of skilled mine workers, especially in western metal mines and oil fields. Because of the over-all shortage of workers in the field, six occupations related to mining—petroleum drillers, underground metal miners, oil-well servicing technicians, mining engineers, geologists, and geophysicists—were included in the U. S. Department of Labor's list of critical occupations.

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[1] In this discussion, mining refers to the activities of persons engaged not only in extracting coal and ores but also in quarrying stone and producing petroleum and natural gas. In the mining of metal ores, coal, and other solid minerals, the principal technological processes are breaking, loading, transporting, and purifying. Exploring and developing of mineral properties are also parts of mining activities. The extractive operations of the crude-petroleum and natural-gas industry consist mainly of drilling into oil bearing formations and controlling the free flow of liquids and gasses. A much larger part of the workers are engaged in exploratory development and technical work than in other mining industries. Workers engaged in coking of coal, smelting of ores, refining of ores and petroleum, and dressing of stone belong to manufacturing industries.

Price Movements During a Year of Korean Hostilities

LOUISE J. MACK*

OUTBREAK OF THE ARMED CONFLICT in Korea on June 25, 1950, renewed the postwar inflation which had subsided from the peak reached in the summer of 1948. Prices of raw materials and semifinished commodities on organized exchanges and commodity prices quoted by producers reached a new high in February and March 1951, according to price indexes computed regularly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The cost of living, measured by retail prices paid for essential goods and services by city families, surpassed its previous peaks in October 1950 and reached an all-time high in May 1951. It leveled off in June, dropping 0.1 percent, after 15 consecutive monthly increases.

The accumulated pressure of soaring commodity prices on a broad front from June 1950 to February 1951, and mounting costs of some exempted agricultural products, rents, and labor contributed to this continuing advance of retail prices of finished goods and services even after issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation of January 26, 1951. After this, however, a marked slowing, and even a reversal in some instances, occurred in the upward price trend.

By the end of the first year of the Korean campaign, primary market prices of 330 commodities representing major groups of agricultural and manufactured goods had risen 15 percent. Retail prices paid by urban families for goods and services had increased nearly 9 percent.

Trial of voluntary price controls under the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, was required before mandatory controls could be issued. These, however, proved ineffectual in curbing price advances of most goods during the trial period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951. Consequently, the Price Administrator imposed the General Ceiling Price Regulation on January 26. Like the General Maximum Price Regulation of World War II, the GCPR froze prices of all commodities and services subject to price regulation under the act. As a stopgap measure, the GCPR successfully contributed to checking the drastic inflation after the end of the first 8 months of warfare in Korea. For most of the major categories of commodities at various levels of distribution from producer to retailer, specific price regulations gradually replaced the GCPR.

Price Rises from June 1950 to GCPR

When the United Nations decided to aid the South Koreans in resisting invasion, the Nation was enjoying exceptional prosperity. Home building achieved an outstanding record of 1,400,000 nonfarm units started during 1950 (surpassing previous records as early as September); incomes and liquid assets were unusually high; and unemployment was around a postwar low. These factors made possible the tremendous buying splurge which industrial purchasers, as well as family shoppers, engaged in from June 1950 through January 1951.

As soon as the United States' participation in the Korean campaign was announced, both individuals and businesses rushed to buy goods. Consumers bought most heavily commodities which had been scarce or rationed, or which had suffered quality deterioration, in World War II. Brief flurries of scare buying of nylon hosiery, coffee, and sugar were overshadowed by purchases of houses, refrigerators, television sets, home freezers, automobiles, sheets, and a number of other household furnishings. Men bought extra suits "for the future," anticipating higher prices and scarcity of worsted fabrics in the moderate and medium price lines.

Many acquisitions of high price tag goods were financed on liberal credit terms prior to the promulgation of Regulations W and X by the Federal Reserve Board on September 18 and October 10, 1950, respectively. A significant proportion of future buying power was committed by installment purchases made during the last half of 1950.

In view of this phenomenal demand, supported by unusually large disposable incomes, it was

almost inevitable that prices of many goods should rise sharply between June 1950 and the end of January 1951. By December 18, the Bureau of Labor Statistics daily price index had surpassed its previous peak (of November 1947), and on January 26 was 46 percent above its pre-Korea point. Quotations of commodities imported from the Orient such as rubber, tin, and burlap advanced immediately. On the other hand, list prices of brand-name durable goods like household appliances, construction and mining equipment, and automobiles, as well as a few basic industrial materials like cement and pig iron, remained relatively unchanged from pre-Korea levels for a number of months.

Quotations for 11 imported raw materials in the Bureau of Labor Statistics daily price index jumped 59 percent from June 23, 1950, to January 26, 1951, while primary market prices of 17 domestic raw commodities advanced 37 percent. Much of the competitive bidding for imported commodities was the result of fears that available quantities might be insufficient to meet increased needs both here and in other countries. For example, Government stockpiling and increased consumption combined to raise rubber quotations 187 percent from June 23, to December 28, 1950, when the General Services Administration assumed control of the purchase and sale of this strategic material. Similarly, quotations for tin, another imported stockpile commodity, advanced from $0.76 on June 23 to $1.82 per pound by January 26. Wool tops, which are made preponderantly from imported wool, more than doubled in price, from $2 to $4.35 per pound in the pre-GCPR period.

Exchange speculation, together with abnormally large inventory buying by manufacturers, drove up prices of most domestic raw materials. Spot prices for raw cotton averaged a third higher on January 26 than on June 23, as a combination of large export allocations, an abnormally high rate of cotton-goods production, and an unusually small 1950–51 crop threatened to create a shortage of the staple. Even byproduct commodities like hides soared 69 percent from pre-Korea to January 25, when special ceilings were imposed on them. However, domestic agricultural foodstuffs, such as grains and livestock, rose less rapidly than any other major group of commodities, largely as a result of the favorable carry-over and good 1950 crops for the majority of important farm products.

Increased costs of materials during the seven pre-GCPR months were reflected in varying degrees in prices of semimanufactured and manufactured goods. Textiles, up a third, led the rapid rise of primary market prices of processed goods, from June 1950 to January 1951. Chemicals followed, averaging 27 percent higher, and farm products rose 19 percent.

Appointment of Michael DiSalle as Director of Price Stabilization on November 30, 1950, occurred several months after the passage of the Defense Production Act. Within 3 weeks he imposed ceiling prices on new passenger cars, freezing their prices at December 1 levels. Voluntary pricing standards for all other commodities subject to price control, issued by the Director on December 19, failed to curtail price advances of many important commodities, especially raw materials. The General Ceiling Price Regulation issued January 26, 1951, when it was evident that self-restraint could not be the major means of price control, froze prices of all goods and services whose prices could be regulated under the Defense Production Act at the highest levels prevailing in the period from midnight December 19, 1950, to January, 25, 1951.

The rise of retail prices from June 15, 1950, to February 15, 1951, is reflected in the 8-percent increase in the Consumers' Price Index for large cities.[1] Prices paid by urban families for housefurnishings were most sharply affected by the pre-GCPR inflation, rising 13 percent from June 1950

Primary market price behavior of individual commodities from June 1950 to June 1951

Commodity	Prices on specified dates				Percent change	
	June 23, 1950 (pre-Korea)	Post-Korea peak		June 29, 1951	Pre-Korea to peak	Peak to June 29, 1951
		Price	Date			
Steers 100 lbs	$29.250	$37.875	4/23/51	$35.250	+29.5	−6.9
Hogs do	20.250	25.250	8/28/50	23.525	24.7	−6.8
Tallow lb	.048	.182	1/16/51	.118	279.2	−35.2
Lard do	.109	.200	1/30/51	.155	83.5	−22.5
Hides do	.258	.435	1/17/51	.365	68.6	−16.1
Wheat, Kansas City bu	2.112	2.520	2/13/51	2.288	19.3	−9.2
Corn do	1.508	1.890	2/16/51	1.689	25.3	−10.6
Coffee lb	.485	.565	9/1/50	.536	16.5	−5.1
Cotton, raw do	.338	.452	4/24/51	.452	33.7	0
Print cloth yd	.152	.240	1/26/51	.182	57.9	−24.2
Wool tops lb	2.000	4.350	1/19/51	2.475	117.5	−43.1
Rubber do	.282	.875	11/9/50	.660	210.3	−24.6
Tin do	.764	1,830	1/25/51	1.060	139.5	−42.1
Steel scrap, Chicago ton	37.500	45.000	12/6/50	42.500	20.0	−5.6

to February 1951. The cost of food purchased by these moderate-income families increased 11 percent, and the retail price of apparel averaged 9 percent higher in mid-February 1951 than in mid-June 1950. Beef, veal, eggs, wool rugs, sheets, refrigerators, stoves, wool suits and coats, and shoes were important items in family budgets for which prices in retail stores rose significantly in the pre-GCPR months.

Post-GCPR Prices

Moderate contraction of consumer buying, heavy inventories of goods in the hands of producers and distributors, and increasingly tight regulations on the use of metals aided the Office of Price Stabilization in curbing prices from February through June 1951. As the physical volume of retail sales during the second quarter of 1951 dropped below that in the comparable period of 1950, retailers purchased merchandise more conservatively, and manufacturers felt less inclined to buy materials at inflated prices. Since the GCPR assured all purchasers that prices of goods subject to price control would no longer rise unpredictably, anticipatory purchases to beat price increases slowed down.

The Office of Price Stabilization issued tailored price regulations for distributors and manufacturers of a variety of specific products such as wool fabrics, beef, and soap. These regulations issued from the date of GCPR through June 30 for individual categories of goods or industries, commonly permitted manufacturers to adjust their prices to reflect increased costs of labor and materials from June 1950 (or earlier) to December 1950 (or a specified later month). Retailers in most instances were protected from undue price squeezes by being allowed to use their historical margins to compute maximum prices for each category of goods.

Quotations of many of the 28 materials comprising the daily price index turned downward after February 16—an all-time high—declining 12 percent by the end of June to a level 30 percent above that of June 23, 1950. The favorable crop outlook during the first half of 1951 enabled prices of many farm products to return to lower levels. Price declines of several imported commodities such as raw wool, tin, and rubber exceeded the average price decrease of domestic commodities from January 26 to June 29, 1951. Government control of buying and selling, as well as allocation programs of the National Production Authority, resulted in a drop of tin prices from $1.83 to $1.06 a pound and of rubber from $0.81 to $0.66 a pound by the end of June. An additional slash in rubber quotations to $0.52 was announced in June to take effect July 1. However, prices of many essential basic commodities, such as livestock, hides, 1950 crop cotton, metals other than tin, wood pulp, sulfur, and sugar, remained as high as price regulations would permit. By the end of June 1951 the daily price index averaged 11 percent below the GCPR level. The rate of price decline on security and commodity exchanges was accelerated in June by rumors of, and later by proposals, to cease fighting in Korea.

Demand for consumers' goods declined to normal (or for many housefurnishings, even subnormal) toward the end of March. Distributors' inventories began to bulge and manufacturers sought and obtained in the second quarter lower prices for a number of materials such as fats and oils, wool, silk, cotton textiles, and coal. By the end of June primary market prices averaged about the same as the week the GCPR was issued, nearly 15 percent above their pre-Korea level.

By mid-June 1951 city families found that they were paying 9 percent more for essential goods and services than a year before. Consumers' return to a normal buying pace and price regulations had succeeded in stabilizing retail prices after issuance of the GCPR. Only an 0.8-percent rise in the general level of retail prices in large cities occurred from mid-February to mid-June 1951. Rent and retail prices of housefurnishings advanced over 1 percent, apparel prices moved up 1 percent, and food rose 0.4 percent in the 4 months preceding the Korean truce proposals. The monthly rate of increase of the Consumers' Price Index in that period dropped to an average of one-fifth of a percent compared with a monthly average of 1 percent during the preceding 8 months.

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[1] February rather than January 1951 has been selected as a comparison month because many pre-GCPR price increases occurred after prices were collected for the January 15 Consumers' Price Index; these increases, therefore were not reflected in the index until the February figures had been collected.

Labor Situation in Finland, 1949 to 1951

ANNA-STINA ERICSON*

THE FINNISH LABOR MOVEMENT, pushed by inflationary forces and Communist propaganda, has made a number of demands for wage increases in the last 2 years. Three general advances were authorized in 1950; but, in recent months, the Social-Democratic majority in the labor federation has agreed to join the Government in an economic truce to promote stabilization. Two factors accentuating this situation are Finland's proximity to the U. S. S. R. and the presence of a large number of Communists within labor's ranks. However, trade-union and parliamentary elections in the spring and summer of 1951 gave the Social-Democrats a greater majority than they have had in the past few years, thus creating a more congenial atmosphere in which to work out an economic program to stabilize the national economy.

At its June 1951 Convention, the Central Federation of Trade Unions (SAK) voted to complete its withdrawal from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). This decision represents the latest step in a program which was initiated by the Social-Democratic majority among organized workers in Finland late in 1949.

In many respects, Finnish labor-management relations law resembles that of her Scandinavian neighbors. However, industrial relations legislation in Finland did not bring about a high degree of industrial peace in the 1920's and 1940's. It was wartime conditions under a Soviet invasion rather than legislation which helped to cement relations between labor and management.[1]

Communist Issue in Unions

Along with other democratically minded trade-union federations in Europe, SAK joined the WFTU at the time of its formation in the fall of 1945. Unionists then believed that labor movements of different political orientation could work together on a nonpolitical basis to improve labor conditions in all parts of the world. At that time, SAK was controlled by a Social-Democratic majority in its executive committee, although some of its largest member unions—notably the Transport Workers, the Forest and Floating Workers, the Textile Workers, and the Wood and Furniture Workers Unions—were Communist-dominated. After its 1947 Congress, SAK continued to be controlled by a Social-Democratic majority, even though 6 of the 14 members on the executive committee, elected for a 4-year term, were Communists.

From June to September 1949, a series of Communist-inspired strikes was undertaken without the approval of the SAK executive committee. This led to the break with WFTU. Rene Arrachard, then secretary general of the French Building Workers' Union and board member of the WFTU trade department for wood construction materials and building trades, arrived in Finland shortly after the strikes began, supposedly to investigate the split in the Finnish labor movement between Communist-led and Social-Democratic unions. The Social-Democratic majority in SAK doubted WFTU's right to interfere in a purely internal problem. This group was especially displeased with Arrachard's activities, which were very strongly in favor of the striking Communist unions and against the SAK position that the strikes were illegal. Shortly thereafter SAK stopped paying dues to WFTU, but decided to leave the final decision to break with WFTU to the 1951 SAK congress.

One immediate result of the wild-cat strikes in 1949 was the Executive Committee's provisional expulsion from SAK of seven of the Communist unions for illegal strike action.[2] By the end of September, five of these had been readmitted on

condition that they would thenceforth respect SAK statutes and decisions.[3] Two large Communist unions, the Finnish Transport Workers' and the Forest and Floating Workers' Unions, had not been readmitted by July 1951.

Following the 1949–50 developments, Communist organizations, both in Finland and in the U. S. S. R., increased their efforts to gain a foothold in the Finnish labor movement, but met with little success. From within SAK, the Communists tried unsuccessfully to get that organization to join the Communist-front Partisans of Peace. A WFTU delegation to Finland in June 1950 tried to restore good relations between SAK and WFTU, while the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) made strong efforts to increase the number of Finnish trade-union delegations visiting the U. S. S. R. in 1950. Although the WFTU efforts were unsuccessful, some trade-union delegations have visited the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, the Social-Democrats had also been active. From the beginning of the strikes, Social-Democratic unionists had tried to enlist non-Communists in Communist-led unions to join Social-Democratic unions. Both the Truck Drivers and the Workers Unions campaigned to win members away from the Transport Workers' Union; the Farm and Mixed Workers Union sought to draw strength away from the Forest and Floating Workers Union. They succeeded to the extent that the combined membership of the two expelled unions at the end of 1950 was estimated to be only about 60 percent of their 1948 membership. However, the membership of the two anti-Communist unions had not increased correspondingly. In fact, membership of most Finnish trade-unions was lower in the second quarter of 1950 (the latest date for which figures are available) than in 1948. Part of the drop was due to the resignation of some anti-Communists from Communist-dominated unions who did not join other unions, and part to membership declines in unions with Social-Democratic leadership—presumably caused by dissatisfaction with the limited success of the SAK economic program. In April 1950, SAK had a membership of almost 265,000 in 37 national unions, compared with almost 307,000 in 1948 and 342,000 in 1947, the peak year.[4]

In April 1951, the member unions of SAK elected delegates to its quadriennial Congress. The results showed that the Social-Democrats won 152 seats, the Communists 65, and the Seamen's Union (nonpolitical) 5. Compared with the 1947 Congress, this is an increase in the non-Communist strength from 57 to 68½ percent, and a decline in Communist strength from 43 to 29 percent.

Economic Conditions

Economic problems in Finland have been complicated since 1944 by the reparations which the U. S. S. R. exacted from the Finns by the Armistice Treaty signed in September of that year. These reparations commit a large share of the products of the Finnish economy to Russia and proportionally lower the real incomes of the people of Finland. One effect of the reparations payments is to intensify the competition between various segments of the economy for their shares in total national income.

The Finnish Government, which had maintained wage controls all during the war years 1939–44, again established such controls on December 30, 1946, which were continued until January 5, 1950. In 1950, there were many demands from labor for increased wages and two serious threats of a general strike from SAK. Not only was the cost-of-living index increasing rapidly (20.8 percent in 1950[5]), but no long-term collective agreements were in force, and labor and management were unable to arrive at new agreements satisfactory to both parties. Escalator provisions, whereby wages were adjusted to the cost-of-living index, were incorporated into most collective-bargaining contracts as a result of agreements negotiated by Speaker of the Diet, Mr. Fagerholm, and Commerce Minister, Mr. Aura, in May and October 1950, respectively.[6] Because of the steadily accelerating price-wage spiral, and after the failure of repeated efforts to achieve some sort of economic stability, the Government issued a wage-freeze decree on November 7, 1950, suspending the escalator provisions.

An economic stabilization program which became the subject of negotiations between the Agrarian and Social-Democratic Parties resulted

in the formation of a coalition Cabinet in January 1951.[7] The wage-freeze decree, against which SAK had protested strongly, was annulled by the new Cabinet's decree of January 21, 1951, authorizing the payment of wage increases based on the October and December 1950 cost-of-living indexes.

On May 2, 1951, the Finnish Government and representatives of the Employers' Federation, the SAK, the Association of Intellectual Workers, and the Agricultural Producers' Association signed a 4-month "economic truce" intended to assure economic peace until the fall of 1951. Under its provisions, prices are to be rigorously controlled, no wage increases are to be granted even should living costs rise, and all economic disputes are to be settled by arbitration. Farmer participation in the truce was conditioned on a Government pledge to adjust agricultural prices from time to time, according to changes in production costs. The Government promised to ease taxes on individual incomes, which are relatively high in the middle- and lower-income groups. An economic planning board is to be set up under the terms of the pact to draw up a long-range stabilization program.

Industrial Relations

The political and economic forces described above have combined to produce a high rate of man-days of idleness in industrial disputes. The number of man-days lost in strikes was very high during the 1920's, reaching a peak for Finland's entire trade-union history in 1927 (1,528,182 man-days). The principal cause of these strikes was the question of wages. Prior to passage in 1917 of hours legislation establishing the 8-hour day, length of work time had been one of the chief causes of disputes. Since 1920, there have been practically no disputes over hours of work.

Relatively few man-days were lost due to strikes in the 1930's. During 1942–45, strikes were prohibited by the State of War Act and also (later) by the Emergency Powers Act. Since the end of World War II, strike incidence has again risen in Finland, often without SAK authorization. In fact, unauthorized strikes were so frequent that the 1947 SAK Congress passed a resolution condemning them, but with little effect. Official strike statistics for 1945–50 follow.

	Disputes	Number of—Workers involved	Man-days lost
1945 [1]	102	35, 762	357, 664
1946 [1]	42	18, 913	115, 984
1947 [1]	228	113, 359	479, 496
1948 [1]	84	15, 057	243, 544
1949 [2]	49	58, 800	1, 000, 000
1950 [3]	69	112, 085	([4])

[1] Statistical Yearbook for Finland, 1949 (p. 215).
[2] Preliminary estimates by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs.
[3] For the period January–November 1950, preliminary unofficial estimates.
[4] Not available.

Machinery for the negotiation of collective agreements and the settlement of industrial disputes in Finland was established by law after World War I, and reenacted in 1946. This legislation defines the provisions which agreements must contain, provides for abrogating an agreement, and for fines in violations of an agreement. Collective agreements are in force in most industries, and generally cover wages, working time, rest intervals, the scheduling of work, and contract termination, as well as other provisions.

Collective-bargaining rights for persons in State employment or official positions were first guaranteed by legislation passed in January 1942, although white-collar workers had been organized as early as 1922 (in the Intellectual Workers Association).[8]

Working relations between labor and management were little affected by early legislation (i. e., Collective Agreement Act of 1924). Favorable conditions for cooperation, which this legislation had failed to create, were provided after the 1939–40 winter war with the U. S. S. R. A very general agreement to negotiate confidentially about common problems was signed by the top federations of labor and management on January 24, 1940; however, it proved to be too general to promote effective working relations.

A new general agreement, entered into by the SAK and the Central Federation of Finnish Employers in 1944, was renewed in 1946. It defines the basis for negotiations between the organizations, the disputes procedure (strike action during an agreement is not permitted), the relations between employers and workers, and worker representation at the plant level.

Disputes Procedure. The 1946 Labor Disputes Act authorizes mediators (appointed by the Gov-

ernment for a 3-year period) to intervene at once in important disputes over issues not covered by collective agreements. The mediator may suggest postponing a work stoppage until after the conciliation results are made known. He may intervene in a labor dispute if a private body is unsuccessful or is unable to proceed with its task. The act requires a 2 weeks' notification period before a strike may legally occur, during which time the Ministry of Social Affairs may invoke a temporary prohibition against the work stoppage. In disputes affecting public utilities, means of transportation, the national defense, or municipal services, an additional 2-week prohibition may be invoked. If the dispute is not settled at the end of that time, the prohibition may be revoked on application by either party.

During negotiations, the mediator acts as chairman of the proceedings; if he fails to guide the parties to a settlement on terms close to their own proposals, he may suggest final terms of settlement to them in writing, which they must accept or reject by ballot within a specified time. If the terms are rejected, the mediator must urge the parties to refer the dispute to arbitration, and must notify the Ministry of Social Affairs when the parties do not agree. There is no compulsory arbitration of such disputes. When a settlement is reached, it must be embodied in a written contract signed by both parties.

Labor Court. A 1946 law created a Labor Court to deal with disputes over the interpretation of agreements or otherwise arising out of agreements (jural disputes). The judgment of the Court is final and binding. The parties may, however, agree upon some other method of dispute settlement.

The president and the eight members of the Labor Court are appointed by the President of the Republic for 3-year terms. Three members, respectively, are named on the recommendation of the most representative organizations of central employers' associations, and of central employees' unions. The president and one public representative must be qualified members of the legal profession, and the eighth member must have a special knowledge of labor matters.

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

[1] See Labor-Management Relations in Scandinavia, by Jean A. Flexner, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951.

[2] See Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 12, October 1949 (p. 2).

[3] Article 4 of the bylaws of the SAK provides for the expulsion of an affiliated union if its activities are damaging to the SAK or if it does not abide by the bylaws or the decisions of the federation congresses, executive committees, or SAK council. Membership may be regained after expulsion or separation by such compliance and, usually, by payment of the dues accrued during the period of separation.

[4] SAK is a relatively new organization. It was founded in 1930 as a federation of 7 unions with a membership of 15,000. After the Russian Revolution in 1917, when Finland gained its independence, it also acquired a vigorous Communist movement, fostered by Russia. During the 1920's, the Communists captured the trade-unions, agitated for the overthrow of the social order, and fomented much industrial unrest. The result was a retaliatory native semi-Fascist movement (Lapua) which in the beginning of the 1930's brought about the dissolution of the Communist Party in Finland and the end of the Finnish Trade-Unions Organization, founded in 1907. In 1932, the Lapua Movement was itself dissolved, under the Sedition Law.

[5] This index differs from most other cost-of-living indexes in that increases in child allowances are included in the index computation as a negative factor. In this way, increase in child allowances compensates at least in part for any rise in prices, and slows down the increase in the index which otherwise would have occurred.

[6] See Notes on Labor Abroad, No. 19, March 1951 (p. 1): Finland—Wage-Price Difficulties.

[7] In January 1951, the Social-Democrats returned to the Cabinet to hold an equal position with the Agrarians (7 seats) in a majority coalition with two members from the Swedish People's Party and one from the Progressive Party; the Social Democrats had left the Cabinet in March 1950, after having been the minority Cabinet under Mr. Fagerholm since the 1948 Diet elections.

[8] Its successor, the Central Federation of Intellectual Workers, was founded in May 1944, and is composed of 30 national unions with a 1949 membership of 64,961. Two of the largest unions within this federation are the Communal Employees Unions, with 6,100 members, and the Government Employees Unions, with 20,200 members.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Premium Pay:
An Analysis of Industrial Practices

PREMIUM PAY [1] is designed in general to compensate employees for conditions of work that are considered disadvantageous or burdensome. During the past 20 years, the payment of premiums for work after some standard number of hours in the day or week, on certain days in the week not scheduled as regular workdays, on late shifts, and on holidays has become widespread in American industry.

Overtime pay at time and a half for work after 40 hours a week is currently a predominant practice; time and a half for work after 8 hours a day is also widely established. Double time for work on paid holidays is a frequent practice. For Saturday and Sunday work, limited information indicates that payment of time and a half and of double time, respectively, are most general.

Provisions covering premium-pay practices in private industry have developed through the collective-bargaining process or by employer personnel action, and through legislation. This article traces both approaches from the period immediately preceding World War II to early 1951.[2] Before 1940, premium-pay practices were developed almost entirely through private determination, with the significant exception of the Fair Labor Standards Act. During the war years, the National War Labor Board exercised wide jurisdiction over the entire field of wage practices. From 1945 through 1950, development was largely through collective bargaining or employer personnel action. With the reestablishment of wage controls in January 1951, Government regulation has again become an important factor.

Before World War II

Great impetus to the spread of premium pay for overtime was given by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Two years after its effective date, overtime pay, at time and a half after 40 hours a week was required for most employees covered by the act. Although this standard was not new, the act served to give it the force of law and extend it to many workers not previously subject to overtime provisions. The act did not provide for daily overtime, a principle recognized in other Federal legislation. The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936 [3] required payment of time and a half after 8 hours daily as well as after 40 hours weekly. The eight-hour law in 1940 which affected Federal public works required time and a half pay after an 8-hour day.

Provision for premium pay for overtime on a daily basis was typical in a variety of industries in the early 1940's. Time and a half after 40 hours weekly or 8 hours daily was overwhelmingly found, for example, in 1941 in the aircraft, aluminum, automobile, electric-equipment, steel, machine-tool, metal-mining, rubber, and shipbuilding industries.[4]

Extra pay for holiday work was a well established practice by 1941. Double time [5] was the most customary rate for work on holidays for which employees received straight-time without working. Rates of time and a half and double time for working on unpaid holidays were about equally prevalent among the union agreements studied. [6]

Premium pay for both Saturday and Sunday work was commonly provided in 1942 [7] among union agreements in the following industries: aircraft, automobile, electrical products, machine tools, and shipbuilding (except on the Pacific Coast). In aluminum, iron and steel fabrication, rubber, and the building trades, premium pay was generally allowed for work on Sunday but not on Saturday. Both Saturday and Sunday premium pay were rare or nonexistent in basic iron and steel, chemicals, and nonferrous metal mining, smelting, and refining—mostly continuous process industries. The premium rates most frequently specified were time and a half for Saturday and double time for Sunday.

Information on the prevalence of night-shift differentials before World War II is too fragmentary to permit generalizations. However, in several important defense industries—aircraft, automobile manufacturing, and shipbuilding—a large percentage of union agreements provided shift differentials in 1940.[8]

During World War II

The outstanding development affecting premium pay during World War II was Executive Order No. 9240, which became effective October 1, 1942, and was operative until the end of hostilities. "This Order was designed to facilitate round-the-clock war production, to discourage absenteeism resulting from the payment of premium rates for work on particular days, as such, and to increase the over-all efficiency of workers by encouraging a day of rest in each workweek."[9] The order permitted the payment of a premium rate of time and a half for work over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, or on the sixth day of a regularly scheduled workweek where required by law or contract. However, it required the payment of double time for work on the seventh day of a regularly scheduled workweek; and time and a half for work on 6 holidays.[10] Thus, the order eliminated overtime premiums greater than time and a half, except for work on the seventh day of a regularly scheduled workweek; it prevented payment of extra compensation for work on Saturdays and Sundays, as such, and limited premium pay on holidays.

The National War Labor Board did not evolve a generally applicable policy on shift premiums until late in the war. Under the policy finally developed, the maximum shift differentials which the Board would order or approve were 4 and 6 cents an hour for work on the second and third shifts, respectively, in continuous process industries, and 4 and 8 cents in noncontinuous industries.[11]

Industry or area practice or a combination of both usually determined the Board's action on voluntary applications for approval of new or liberalized overtime pay provisions. "In general, voluntary requests for daily overtime payment after 8 hours' work or more in any one day were approved without question in view of the prevalence of a standard 8-hour day in American industry. Board action on voluntary requests for weekly overtime for hours in excess of 40 and less than 48 in a week was normally based on industry practice in an area. Overtime for hours in excess of 48 would ordinarily be approved irrespective of industry practice in the absence of a finding that such payment would be seriously unstabilizing to an industry or area. . . . Overtime issues in dispute cases were handled by the Board on a case-by-case basis, primary consideration being given to the equities of a particular situation."[12]

Recent Practices[2]

The principle of daily overtime was recognized in about 95 percent of the union agreements analyzed for 1948 and 1949. Nearly all of these set premium pay at time and a half the regular rate. A few agreements, mostly in the construction industry, provided double time.

Overtime was paid after 8 hours' work under all but a tenth of the agreements providing for penalty rates. Payment for daily overtime after a regular schedule of less than 8 hours was largely restricted to agreements in the apparel and the commercial and newspaper printing industries.

For work beyond the regularly scheduled workweek penalty rates were somewhat less customary than for daily overtime. Three-fourths of the agreements analyzed specifically provided for premium payment for weekly overtime work, almost invariably at time and a half. Very few agreements required double time. This does not mean that premium rates were not paid for work in excess of 40 hours in the remaining agreements, inasmuch as time and a half must be paid to workers to whom the overtime provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act applies.

Of the agreements that called for weekly overtime pay, 93 percent specified that such payment was to be made after a 40-hour workweek; about 5 percent—mostly in apparel, lumber, printing, and telephone and telegraph—specified overtime pay after workweeks ranging from 30 to 37½ hours. A few additional agreements, with basic weekly work schedules of less than 40 hours, stipulated that overtime pay was not to begin until after 40 hours.

Data secured by field visit in 8 industries were studied to supplement the analysis of union agreements.[2] In these industries, payment of time and a half after 40 hours was almost universal.

Premium pay for daily overtime work, however, was the prevailing practice only in the machinery and the west coast lumber industries. Daily overtime premiums were paid by plants employing about two-thirds of the workers in men's cotton garments and footwear, and less than half of the workers in the remaining 4 industries: rayon, nylon, and silk; southern cotton textiles; wood furniture; and southern sawmills.

Firms employing almost all office workers studied in 12 important cities during 1949–50 paid premium rates for overtime; 87 percent of the workers were affected by the Fair Labor Standards Act pattern—time and a half after 40 hours a week—whether or not they were subject to the act. An additional 10 percent received time and a half after a shorter weekly schedule. Less than 2 percent were employed in establishments that either provided no overtime rate or never worked overtime. The principle of daily overtime applied to only about a third of the office workers, largely concentrated in manufacturing establishments.

Shift operations were mentioned in 84 percent of the agreements analyzed, covering 92 percent of the employees. Three-fourths of the workers covered by shift-premium provisions were employed under contracts that referred specifically to both second and third shifts.[13] Most of these agreements required a slightly higher differential for work on the third shift. About a quarter of the workers were covered by clauses that established a uniform differential for any work other than on the day shift.

The most common shift differentials were 4 and 6 cents for the second and third shifts, respectively. Among the agreements specifying a percentage premium, the most common combination of second- and third-shift premiums was 5 and 7½ percent.

In the agreements providing a single night-shift differential, the amount most frequently specified was 5 cents, but almost equally prevalent were premiums of less than 5 cents or between 5 and 10 cents. Of the workers covered by a percentage differential, the majority received 10 percent; almost all of these workers were employed in the electrical machinery and telephone and telegraph industries.

About a tenth of the contracts providing shift differentials allowed 8 hours' pay for a night shift of less than 8 hours, in addition to the premium rate for each hour worked.

Premium pay for work on Sundays not scheduled as regular workdays was specified in two-thirds of the union agreements analyzed, covering more than half of the employees involved. Double time was specified in more than three-fourths of these agreements, covering four-fifths of the workers. The remaining agreements prescribed time and a half. In general, premium-rate provisions for Sunday work did not make payments contingent on the number of hours or days previously worked during the week.

Firms employing almost 70 percent of the office workers studied by the Bureau in late 1949 and early 1950 indicated either that their office employees never worked on Sunday or that they had no special pay provisions for such work. Of those firms with a Sunday pay policy, virtually all paid either time and a half or double time; the latter rate was slightly more prevalent.

About 45 percent of the union agreements analyzed, covering 25 percent of the employees involved, specified extra compensation for Saturday work, usually at the regular overtime rate of time and a half. About two-fifths of the workers covered by Saturday premium pay provisions had to meet specific work requirements in order to qualify for such pay; typically they must previously have worked 40 hours or 5 days during the week. Employees regularly scheduled to work on Saturday or Sunday were often specifically excluded from receipt of premium pay for such work.

Observance of holidays was provided in all but 4 percent of the agreements analyzed. In 58 percent, all holidays recognized were paid for; 23 percent granted unpaid holidays exclusively; and 15 percent provided both paid and unpaid holidays.

Among the agreements providing penalty rates for work on paid holidays, about two-thirds specified double time. Two and a half times the regular rate was required by 16 percent of the agreements and triple time by 6 percent. Most of the remainder provided for time and a half.

About three-fifths of the agreements providing a penalty rate for work on unpaid holidays specified a rate of time and a half. Nearly all of the remaining agreements required double time for holiday work.

Current Stabilization Program

Between March 1950 and March 1951, the estimated increase in weekly overtime work, paid for at premium rates, added an average of about 2 cents to hourly earnings in manufacturing. The pressure of the defense emergency on manpower resources had increased the importance of premium pay for late shift, overtime, week-end and holiday work as sources of worker income.

The significance of premium-pay practices has been recognized in the wage stabilization program. In fact, the Defense Production Act of 1950 (sec. 702 (e)), defines "wages, salaries, and other compensation" for stabilization purposes to "include all forms of remuneration to employees by their employers for personal services, including, but not limited to, vacation and holiday payments, night shift and other bonuses, incentive payments, year-end bonuses, employer contributions to or payments of insurance or welfare benefits, employer contributions to a pension fund or annuity, payments in kind, and premium overtime payments."

General Wage Regulation No. 1 of the Wage Stabilization Board, adopted January 30, 1951, required prior approval from the Board for increases in overtime premium practices and rates and in night-shift and other bonuses. In General Wage Regulation No. 6, approved February 27, 1951, which permits, without prior approval, general pay increases of 10 percent above the January 1950 level of straight-time hourly earnings, the policy on premium pay was outlined more concretely. Under this regulation, increases in premium rates which went into effect before January 25, 1951, with one exception, do not have to be charged against the 10-percent allowance. The exception relates to shift bonus rates, increases in which are required to be offset against the 10-percent allowable increase.

Subsequent to January 25, 1951, the cost of increases in premium-pay rates or other forms of compensation must be considered in determining the allowable increase. However, stabilization policy limits only the liberalization of *rates* but does not limit increased wage *payments* arising from increased work subject to premium-pay arrangements already in effect. Thus, an increase in premium overtime rates from time and a half to double time made after January 25, 1951, must be counted as part of the 10-percent permissible wage increase; but an increase in overtime earnings due to a rise in the number of man-hours worked at already established premium rates is not restricted.

At the time of writing, wage stabilization policy as expressed in General Regulation No. 6 is under review by the Board. Present policy relating to premium rates may be modified as a result of this review.[14]

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[1] Premium pay, as used in this article, refers to compensation above the regular rate of pay for overtime, week-end and holiday work, and work on night shifts. These premiums, with the exception of those for night shifts, are typically expressed in multiples of the regular rate; viz, time and a half, double time, etc. Night shift premiums, commonly called shift differentials, are usually expressed either in cents-per-hour or as a percentage of the regular rate; thus, 5 cents an hour for second shift workers or 10 percent of the regular hourly rate for third shift workers.

[2] Further detail on premium pay practices is provided in a mimeographed bulletin, "Premium Pay in Private Industry" U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 10, 1951. The basic data for this article and for the mimeographed bulletin were obtained by study of union agreements and special tabulations of recent Bureau occupational wage rate surveys. Holiday provisions in 2,316 agreements covering over 4 million workers in 1950 and other premium pay provisions in 464 agreements covering almost 2½ million workers in 1948–49 were analyzed. Since the analyses of union agreements did not include nonunion establishments and included office workers only to a minor extent, special tabulations were prepared based on recent Bureau surveys of occupational wage rates and premium pay practices: (1) for eight industries, employing in the aggregate large numbers of nonunion workers; (2) for 12 cities, with an office-clerical worker employment of approximately 1,125,000.

[3] Applicable to Federal Government contracts in excess of $10,000 for the manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies, or equipment.

[4] Overtime Provisions in Union Agreements in Certain Defense Industries, Monthly Labor Review, April 1941.

[5] Throughout this article, the total rate for holidays has been used. Thus, double time consists of the straight-time rate plus a premium rate equal to straight time.

[6] Vacation and Holiday Provisions in Union Agreements (January 1943, BLS Bull. No. 743, p. 7), based on a sample of approximately 12,000 agreements in effect at the beginning of the war.

[7] Saturday and Sunday Pay Provisions of Union Agreements in Twelve War Industries, February 1942, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Mimeographed.)

[8] Shift Operations Under Union Agreements, Monthly Labor Review, October 1940.

[9] The Termination Report of the National War Labor Board, Vol. I, p. 319.

[10] New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and either Memorial Day or one other holiday of greater local importance.

[11] The Termination Report of the National War Labor Board, Vol. I, pp. 192–3.

[12] The Termination Report of the National War Labor Board, Vol. I, pp. 309–310.

[13] In this report, the first shift refers to the morning shift, the second to the afternoon or evening shift, and the third to the night shift.

[14] Subsequent to the writing of this article, the Wage Stabilization Board adopted, July 19, 1951, General Wage Regulation No. 13. This regulation provides that "premium pay relative to days and hours of work, shift differentials," among other fringe benefits, which do not exceed prevailing industry or area practice either as to amount or type, need not be offset against the 10-percent limit specified by General Wage Regulation No. 6.

Collectively Bargained Length-of-Service Benefits

STATUS ATTAINED owing to length of service is a prized asset to the average worker, as it may govern his claim to a job in the event of reduction in force, or his chances for promotion to a better job.[1] Length of vacation or sick leave, eligibility for a pension, or selection for work on the day or the "lobster" or "graveyard" shift are other important benefits determined or based on seniority.

To determine the prevalence of various length-of-service benefits which make workers reluctant to transfer to new jobs, 330 current collective-bargaining agreements covering over 4 million workers were analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[2]

In the minds of many workers, the rights and benefits acquired through length of service serve as a strong deterrent to changing jobs. A survey made by the U. S. Employment Service in 1942 revealed that the most frequent reason for refusal to transfer to new jobs, given by 40.6 percent of the men interviewed, was loss of seniority rights on their present jobs.[3]

At a time of national emergency, however, worker reluctance to lose seniority by moving to other jobs—while understandable from the individual worker's viewpoint—may prevent the most effective allocation of manpower. This is especially true currently, when increasing defense production at some plants and decreasing civilian goods production at others call for a considerable degree of labor mobility. Payment of higher wage rates in defense industries tends to overcome the reluctance of workers to give up their old jobs, but this in turn increases the difficulty of stabilizing wages and preventing inflationary trends.

Seniority and Transfers to Defense Jobs

The problem of encouraging workers to transfer to defense employment was encountered in World War II. To promote this movement, the Office of Production Management, and later, the War Manpower Commission, worked out plans for protecting the seniority of a worker who transferred from a less to a more essential job with another firm.

In the automobile industry, for example, the Office of Production Management and union and industry representatives first agreed upon a seniority protection plan in September 1941.[4] Under this plan, workers who transferred to a defense job with another employer, or who began a defense training program, continued to accumulate seniority with the company from which they were laid off or released. These workers were required to return within 1 week if recalled by their original employer.

The OPM program was replaced in December 1942 by a War Manpower Commission stabilization plan, applying to all industry in the Detroit area. Under its terms, employees who transferred to a higher skill or to full-time employment, retained their seniority status with their former employers, but did not accumulate seniority during their absence. In other words, seniority was frozen as of the date of transfer.

No similar arrangements had been developed as of June 1951 to meet shifting manpower requirements arising out of the Korean situation and the accelerated defense program. However, a few labor-management agreements currently in effect provide for the protection of seniority rights of employees who transfer to defense industries. Such protection is usually afforded only if the transfer is at the request of the Federal Government. Thus, one agreement provides: "When a specific request for a specific employee is made by the Government for transfer into another industry, the employee will not lose seniority rights, if said employee returns within 2 weeks after such service has been completed."

To facilitate labor mobility, other agreements allow employees to take their accumulated service if they transfer from plant to plant of the same employer. Some of these agreements permit transfer of service only for specified purposes, such as vacations, severance pay, and protection of pension rights.

Length-of-Service Benefits

Rights and benefits based on length of service may be classified in two categories: (1) Benefits or privileges earned by an employee's length of service without reference to length of service of other employees; these include paid vacation, sick

leave, and automatic increases under a wage progression plan. (2) Rights and benefits which are determined by seniority (i. e., employees' length of service relative to each other); examples are claims to jobs in event of lay-offs, promotions, or transfers, and choice of shift.

Unions generally favor seniority as the governing factor in selecting employees for lay-off, promotions, etc. They maintain that a reasonably close correlation exists between length of service and efficiency, and that merit and other factors are too difficult to measure objectively. A disadvantage of seniority, from the union standpoint, is the possibility that it may cause dissension among members. Younger workers sometimes feel that strict application of the seniority principle favors older workers at their expense.

Many employers, on the other hand, assert that to give seniority more weight than merit tends to reduce efficiency by requiring the promotion, or retention, of employees who are not best suited for the jobs involved. They maintain that the difficulty of measuring merit can be overcome by such devices as careful job analysis and merit rating, trial periods for employees on new jobs, and resort to the plant grievance procedure in case of disputes over merit.

Lay-Off and Rehiring. Over three-fourths of the 330 agreements analyzed required that varying degrees of consideration be given to seniority in establishing the order of lay-off (table 1). About 60 percent of the agreements made seniority the governing factor in establishing the order of lay-off. Almost half of these added a qualifying statement to the effect that the senior employees must be competent to perform available work.

Another group of agreements (12 percent of the total) made seniority a secondary consideration, i. e., seniority governed the selection of employees for lay-off only if the employees involved were approximately equal in ability.

Seniority was given most weight in lay-offs in the mass-production industries, possibly because a large proportion of employees have approximately the same degree of skill and ability. More than 95 percent of the workers covered by agreements examined in machinery, rubber, stone, clay, and glass products, petroleum refining, food and kindred products, and communications were employed under provisions which gave seniority primary consideration in lay-offs. The proportion exceeded 75 percent in tobacco, textiles, and electric and gas utilities, and was over 50 percent in transportation equipment, paper, and fabricated metal products. In primary metal industries and chemicals, the majority of the workers were covered by agreements which made seniority the governing factor only where merit was equal.

Construction was the only industry group in which none of the agreements studied gave consideration to seniority in lay-offs. Absence of such a provision in this industry is due largely to the intermittent character of employment—construction workers move from job to job so frequently that basing lay-offs on seniority is impracticable. In the apparel industry, lay-off by seniority is rare because it is customary to share available work among all employees, rather than to lay off junior employees in slack periods. In each of the following industry groups, seniority was considered in lay-offs for less than half of the workers: leather and leather products, mining, transportation (other than railroad), services, and hotels and restaurants.

TABLE 1.—*Consideration of seniority in determining order of lay-offs*

Degree of consideration	Agreements		Workers covered	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	330	100	4,179,000	100
Seniority governs	119	36	1,095,000	26
Seniority governs, provided senior employees competent to do available work	83	25	759,000	18
Seniority given equal consideration with ability	2	1	7,000	(1)
Seniority secondary, i. e., governs only if ability equal	38	12	500,000	12
Weight given seniority not clear	[2] 11	3	343,000	8
No reference to seniority	77	23	1,475,000	36

[1] Less than 1 percent.
[2] Includes several agreements which give seniority different weights among different groups of employees, e. g., for employees hired before February 1, 1941, order of lay-off is determined solely by seniority; for employees hired after that date seniority is given secondary consideration. Also included are a few multi-plant contracts which merely provide that seniority will be in accordance with local arrangements.

In rehiring, seniority usually was given the same weight as in lay-offs, because agreements commonly provided for rehiring in reverse order of lay-off. Application of seniority in rehiring may decrease the mobility of labor reserves. Laid-off workers often prefer to await recall by their former employer rather than to move to another company, where they would be at the bottom of the seniority

list. Provision for rehiring by seniority gives each firm a reserve of its own experienced workers who are more likely to be available when needed.

Promotions. Almost 60 percent of the agreements required some consideration of seniority in promotions. Most of them specified that seniority would govern only if the employees were competent to perform the work or only if the employees involved were of equal ability (table 2). An example of the latter type of provision reads: "In making promotions, seniority shall prevail only where other qualifications are equal. The 'qualifications' as used in this paragraph shall include such matters as experience, physical fitness, skill, knowledge, adaptability, efficiency, responsibility integrity, and the like."

Industry groups in which 90 percent or more of the workers were covered by agreements making seniority a factor in promotions were: food and kindred products, chemicals, petroleum refining, rubber, stone, clay, and glass products, primary metal industries, transportation equipment, and electric and gas utilities.

Particularly interesting—especially in light of widespread popular conceptions that unions almost universally seek to base promotions on seniority—was the finding that 136 contracts covering almost half (46 percent) of all the workers made no reference to seniority.

TABLE 2.—*Consideration of seniority in selecting employees for promotion*

Degree of consideration	Agreements		Workers covered	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	330	100	4,179,000	100
Seniority governs	9	3	48,000	1
Seniority governs provided senior employees competent to do work	91	28	717,000	17
Seniority given equal consideration with ability	5	1	26,000	1
Seniority secondary, i. e., governs only if ability equal	77	23	1,368,000	33
Weight given seniority not clear	12	4	86,000	2
No reference to seniority	136	41	1,934,000	46

In general, employers hold that efficiency is impaired and individual employee incentive is stifled if seniority, rather than ability, governs promotions. Unions, in contrast, often take the position that seniority should be the primary factor in making promotions. They contend that other factors are too difficult to measure objectively—particularly if no joint machinery is set up to review these factors.

Transfers. Approximately a fifth of the workers were covered by contracts which called for transfers from one job to another according to seniority. For example: "To promote the orderly transfer of employees to other jobs within the same wage spread, the company shall post notice in the plant requesting employees who wish to transfer from their jobs to other jobs which may become available within the same wage spread. Employees desiring such transfers shall fill out a form provided for this purpose by the company; thereby creating a pool of available people who wish to transfer. Transfers shall be made on the basis of seniority."

Shift Preference. A fourth of the agreements, covering about the same proportion of the workers, provided that senior employees were entitled to first choice of shifts. Owing to the general preference of workers for the day shift, the effect is to give older employees first consideration for assignment to that shift.

Industry groups in which shift preference according to seniority was most common were transportation equipment, rubber, textiles, and communications.

Vacation Dates. Choice of vacation periods was determined by seniority in a third of the agreements covering 26 percent of the workers. Thus: "In cases where a number of employees choose the same vacation period and all of them cannot be spared for that period, seniority will be the determining factor in the allotment of vacation time."

Length of Paid Vacation. Over four-fifths of the agreements, involving 70 percent of the workers, graduated the amount of paid vacation based on employees' length of service. For example: "Each employee who has completed 1 year of continuous employment will receive 1 week's vacation. Each employee who has completed 5 years' continuous service will receive 2 weeks' vacation. Each

employee who has completed 15 years of continuous service will receive 3 weeks' vacation."

Length of Paid Sick Leave. Graduation of sick leave according to length of service was provided in only 14 percent of the agreements, covering about the same percentage of the workers. An example reads as follows: "Each full-time employee who at the time of illness or injury is and has been in the active service of the employer for a period of 1 full year or more shall be entitled to 6 working days' sick leave with full pay. Each full-time employee who at the time of illness or injury is and has been in the active service of the employer for a period of 2 full years or more shall be entitled to 12 working days' sick leave with full pay."

Paid sick leave was most common in food and kindred products (mostly meat packing) and communications.

Automatic Wage Progression Plans. Slightly over a tenth of the agreements had minimum and maximum wage rates for the same job classification and a definite schedule of length-of-service wage increases within the rate range. In some of these agreements, automatic wage increases were based solely on length of service. In others, increases were automatic up to a given point within the range, with further increases on the basis of merit alone.

Dismissal Compensation. Agreements covering almost a fourth of the workers provided for severance pay in the event of termination of employment. Pay was usually graduated according to length of service, as in the following example: "The employer agrees to pay 1 week's severance pay for each year of service."

Dismissal compensation provisions were, however, concentrated in a relatively few industries—rubber, food and kindred products (mostly meat packing), primary metal industries (mostly basic steel), and communications.

Provision for severance pay gives employees a limited degree of job security, by making dismissal of long-service employees costly to the employer.

Pensions. Nearly two-thirds of the employees were covered by agreements providing pension plans. In all of these plans, employees must have a specified minimum number of years' service in order to become eligible.

Other Benefits. Among the other benefits occasionally determined by length of service were preference for premium pay work, such as overtime, Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work; choice of days off; preference for regular employment (among part-time and seasonal workers); choice of runs (in transportation agreements) or routes (for driver-salesmen); eligibility for paid holidays and guarantee of 40 hours' work per week; amount of Christmas bonus; and length of unpaid leave.

Some employers give privileges and awards in recognition of long service, other than those which are collectively bargained. Bonuses and nonmonetary benefits such as watches, insignia, reserved parking space, etc.,[5] are examples of such employer recognition.

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[1] The courts have ruled in several cases that seniority is a property right protected under the due process clause of the Federal Constitution. See *Griffin* v. *Chicago Union Station Co.* 13 F. Supp. 722 (1936).

[2] Of the 330 agreements, 198 covered a minimum of 5,000 workers each and were applicable to slightly over 4,000,000 workers. The remaining 132 agreements, selected at random from contracts of relatively small companies, covered about 150,000.

[3] The study, based on interviews at 40 local Employment Service offices in 21 States, is reported in a Short History of the War Manpower Commission, Preliminary Draft (p. 57), U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Security, June 1948.

[4] Seniority in the Automobile Industry, Monthly Labor Review, September 1944.

[5] Recognition for Long Service. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 106, National Industrial Conference Board, 1950.)

Collective Bargaining in the Meat-Packing Industry

GRADUAL EMERGENCE of an almost industry-wide pattern of collective bargaining in the meat-packing industry was one of the more significant developments during the past decade. Agreements, formerly limited to single organized plants of the large meat packers, have become broader in coverage with the adoption of "master" contracts that relate to all plants of a company in which workers are represented by the same union. Wage adjustments, with some exceptions, have tended to be uniform, although each of the "Big Four" meat packers bargain separately. Moreover, despite past rivalries, the two major unions—the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and the CIO United Packinghouse Workers—have achieved an unusual degree of cooperation in considering their joint problems. While each of the unions conducts its own negotiations, they discuss their mutual problems and exchange information on the progress of their individual bargaining.

Wage Stabilization Board Action

The most recent manifestation of the "industry-wide" approach in collective bargaining agreements in the meat-packing industry was reflected in one of the first major cases of the reconstituted Wage Stabilization Board in considering the permissibility of a 9-cent an hour general wage increase. The proposed increase had been agreed to by the "Big Four" packers and the unions with which they had negotiated agreements. Four unions were involved—the AFL meat cutters and teamsters, the CIO packinghouse workers, and the independent National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers. The unions had obtained general wage adjustments of 11 cents an hour in August 1950 when they renewed their contracts with the "Big Four." In exercising the wage-reopening rights of their existing contracts in late 1950 and early 1951, they sought further pay increases. Such increases—amounting to 9 cents an hour, together with an additional 2 cents to widen the spread between existing labor grades or "brackets"—were agreed to by the "Big Four" by February 1951, shortly after the general stabilization of wages and prices had been authorized by the Economic Stabilization Administration.

To avert a threatened strike, the Economic Stabilization Administrator appointed a special panel to investigate the permissibility of the agreed-upon increase. The panel reported in mid-March that only 3 of the 11 cents was approvable under the 10-percent formula of General Wage Regulation No. 6. The Administrator thereupon declared:

> . . . the equities which have been advanced by the parties to justify wage increases outside the 10 percent formula can be properly considered only by a tripartite board. The 11-cent increase is recognized by the parties as not coming within the 10 percent. To take any other position—to approve such wage increases above the 10 percent formula—would mean that I would myself be dictating a new wage stabilization policy that had not been considered by a tripartite board. Cases such as this should be handled by a board. Today we have no board.

Accordingly, decision was postponed until the Wage Stabilization Board was reconstituted in late April. The WSB, on May 18, approved by an 8 to 4 vote, with industry members dissenting, an across-the-board increase of 9 cents an hour. In taking this action, the Board pointed out that the parties had commenced their negotiations in December 1950 pursuant to a valid contract reopening clause and that for the Board to draw a distinction between a broad form of wage-reopening clause and a simple escalator type clause was not "fair and equitable." The parties, according to the Board's reasoning, could have chosen an escalator clause type of reopening or some other narrow form. Instead, they chose a form which permitted them to "reopen for *any* reason and to reach an agreement on *any* criteria and without limit as to form and amount." The Board also observed that the record indicated that in reaching agreement, "the criteria used and the amount of increase were the same as though, instead of a reopening clause, their contracts had included any of the usual forms of cost-of-living escalator clause."

Thus, the Board concluded that "it would not be equitable to deny approval of the across-the-board increase agreed to by management and labor in this case." [1] The industry members, in their dissent, declared that the parties had made no showing of "special hardship or inequity." They also stated that the contract reopening clauses—such as those included in the meat-packing agreements—should not be "twisted to mean the same as a 'cost-of-living' escalator clause." [2]

The remainder of the negotiated 11-cent wage increase, amounting to slightly more than 2 cents an hour and designed to adjust pay differentials between jobs, was referred by the Board to its intraplant equity committee for further review. The Board announced the approval of these adjustments on June 28, widening the differentials between existing labor grades from 3 to 3½ cents an hour.

In exceeding the 10 percent wage formula, the Board announced that it was fully aware that its decision "looks in the direction of a general policy" and that it would be unfair "and in violation of our duty under the [Economic Stabilization] Administrator's statement . . . if action were to be delayed pending development of such a policy."

The existing wage-rate structure in the meat-packing industry, with its almost industry-wide pattern of collective bargaining, is revealed in a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of 50 agreements covering 105,000 of the estimated 165,000 production workers in the industry in 1950. It was developed during World War II by the Meat Packing Commission of the National War Labor Board and continued in subsequent agreements negotiated by the unions and the companies. Prior to World War II, with few exceptions, only common-labor rates had been negotiated through collective bargaining. The WLB Commission simplified the wage structure into some 25 to 30 labor grades or "brackets." Such a simplification of the industry's rather intricate wage structure became increasingly important with the growing practice of negotiating "master" contracts. During recent years, also, geographical wage differentials have been somewhat narrowed. Increasing uniformity of nonwage contract provisions is also revealed by the Bureau's study.

Following is a summary of significant points in that study.

Industry Characteristics

The meat-packing industry, centered mainly in the midwest, is classified into three general groups: Large national packers (the "Big Four"—Swift, Armour, Cudahy, and Wilson); independent medium-sized packers whose products generally are marketed over smaller areas; and small local packers. Of the more than 2,100 establishments in the industry, 2 percent, each employing 1,000 or more workers, accounted for slightly more than half of the industry's employment.

The combination of minute divisions of labor, coupled with relatively few highly mechanized operations, has led to an unusually high proportion of unskilled and semiskilled jobs in the industry. About 30 percent of the workers are common laborers, and 30 to 40 percent are semiskilled workers.

Women represent about 20 percent of the labor force. Nonwhite workers account for about 30 percent of the work force as a whole, but constitute more than half of the workers in and around the important Chicago area. Employment of production workers in 1950 averaged 165,000, or 40 percent higher than in 1939. Hourly earnings averaged $1.46 and weekly earnings $60.94 in 1950, showing an increase of 116 percent and 120 percent, respectively, over 1939.

Union Organization

Currently, an estimated 90 percent of the production workers in the industry are covered by collective-bargaining agreements. Organized on a craft basis in the late 1860's, local unions of butchers united and formed the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AMC&BW) in 1896. An AFL charter was granted to the union the following year.

The union met with a series of gains and reverses until the 1930's. The enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933 and the passage of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act in 1935 helped its growth. In 1937, some local unions left the AMC&BW to form the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), which, in 1943, became the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA-CIO).

A third union—the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers—represents a substantial number of production workers in plants of Swift

& Co. It is a member of a national federation of independent unions—the Confederated Unions of America. There are, of course, numerous other unions with contracts covering relatively small special or skilled groups. The AFL teamsters, in terms of workers represented, is probably the largest of these groups.

Of its 175,000 members in 1950, the AMC&BW reported about half in the meat-packing industry, the other half primarily in retail meat stores. Most of UPWA's 80,000 members are employed in plants of the "Big Four."

About a decade ago the major unions began to press for company-wide bargaining. Previously, negotiations had been conducted on an individual plant basis. Since 1941–42, each of the "Big Four" and a few of the independent packers have negotiated "master" agreements. Currently the UPWA has master agreements with Armour, Swift, Cudahy, and Wilson; the AMC&BW with Armour and Swift; and the NBPW with Swift. The master agreements are fairly uniform, except for a few provisions, such as wage rates, seniority, and job standards, which are usually subject to local ratification. Patterns established in these contracts are reflected rapidly in agreements negotiated with other packers.

Union Security

A large majority of the workers are covered by agreements which simply state that the union is recognized as the sole bargaining agent for all workers in the bargaining unit, whether members of the union or not. The "Big Four" agreements and some others also contain clauses providing for check-off of union dues. During World War II, maintenance-of-membership clauses predominated.

Among the medium- and small-sized firms, union-shop provisions were found in a majority of the agreements. These covered only a fourth of the workers, however.

Significant Contract Provisions

Minimum-wage guarantees are widespread in the industry. They reflect attempts by both management and labor to stabilize and regularize earnings in an industry marked by seasonal, and even daily, fluctuations in production arising from irregularities in receipt of livestock.

Guaranteed weekly wages were inaugurated by Swift & Co. as long ago as 1912.[3] During World War I, the major packers guaranteed a 40-hour week. The guarantee dropped to 32 hours during the NRA period; but, as a result of a War Labor Board directive applicable to the large packers, it was increased to 36 hours in May 1945. Currently, four out of every five of the 50 agreements analyzed by the Bureau, covering more than 90 percent of the workers in the study, assure employees a regular week's work, commonly 36 hours.

Three agreements (plants of George A. Hormel & Co.) guarantee income or employment on an annual basis. Introduced by the company in one department in its main plant, in 1931, the plan was subsequently incorporated in its collective-bargaining agreements first negotiated with the UPWA in 1938. Most workers are scheduled to work an average of 38 hours weekly. The annual wage plan is linked to a work budget incentive system and a joint earnings (profit-sharing) plan.

With few exceptions, workers receive 3 weeks' vacation with pay, generally after 15 years' service. All are entitled to 1 week after 1 year, and 2 weeks after 5 years' service. Since 1946, they also have observed eight paid holidays. For work performed on one of these holidays, the standard compensation is three times the regular rate of pay.

Most of the workers are covered by paid sick-leave plans, also first negotiated in 1946. The amount of leave with pay is generally based on length of service. The usual practice provides for 2 weeks' leave at half pay for each year of accumulated or continuous service.

Dismissal pay for workers permanently laid off was first jointly negotiated in 1949. Workers of the "Big Four" and a few other packers, representing about three-fourths of the workers in the BLS study, are eligible for such pay. In all cases, the worker is entitled to 1 week's pay after 1 year's service with additional pay for greater length of service.

Many packinghouse workers must change into special work clothes before beginning their jobs.

Their clothes are subject to unusual wear, necessitating frequent replacement as well as constant laundering. They are also required to use and maintain such hand tools as knives and cleavers. During World War II (1944–45), the War Labor Board directed the "Big Four" packers to furnish special outer garments and necessary tools, and to maintain the latter. An average of 12 minutes daily was also allotted for changing clothes; this practice has been continued in current contracts.

Currently most of the workers are supplied with some outer work clothes and necessary tools, equipment, and safety devices, either by payment of a monetary allowance or at no cost to the workers. Many companies also launder the outer work garments or grant a monetary allowance for this purpose.

To break the monotony and fatigue of repetitive operations, 9 out of every 10 workers get rest periods. These are commonly 10 minutes for each half shift.

Health and welfare plans are not customarily incorporated in meat-packing agreements. It is known, however, that a number of large packers provide for some welfare benefits.

Disputes Machinery

To reduce the area of conflict as much as possible, the grievance machinery in the meat-packing industry is clearly defined. Both the AMC&BW and the UPWA take an active part in handling grievances. Especially designated international union representatives handle disputes arising between their local unions and the individual "Big Four" packers. In plants of independent packers, disputes are generally handled by union district representatives. The final appeal level, however, usually calls for participation of international union representatives.

Arbitration, as a final step in settling grievances, is now a well-established requirement in the industry. Agreements of the "Big Four" and several others call for the appointment of a permanent impartial chairman. Prior to World War II, only the Swift agreements provided for permanent arbitrators.

Under agreements covering more than 80 percent of the workers (including the "Big Four"), restrictions are placed on the conditions and circumstances under which a strike may be called. Work stoppages which occurred prior to World War II, arose primarily from attempts to obtain union recognition; but in the major stoppages since the war, wage increases have been the most frequent issue.

—Anna Bercowitz
Division of Industrial Relations

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[1] Opinion prepared in the meat-packing case by Wage Stabilization Board Chairman George W. Taylor on behalf of the public members of the Board.

[2] Nine specific reasons were advanced by the industry members, most of which related to the undesirability of according preferential treatment to "favored groups."

[3] Industrial Relations in Meat Packing by Edwin E. Witte, in Labor in Postwar America, 1949 (p. 500).

For additional data on guaranteed wage plans see: Guaranty Plans in Manufacturing Agreements, Monthly Labor Review, April 1945, p. 710; Guaranteed Wage or Employment Plans, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 906, 17 pp. 1947; Economic Analysis of Guaranteed Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 907, 62 pp. 1947.

The Thirty-Fourth Conference of the ILO

Final decisions on several international labor standards were reached by the thirty-fourth session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva, June 6–30, 1951.[1] Two Conventions, with supplementary Recommendations, adopted by the Conference, dealt with equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, and with minimum-wage fixing machinery for agricultural workers. Two Recommendations on two phases of industrial relations—collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and arbitration—were also adopted by the Conference. Conventions are legally binding on all Member States which ratify these instruments.

The Conference also held first discussions and reached preliminary conclusions on proposals for international labor standards which will come up for definite action at next year's session. These dealt with cooperation on the plant level between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations; holidays with pay in agriculture; and the objectives and minimum standards of social security.

Several draft Resolutions submitted to the Conference were either withdrawn by their authors or rejected. Among those rejected were proposals by the Czech and Polish delegates dealing with purely political issues, such as the alleged remilitarization of Western Germany and Japan and the reduction of armament budgets. The Conference adopted a Resolution prepared by the Governing Body of the International Labor Office which "reaffirms the firm intention of the International Labor Organization to pursue the cause of peace by all practicable means within its power and declares that the . . . Organization will cooperate with the General Assembly and the Security Council . . . for this purpose . . . and will render all appropriate assistance to those organs of the United Nations."

The Annual Report of the Director General was, as usual, subject to extended discussion. Procedural issues handled by the Conference included the election of Governing Body members and changes in the Standing Orders of the Conference. These changes are intended to assure closer coordination between the International Labor Organization, on the one hand, and the United Nations and its other specialized agencies, on the other.

Representation at the Conference

At the beginning of this year's session 56 Member States were represented, more than in any foregoing Conference. [2] The tripartite composition (with 4 delegates, 2 representing Government, 1 management, and 1 labor) was incomplete in some instances. In all, the delegations totaled 104 Government representatives, 47 employers' representatives, and 47 workers' representatives. The advisers to these three groups numbered 361. Among the States represented was Yugoslavia, which had withdrawn from the organization in 1947 and resumed membership in 1951 by formal act.

Professor William Rappard, for many years Swiss Government delegate to the International Labor Conferences, was elected president of this year's session. Philip M. Kaiser, assistant Secretary of Labor and one of the United States Government delegates to this session of the Conference, was appointed chairman of the steering committee.

Government delegates from Poland and Czechoslovakia protested, as they had at the 1950 session, against the presence of a delegation from the Chinese Republic. The Conference's Credential Committee rejected this protest. It referred to recent decisions by the General Assembly of the UN providing that, pending an investigation currently under way, the representatives of the National Government of China should be seated in the Assembly and that "whenever more than one authority claims to be the Government entitled to represent a Member State in the United Nations, the attitude adopted by the General Assembly . . . should be taken into account . . . in the specialized agencies." In contrast to their reaction last year, the Czech and Polish delegations continued to participate in this year's Conference.

The Federal Republic of Germany applied for admission to the International Labor Organization, and Japan applied for readmission. Both applications were extensively discussed in the plenary meetings. Representatives of the Soviet bloc protested against the admission of both nations. The delegates of Israel (Government, employees, and workers) also expressed their strong opposition to the admission of Germany. However, admission of both states was voted by a great majority of the Conference. While the German delegation was immediately seated in the Conference, Japan's reentry will become effective as soon as the Japanese Diet has approved it.

Numerous observers attended the Conference, representing the UN, its various specialized agencies, and many nongovernmental international organizations with which "consultative relationships" had previously been established. Among the latter were the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, and the Communist controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

Action of the Conference

The international draft regulations finally adopted in the thirty-fourth session deal with industrial relations and wages.

The Recommendation concerning collective agreements proposes the establishment of "ma-

chinery," by legislation, regulation, or agreement, for collective bargaining or for assistance in collective bargaining. It leaves organization and operation of such machinery to national laws or regulations, or to the joint determination by the parties. The Recommendation defines the legal effects of collective agreements and provides, where appropriate to national conditions, for the extension of an agreement to employers and workers who are not parties to the agreement, but "included within its industrial and geographical scope."

Establishment of voluntary conciliation machinery is proposed by the second Recommendation adopted in the field of industrial relations; some details for the organization and operation of such machinery are also suggested. If an industrial dispute has been submitted to conciliation or arbitration with the consent of all parties concerned, the parties should be "encouraged," according to the Recommendation, to abstain from strikes and lock-outs while the procedure is in progress. No provision of the Recommendation should, however, be interpreted as limiting, in any way whatsoever, the right to strike.

According to a Convention adopted by the Conference, the Member States shall promote the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. The States shall go further and "ensure" the application of this principle to all workers, if such action is consistent with the methods by which rates of remuneration are determined in the country. The Convention indicates that an objective appraisal of jobs may in many cases be helpful in applying the principle of equal pay. It is supplemented by a Recommendation which deals, among other issues, with the remuneration of government workers and workers in similar types of employment. The Recommendation suggests progressive application of the principle of equal pay for all categories of workers in countries where this principle cannot be implemented immediately, by measures such as the decrease of wage differentials and the provision of equal pay increments for men and women performing equal work. Finally, it proposes various lines of action which might raise the productive efficiency of women and facilitate, thereby, application of the principle. The measures proposed include vocational guidance, training, and placement, and the development of welfare and social services.

A second Convention adopted by the Conference obligates the States which ratify it to create or maintain machinery for fixing binding minimum wages in agriculture and in related occupations. Under its terms, employers and workers shall be consulted as to the nature and form of the machinery and as to its methods of operation and shall participate "on a basis of complete equality" in its operation. All further details are to be decided in each country by the competent authority. A supplementary Recommendation contains specific suggestions for the application of the Convention.

In the discussion of the latter Convention, various speakers referred to the lapse of more than 20 years since the International Labor Organization adopted regulations in the interest of agricultural workers. They stated that the need for such regulations in member countries is greater than ever before because of the many less economically advanced and less industrialized countries which recently have joined the ILO.

In line with this renewed emphasis, the Conference resolved to place the question of holidays with pay in agriculture on the agenda of the next general session of the Conference, with a view to final decision in 1952 on an international regulation. Other items placed on next year's agenda for final decision are the "Objectives and Minimum Standards of Social Security" and the "Cooperation between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organizations at the Level of the Undertaking." Maximum standards of social security and cooperation on an industry- and nation-wide level are scheduled for a first discussion at the same meeting.

General Issues

Following established practice, the decisions of the Conference on international labor standards were preceded by thorough discussion in tripartite committees of conclusions and of drafts prepared by the Office. Among the recurring issues in the deliberations are the following which are closely interrelated.

(1) Form that a regulation should take—an international convention, legally binding all

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Member States which ratify the instrument, or an international recommendation deriving its effectiveness only from the merits of its suggestions and the moral authority of the Organization: The advantages and disadvantages of each of these two forms have been continuously debated during the more than 30 years of the International Labor Organization. It became apparent again at the thirty-fourth session that the workers' group preferred, on the whole, the use of conventions while the employers' group in general favored recommendations. Also frequently discussed is the particular situation of Federal States, such as the United States, Canada, Brazil, India, Australia, and Switzerland with respect to conventions dealing with labor issues that are partly or entirely in the jurisdiction of their constituent States or Provinces. Their special situation has been recognized recently by special provisions in the ILO Constitution.[3]

(2) Wide differences among Member States as to economic structure and strength, levels of living, and prevailing labor standards: This issue too has preoccupied the Organization from its beginning and in all its attempts at preparing international standards capable of being accepted by at least a majority of the Member States. With the increase in the number of less economically advanced countries which are members of the Organization it has become more and more difficult, if not impossible, to combine universality of international regulations with uniformity of standards. The Organization is aware of these difficulties and has tried in various ways to overcome them, sometimes by limiting regulations to special categories of countries, such as the dependent territories. In other cases—as, for example, the proposal for social security discussed in the thirty-fourth session—minimum and maximum standards have been prepared.

(3) National differences in philosophy in the field of labor between highly developed and less economically advanced countries, and also within each of these groups: A significant instance of such differences is the deep-rooted belief in voluntary action by labor and management to which the United States and certain other countries adhere, and the emphasis on government intervention prevailing in many other countries. The International Labor Organization has learned by experience that these differences in point of view are as real and as important as differences in economic development, and has included alternative solutions which reflect these different approaches in many of its recent proposals on labor standards.

Report of the Director General

David A. Morse, the Director General of the I. L. O., in the introduction to his annual report, restated the beliefs upon which the work of the Organization is founded and defined as its "mainspring the belief in the essential worth and dignity of the individual." He proposed that the delegates focus again the general debate of the Conference on a broad issue of social policy arising out of current problems, and suggested as a significant topic wage policy in conditions of full employment. This suggestion, and the whole report, found a sympathetic response with the great majority of the delegates. Not less than 109 speakers representing Governments, employers, and workers from all continents participated in the discussion.

Senator James E. Murray, United States Government delegate, expressed his full accord with the fundamental beliefs stated by the Director General in the introduction to his Report. Senator Murray defined as the essential issue in wage policy "how to maintain economic stability, and at the same time achieve a steady advance in real wages, within the framework of freedom and full employment." He added that "at the present time we are confronted with problems of wage policy that go far beyond those arising out of full employment and collective bargaining in a peaceful world. We are confronted with a situation in which a defense effort of substantial magnitude must be superimposed upon an economy in which high levels of employment and output already prevailed when the emergency began. The immediate effect of this situation is a rise in money income not offset by an equivalent increase in the goods and services available for consumption." Senator Murray emphasized that, while direct price and wage controls were invoked in the U. S., "the principal key to a rising real wage level, or to the maintenance of real wage standards in a period of expanded defense expenditures, is expanded production."

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin referred to his statement at the thirty-third session pledging the "determination of the United States to continue to take a major part in the struggle for freedom, for human betterment, and for world peace" and reaffirmed this pledge. The Secretary emphasized that freedom, human betterment, and peace are the three objectives of the United States foreign policy.

> This program means that we are partners with other countries in the International Labor Organization in encouraging the efforts of peoples to obtain living wages, fair and rising labor standards, full participation in the benefits that result from increased wealth, the removal of discrimination because of race, religion, nationality, color, or sex. It means encouraging their struggle for freedom of speech, freedom from want, the right to strike, and the right to organize labor unions and other organizations. It means encouraging land reform where the people want it and where they need it. It means applying the standards developed by the International Labor Organization, and it means supporting its growing operating programs which are directed toward the better distribution and utilization of our manpower resources.

Mr. Tobin ended his address by stating his belief that "in time the peoples behind iron curtains will lift them in search for freedom and will be able to enjoy with peoples all over the world a bright and peaceful future."

—Oscar Weigert
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

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[1] For summary of 33d session of the ILO Conference, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1950 (p. 210).

[2] The United States Delegation to the Conference included the following: Government delegates: Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Hon. James E. Murray, United States Senator from Montana. Government substitute delegates: Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, United States Representative from Pennsylvania; Arnold Zempel, Executive Director; Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor. Advisers: Arthur J. Altmeyer, John J. Babe, B. Harper Barnes, Robert Barnett, Clara M. Beyer, James L. Case, Louis J. Ducoff, Ida Klaus, Frieda S. Miller, Otis E. Mulliken, Robert J. Myers, Edward B. Persons, Cleon O. Swayzee, Oscar Weigert.

Employers' delegate: Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co. Advisers: William B. Barton, L. E. Ebling, Carroll French, L. Roy Hawes, Donald Knowlton, A. D. Marshall, W. L. McGrath, Charles B. Shaw.

Workers' delegate: George Philip Delaney, International Representative, American Federation of Labor. Advisers: William Collins, Rudolph Faupl, Edward Hillock, Martin Kyne, John T. O'Brien, Jacob S. Potofsky, Michael Ross, Boyd Wilson.

[3] See ILO Constitution, art. 19, par. 7 as amended in 1946.

Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 43–54 [1]

Twelve ceiling price regulations covering numerous commodities at various levels of distribution, constituted price stabilization action by the Office of Price Stabilization during June 1951. Among these, five ceiling price orders cover various scrap metals (zinc, copper, brass mill, battery lead, and aluminum scrap), and a sixth deals with the manufacture of apparel, apparel furnishings, and apparel accessories.

Various grades of zinc scrap were placed under dollars-and-cents ceilings by CPR 43, issued June 1 and effective June 6. The regulation applied to all sales and deliveries, including imports and exports. Ceilings established are designed to correct the existing price relationship by rolling back zinc scrap prices to a level below that prevailing for primary zinc.

Contractors' services rendered in connection with the needlework industry in Puerto Rico were placed under ceiling regulations by CPR 44, dated June 4. It permits contractors to add to ceiling prices the increased labor cost resulting from higher minimum wages for needleworkers ordered by the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Apparel Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation (No. 45), covering approximately 30,000 firms in the $10-billion apparel manufacturing industry, was issued by the OPS on June 9 to become effective August 15. It requires all clothing manufacturers in fixing ceilings to use as a base period three selected consecutive months in the pre-Korean period, with allowances for price rises in material and labor costs. The regulation applies to practically all sewn or knitted apparel.[2]

CPR 46 through 49 established specific dollars-and-cents ceilings on copper scrap, brass mill

scrap, pulpwood logging services, and wood pulp.

Copper scrap and copper alloy scrap were covered under CPR 46, dated June 21 and effective June 26. The regulation applies to all sales of industrial producers, railroads, Government agencies, dealers, exporters, and importers. The ceilings establish pre-Korean differentials between the price of scrap and the price of corresponding new metal.

All sales and deliveries of various grades of brass mill scrap were placed under control by CPR 47, issued on June 21 and effective June 26.

Contract logging services in the Northeastern States were controlled by CPR 48, dated June 22 and effective June 27. Services covered are those rendered in connection with the production of pulpwood cut from mill-owned or controlled stumpage in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York (excepting nine counties comprising the southern tier of that State).

Ceilings for 12 standard grades of wood pulp produced in the United States for domestic consumption or for export and for four grades of wood pulp imported from overseas, were established by CPR 49, dated June 25 and effective June 30.

Control at the retail level for kerosene imported in steel drums and sold in the Virgin Islands was established by CPR 50, dated June 29 and effective July 5. This product is one of the principal fuels used there and is the first petroleum product to be removed from the provisions of CPR 13 (petroleum products regulation).

Sales of salted codfish, at the wholesale and retail level of distribution, were put under specific ceilings by CPR 51, dated June 29 and effective July 5. The dollars-and-cents ceilings are designed to reflect pre-Korean prices and mark-ups.

Sales of gum rosin and gum turpentine were placed under uniform dollars-and-cents ceilings by CPR 52, dated June 27. It does not apply to sellers who sell principally to individual consumers other than industrial, institutional, or governmental consumers.

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for battery lead scrap and other lead scrap materials, secondary lead, and primary and secondary antimonial lead were outlined in CPR 53 dated June 29. It applies to all sellers of battery lead scrap and also establishes ceiling prices for brokerage services rendered in connection with sale of scrap battery lead plates.

Aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum ingot were placed under ceiling regulations by CPR 54 dated June 29. The regulation rolls back the price of secondary aluminum ingot and aluminum scrap to levels reflecting value of metallic content in terms of the ceiling prices prevailing for primary aluminum. It applies to all persons who sell these commodities.

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[1] Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 107, June 2, 1951, p. 5168; vol. 16, No. 108, June 5, 1951, p. 5257; vol. 16, No. 117, June 16, 1951, p. 5753; vol. 16, No. 121, June 22, 1951, pp. 5932 and 5940; vol. 16, No. 122, June 23, 1951, p. 5984; vol. 16, No. 123, June 26, 1951, p. 6024; vol. 16, No. 126, June 29, 1951, p. 6312; vol. 16, No. 127, June 30, 1951, pp. 6378, 6379, and 6381; vol. 16, No. 128, July 3, 1951, p. 6431; and OPS release June 15, 1951.

[2] Broad range of the regulation's coverage includes men's hats, coats, suits, shirts, socks, pajamas, neckties, handkerchiefs, gloves, mufflers, belts, and wallets; women's hats, coats, dresses, underwear, night gowns, stockings, handkerchiefs, gloves, scarfs, pocketbooks, and handbags; children's wear; work clothing; sportswear; athletic apparel; lounging wear; ecclesiastical and academic vestments; theatrical and masquerade costumes. It does not cover a number of miscellaneous items associated with the sale of apparel such as costume jewelry, artificial flowers, thread, buttons, pins, hooks and eyes, grippers, zippers, canvas bags, hair furnishings, umbrellas, and similar miscellaneous products.

See article below for the action taken on this and other CPR's after the 31-day extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Changes in Price-Wage Policy and Administration, June 1951

CONGRESSIONAL EXTENSION of the Defense Production Act for 31 days and a number of Wage Stabilization Board decisions on a case-by-case basis, together with administrative action designed to expedite the WSB program, were the main defense-mobilization developments affecting labor in June 1951. Among the WSB policy decisions were several resolutions dealing with productivity which opened the way to the inclusion of "productivity increases" in a new general wage policy scheduled for formulation by the Board.[1]

Effects of Extension of DPA

The act extending the Defense Production Act of 1950 through July 31 was signed by the President on June 30. It provides a ban on any scheduled price rollbacks or any ceilings on commodities not previously covered (agricultural products excepted under certain conditions).[2]

Accordingly, the Office of Price Stabilization in General Overriding Regulation 13, dated June 30, froze price ceilings of manufacturers in effect June 30 by extending indefinitely the filing date for six pricing regulations—CPR 22, 30, 37, 41, 45, and 18 (revised). These regulations cover the following industrial groupings: general manufacturing; machinery and related manufactured goods; primary cotton-textile manufactures; shoe manufacturing; apparel manufacturing; and wool, yarn, and fabric manufacturing. Manufacturers who had not established ceiling prices under the above regulations, remained under provision of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, and legal price ceilings remained at the levels of midnight June 30, 1951. In a statement clarifying the regulation, OPS stated that existing ceiling prices were frozen, rather than market prices.

Also extended for 31 days were existing wage formulas, particularly General Wage Regulations 6 and 8 pertaining to the 10-percent limitation on wage increases and to the approval of agreements covering escalator-clause increases which were signed prior to general wage stabilization. Both these regulations would otherwise have expired on June 30.

Policy Decisions of WSB

Approval, on June 12 of a May 25 agreement (granting wage increases in excess of 10 percent) between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the railroads, was the first important action by the Board commencing in the second week of June.[3] Approval was granted under the "base pay period abnormalities" clause of General Wage Regulation 6 and because of the "long history of the negotiations" involved in the case.

Following the policy set forth in a resolution adopted June 6 and relating to "productivity increases" for wage earners, the Board, on June 19, approved this type of increase for non-exempt salaried employees (those covered by the 40-hour week and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act). The ruling applies in those instances when the Board has approved similar increases for hourly rated workers. In this initial approval of such increases, the Board issued a statement that, whatever form the general wage policy finally takes, it will include provision for this type of increase.

Currently, the National Mediation Board is considering a type of productivity increase, in connection with "increased pilot productivity" as a result of greater speed and complexity of modern airplanes. (For discussion see p. 193 of this issue.)

Approval of a 9-cent-an-hour wage increase, granted under the "tandem relationship" provision of General Wage Regulation 10, to 100,000 workers of General Electric Corp. was issued on June 19. The Board issued its approval on the basis that a "tandem relationship" had existed prior to the signing of different contracts by two unions. The unions involved were United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.) and the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO).

Simultaneously, the Board approved a 15-cent hourly increase, together with three fringe benefits, for the International Association of Machinists (AFL) employed by the Republic Aviation Corp. of Farmingdale, N. Y. Approval was granted "because of considerations of manpower and defense needs under the 'rare and unusual' section of General Wage Regulation 6, plus an evaluation of rates for comparable jobs in the major aviation plants of the area."

Administrative Action

The Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor was authorized by the WSB on June 12 to receive and examine petitions for wage action, and to make investigations of violations of wage stabilization regulations. In addition to the fact-finding authorization, the Division's 68 field offices are to receive all future petitions for any wage action.

As part of a program to deal with violations of wage regulations, the Board voted unanimously on June 13 to establish a 3-member National Enforcement Commission, and in addition, provided for creation of similar commissions in each of the 14 regional WSB offices.

Action relating to equal treatment for all workers (unorganized, members of independent unions, or members of affiliated organizations) in the administration of wage regulations was taken by the Board on June 21. It took form in the designation of a public member of the Board to assume responsibility for assuring equal treatment for all groups in processing of cases, and the appointment

of a top-level WSB staff member as liaison officer for independent unions.

Establishment of an interim Appeals and Review Committee, to act on railroad and air transportation cases, and appointment of an Airframe Committee, to study the special problems in that industry, were additional administrative actions taken by the Board to facilitate the wage-stabilization program.

[1] New York Times, June 30, 1951; Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 128, July 3, 1951, p. 6435; Wage Stabilization Board Releases 40, June 13, 1951; 43, June 19, 1951; 44, June 19, 1951; 38, June 12, 1951; and 46, June 21, 1951.

[2] See p. 163 of this issue for ceiling price regulations issued prior to the 31-day extension.

[3] For action taken during the first week in June, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 57).

Men's Dress Shirts and Nightwear: Effect of Minimum Wage [1]

HOURLY EARNINGS [2] increased from 88 cents to $1.02, or 16 percent, from August 1949 to November 1950, in the men's dress shirt and nightwear industry. Half of this increase was primarily the result of the new 75-cent minimum wage effective in January 1950. General wage changes [3] in most of the plants from March to November 1950 were largely responsible for the remainder of the increase.

Effect of Minimum on Earnings

The effect of the 75-cent minimum was reflected in a 7-cent increase in average hourly earnings, from 88 to 95 cents an hour from August 1949 to March 1950. Factors other than the new minimum had very little influence on wages during this period.

About three-fourths of the workers in the industry are paid on a piece-work basis. Many firms increased their piece rates to enable the subminimum workers to make the 75-cent rate. These increases also benefited the fast piece workers, who were already making 75 cents an hour. Many of these firms also gave flat hourly increases to the time-rated employees. As a result, an appreciable part of the increase in the average (over 2 cents) was due to wage raises to workers already above the 75-cent level. If only the subminimum workers had been raised, the average would have increased almost 5 cents.

The large concentration of workers at the 75-cent level resulting from the higher minimum rate in other low-paid industries such as southern lumber and fertilizer, did not occur in this industry.[4] Although the whole wage distribution was affected to some extent, the proportion of workers earning over $1.25 increased only 1 percent from August 1949 to March 1950. However, over 10 percent of the workers moved from below the 80-cent level to a higher hourly rate.

Women received a higher average increase than men as a result of the 75-cent minimum as could be expected, since they were generally lower paid. Their average increase from August 1949 to March 1950 was 8 cents compared with only 4 cents for men.

General Wage Increases

From March to November 1950, average hourly earnings in the industry increased from 95 cents to $1.02 (table 1). Nearly all this increase resulted from general wage increases, most of which were made effective in the latter part of the period.

Although a great majority of the workers received general wage increases between March and November 1950, most of the companies did not increase their minimum rates, and a substantial number of workers were still reported at 75 cents or below, in November 1950. This group included new workers who were hired after the general wage increase was granted or piece workers who, even with the increase, still were unable to make more than 75 cents. The general increases did, however, reduce the percent of workers at the 75-cent level from 30.3 in March 1950 to 19.8 in November 1950; the proportion of those earning $1 or more rose from 32.4 in March to 45.1 in November 1950. Many of the general increases given from March to November 1950 were in percentage form. This resulted in a slightly higher increase for men, whose average increased 8 cents as compared with 7 cents for women.

The general increase in wages and output after June 1950 obscured the secondary effect of the 75-cent minimum during the latter part of the survey. Over 6 cents of the 7-cent increase in

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all plant workers in men's dress shirt and nightwear establishments, by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] United States and selected regions, August 1949, March 1950, and November 1950*

Region and pay period	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings[1]	Percentage of workers with average hourly earnings[1] (in cents) of—												
			Under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and under 80	80 and under 85	85 and under 90	90 and under 100	100 and under 110	110 and under 120	120 and under 130	130 and under 140	140 and under 150	150 and over
United States:															
August 1949	70,315	$0.88	8.3	11.0	17.3	7.6	7.7	7.4	12.3	9.9	6.2	4.4	2.5	1.8	3.6
March 1950	71,101	.95	(2)	2.2	1.3	30.3	9.8	9.4	14.6	11.7	7.1	4.8	2.8	1.9	4.1
November 1950	75,569	1.02	(2)	2.0	1.8	19.8	7.1	9.3	14.9	13.0	9.8	7.5	4.9	3.2	6.7
New England:															
August 1949	5,496	.98	1.0	6.2	13.7	6.7	8.3	7.5	14.4	13.8	9.9	7.7	3.9	2.9	4.0
March 1950	5,589	1.01	-------	2.0	1.9	19.3	8.0	8.0	14.5	16.2	10.4	8.6	4.4	2.4	4.3
November 1950	5,797	1.12	-------	1.0	1.2	10.3	5.2	7.7	10.1	14.6	13.6	12.8	8.7	6.2	8.6
Middle Atlantic:															
August 1949	30,794	.96	3.0	5.9	15.1	7.0	8.3	8.1	15.0	13.0	8.0	5.6	3.3	2.5	5.2
March 1950	31,631	1.00	(2)	1.8	1.1	22.2	9.1	9.1	15.9	13.5	9.1	6.0	3.5	2.7	6.0
November 1950	32,409	1.11	(2)	1.3	1.4	9.2	4.5	9.1	15.3	14.8	12.8	10.4	6.7	4.2	10.3
Border States:															
August 1949	6,680	.79	15.0	9.5	22.3	7.8	8.4	8.0	12.1	7.2	3.9	2.6	1.0	.8	1.4
March 1950	6,737	.91	.1	3.1	1.4	37.3	10.5	10.2	13.2	10.3	5.4	3.6	2.1	.8	2.0
November 1950	7,512	.98	.1	3.1	1.6	22.5	10.0	8.8	15.7	12.7	10.0	5.7	4.0	2.4	3.4
Southeast:															
August 1949	17,974	.74	17.7	19.8	20.6	9.1	6.6	5.1	8.1	5.4	3.2	1.8	1.2	.4	1.0
March 1950	17,986	.87	.1	3.1	1.5	42.8	10.1	10.1	13.8	8.5	4.2	2.5	1.6	.6	1.1
November 1950	20,025	.89	(2)	3.0	2.4	36.6	10.8	10.0	14.5	9.6	5.5	3.0	1.8	1.4	1.4
Great Lakes:															
August 1949	2,739	.88	2.2	9.5	17.1	7.8	13.4	11.9	13.0	10.0	6.6	3.4	1.0	2.5	1.6
March 1950	2,712	.92	(2)	1.8	1.9	26.8	10.5	13.9	16.4	12.3	6.9	3.5	1.6	2.5	1.9
November 1950	3,107	.98	.1	1.5	3.1	18.3	5.5	10.8	19.2	15.6	9.0	6.8	4.2	2.6	3.3
Middle West:															
August 1949	2,853	.76	11.1	17.0	24.1	8.5	7.9	11.0	10.4	4.8	2.0	1.4	.5	.3	1.0
March 1950	2,960	.84	.1	.9	.7	48.1	17.4	9.4	12.5	6.4	1.4	1.1	.5	.5	1.0
November 1950	3,113	.88	(2)	3.3	2.6	33.3	8.8	10.8	20.4	11.8	4.5	2.2	.7	.5	1.1
Southwest:															
August 1949	1,599	.68	16.8	36.4	19.8	7.5	5.1	4.7	3.7	2.5	1.2	.9	.3	.1	1.0
March 1950	1,401	.83	-------	1.7	.9	59.2	13.8	6.6	8.5	3.6	1.4	1.7	.4	.2	2.0
November 1950	1,201	.89	-------	1.9	1.6	39.5	10.7	10.9	12.4	11.1	5.0	3.3	1.4	-------	2.2
Pacific:															
August 1949	2,180	1.14	.1	-------	7.3	4.0	4.7	8.4	11.7	16.5	9.4	10.3	9.6	4.7	13.3
March 1950	2,085	1.16	-------	-------	1.0	14.8	5.4	5.4	12.3	13.3	9.3	10.0	6.3	6.3	15.9
November 1950	2,405	1.21	-------	.2	.6	11.9	4.9	6.6	10.7	12.2	8.3	10.9	6.8	5.2	21.7

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

average hourly earnings in the March-to-November period was attributable to general wage increases. The remaining increase could be the result of a variety of other factors, such as increased earnings of experienced pieceworkers, which usually rise in periods of expanded production.

Effects on Occupational Averages

Nearly all the occupations selected for study in the industry had Nation-wide average increases from August 1949 to November 1950 ranging from 10 to 16 cents. In the lower-paying occupations, the increase was fairly evenly divided between the two periods studied. In the higher-paying men's occupations, the bulk of the increase resulted from general wage changes between March and November 1950.

The new minimum narrowed differentials between occupations. However, the substantial proportion of percentage increases among the general wage changes granted from March to November reestablished occupational differentials to some extent by November 1950.

Labor turn-over is relatively high in the industry, even when employment is stable. Learner permits are common, and therefore the number of workers reported earning below 75 cents in March 1950 (3.5 percent) was to be expected, even though employment remained rather stable. The increase in this group to 3.8 percent in November 1950 reflected the increase in employment of over 6 percent from March to November.

With but few exceptions, all the occupations studied had a significant proportion of workers earning less than 75 cents an hour in August 1949. Distributions of average hourly earnings in selected occupations at the three payroll periods give some indication of the direct effect of the new minimum by occupation. Watchmen and janitors were the only occupations in which very little change above the 75-cent level occurred between August and March. All other occupations showed

considerable change in the distribution above that level. When piece rates were adjusted to enable the slow workers to make the 75-cent minimum, the other pieceworkers in the occupations naturally benefited. Time-rated workers above the 75-cent minimum were also given increases in many establishments, to maintain, at least in part, the normal skill spread.

Changes in distributions of average hourly earnings, by occupation, from March to November 1950, reflect the application of general wage changes, with large groups in each occupation moving up the distribution scale about 10 cents. Most of the general wage changes reported were either 10-cent or 10-percent increases.

Earnings for selected office occupations increased very little, if any, between August 1949 and March 1950, indicating that the new minimum wage had little effect on these workers' earnings except in a few plants. However, office workers' rates rose substantially between March and November 1950. By the latter month, most office occupations for women averaged close to $1 an hour.

Regional Variations [5]

The percentage of workers earning under 75 cents in August 1949 ranged from 7.4 percent in the Pacific region to 73 percent in the Southwest. By March 1950, these proportions dropped to 1.0 and 2.6, respectfully. Increases in average hourly earnings in the individual regions ranged from only 2 cents in the Pacific region to 15 cents in the Southwest and reflected, in large part, adjustments to the 75-cent minimum. In addition to the Southwest, the Border and Southeast regions were greatly affected, with increases of 12 and 13 cents, respectively.

In a number of the regions, however, the increase was much more than that required by the new minimum rate. For example, only 6.6 cents of the 12-cent increase in the Border States was required to raise earnings below 75 cents to that level.

Most of the regions and most of the areas within those regions selected for separate study showed over-all increases between August 1949 and November 1950 of from 11 to 16 cents. Both the lower-paying and the higher-paying areas were affected. However, the lower-paying areas reflected the greater increase in the period from August 1949 to March 1950, presumably because of the new minimum; and the higher-paying areas reflected the greater increase from March to November 1950, as a result of general wage increases.

In the Pacific region, the effect of the 75-cent minimum was not great; average hourly earnings increased only 2 cents—from $1.14 to $1.16. Concentration of about 15 percent of the workers at the 75-cent level in that region in March 1950 probably was largely the result of some other factor, such as a temporary decrease in production in some plants, which affected the pieceworkers.

About 25 percent of the entire industry is located in the Southeast region, where about 3 cents of the 13-cent rise in earnings between August and March was caused by increases to workers already above the 75-cent level. This was true of nearly all occupations, but the increase was smallest in those occupations which were primarily time-rated. Many firms in the Southeast region reported a 5- to 15-percent increase in piece rates to meet the new minimum; others reported increases only to subminimum workers. General wage changes between March and November 1950 in this region were not common, and occupational averages increased only from 1 to 3 cents.

In the Middle Atlantic region, representing nearly 45 percent of the industry, the general level of hourly earnings increased by 4 cents between August 1949 and March 1950. Increases in occupational averages were not consistent, and some piecework occupations actually showed decreases. However, from March to November 1950, the occupational wage movement was much more consistent, reflecting the 10-cent hourly increase granted by most firms. Some firms adjusted piecework rates on a percentage basis instead of giving a cents-per-hour payment. Most of the occupations showed increases of about 10 percent.

In the Southwest, 73 percent of the workers were earning under 75 cents and 7.5 percent between 75 and 80 cents in August 1949. If only those below the minimum had been raised, about 80 percent of the workers would have been concentrated in the 75- to 80-cent interval. The March 1950 distribution, however, showed less

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] for plant workers in selected occupations in men's and boys' dress shirt and nightwear establishments, by region, August 1949, March 1950, and November 1950*

Occupation	United States						Average hourly earnings [1] in—								
	Aug. 1949		March 1950		Nov. 1950		New England			Middle Atlantic			Border States		
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings [1]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings [1]	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings [1]	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950
Men															
Cutters, hand	232	$1.59	234	$1.61	226	$1.74	$1.52	$1.58	$1.72	$1.81	$1.75	$1.98	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cutters, machine	692	1.46	747	1.47	776	1.58	1.59	1.50	1.67	1.60	1.61	1.73	$1.30	$1.28	$1.42
Janitors	312	.78	342	.84	362	.89	.83	.87	.91	.81	.87	.95	.76	.83	.87
Pressers, finish, hand	316	1.21	278	1.33	271	1.42	1.21	1.29	1.44	1.25	1.41	1.47	(2)	.89	.99
Repairmen, sewing machine	395	1.45	411	1.48	437	1.53	1.57	1.56	1.68	1.56	1.54	1.65	1.31	1.35	1.46
Spreaders	875	.91	964	.94	1,057	1.01	.88	.91	.98	.99	.96	1.08	.86	.95	1.11
Stock clerks	234	.93	261	.96	289	1.01	(2)	(2)	.92	1.04	.98	1.06	.92	.97	1.06
Watchmen	317	.74	343	.81	346	.86	(2)	(2)	(2)	.81	.82	.89	.75	.84	.91
Work distributors	354	.85	325	.90	352	.99	.97	.98	1.09	.90	.93	1.03	.69	.90	1.17
Women															
Button sewers, machine	1,464	.90	1,426	.97	1,468	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.13	.96	1.01	1.10	.82	.94	.99
Buttonhole makers, machine	1,563	.90	1,527	.94	1,628	1.02	.99	1.02	1.15	.94	.96	1.08	.78	.88	.96
Inspectors, final (examiners)	1,895	.82	1,738	.90	1,840	.96	.89	.94	1.04	.91	.94	1.04	.76	.86	.92
Janitors	168	.70	164	.80	165	.84	.81	(2)	(2)	.80	.81	.89	.75	.82	.87
Pressers, finish, hand	6,526	.90	7,074	.99	7,603	1.08	1.04	1.13	1.26	1.04	1.09	1.22	.89	.99	1.10
Pressers, finish, machine	535	.89	335	1.03	335	1.10	(2)	(2)	1.15	1.06	1.13	1.26	.85	.84	.90
Sewing-machine operators:															
Dress shirts	31,774	.87	31,965	.94	33,379	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.15	.94	.98	1.11	.77	.91	.96
Nightwear	2,531	.86	2,583	.92	2,837	.99	(2)	(2)	(2)	.88	.93	1.01	.84	.92	.99
Thread trimmers	1,878	.77	2,176	.87	2,282	.93	.88	.88	.95	.80	.88	.97	.66	.86	.89
Underpressers, machine	259	.90	270	.98	282	1.09	(2)	.95	1.07	.91	1.00	1.12	.81	.87	.91
Work distributors	540	.81	590	.86	623	.93	.86	.90	.99	.85	.86	.96	.81	.82	.86
Working foreladies, processing departments	579	1.06	616	1.11	627	1.16	(2)	1.25	1.38	1.19	1.17	1.25	1.04	1.11	1.22

Occupation	Average hourly earnings [1] in—														
	Southeast			Great Lakes			Middle West			Southwest			Pacific		
	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950	Aug. 1949	March 1950	Nov. 1950
Men															
Cutters, hand	$1.12	$1.23	$1.23	$1.15	$1.23	$1.21	(2)	(2)	$1.35	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cutters, machine	1.18	1.18	1.25	1.32	1.37	1.40	$1.26	$1.24	1.29	$1.45	$1.34	$1.45	$1.99	$1.90	$2.02
Janitors	.66	.77	.79	.89	.90	.92	.73	.77	.80	(2)	.75	.77	(2)	.94	.98
Pressers, finish, hand	1.17	1.03	1.31	(2)	(2)	(2)	.98	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Repairmen, sewing machines	1.34	1.40	1.38	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.38	1.34	1.32	1.33	1.66	1.69	1.77	1.86	(2)
Spreaders	.79	.88	.85	.85	.88	.96	.86	.93	.99	.79	.94	1.03	1.37	1.51	1.50
Stock clerks	.85	.92	.95	.97	.95	.98	(2)	.90	.94	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Watchmen	.67	.78	.81	.89	.89	.94	.70	.78	.83	.76	.85	.85	(2)	(2)	(2)
Work distributors	.81	.87	.89	.91	.94	1.01	(2)	.78	.78	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women															
Button sewers, machine	.77	.90	.91	.80	.89	.93	.77	.91	.94	.76	.90	.92	1.17	1.11	1.17
Buttonhole makers, machine	.77	.88	.90	.85	.88	.97	.81	.86	.92	.89	.94	.95	1.22	1.18	1.27
Inspectors, final (examiners)	.72	.84	.87	.79	.89	.98	.77	.87	.92	.69	.75	.77	1.10	1.26	1.20
Janitors	.58	.76	.77	.75	.79	.80	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pressers, finish, hand	.69	.86	.90	.88	.94	1.07	.85	.85	.92	.71	.77	.78	1.23	1.21	1.10
Pressers, finish, machine	.79	.87	.95	.95	.90	1.17	.80	.90	.97	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.17	1.72	1.64
Sewing-machine operators:															
Dress shirts	.76	.87	.90	.82	.88	.95	.68	.82	.88	.58	.81	.87	1.13	1.13	1.20
Nightwear	.72	.86	.86	.93	1.03	1.12	.73	.86	.88	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Thread trimmers	.65	.85	.85	.81	.84	.91	.69	.78	.82	.63	.77	(2)	.89	.95	.94
Underpressers, machine	.80	.86	.97	.87	.93	.96	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.03	1.08	1.29
Work distributors	.77	.87	.92	.79	.81	.85	.65	.78	.83	.74	.78	.95	1.03	1.12	1.14
Working foreladies, processing departments	.93	.99	1.01	1.09	1.13	1.19	.82	.88	.91	.94	.93	.97	1.56	1.62	1.75

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

than 60 percent at this level, indicating that about a fourth of the workers received more than the minimum raise. This same tendency was reflected in nearly all the regions and for the industry as a whole.

Among the special areas selected for study (because of their importance in the industry), the State of Georgia was most affected by the 75-cent minimum. In August 1949, over 46 percent of the workers in the industry in that State were

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paid less than 75 cents an hour, compared with about 10 percent in the Troy, N. Y., area. South Carolina exceeded Georgia in the proportion of workers under 75 cents, but its level of earnings from August to March did not increase quite so much.

The tendency in some areas of giving a general increase to all workers instead of raising only the lower-paid workers changed the relative position of wage levels between areas and also the extent of the effect of the minimum. For example, the Pottsville, Pa. area (94 cents) was one of the lower-paying areas in the North, yet the increase between August and March was only 5 cents. On the other hand, the increase in the New York City area was 6 cents, from a relatively high average of $1.08 in August 1949.

Tabulations by size of establishment showed no consistent differences in occupational averages. The larger firms were more consistent in their wage movement, with most occupations showing increases of from 10 to 16 cents, about evenly divided between the two periods. Many occupational averages in larger firms were no higher than in the smaller firms. The tabulations indicated that both large and small firms were affected by the 75-cent minimum—probably to an equal degree.

Larger firms in the Southeast and border regions generally had the higher averages for comparable jobs. A greater proportion of large establishments were located in the lower-paying southern regions.

Firms in cities of over 25,000 population almost consistently paid substantially higher rates for comparable work than did those in smaller cities. The new minimum tended to narrow this difference, especially in the lower-paid jobs. From August 1949 to March 1950, increases in the lower-paid jobs ranged from 2 to 8 cents in the larger communities and from 8 to 13 cents in the smaller communities. By November 1950, the difference between larger and smaller communities had again widened, reflecting the greater number of general wage increases in the larger cities.

A higher percentage of the establishments in cities of over 25,000 population was found in the higher-paying northern and Pacific Coast regions.

Changes in occupational averages by unionization status were similar to those by size of community during the two periods. In 1949, occupational averages in union plants were much higher than those in nonunion plants. Establishment of the 75-cent minimum, however, tended to decrease the differential, but by November 1950, it was as great and in some cases greater than in 1949. Here again, the widening of the difference was due to the greater number of general wage increases in the March to November period in unionized establishments. Much of the correlation between size-of-community and unionization probably is due to the greater prevalence of unionization in the larger than the smaller cities.

—JAMES F. WALKER
Division of Wage Statistics

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a survey of wages in the men's dress shirt and nightwear industry in August 1949 as part of its regular program of industry wage studies. In order to evaluate the effect of the new 75-cent minimum, a follow-up study of identical firms was made covering two payroll periods: March 1950, to reflect the immediate effect of the new minimum; and November 1950, to permit study of the secondary effects of the higher minimum rate. This latter aim was negated by the general wage movement in the industry.

Effects of earlier minimum-wage legislation on the industry are discussed in Bulletin No. 719, released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1942.

[2] Earnings figures are straight-time average hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

[3] Individual plant increases were considered "general wage changes" when they affected a large proportion of the employees. Individual merit increases were not considered.

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1950 (p. 313), Effects of Minimum Wage in Southern Sawmills, and January 1951 (p. 33), 75-Cent Minimum Wage: Effects on Fertilizer Industry.

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

Wage Chronology No. 17: North Atlantic Longshoring, 1934–51[1]

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING between the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) and employers in the major North Atlantic coast ports has developed a pattern having the effect, if not the form, of coastwide bargaining over a period of years. Since 1934, the terms of the agreements negotiated by the New York Shipping Association and the New York locals of the ILA

have generally been adopted by employers and union locals in major ports extending from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va. Each port, however, has maintained its own bargaining committees, which negotiate separate agreements. In Boston, there was no written agreement from 1935 to 1950. Actual terms under which the men worked were the same or substantially similar to those in other ports.

This chronology describes the major changes in wage rates and related wage practices put into effect since 1934 in the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads. It deals with the provisions of the General Cargo Agreements covering "work pertaining to the rigging of ships, the coaling of same, the loading and unloading of all cargoes, including mail, ship's stores and baggage, and the handling of lines in connection with the docking and undocking of ships." Cargo repairmen, checkers, clerks, general maintenance, mechanical and miscellaneous workers, horse and cattle fitters, grain ceilers, marine carpenters, and port watchmen are not covered in these agreements.

The current agreements, which became effective October 1, 1949, are to continue in force until September 30, 1951. One reopening, on wages only, was permitted on or before September 1, 1950. The pension agreement is to continue in effect for 5 years.

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[1] For purpose and scope of Wage Chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

A—General Wage Changes [1]

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 1, 1934	10 cents an hour increase	
Oct. 1, 1936	5 cents an hour increase	10 cents at Hampton Roads.
Oct. 1, 1937	5 cents an hour increase	
Jan. 1, 1940	5 cents an hour increase	
Oct. 1, 1941	10 cents an hour increase	
Oct. 1, 1942	5 cents an hour increase	
Oct. 1, 1945	25 cents an hour increase	Arbitration award Dec. 31, 1945.
Oct. 1, 1946	15 cents an hour increase	
Oct. 1, 1947	10 cents an hour increase	
Aug. 22, 1948	13 cents an hour increase	
Oct. 1, 1950	12 cents an hour increase	

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of employees at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure that do not have an immediate effect on the general wage level.

The changes that are listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by premium and penalty rates and other factors the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the changes in average hourly earnings over the period of the chronology.

B—Basic Hourly Rates For Longshoremen [1] In Selected North Atlantic Coast Ports

Cargo classification and port	Effective date										
	Oct. 1, 1934	Oct. 1, 1936	Oct. 1, 1937	Jan. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1941	Oct. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1945	Oct. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1947	Aug. 22, 1948	Oct. 1, 1950
General cargo											
All ports	[2] $0.95	$1.00	$1.05	$1.10	$1.20	$1.25	$1.50	$1.65	$1.75	$1.88	$2.00
Penalty cargoes											
New York:											
Bulk cargo, ballast, and coal cargoes [3]	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.93	2.05
Cement and lime in bags [4]	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.93	2.05
Damaged cargo [5]	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.66	3.90
Explosives [6]	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.66	3.90
Kerosene, gasoline, and naphtha [7]	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.70	1.85	1.95	2.08	2.20
Refrigerator space cargo [8]	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.70	1.85	1.95	2.08	2.20
Wet hides, creosoted poles, ties and shingles, cashew oil, soda ash in bags, and naphthalene in bags [9]	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.15

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Basic Hourly Rates For Longshoremen[1] In Selected North Atlantic Coast Ports—Continued

Cargo classification and port	Effective date										
	Oct. 1, 1934	Oct. 1, 1936	Oct. 1, 1937	Jan. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1941	Oct. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1945	Oct. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1947	Aug. 22, 1948	Oct. 1, 1950
Penalty cargoes—Continued											
Baltimore:[10]											
Cement in bags	------	------	$1.10	$1.15	$1.25	$1.30	$1.55	$1.70	$1.80	$1.93	$2.05
Damaged cargo[5]	$1.90	$2.00	2.10	2.15	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.66	3.90
Explosives[6]	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.15	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.66	3.90
Old coal	1.425	1.525	1.575	1.625	1.725	1.775	2.025	2.175	2.275	2.405	------
Manganese, iron and chrome ore in bulk	------	------	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.93	2.05
Refrigerator space cargo[8]	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.70	1.85	1.95	2.08	2.20
Wet hides, creosoted lumber, and lumber products	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.15
Boston:[11]											
Bulk cargo and ballast[3]	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.93	2.05
Cement in bags	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.93	2.05
Damaged cargo[5]	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.53	3.90
Explosives	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.53	3.90
Grain[12]	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.70	1.85	1.95	2.08	2.20
Naphthalene in bags	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[13] 2.75
Pickled skins, in casks from New Zealand and Australia	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[13] 2.50
Refrigerator space cargo[8]	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.70	1.85	1.95	2.08	2.20
Scrap mica	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	[13] 2.25
Wet hides, creosoted products, cashew oil, soda ash, carbon black, and cotton seed meal in bags	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.15
Hampton Roads (including Newport News and Norfolk):											
Damaged cargo[5]	1.80	2.00	2.10	2.15	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.66	4.00
Explosives[6]	1.80	2.00	2.10	2.15	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.66	4.00
Grain[14]	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.20
Refrigerator space cargo[8]	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.45	1.70	1.85	1.95	2.08	2.20
Cement in bags, lime in bags, iron ore when handled by hand, sulfur and steel dust in bulk or bags, pitch in bulk or barrels	.95	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.93	2.05
Wet hides, creosoted poles and ties, cashew oil, and soda ash	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.15
Philadelphia:											
Damaged cargo[5]	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.10	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.76	4.00
Explosives[6]	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.95	2.05	2.10	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.76	4.00
Grain[12]	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.30	1.35	1.60	1.75	1.85	1.93	2.10
Kerosene, gasoline, naphtha in barrels, drums, or cases	[15]	[15]	[15]	[15]	[15]	[15]	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.15
Oil in cases, barrels, or drums[16]	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.15
Sulphur and bog ore in bulk	------	------	1.05	1.10	1.25	1.30	1.55	1.70	1.80	1.93	2.05
Wet hides	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.65	1.80	1.90	2.03	2.15

[1] Contrary to the practice on the Pacific Coast, nonsupervisory longshoremen, except in the ports noted, receive the same rate of pay regardless of the particular function performed.
[2] 90 cents an hour at Hampton Roads.
[3] Including loading and trimming coal for ship's own bunker.
[4] Lime added Oct. 1, 1947.
[5] Premium rate not paid on ship with damaged cargo for handling sound cargo in separate compartment.
[6] When handled in the Bay pay to start when men leave the pier.
[7] In cases and barrels when loaded by case oil gang with a fly.
[8] When transported at temperature of freezing or below, rate paid entire gang.
[9] Soda ash in bags added Oct. 1, 1947. Cashew oil added Oct. 1, 1947. Naphthalene in bags added Feb. 15, 1950.
[10] Rates applicable to holdmen. Winch men, deck men, and leaders paid an additional 5 cents an hour.
[11] Gangway men, winch men, and tractor operators receive a 5 cent an hour differential, chisel and fork lift operators a 10 cent differential.
[12] Rate applicable to men in next hatch when there is no bulkhead or partition.
[13] Rates established for first time. Prior practice was usually to pay damaged cargo rate.
[14] Rate applicable on grain trimming when work continues for ½ hour or more.
[15] Daily rates paid during this period.
[16] Rate applicable if cargo is handled for 2 hours or more.

C—Overtime Rates [1]

Effective date	Hourly overtime rate for longshoremen (general cargo) [2]	Effective date	Hourly overtime rate for longshoremen (general cargo) [2]
Oct. 1, 1934	[3] $1.35	Oct. 1, 1945	$2.25
Oct. 1, 1936	1.50	Oct. 1, 1946	2.475
Oct. 1, 1937	1.60	Oct. 1, 1947	2.625
Jan. 1, 1940	1.65	Aug. 22, 1948	2.82
Oct. 1, 1941	1.80	Oct. 1, 1950	3.00
Oct. 1, 1942	1.875		

[1] The circumstances under which overtime rates are paid are listed in sec. D.
[2] After Oct. 1, 1936, the overtime rate for longshoremen was exactly 1½ times the basic hourly rate except for the period October 1937 to December 1939 (table B). 1½ times the rate for handling penalty cargoes was also paid for overtime work.
[3] $1.25 at Hampton Roads, Va.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Premium Pay for Night Work	
Oct. 1, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. on week days.[2]	
	Daily Overtime Pay	
Oct. 1, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work in excess of 8 hours between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.	
	Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday	
Oct. 1, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work between 12 noon on Saturday and 8 a. m. on Monday.	
Oct. 1, 1945	Added: Overtime rate paid for all Saturday work.	In accordance with arbitration award of Dec. 31, 1945.
	Holiday Pay	
Oct. 1, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work on legal holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day. In addition: Baltimore recognized Good Friday and Easter Sunday; Hampton Roads recognized Lee's Birthday, Jefferson Davis Day, and Election Day; New York recognized Good Friday (on the Jersey shore), Election Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Columbus Day; Armistice Day (on the Jersey shore) and such other national or State holidays as may be proclaimed by Executive authority; Philadelphia recognized Good Friday, Election Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and Columbus Day; Boston recognized Patriot's Day, Bunker Hill Day, and Columbus Day.
Oct. 1, 1937		Added: In Philadelphia, Flag Day; in Baltimore, Lincoln's Birthday; in New York and vicinity, Armistice Day.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Meal Time Premium Pay	
Oct. 1, 1934	Overtime rate paid for work during meal hour.	Overtime rate paid for entire meal hour if part of hour is worked.
Oct. 1, 1935	----------	If entire meal hour is worked overtime continues in effect until men are relieved.
Oct. 1, 1945	Changed to: Double time paid for work during meal hours other than noon meal hour.	
	Paid Vacations	
Oct. 1, 1934	No provisions for paid vacation	
Oct. 1, 1945	40 hours' vacation pay at straight time to employees who worked 1,350 hours or more in year.	In accordance with arbitration awards of Dec. 31, 1945. Details of plan negotiated by parties.
Oct. 1, 1948	Changed to: 800 but less than 1,350 hours of work—40 hours' pay; 1,350 hours or more—80 hours' pay.	
	Call-in Pay [3]	
Oct. 1, 1934	2 hours' pay guaranteed employees selected to work.	4 hours guaranteed in Baltimore for Sunday night work, in New York when employed at 7 p. m. on ship which had not previously been worked except to discharge mail and baggage on passenger vessels when the minimum guarantee is 2 hours, in Boston when employed at 5 p. m. on ship which had not previously been worked. Guarantees not applicable to men who worked through the supper hour, on premises during afternoon, or on a passenger vessel to discharge mail or baggage. Guaranteed minimum not paid when weather conditions made work impossible.
Oct. 1, 1935	Added: 4 hours' pay guaranteed employees ordered out on Sundays and holidays.	4 hours guaranteed when employed at 7 p. m. to discharge mail and baggage on passenger vessels.
Oct. 1, 1937	----------	2-hour guarantee not applicable when steamer or hatch completes discharging in less time.
Oct. 1, 1938	Added: 2 hours' pay guaranteed for second call to work if employed in the forenoon and reemployed in the afternoon and if employed on a week-day afternoon and reemployed at 7 p. m.; 4 hours' pay guaranteed if employed on Saturday afternoon, if employed at 5 or 6 p. m. or if employed at 7 p. m. without previous work during the day.	Guarantee paid for second call to work regardless of weather conditions but not if ship is completed before guaranteed period is over. 1 hour straight-time and 1 hour overtime on week-days and 2 hours overtime on Sunday and holidays paid men ordered out at 7 a. m. but prevented from working before 8 a. m. by weather conditions. Pay to cover period from 7 to 9 a. m. 2 hours straight-time and 1 hour overtime on week-days and 3 hours overtime on Sunday and holidays paid men ordered out at 7 a. m. but prevented from working between 8 and 10 a. m.
Oct. 1, 1945	Changed to: 4 hours' pay at the appropriate rate guaranteed for the first call to work. 2 hours' pay at the appropriate rate guaranteed for the second call to work during a day.	On week-days 4-hour guarantee applies regardless of weather except for ship arrivals or departures or on completion of work in less than the guaranteed period. On Saturday, Sunday, or holidays guarantees apply when work is not prevented by weather conditions. 6 hours' pay at overtime rate guaranteed when men are called out to dock or undock vessels or handle mail between 12 midnight and 6 a. m. 1 hours' pay at the overtime rate guaranteed men called out at 7 a. m. but prevented from working by weather conditions before 8 a. m.[4]

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Travel Pay	
Oct. 1, 1934	Workers required to report to specified piers or locations in or about the port area compensated for extra travel expenses and, in specific situations, for time spent in travel.	Not applicable to Boston because of compact pier area.
	Welfare and Insurance Plan	
Oct. 1, 1934	No provision for welfare and insurance plan.	
Jan. 1, 1949	Welfare and insurance plan established. Financed entirely by employer contributions as follows:	Workers eligible for life insurance if employed by employer-member of Shipping Association for at least 800 hours between Oct. 1, 1947, and Sept. 30, 1948. In addition worker was eligible for other benefits if employed between Jan. 1, 1949, and Apr. 30, 1949. If employed after Apr. 30, 1949, worker was insured for these other benefits through Dec. 31, 1949. Accident and sickness benefits payable only in cases where workmen's compensation or unemployment benefits are not paid.
	Boston—3 cents; New York—3¾ cents; Philadelphia—2½ cents; Baltimore—2½ cents; Hampton Roads—2½ cents.	
	Plan provided:	
	Life insurance—$1,000;	
	Accidental death and dismemberment—up to $1,000;	
	Surgery—up to $150;	
	Accident and sickness benefits—$25 for 13 weeks. Sickness benefits start on eighth day; accident, on first day;	In the New Jersey section of the New York port benefits were $25 for 26 weeks. Both accident and sickness benefits started on the eighth day. In Hampton Roads the benefits were $24 for 13 weeks.
	Hospitalization—$6 a day for 21 days and $3 a day for 180 days;	In Philadelphia the maximum hospitalization benefit was $251.
	Miscellaneous hospital services—sum based on length of confinement;	Not included in Philadelphia plan.
	First aid and out-hospital services—up to $7.25 toward emergency first aid within 24 hours of accident and for use of operating room facilities.	Not included in Philadelphia plan.
Jan. 1, 1950	Changed to:	
	Employer contributions: 3¾ cents at all ports.	
	Surgery—up to $300;	
	Accident and sickness benefits—$26 for 13 weeks;	In New Jersey benefits were $26 for 26 weeks. No change in Philadelphia or Hampton Roads.
	Hospitalization—Up to $8 a day for 31 days;	In Port of New York—additional reimbursement for money actually paid to the hospital by the employee not to exceed the amount equivalent to room and board charge for 170 days at 50 percent of the published rate for semiprivate accommodations, if fund has surplus. No change in Hampton Roads.
	Miscellaneous hospital expenses—up to $248;	Up to $80 in Philadelphia.
	First aid and out-hospital expenses—eliminated.	
	Added:	
	Dependents coverage—Hospitalization and miscellaneous hospital expenses (excluding maternity cases) as provided for employees.	
Jan. 1, 1951	Changed to:	
	Life insurance—$1,500;	
	Accidental death and dismemberment—up to $1,500;	
	Accident and sickness benefits—$26 per week in Philadelphia.	

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Pension Plan	
Oct. 1, 1934	No provision for pension plan.	
Jan. 1, 1950	Pension fund established; financed by employer contributions of 5 cents a man-hour.	
Jan. 1, 1951	Pension plan put into effect providing, exclusive of Federal old-age benefits: $35 a month to employees aged 65 with 25 years of employment in the longshore industry. Disability pensions to employees 45 years or older with 15 years' service.	Employees to be eligible must have averaged 800 hours a year since Jan. 1, 1937; subsequent to Jan. 1, 1962, employees will have had to average 800 hours a year during the 25 year period.

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

[2] This and subsequent agreements made no provision for additional pay for night work (between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m.) in excess of 40 hours a week. Under an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, approved on July 20, 1949, and made retroactive to the effective date of this act, the liability of employers to pay for work in excess of 40 hours a week at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate was removed in cases where the rate paid was already a premium rate equal to time and a half.

[3] Longshoremen seeking work at North Atlantic coast ports are hired as required by foremen stevedores of shipping lines and stevedoring companies. The system of employing labor in these ports, as differentiated from the hiring hall common to most maritime trades, is termed the "shape." Under the "shape," longshoremen congregate and are hired at the pier on which work is available. Although employers of longshore labor do not ordinarily maintain permanent staffs, longshoremen tend to seek work at a specific pier or for an individual employer. Over a period of years this practice has established a precedent which entitles regular workers to employment preference at their chosen piers. The most recent contracts acknowledged this right by providing that men "who regularly work" on a pier must be given "preference in hiring".

During the early 1900's men seeking longshore work were required to be available at the piers all day. Since then, the union and the employers have established fixed periods during which employers may hire labor. The most recent agreement provides "shaping" periods as follows: (1) From Monday to Friday: at 7:55 a. m. for work between 8 a. m. and 12 noon; at 12:55 p. m. for work between 1 p. m. and 5 p. m., and for work starting at 5, 6, or 7 p. m. (2) On Saturday, Sunday, or legal holidays: Additional men at the 12:55 p. m. shape of the previous day, if a ship was worked at the pier on the previous day. Men working on the previous day receive their orders before leaving work. (3) On a Saturday or legal holidays preceeded by a day on which no ship was worked at the pier: at 7:55 a. m. (4) On a Sunday preceded by a day on which no ship was worked at the pier: Before 12 noon of the preceding Saturday.

[4] In Boston men do not work before 8 a. m.

—Albert A. Belman
Division of Wage Statistics

Status of Child-Welfare Workers [1]

Professional child-welfare workers in the United States increased steadily over the past 5 years. This was due in part to a substantial annual increase in the Federal appropriations for such service under the Social Security Act, beginning in 1946. In June 1950, according to a study made by the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency, such workers numbered 4,146. Of these, 3,154 were case workers. The remaining 992 were executives, supervisors, consultants, or specialists. [2]

Half of the professional child-welfare workers were concentrated in seven northern States—New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin—which account for 28 percent of the Nation's population under 21 years of age. Of the total 2,499 full-time workers serving single-county areas, 1,299 were in counties with cities of 100,000 or more population.

The average case worker in public child-welfare programs, in June 1950, cared for 50 children and received $277 a month. From June 1946 to June 1950 the average salary had increased 26 percent compared with a 28-percent rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index. This rate of pay, the Children's Bureau states, is not "in line" with the responsibilities of the work and the required educational background.

Federal funds pay the salaries of 1,108 of the child-welfare workers; the remaining 3,038 are maintained by State and local funds. In addition, 93 full-time public-welfare clerical workers are paid from Federal funds and 1,185 from State and local funds.

[1] Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau. Release, April 25, 1951.

[2] The services provided by child-welfare personnel include help for neglected or abused children or those in danger of becoming delinquent; arranging for children's adoption; placing children in foster homes and institutions; and also stimulating organization of services for children by communities.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter 1951

WORK INJURIES in manufacturing were higher, both in actual number and in relation to man-hours worked, during the first quarter of 1951 than in the fourth quarter of 1950, according to preliminary reports.

The average injury-frequency rate [1] for all manufacturing establishments reporting for the first quarter of 1951 was about 4 percent above the rate for the fourth quarter, and 16 percent above that for the first quarter, of 1950. Averages for January, February, and March 1951 were 21, 16, and 13 percent higher than for the corresponding months of 1950. Thus, the short-term 1951 trend was downward, following the usual seasonal pattern, but the level in general was considerably higher than in 1950.

An estimated 110,000 employees in manufacturing suffered disabling work injuries during the first quarter of 1951. This was an increase of about 4 percent over the preceding quarter, and 38 percent over that for the first quarter of 1950. The estimated volume of work injuries has steadily increased during the five most recent quarters. The volume of injuries rose for two reasons: the increase in exposure—greater employment and longer hours of work—and, chiefly, the higher injury-frequency rates.

Some 400 of these workers died as a result of work injuries. Another 5,600 were known to have suffered some permanent body impairment which will disable them to some extent for the remainder of their lives. The remaining 104,000 workers injured during the first quarter were disabled for 1 or more days. Although the majority of the latter fully recovered, the final outcome of some of the injuries was not known at the time of reporting. Later information may indicate a slight increase in the number of more serious cases.

Over 2,200,000 man-days were lost during the quarter by the injured workers. Wage losses alone amounted to approximately $22 million—a cost partly paid by the employers in the form of workmen's compensation and partly absorbed by the workers in the form of reduced income during disability. The total loss was much greater, however, if account is taken of the continuing economic losses arising from the many deaths and permanent impairments, and from the hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to treatment of these injuries.

Industry Rates

Of the 127 individual industry classifications for which comparable data were available, 48 showed increases of 1 frequency-rate point or more between the fourth quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951. Decreases were reported by 31 industries and changes of less than 1 point by the remaining 48.

Increases over the previous quarter of five frequency-rate points or more were shown by nine industries (table 1). Four of these industries also reported substantial increases over the year—from the first quarter of 1950 to the first quarter of 1951. Logging showed an increase from 87.8 injuries per million man-hours in the first quarter of 1950 to 94.6 in the fourth quarter, and to 102.2 in the first quarter of 1951. The injury rate for general machine shops almost doubled over the

Percent Change in Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing

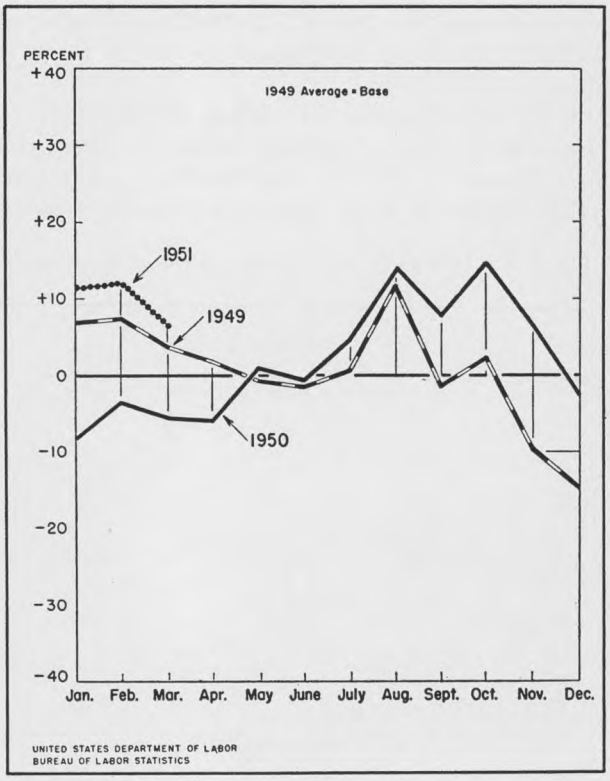

TABLE 1.—*Industries showing principal changes in injury-frequency rates, first quarter, 1951*

Industry	Injury-frequency rates			Points difference between—	
	First quarter 1950	Fourth quarter 1950	First quarter 1951	Fourth quarter 1950 and first quarter 1951	First quarter 1950 and first quarter 1951
Increases of 5 points or more					
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	17.9	13.4	25.5	+12.1	+7.6
Leather products, not elsewhere classified	(1)	7.9	15.8	+7.9	(1)
Logging	87.8	94.6	102.2	+7.6	+14.4
General machine shops	14.7	21.5	29.0	+7.5	+14.3
Clay products, structural	27.3	29.7	37.1	+7.4	+9.8
Furniture, metal	22.1	18.8	24.6	+5.8	+2.5
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	(1)	17.6	23.3	+5.7	(1)
Veneer mills	(1)	34.2	39.5	+5.3	(1)
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	17.7	15.9	21.0	+5.1	+3.3
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	7.1	8.3	12.1	+3.8	+5.0
Decreases of 5 points or more					
Sawmills	63.7	74.7	63.5	−11.2	−.2
Planing mills	35.1	44.2	34.7	−9.5	−.4
Aluminum and magnesium products	16.9	26.7	18.0	−8.7	+1.1
Bottling, soft drinks	19.8	27.3	21.7	−5.6	+1.9
Shipbuilding and repairing	21.2	22.3	17.0	−5.3	−4.2

[1] Insufficient data.

year, increasing from 14.7 in the first quarter of 1950 to 21.5 in the fourth, and to 29.0 in the first quarter of 1951.

Only five industries recorded decreases of as much as 5 frequency-rate points between the fourth quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951. None of these industries, however, made as good a showing in comparisons over the 12-month period (table 1).

Industries reporting the highest injury-frequency rates for the first quarter of 1951 were:

	Injury-frequency rate
Logging	102.2
Sawmills	63.5
Saw and planing mills, integrated	43.9
Boatbuilding and repairing	43.2
Wooden containers	39.6
Veneer mills	39.5
Clay products, structural	37.1
Foundries, iron	35.0

Outstandingly low rates were reported by the following industries:

	Injury-frequency rate
Synthetic textile fibers	1.4
Synthetic rubber	2.1
Electric lamps (bulbs)	2.9
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	3.4
Explosives	4.0
Optical and ophthalmic goods	4.2
Soap and glycerin	4.7
Clothing, women's and children's	4.8

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

A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured 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.

TABLE 2.—*Industrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter 1951, with cumulative rates for 1950*

Industry	Number of establishments [2]	Injury-frequency rates for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	January-December 1950 cumulative (preliminary)
Apparel:						
Clothing, men's and boys'	350	7.8	8.1	6.5	7.4	6.0
Clothing, women's and children's	296	3.5	6.5	4.5	4.8	4.0
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	44	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.4	5.0
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	108	14.7	8.3	12.8	12.1	8.1
Chemicals:						
Compressed and liquefied gases [4]	21	(3)	(3)	(3)	[4] 8.2	[4] 8.8
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	77	13.3	14.5	10.1	12.6	9.5
Explosives	38	2.9	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Fertilizers	88	21.4	22.3	32.0	25.6	25.0
Industrial chemicals	214	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.4
Paints, varnishes, and colors	81	9.2	11.3	8.9	9.8	8.8
Plastics materials, except rubber	30	7.0	8.2	5.0	6.7	6.4
Soap and glycerin	41	4.3	6.1	3.8	4.7	5.3
Synthetic rubber	19	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.6
Synthetic textile fibers	18	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	61	5.8	15.6	7.1	9.5	9.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Industrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter 1951, with cumulative rates for 1950*—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments [2]	Injury-frequency rates for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	January-December 1950 cumulative (preliminary)
Electrical equipment:						
Automotive electrical equipment	25	5.0	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.0
Batteries	26	13.7	17.1	11.0	13.9	16.6
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	26	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.9
Electrical appliances	31	9.7	12.4	11.0	11.0	10.9
Electrical equipment for industrial use	263	7.1	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.1
Electric lamps (bulbs)	19	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.9	3.1
Insulated wire and cable	30	15.2	10.3	7.7	11.1	11.7
Radios and phonographs	105	7.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	5.7
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	17	5.9	11.6	10.0	9.2	9.0
Food:						
Baking	137	14.4	11.1	9.3	11.6	10.4
Bottling, soft drinks [5]	129	16.1	21.1	27.2	[5] 21.7	[5] 25.9
Breweries	31	26.6	17.5	24.2	22.9	22.5
Canning and preserving	183	15.0	18.3	19.1	17.4	17.1
Confectionery	38	10.9	7.8	6.6	8.5	9.6
Dairy products	139	23.7	17.3	18.0	19.7	17.0
Distilleries	51	8.6	8.9	5.1	7.6	6.3
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	138	7.9	10.3	8.7	8.9	10.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	330	17.6	14.8	14.0	15.7	15.1
Sugar, beet [6]	12	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3 6)	[6] 36.7
Sugar, cane [6]	10	18.1	19.0	13.8	[6] 16.8	[6] 20.1
Wineries [5]	24	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3 5)	[5] 17.8
Food products, not elsewhere classified	94	9.3	10.5	14.2	11.3	10.6
Furniture and lumber products:						
Furniture, metal	30	16.4	29.7	27.2	24.6	19.0
Furniture, wood	143	22.6	24.3	24.1	23.7	21.0
Mattresses and bedsprings	108	14.5	16.2	14.7	15.1	14.0
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	49	28.0	16.5	31.0	25.5	15.7
Wooden containers	213	42.1	39.8	37.0	39.6	36.2
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	198	25.4	33.0	22.9	26.9	21.2
Iron and steel:						
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	47	12.5	14.6	16.3	14.5	15.5
Cold-finished steel	33	15.8	17.2	18.3	17.1	18.7
Cutlery and edge tools	38	18.4	15.4	15.6	16.5	16.5
Fabricated structural steel	210	17.6	18.8	21.8	19.4	17.4
Forgings, iron and steel	107	19.4	18.1	20.4	19.3	18.5
Foundries, iron	348	35.1	37.9	32.4	35.0	30.7
Foundries, steel	108	29.0	30.9	26.5	28.7	23.0
Hardware	58	9.9	11.0	13.7	11.5	11.1
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified	83	19.2	17.5	19.7	18.8	21.2
Iron and steel	146	6.1	6.7	5.1	6.0	6.0
Metal coating and engraving	64	17.4	23.3	25.4	22.1	24.0
Ornamental metal work	47	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.9	18.6
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	119	21.1	20.4	21.6	21.0	19.3
Plumbers' supplies	46	15.4	22.7	18.3	18.8	17.7
Screw-machine products	101	12.5	10.9	12.4	11.9	14.9
Sheet-metal work	77	17.3	14.2	26.9	19.6	17.5
Stamped and pressed metal products	232	17.2	17.5	16.3	17.0	15.5
Steam fittings and apparatus	41	17.6	18.0	16.8	17.4	14.9
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	18	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.6	13.6
Steel springs	15	22.8	19.1	19.5	20.5	15.0
Tin cans and other tinware	17	10.5	8.4	14.1	11.1	14.9
Tools, except edge tools	53	19.5	22.6	16.8	19.5	16.2
Wire and wire products	146	18.0	16.8	18.2	17.7	16.9
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	18	15.0	14.9	13.8	14.6	15.9
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified	24	(3)	(3)	(3)	23.3	13.8
Leather:						
Boots and shoes, not rubber	299	9.8	10.3	9.0	9.7	7.9
Leather	48	20.8	28.1	20.2	23.0	19.6
Leather products, not elsewhere classified	34	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.8	8.1
Lumber:						
Logging	131	109.0	101.1	96.0	102.2	92.1
Millwork, structural	243	30.7	24.7	26.1	27.3	25.3
Planing mills	62	(3)	(3)	(3)	34.7	41.5
Plywood mills	57	30.8	37.2	26.2	31.2	31.2
Sawmills	290	66.5	67.2	57.2	63.5	67.8
Saw and planing mills, integrated	139	41.9	45.3	44.8	43.9	40.8
Veneer mills	33	(3)	(3)	(3)	39.5	34.7
Machinery, except electric:						
Agricultural machinery and tractors	95	13.3	11.8	14.5	13.2	13.7
Bearings, ball and roller	29	13.8	11.6	11.7	12.4	13.7
Commercial and household machinery	140	10.2	8.7	8.5	9.2	9.2
Construction and mining machinery	120	19.3	20.4	20.2	19.9	17.6
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	27	12.2	10.1	6.7	9.5	8.2
Engines and turbines	44	12.5	11.2	11.5	11.7	10.7
Food-products machinery	57	17.1	11.8	14.6	14.6	15.7
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	191	13.4	15.4	15.9	14.9	13.6
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	129	30.9	30.7	25.7	29.0	16.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	57	9.8	9.0	9.5	9.4	8.1
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings	69	20.6	16.8	15.7	17.7	16.3
Metalworking machinery	421	13.4	13.8	15.3	14.2	11.1
Pumps and compressors	83	15.7	18.6	15.0	16.4	14.3
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified	137	20.6	18.8	19.7	19.7	16.2
Textile machinery	26	10.6	12.2	11.0	11.2	9.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Industrial injury-frequency rates [1] for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter 1951, with cumulative rates for 1950*—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments [2]	Injury-frequency rates for—				
		January	February	March	First quarter	January-December 1950 cumulative (preliminary)
Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum and magnesium products	21	13.5	24.8	16.1	18.0	20.5
Foundries, nonferrous	227	24.8	24.3	27.6	25.6	22.2
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	31	10.3	12.2	10.6	11.0	13.1
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	41	4.6	6.8	4.6	5.3	6.1
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified	87	11.6	14.6	16.1	14.1	13.7
Ordnance:						
Ordnance and accessories	15	6.5	5.2	6.4	6.1	5.2
Paper:						
Paper boxes and containers	307	20.5	16.3	16.0	17.6	16.9
Paper and pulp	368	15.8	16.2	15.9	16.0	15.3
Paper products, not elsewhere classified	51	11.2	12.2	10.7	11.4	12.7
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job printing	223	7.8	8.8	10.3	9.0	8.3
Bookbinding	26	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	8.8
News and periodicals	87	10.0	10.2	9.4	9.8	8.1
Rubber:						
Rubber boots and shoes	13	6.9	6.2	5.7	6.3	5.8
Rubber tires and tubes	30	5.5	6.2	4.5	5.4	5.1
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified	89	16.2	13.5	12.2	13.9	14.7
Stone, clay, and glass:						
Clay products, structural	164	37.2	39.2	35.0	37.1	31.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	162	33.2	22.3	28.0	28.0	26.9
Glass	76	9.4	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.9
Pottery and related products	32	18.6	14.6	16.0	16.4	15.4
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified	58	21.1	20.4	18.4	19.9	15.1
Textiles:						
Cotton yarn and textiles	192	10.1	9.5	7.7	9.1	8.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	53	13.6	14.8	12.8	13.7	11.2
Knit goods	73	9.0	8.1	7.7	8.3	6.4
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	68	9.5	8.0	9.1	8.9	8.5
Woolen and worsted textiles	169	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.2	12.2
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified	49	15.9	12.2	20.8	16.4	17.0
Transportation equipment:						
Aircraft	19	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.6
Aircraft parts	43	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.3
Boatbuilding and repairing	68	[3]	[3]	[3]	43.2	29.2
Motor vehicles	124	6.1	7.3	6.5	6.6	6.7
Motor-vehicle parts	126	13.0	13.1	11.8	12.6	12.3
Railroad equipment	38	16.4	13.8	11.8	14.0	14.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	72	16.8	19.0	15.4	17.0	22.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing:						
Fabricated plastics products	38	15.1	10.1	12.7	12.7	11.1
Optical and ophthalmic goods	25	3.3	4.0	5.2	4.2	2.9
Photographic apparatus and materials	34	4.3	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.3
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies	69	9.7	6.5	8.5	8.2	5.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified	179	14.4	12.2	11.5	12.7	11.3

[1] The average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.
[2] Number of establishments reporting for first quarter 1951.
[3] Insufficient data.
[4] Rates not comparable with those published prior to September 1950, because of changes in composition of sample.
[5] Formerly included in "Beverages, not elsewhere classified"; rate for industries combined was 21.8 for first quarter, and 23.8 cumulative for 1950.
[6] Formerly included in "Sugar refining"; rate for industries combined was 19.3 for first quarter, and 23.8 cumulative for 1950.

Causes of Roof-Fall Fatalities in Bituminous-Coal Mines, 1950

FAILURE of management and workers to prevent foreseeable accidents was responsible for 89 percent of 263 fatalities to bituminous-coal miners which resulted from mine roof-fall accidents in 1950, according to a comprehensive investigation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.[1] Management failure accounted for 48 percent of the total, employee failure for 29 percent, and joint or undetermined failure for 12 percent. Unforeseeable accidents accounted for only 11 percent of fatalities.

In at least 80 of the 127 fatalities ascribed to management failure, the foreman, according to the analysis, was aware of the situations which led to the accidents.

Of the 76 fatalities ascribed to employee failure, 43 resulted from failure to correct a dangerous situation which developed during the foreman's absence; 11 because supports were removed for

freer movement of equipment or operation; 5 from employees' failure to carry out the foreman's instructions; and 5 because miners voluntarily and unnecessarily exposed themselves to great danger. Other kinds of employee failure accounted for the remaining 12 fatalities.

Inadequate supervision at the face-boss or mine-foreman level was responsible for 32 percent of the fatalities studied; and 16 percent resulted from management failure at an undetermined level. According to the report, "it is very likely that some of the fatalities charged to employee failure to correct conditions that developed in the absence of the foreman would have been prevented if the official inspections of working places had been made more frequently during the shift."

Falls of roof, face, or rib caused 67 percent of all fatalities occurring underground at bituminous-coal mines in 1950.

> This fact again brands roof-fall accidents the 'No. 1 killer' of mine personnel and further emphasizes [the fact] that a major effort must be made to prevent this type of accident if the total number of fatalities is to be reduced to any appreciable extent. This record is a challenge to all the forces that are interested in forwarding safety in the coal-mining industry, including management, labor, and State and Federal inspection agencies.

Only 1 of the 263 fatalities investigated resulted from the fall of a mine roof in which roof bolts were directly involved; in this case the bolting plan was not strictly followed. Seven other fatalities occurred in places where roof bolts were used, but failure of roof bolting was not involved. A number of the fatalities investigated might have been prevented, according to the study, if a more intense application of well-known roof-support measures had been carried out.

The most dangerous area of a soft-coal mine is near its working face; almost three-fourths (74 percent) of the 263 fatalities investigated resulted from accidents which occurred within 25 feet of the working face.

Half of all face roof-fall fatalities studied occurred in places where coal was loaded mechanically, although fewer men were engaged in such operations than in hand loading. This indicates that mechanical operations are more dangerous than manual from the standpoint of roof falls, in spite of management's ability to maintain closer supervision over mechanical than over hand operations.

Based on number of workers employed, roof-fall fatalities in hand loading were somewhat below those in mechanical loading, even though roof falls accounted for the greatest number of fatalities in hand loading. Hand loaders, numerically greater than other occupations, suffered the largest proportion of roof-fall fatalities—31 percent. Loading- and cutting-machine operators and helpers together accounted for 28 percent. Considering the relatively small number employed, timbermen also had a bad record—10 percent. Foremen constituted 8 percent of those fatally injured. The remainder included a variety of occupational groups.

The average age of workers fatally injured by roof falls was 42 years; their average length of mining experience was 18.5 years.

Mines employing less than 25 men were nearly twice as dangerous as those in any other size group, as shown below:

	Fatalities	
	Investigated	*Per 1,000 workers employed*
Size group:		
1–24 workers	51	1. 10
25–99 workers	34	. 58
100–299 workers	79	. 62
300–499 workers	50	. 67
500 workers and over	49	. 60

The study emphasized the need for management to provide, first of all, competent supervisors, particularly for mine-face areas, and for employees to cooperate fully in carrying out effective roof support measures.

Management should, the Bureau of Mines recommended, adopt minimum standards, regardless of roof conditions, for systematic roof support suited to the conditions and the mining system of each mine; adhere strictly to these standards, and instruct and safeguard workers accordingly. The Bureau also recommended the adoption of roof bolting in areas where controlled experiments, made in conformance with the procedures worked out by the Bureau of Mines,[2] prove this method to be feasible and practical.

Examination of roof, ribs, and face of each entry, room, or pillar where men work and of roof and ribs of passageways where they work or

travel, was also recommended. Such examinations should be made by a certified official as often as necessary to insure the safety of workmen, and the dangerous conditions should be corrected promptly.

Management was also urged to conduct safety training programs for supervisors and, when advisable, to supplement its program by utilizing outside facilities for safety education.[3]

Workers should cooperate fully with management, the Bureau stated, in developing a suitable roof-support plan and in obtaining compliance with it. In areas where roof supports are supposed to be installed by regular timbermen, other workers should not enter or work there unless the roof is properly supported.

Further, workers were counseled not to remove roof supports deliberately to facilitate loading or to allow free movement of equipment unless equivalent protection was provided.

In the absence of the foreman, workers were cautioned to be constantly alert for changes in roof conditions and to take immediate steps to eliminate any danger that might arise. When workers are in doubt as to what to do, they should vacate the area and notify the foreman.

Miners were also urged to take special training in accident prevention.[3]

[1] Falls of Roof: The No. 1 Killer in Bituminous-Coal Mines, by J. J. Forbes and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951 (Information Circular 7605).

The study covered 263 of the 315 fatalities resulting from falls of roof, face, or rib in the calendar year 1950. It was undertaken by the Bureau after adoption of the policy, on February 10, 1950, of investigating all coal-mine fatalities. The investigations in behalf of accident prevention are conducted by Federal inspectors under the Coal Mine Inspection and Investigation Act; reports are distributed to management, the State mine inspection agency and representatives of mine workers organizations having jurisdiction at the mine.

The type of analysis utilized is designed for wide use by various groups and individuals concerned with accident prevention and safety education in coal mines.

[2] Since 1947, the Bureau of Mines has conducted intensive experiments on roof-bolting to supplement or supplant conventional timbering of roofs in coal mines; by the end of June 1950, such methods had been adopted in 354 coal mines.—Annual Report of the Director, Bureau of Mines to the Secretary of the Interior, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950, Washington 1951 (pp. 141, 154).

[3] The Bureau of Mines conducts accident-prevention courses for supervisors and miners, respectively. For numbers trained, see Annual Report (above), p. 156.

Rehabilitation of Workers with Hand Injuries, Puerto Rico

AVERAGE total incapacity of 814 workers with seriously injured hands was reduced by about 18 percent under an integrated physical-medicine and rehabilitation program, administered under the Workmen's Compensation Act by the State Insurance Fund of Puerto Rico.[1] These workers, who received physical-medicine treatment at the medical and rehabilitation center of the Fund at San Juan, during the fiscal year 1948–49, were the most severely injured among 4,003 workers awarded permanent-partial compensation for hand wounds during that period.

On coming to the center,[2] the workers were initially treated by the attending physicians of the medical division, who furnish both surgical and medical care. These physicians recommended treatment under the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation. The treatment prescribed was carried out by a staff of 12 physical and 7 occupational therapists, in addition to two chief therapists.

The 814 workers were divided into 19 diagnostic groups according to types of injuries. "All groups received daily massage and manipulation, usually both active and passive movements. Occupational therapy, in the form of active and active-resistive hand classes, and corrective therapy, in the form of specific exercises and calisthenics, were prescribed." Treatments lasting from 4 to 6 hours daily were given on 5 days a week and averaged 17.5 days per worker. At the end of every 10 treatment days, the worker was rechecked.

When it was decided that a worker had received maximum benefit from physical-medicine and rehabilitation treatment, he was examined and his incapacity noted. He was then discharged to the medical division. As a result of an average period of 17 physical-therapy and 18 occupational-therapy treatment days, an average reduction of 17.95 percent of total disability was brought about.[3] This was the equivalent of a reduction of 34.10 weeks of total incapacity for each worker.

Calculating the average saving of 34.10 weeks of workmen's compensation at the workers' average weekly rate of $9.66, the gross per capita saving in compensation was $329.41; the net saving per capita was $251.53 after deducting the cost of physical-medicine and rehabilitation treatment. The Fund calculated this cost at $77.88 per capita, based on an average of 17.5 days at about $4.45 a day.

The saving was attributed solely to the over-all plan, which provided the injured workmen "with a complete surgical and medical program, including modern methods of physical medicine and rehabilitation."

Incapacity Rating

Extent of disability as a basis for establishing the amount and duration of workmen's compensation was determined by attending physicians of the medical division, both before physical-medicine treatment was given and after final discharge. Incapacity ratings were also made by the director of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation the day treatment was begun in that department, and again when the patient was returned to the medical division for final decision. The medical division either discharged the worker (with or without a disability rating), or sent him to a local dispensary in his town to continue treatment at rest or at work. Eventually, the latter workers were rechecked and finally discharged.

The worker had the privilege of appealing the Fund's decision to the State Industrial Commission. The Commission may refer the worker back for more treatment, or may increase the stated amount of his incapacity.

Thirty workers appealed successfully to the Industrial Commission, after undergoing physical-medicine treatment. They received an average increase of 5.8 percent over the disability ratings determined by the medical division of the State Insurance Fund.

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[1] Physical Medical and Rehabilitation Therapy of Hand Injuries, by Herman J. Flax, M. D., director of department of physical medicine and rehabilitation, State Insurance Fund, San Juan, P. R. (Abridgment of a thesis; in A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, March 1951, p. 236.)

In the fiscal year 1948-49, a medical, surgical, and rehabilitation center was started at San Juan operated by the State Insurance Fund. This consisted of a ward for special and orthopedic surgery, with a capacity of 90 beds, and a department of physical medicine, or rehabilitation clinic, which was equipped to take care of 200 cases. (State Insurance Fund of Puerto Rico, Fourteenth Annual Report, 1948-49, p. 11.)

[2] Whenever possible, injured workers coming from other localities were permitted to stay with their families during treatment; their transportation was paid to and from the center. Desirable living accommodations, food and recreation were provided for those who could not make the trip.

[3] The average reduction in disability was computed for the total number of workers as a whole, and includes 65 workers (8 percent) whose incapacity increased after physical-medicine treatment. The waiting period after injury before the 8 percent received this special treatment averaged more than 6 weeks, as compared with the average period of 5.2 weeks for the entire group.

Reemployment Rights Under Universal Military Training Act

A SYSTEM of universal military training, the first to be instituted in the United States, was provided for by the 1951 Amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act (Public Law 51, 82d Cong., 1st sess.). The 1951 act, approved June 19, 1951, amended the title of the Selective Service Act of 1948, changed various provisions of the 1948 law as previously amended, including reemployment provisions, and extended it until July 1, 1955.

Young men become liable to registration requirements at age 18 under the 1951 amendments, as under the 1948 law. Classification and examination, under the amendments, must take place as soon as practicable after registration. Registrants can be drafted at the age of 18 years and 6 months. Local draft boards will not be permitted to induct men under 19, however, unless there are no remaining eligible registrants under their jurisdiction in the 19 to 26 age group.

The minimum standards for physical acceptability, it is specified, shall not be higher than those applied to persons between 18 and 26 years of age in January 1945, and the requirement for passing the Armed Forces Qualification Test is fixed at a percentile score of 10 points.

Active training and service will be required of

those entering service after June 19, 1951, for a period of 24 months (instead of 21 months as formerly required), plus service in a Reserve component for 6 years.

The President is authorized to provide for deferment of those who have dependents, but those having no dependents other than wives are excepted from this provision "except in cases of extreme hardship."

Provisions of the 1948 law permitting deferment of students satisfactorily pursuing full-time courses of instruction—in high schools, until graduation or the twentieth birthday, whichever is earlier, and in college or university, until the end of the academic year—are continued. However, persons in the college or university category who have previously been granted such deferments, may not be further deferred "by reason of pursuit of a course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution" except under regulations prescribed by the President.

Authority is given the President to provide for deferment of any or all categories of persons whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose activity in study, research, or medical or other endeavors, is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest.

An individual who is deferred for any reason will continue to be liable to service or training until he is 35 years of age.

Instead of the provision of the 1948 law for deferment of conscientious objectors, the 1951 amendments provide for assignment of such persons by the local draft boards, according to "such regulations as the President may prescribe" to "civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest."

Reemployment Rights

Reemployment rights and privileges granted by law for those inducted under Selective Service were not changed by the 1951 Amendments. With regard to enlistees, however, reemployment rights under the former law were granted only to those who enlisted (or in the case of reservists, went on active duty) for not more than 3 years. Under the amended law, this limit on length of time in service is raised to 4 years, regardless of the time of initial enlistment, and the change is made retroactive to June 25, 1948.

The amendment added a provision granting reemployment privileges, on certain conditions, for those rejected by the Armed Forces and those released from training, as follows:

A person permanently employed by a private employer or by the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, or a Territory or possession of the United States, "shall be granted a leave of absence by his employer for the purpose of being inducted into, entering, determining his physical fitness to enter, or performing training duty in," the Armed Forces.

If he is rejected, or if he is released from training duty, he "shall, if he makes application for reinstatement within 30 days following his release, be reinstated in his position without reduction in his seniority, status, or pay except as such reduction may be made for all employees similarly situated."

National Security Training Corps

The 1951 Amendments to the UMT&S Act provided for Presidential appointment, by and with consent of the Senate, of three civilians and two members (active or retired) of the Armed Forces, to serve as members of a National Security Training Commission. Immediately after signing the bill, the President sent to the Senate nominations of members. Under the act, the Commission is to recommend to Congress, within 4 months of confirmation of the members' appointments, legislation to provide a program for operation of a National Security Training Corps.

Registrants under the 1951 Amendments to the UMT&S Act who meet certain age, physical, and mental requirements will be inducted into the Corps for a 6-month period of training, in accordance with provisions to be formulated, under general supervision of the Commission. After training in the Corps, additional service either in the Armed Forces or in a Reserve component will be required until a total term of 8 years has been served.

Types of basic military training to be given in the Corps will be determined by military departments, subject to the Commission's policies and to approval by the Secretary of Defense.

Trainees in the Corps will receive $30 a month plus dependency allowances when required.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Government Suits Subject to Limitation Statute. In affirming a district court decision, a United States Court of Appeals held [3] (1) that the 2-year statute of limitations established by the Portal-to-Portal Act applied to suits brought by the Government under the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act, and (2) that the 2-year limitation period runs from the date of violation rather than the date of the final administrative decision when damages are found due.

On January 8, 1947, the Secretary of Labor formulated a complaint, under the Walsh-Healey Act, against a company which manufactured garments and mosquito bars during World War II, under Government contracts continuing from 1942 to 1945. The company, it was claimed, had failed to pay proper overtime wages and had employed four minors. A hearing examiner was appointed, who rendered his decision on December 29, 1947. The company appealed to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, who affirmed the trial examiner's findings.

On December 28, 1949, on the Attorney General's direction suit was filed under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act, claiming that the company had breached the contracts by violation of the overtime and child-labor provisions. Liquidated damages claimed by the Government amounted to $6,796.90. The trial court upheld the company's defense that the suit was barred under the limitation period of the Portal Act. On appeal, the upper court considered only the question of "bar by limitation."

First, the appellate court considered whether the Portal Act was intended to apply to the Government. It quoted section 225, the limitation provision of that act, which expressly mentions the Walsh-Healey Act. Even though the Government was not named specifically in this section, the court decided that since only Government actions could be brought under the Walsh-Healey Act, the period of limitation in the Portal Act was intended to apply to it.

The only question remaining was whether the Government had avoided the effect of that limitation by bringing suit in time. This, in turn, raised a question as to when the cause of action in the suit had accrued. The company contended that when the contract was breached, a cause of action arose and time started running from that moment. According to the Government, a cause of action had not arisen (and hence time could not start running) until after the administrative hearing had been completed and a "finding of fact" had been made under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act. The court did not agree with this contention, however. Under the Walsh-Healey Act, the suit is on the contract, and not on the Secretary's or anybody's order, the court stated. The appellate court pointed out that evidence as to pertinent facts concerning which there had been no sustainable finding, could be offered at the trial.

The court concluded: "We are, therefore, of opinion that these causes of action under the Walsh-Healey Act accrued before the date of the Portal-to-Portal Act, that the United States is affected by the limitation, that the failure of the Secretary to have an earlier hearing and finding if he wished them is no excuse for delaying the suit, and that it was filed too late and was 'forever barred' in the emphatic language of the limiting Act."

Work of Guards and Firemen During Lunch Period Covered by FLSA. A United States district court in the District of Nebraska, held [4] that plant guards and firemen who performed many of their regular duties during their 30-minute lunch period, and consequently worked 8½ hours each day, were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. They were, therefore, entitled to compensation at time and a half for overtime work.

During 1942, the United States Government erected an airplane assembly plant near Omaha, Nebr. Contracting with the Government, the Martin Co. agreed to assemble medium and heavy bombers on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. To protect its plant from sabotage and espionage and to preserve order in case of emergencies, the company hired guards and firemen who worked in 3 shifts, 24 hours a day. At first, these men worked 8-hour shifts and ate their lunch while on duty; but from March 3, 1943, to September 17, 1944, they worked 8½ hours on overlapping shifts. The extra 30 minutes was supposed to allow them to go to plant cafeterias for lunch. They were, however, still paid for only 8 hours' work.

The guards and firemen claimed that their 30-minute lunch period was not free time but instead was overtime for which the company should pay time and a half because they (1) were always on call, (2) had to wear their hats and sidearms during their meal, (3) had to be on the lookout for employees who did not have on badges, (4) were, many times, not relieved by another guard to allow them to go to a cafeteria. Firemen had to carry telephones to the cafeteria so that they could be contacted immediately, and also had to wear their uniforms.

First, the court decided that the guards and firemen were employees not of the United States Government, but of the Martin Co., since the company and not the Government, had control over them. It was "apparent", the court stated, that these employees were "engaged in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act." On the question of whether they "worked" within the meaning of the FLSA, the court answered in the affirmative, saying: "The definition of 'hours worked' has not been limited to encompass only those situations in which an employee is engaged in affirmative action." And in many cases, the court continued, the guards and firemen were not merely "on call" but were on duty. Freedom during

lunch periods, as usually enjoyed by other employees, was denied the guards and firemen, the court stated; the company required them to be constantly vigilant during their lunch period, thereby insuring protection at all times for itself. In concluding, the court stated that the half-hour lunch period was not negligible, that compensable working time was involved, and that therefore, the company should pay time and a half for the resulting overtime work.

In defense, the company relied on section 2 of the Portal-to-Portal Act, but the court pointed out that the guards' and firemen's activities during their lunch period were not preliminary or postliminary matters but their principal activities during the workweek. Therefore, section 2 was not applicable, the court decided; the employees were not "required to plead and prove a contract, custom, or practice to compensate them for the hours worked during the lunch period."

Labor Relations

Concerted Activity Necessary for Secondary Boycott. In the first of four decisions relating to secondary boycotts, the Supreme Court of the United States held [5] that a union did not engage in unfair labor practices in violation of section 8 (b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, by preventing a customer's truck from entering a plant it was picketing.

The union, in a strike against a Louisiana mill, was attempting to gain recognition as bargaining agent for the mill's employees. It had established a picket line in front of the mill and when a customer's truck approached, the pickets formed a line across the road and prevented the driver from entering. The mill involved in this dispute later filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board, charging that the union or its agent had engaged in an unfair labor practice contrary to section 8 (b) (4).

With one member not participating, the NLRB had ruled there was no violation and dismissed the complaint. The court of appeals, however, set aside the dismissal and remanded the case for further proceedings. The Supreme Court granted certiorari "because of the importance of the principle involved and because of the conflicting views of several circuits as to the meaning of section 8 (b) (4)."

A part of section 8 (b) (4) provides: "(b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents— . . . (4) to engage in, or to induce or encourage the employees of any employer to engage in, a strike or a concerted refusal in the course of their employment . . . to perform any service, where an object thereof is . . . forcing or requiring . . . any employer or other person . . . to cease doing business with any other person . . . ."

The Board found that the pickets were acting within the scope of their employment as agents of the union when they refused to allow the truck to enter the mill's premises. The most that could be concluded from the foregoing, the Court stated, was that the union had encouraged two employees of a neutral customer to refuse to transport certain articles. It may be assumed, the Court continued, that the purpose of this action was to prevent this customer from dealing with the mill and thereby to force the mill to recognize the union.

However, the Court pointed out, encouragement of the two men on the truck "did not amount to such an inducement or encouragement to 'concerted' activity as the section provides," nor was it widespread enough to fall within the meaning of a secondary boycott as defined in section 8 (a) (4). The occurrence of the entire incident in the "restricted area near the mill," the Court thought significant. The picketing involved was in the traditional sense and, under the existing circumstances, could in no way be construed as a violation of section 8 (a) (4) of the LMRA.

Secondary Boycott Against General Contractor Unfair Labor Practice. In the second case involving secondary boycotts, the United States Supreme Court held [6] that a building-trades union violated section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the LMRA by engaging in a strike with the object of forcing a general contractor to terminate its contract with a nonunion subcontractor. Three justices dissented.

The general contractor, who was erecting a commercial building in Denver, had subcontracted the electrical work to a firm that had hired nonunion workmen for 20 years. These were the only nonunion workmen on the building, hence the only ones not affiliated with the Denver Building and Construction Trades Council. In November 1947 a union representative discovered this situation and protested to the general contractor. On January 8, 1948, the Trades Council instructed its representative to place pickets around the building. Picketing was started the next day and continued for 2 weeks, during which only the nonunion men worked. On January 22, before the subcontractor had completed his contract, he was notified by the general contractor to get off the job so the union men could go back to work on the building. The subcontractor complained to the regional director of the NLRB. The latter then issued a complaint against the Trades Council and its union workers, alleging that one of the strike's objects was to force the general contractor to cease doing business with the complaining subcontractor.

Before the NLRB heard the complaint, the regional director petitioned the United States District Court of the District of Colorado for an injunction against the Trades Council and the union members under section 10 [l] of the LMRA. The court, however, turned down the petition, on the ground that the activities complained of did not affect interstate commerce.

Hearing the merits of the case, the NLRB decided that not only did it have jurisdiction of the case (since the activities of the Trades Council did affect interstate commerce), but also that the council had committed an unfair labor practice. It ordered the council to "cease and desist" from the activities charged. The appellate court, reviewing the case, decided the Board had jurisdiction, but that the activities complained of were "primary" in character. It therefore refused to enforce the Board's order.

Mr. Justice Burton, speaking for the majority of the Supreme Court, agreed with the Board and the court of appeals that the NLRB had jurisdiction. Commerce was

affected, as the subcontractor purchased 65 percent of his raw materials outside of Colorado, and as most of the materials purchased in the State had been produced outside that State. Although the building when completed would be used for local purposes, its construction affected interstate commerce, the Court stated.

The majority, in holding, contrary to the appellate court, that the Trades Council had committed an unfair labor practice within the meaning of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the LMRA, found that one of the objects of the strike was to force the general contractor "to cease doing business with" the subcontractor. It stated, however, that "if there had been no contract between" the two contractors, there would be some substance in the contention that the dispute involved no secondary boycott. The Court concluded that the NLRB had conformed to Congress' dual objective "of preserving the right of labor organizations to bring pressure to bear on offending employers in primary labor disputes and of shielding unoffending employers and others from pressures in controversies not their own."

Justices Douglas and Reed, in a dissenting opinion, charged that the presence of a subcontractor did not alter the realities. The union's protest would have been the same, whether or not a subcontractor was involved. Therefore, they concluded, whether or not a strike is legal may depend upon "fortuitous business arrangements that have no significance so far as the evils of the secondary boycott are concerned." Justice Jackson did not write a separate opinion, but thought the opinion of the appellate court should be affirmed.

Freedom of Speech Protection by LMRA Does Not Prevent Ban on Secondary Boycott. In a companion case to the one preceding, with remarkably similar facts, the Supreme Court held [7] that section 8 (c) of the LMRA did not prevent the operation of section 8 (b) (4) (A). Therefore, secondary boycotts could be prohibited even though (1) only encouragement and persuasion were used, with no attempt to "restrain or coerce" employees, and (2) freedom of expression was guaranteed by the act in section 8 (c). This conclusion was reached with the same three justices dissenting as in the preceding case.

A general contractor, an electrical subcontractor who hired nonunion men, and a carpenter subcontractor who hired union men, were involved. The carpenters were informed by a representative of an electricians' union, which did not have any members working on the job, that nonunion men were doing the electrical work. The carpenters said they didn't know that, but kept on working. When picketing by a representative of the electricians' union began the next day, the carpenters walked off the job. The electrical subcontractor, although he had not finished the job, released the general contractor, saying he would step aside for a union firm.

On a complaint filed by the subcontractor, the case came before an NLRB trial examiner, who recommended dismissal of the charge on the ground that the action complained of was protected by section 8 (c) of the act. The NLRB overruled the trial examiner, and expressly held that section 8 (c) did not immunize the electrical union's conduct from the effects of section 8 (b) (4) (A). A United States court of appeals affirmed the Board's order to the electrical union to "cease and desist" from the activities complained of in the charge.

The Supreme Court pointed out that the principal feature which distinguished this case from the one above was the element of peaceful inducement and encouragement of other employees (the carpenters) to quit working. In the former case, a strike was called, on a prearranged signal, by affiliated unions in a trade council. The electrical union, in the present instance, did not have any members working on the job, was not affiliated with the carpenters' union in any way, and only by peaceful picketing induced the carpenters to walk off the job.

Following the Board's argument, the Court decided that to exempt peaceful picketing from the reach of section 8 (b) (4) would quickly open the door by indirection to the very thing Congress wanted to prevent—secondary boycotts. The Court quoted the Board's statement: "It was the objective of the unions' secondary activities . . . and not the quality of the means employed to accomplish that objective, which was the dominant factor motivating Congress in enacting that provision. . . . In these circumstances, to construe section 8 (b) (4) (A) as qualified by section 8 (c) would practically vitiate its underlying purpose and amount to imputing to Congress an unrealistic approach to the problem."

As the Supreme Court's opinion demonstrates, the conflict between the two sections can be readily perceived when it is realized that section 8 (b) (4) (A) prohibits inducement or encouragement of workers to engage in a secondary boycott and section 8 (c) protects "the expressing of any views, argument, or opinion, or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic, or visual form . . . so long as there is no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit."

The three dissenting Justices wrote no opinion. They merely stated that they wanted the judgment of the Court of Appeals reversed.

Boycott, Continued After, Taft-Hartley Act, Illegal. The fourth secondary-boycott case decided by the Supreme Court merely reaffirmed the principles already decided in the other three cases, but presented a slightly different set of facts.

George D. Stanley contracted with D. F. Parker, on August 7, 1947, to improve and renovate his Chattanooga home. Parker agreed to act as contractor, supervise the workmen, and select the materials. He was a union man and hired union carpenters, but could not hire union men to install wall and floor covering, since Watson's, the only company in Chattanooga that sold those materials, installed them with its own nonunion labor. On Sunday, August 17, Watson's began its installation when no other workmen were present. The carpenter's union learned of the nonunion work being done and called its men off the job on August 21, but allowed them to finish that day's work. Watson's men continued on the job and finished their work by August 28. The entire renovation was completed by the end of August. On August 22, 1947, however, the LMRA, and consequently

section 8 (b) (4) (A) of that act, became effective.

Watson's promptly filed a charge with the regional director of the NLRB, who, in turn, sought injunctive relief in the courts pursuant to section 10 (1) of the act. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee denied relief under section 8 (b) (4) (A) on the ground that the action complained of took place before August 22 and was therefore lawful.

After hearings on the merits, the NLRB ruled that the carpenters' union had engaged in an unfair labor practice and that it should "cease and desist" from continuing such practice. One Board member dissented, on the ground that the effect upon interstate commerce of the actions complained of was too remote and inconsequential, and that the Board should not take jurisdiction of cases having such limited significance.

The Supreme Court [8] upheld the Board's decision. It decided, first, that the NLRB had jurisdiction. The volume of Watson's business ($100,000 from sales and installation jobs; 26 or 27 Watson retail stores in 7 different States) clearly established the fact that interstate commerce was affected. Secondly, the Court decided, in accordance with the preceding decision, that section 8 (c) [freedom of speech section] offered no protection to the union's activities and that "it is enough that one of the objects of the action complained of was to force Stanley [the owner] to cancel Watson's contract."

Regarding the union's claim that all its action took place before August 22, and therefore before the LMRA became effective, the Court agreed with the Board's conclusion, which it quoted: "Nor is it material . . . that the labor dispute had its origin before the effective date of the amended act, for we are convinced that it was continued and prolonged after the effective date by the very same factors which originally created it and for the same original objective which, as found above, section 8 (b) (4) (A) declares unlawful. Thus, at material times both before and after the effective dates of the amendments . . . the [union's] strike order, which admittedly was never rescinded, was outstanding and effectively prevented the carpenters from officially working on the job as long as Watson's men were also working. . . . "

Refusal to Bargain. In a 3 to 2 decision, the NLRB ruled [9] that a company violated section 8(a) (5) of the LMRA by refusing to bargain collectively with a union the question of pensions, during wage-reopening negotiations. Chairman Herzog agreed with this ruling, but wrote a separate opinion holding that the company did not violate the act by refusing to discuss the union's group-insurance demand. Board members Reynolds and Murdock, each writing his own dissenting opinion, thought the company had not violated the act by refusing to discuss pensions or group insurance plans.

A 2-year contract, signed by the union and the company in July 1948, included a provision that it could be reopened for a discussion of wage rates 1 year after its execution. In July 1949, when the union invoked the reopening clause, it presented in addition to its wage-rate demands, a request that the company undertake the entire cost of the existing group insurance, and another for a pension program. The insurance program had been discussed during the 1948 negotiations; but although the union obtained certain benefits, no mention of insurance was made in the contract. Pension plans had not been discussed in the 1948 negotiations. The company, in the 1949 reopening of the contract, refused to discuss or bargain collectively either of the questions—insurance or pensions.

The 3-man majority agreed that the company should have bargained collectively on the question of pensions. It decided that the company did not sincerely intend to discuss pensions even though it had claimed it would at a separate meeting. The company was convinced that the contract could be opened up for a discussion of wage rates and for no other purpose. The Board agreed that the contract did not impose on the company the obligation to discuss any subject other than wage rates. However, the Board held that the LMRA imposed on the company the duty to discuss pensions.

The only question that remained was whether section 8 (d) of the act absolved the company from bargaining on this issue. Section 8 (d) provides in part: ". . . the duties so imposed shall not be construed as requiring either party to discuss or agree to any modification of the terms and conditions contained in a contract for a fixed period . . ." The majority thought the important phrase was "terms and conditions *contained* in a contract" [emphasis added], and that since pensions were not contained in the contract, they could be discussed. Using the Tide Water case [10] as a precedent, the Board stated that section 8 (d) did not allow a party to a contract to refuse, during the life of the contract, to discuss collective-bargaining subjects unless those subjects had been made a part of the contract. Applying that precedent, the Board decided the company was "obligated to discuss the union's pension demand."

Chairman Herzog did not agree with the two other members of the majority on the question of group insurance. Members Houston and Styles, continuing their test, decided that since the question of group insurance was not contained in the contract, the company should have been willing to bargain collectively on this problem. Dissenting on this point, Chairman Herzog pointed out that group insurance, although not mentioned in the contract, had been discussed during the 1948 negotiations and as a consequence certain beneficial changes had resulted. Therefore, he concluded, it would be "an abuse of this Board's mandate to throw the weight of Government sanction behind the union's attempt to disturb, in midterm, a bargain sealed when the original agreement was reached." Any other holding, he stated, would encourage a labor organization "to come back, time without number" to demand further discussion of a question the other party had reason to believe was put at rest for a certain definite period.

Member Reynolds, dissenting on the ground that the company was not required to discuss either pensions or an insurance program, stressed the need for contract stability. He asserted that the contract should be viewed as freezing all aspects of the employer-employee relationship for the period of the contract except for the individual-grievance procedure, which should function continuously.

The majority agreed that contract stability was very desirable. They stated that it would be fine if all aspects of labor-relations problems were reduced to writing; but asked, what happens when that is not done, as in the present case, and when the problem of best effectuating the policies of the act still remains. They feared that to follow the contract-stability proposal of member Reynolds would only lead to industrial strife, which the act attempted to avoid.

Member Murdock, dissenting separately, interpreted the facts differently but agreed with member Reynolds that the company was not obligated to discuss pensions or an insurance program. Unlike member Reynolds, however, he thought the company had not violated section 8 (a) (5), because the union never requested bargaining on the above two subjects divorced from a discussion of wage rates. The company did not have to discuss pensions and insurance programs under the contract, and therefore, he concluded, the company's "willingness to bargain thereon independently was never put to test."

Veterans' Reemployment

"Step-Rates" Based on Experience Distinguished From Seniority Rights. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit [11] recently affirmed a decision of a district court denying to reemployed veterans credit for time in military service toward eligibility for pay increases.

When the veterans concerned in this case were inducted, wire photo operators were receiving a weekly base wage, with night and seniority differentials. During their military service, a "step-rate" system of pay was provided through collective bargaining, with the seniority premium retained. Under this system, in effect when they returned, the veterans claimed credit for military service in terms of higher step rates. It was not shown that their military service included wirephoto work. The veterans argued that, although the agreement related to the step rates to time in "wirephoto employment," the increases were automatic and depended only on seniority, because no test of skill or aptitude was applied. They contended that they would have progressed to the rates they claimed, if they had not been in military service. The employer and the union had at all times concurred in holding that the new provision contemplated increases upon the attainment of periodic steps of actual wirephoto experience.

The court was convinced by the evidence that the increases were based on actual, on-the-job, wirephoto experience and not on seniority. The language in the agreement did not outweigh the other evidences of intention. All seniority rights had been allowed to these veterans, based on the statutory credit for military service. The court said that the reemployment statutes do not require that the veteran be put in a position which he could not have attained, if not in military service, without a certain specified amount of experience.

Unemployment Insurance

Application of Labor-Dispute Disqualification to Workers in Other Departments. The Indiana Appellate Court held [12] that workers in the finishing department of a steel mill were disqualified for unemployment benefits, because they were unemployed owing to a work stoppage caused by a strike of operators in the weld-mill department. The statute exempts from the labor-dispute disqualification individuals who are not members of the same grade or class as those participating in, financing, or directly interested in the dispute. While claimants were not directly interested, the court held they were members of the same grade or class of workers as the strikers, since the union to which the strikers belonged was the exclusive bargaining agent for the entire plant.

Individual Paid Lump Sum on Severance, Unemployed. The Minnesota Supreme Court held [13] that a claimant, who had received over $1,000 in lump-sum severance pay, was unemployed and hence was eligible for unemployment compensation. The $1,000 payment was made under a union contract negotiated in contemplation of an extensive mechanization program by the employer. The contract provided for 4 weeks' pay at the rate of the last position occupied, for each year of service. The court held that claimant was "performing no services" and that "no wages were payable" to her with respect to weeks after the separation. It rejected both the argument that the severance pay was wages for past services and the argument that it was solely to ease the employee's financial burden in looking for a new job. It held that there were other objectives: partial compensation for loss of seniority rights, for loss of pension rights, and for retraining; as well as assurance to the employer of the worker's continued service until such service was no longer needed.

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

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

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

[3] *United States* v. *Lovknit* (C. A. 5, June 1, 1951).

[4] *Culkin* v. *Martin Nebraska Co.* (D. C. Nebr., Apr. 30, 1951).

[5] *NLRB* v. *Rice Milling Co.*, 28 LRRM 2105 (June 4, 1951).

[6] *NLRB* v. *Denver Bldg. Trades Council*, 28 LRRM 2108 (June 4, 1951).

[7] *Electrical Workers* v. *NLRB*, 28 LRRM 2115 (June 4, 1951).

[8] *Carpenters Union* v. *NLRB*, 28 LRRM 2121 (June 4, 1951).

[9] *Jacobs Mfg. Co.* (94 NLRB No. 175, June 18, 1951).

[10] *Tide Water Associated Oil Co.*, 85 NLRB 1096.

[11] *Altgens* v. *Associated Press* (C. A. 5, May 4, 1951).

[12] *Adams* v. *Review Board* (Ind. App., June 17, 1951).

[13] *Ackerson* v. *Western Union Telegraph Co.* (Minn. Sup., June 1, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 13, 1951

THE 2-DAY STRIKE of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL) (see Chron. item for June 12, 1951, MLR July 1951) ended with the union and manufacturers agreeing to a uniform system of wages, hours, and productive methods designed to insure continued industrial stability. (Source: New York Times, June 14, 1951.)

June 14

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR announced that, effective June 19, an exemption under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, will permit small manufacturers to pool their productive resources in order that they may receive contracts resulting from the defense program. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 118, June 14, 1951. p. 5847.)

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor established a minimum piece rate of 32 cents per gross for hand-braiding of leather buttons, 24 to 30 ligne, by home workers in Puerto Rico, effective July 23, 1951, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 120, June 21, 1951, p. 5896.)

On July 10, the Administrator established minimum wage rates of 58 cents an hour for the banking, insurance, and finance industries and 30 cents an hour for the decorations and party favors industry in Puerto Rico, effective August 13, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 139, July 19, 1951, p. 6917.)

June 16

THREE CIO MARITIME UNIONS, the National Maritime Union of America, the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and the American Radio Association were involved in a work stoppage, following the lapse of their contract at midnight. (Source: New York Times, June 17, 1951.)

On June 22, the National Maritime Union and shipowners reached an agreement providing for a 40-hour workweek after Dec. 15; an 8-percent wage increase over Jan. 15, 1950, levels; paid vacations; and other benefits. (Source: New York Times, June 24, 1951.)

On June 24, the American Radio Association agreed to the equivalent of an 18-percent wage increase and other benefits. (Source: New York Times, June 25, 1951.)

On June 26, the last of the three unions, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, obtained an 8-percent wage increase and other benefits. (Source: CIO News, July 9, 1951; for discussion of the above, see p. 192 of this issue.)

June 18

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Jacobs Manufacturing Co.* and *Local 379, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO)*, ruled that an issue advanced by the union as part of negotiations leading up to an agreement is not bargainable during the life of the contract, unless the agreement so specifies. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 16, June 25, 1951, *LRRM* p. 1162.)

THE 59-DAY STRIKE of 3,800 streetcar and bus operators in Detroit terminated with resumption of work based on contract provisions existing on April 21, the strike date, pending settlement by the State Mediation Board. (Source: BLS records; for discussion see p. 192 of this issue.)

On July 3, the 3-day strike involving 3,400 transit workers in Washington, D. C. ended with acceptance of a compromise agreement on seniority and pension provisions. (Source: Washington Post, July 4, 1951.)

June 19

THE PRESIDENT approved the Military Training and Service Act of 1951 extending selective service to July 1, 1955, lowering the draft age to 18½ years, and setting up the first system of universal military training in the Nation's history. (Source: Public Law 51 of 82d Cong., approved June 19, 1951; for discussion, see p. 183 of this issue.)

APPROXIMATELY 900 pilots of the International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL), employed by United Airlines, went out on strike. (Source: AFL News, June 26, 1951.)

On June 23, the President sent the union a telegram urging that the pilots resume work. (Source: New York Times, June 24, 1951.)

On June 29, the strike was ended, pending settlement of issues involved by the National Mediation Board. (Source: Washington Post, June 30, 1951; for discussion, see p. 193 of this issue.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Electric Storage Battery Co.* and *International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO)*, ruled that an existing contract does not bar an election, when the majority of employees vote to disaffiliate from the union because of their dissatisfaction with its political position making bargaining relations confusing and uncertain. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28,No. 16, June 25, 1951, LRRM p. 1192.)

June 20

APPROXIMATELY 250 top officials of the CIO assembled in Washington for an anti-inflation conference. (Source: CIO News, June 25, 1951.)

On the same day, representatives of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) met in Washington stress-

ing the critical need of housing facilities in aircraft production centers. (Source: The Machinist, June 28, 1951.)

On July 9, the United Labor Policy Committee assembled in Washington to advocate the need for a stronger Defense Production Act. (Source: CIO release, July 9, 1951.)

On July 10, the President called a closed meeting with 10 top labor leaders to discuss their views on a satisfactory Defense Production Act. (Source: New York Times, July 12, 1951.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Printz Leather Co.* and the *International Fur & Leather Workers' Union of U. S. and Canada (Ind.), Local 30,* ruled that both the union and the company violated the Labor Management Relations Act, when the company complied with the union's demand that an employee be discharged for refusal to limit production. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 28, July 2, 1951, LRRM p. 1198.)

June 21

THE OFFICE of Price Stabilization issued Ceiling Price Regulations 46 and 47, effective June 26. CPR 46 establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for copper scrap and copper alloy scrap. CPR 47 fixes specific ceilings for various grades of brass mill scrap. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 121, June 22, 1951, pp. 5932, 5940.)

On June 22, the OPS issued CPR 48, effective June 27, establishing specific ceiling prices for contract logging services in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York (excepting nine counties). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 122, June 23, 1951, p. 5984.)

On June 25, the OPS issued CPR 49 establishing specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for 12 standard grades of wood pulp, effective June 30, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 123, June 26, 1951, p. 6024.)

On June 27, the OPS issued CPR 52 establishing ceiling prices for sales of gum rosin and gum turpentine. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 126, June 29, 1951, p. 6312.)

On June 29, the OPS issued CPR's 50, 51, 53, and 54. CPR 50 establishes retail ceiling prices for kerosene sold in the Virgin Islands of the U. S. CPR 51 fixes ceiling prices for salted codfish at various levels of distribution in Puerto Rico, effective July 5, 1951. CPR 53 establishes ceiling prices for battery lead scrap, other lead scrap materials, secondary lead and primary and secondary antimonial lead. CPR 54 fixes ceiling prices for aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum ingot. (Source: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 127, June 30, 1951, pp. 6378, 6379, and 6381, and No. 128, July 3, 1951, p. 6431; for discussion, see p. 163 of this issue.)

THE NLRB, in the case of the *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America* (AFL), and *Jack Smith Beverages, Inc.*—The first ruling on company domination of an affiliate of a national labor federation—ordered disestablishment of the local as a bargaining agent because it was company dominated. (Source: NLRB release R–376, June 25, 1951.)

June 30

THE PRESIDENT signed the Act extending the Defense Production Act of 1950 (see Chron. item for Sept. 8, 1950, MLR October 1950) for 31 days, and preventing any price roll-backs or any new price ceilings. (Source: Public Law 69 of 82d Cong., approved June 30, 1951; for discussion, see p. 164 of this issue.)

July 1

A NATION-WIDE STRIKE by 30,000 members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL) was averted with the signing of a tentative agreement providing wage increases to adult workers and messengers. (Source: New York Times, July 1, 1951.)

July 4

THE SECOND CONGRESS of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in Milan, Italy, with 300 delegates representing 53 million workers in 66 countries in attendance. (Source: New York Times, July 5, 1951; and CIO News, July 9, 1951.)

July 5

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR issued General Salary Stabilization Regulation 1 incorporating the provisions of General Wage Regulations 1 through 10 (see Chron. item for Jan. 26, 1951, MLR Mar. 1951 and Feb. 15, 1951, MLR Apr. 1951) to salaried employees (see Chron. item for May 8, 1951, MLR June 1951) under jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board. (Source: Economic Stabilization Agency, Salary Stabilization Board, GSSR 1, July 5, 1951, p. 1.)

July 10

THE DIRECTOR of the OPS announced appointment of John K. Meskimen of the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL), as his labor adviser. (Source: AFL News, July 10, 1951.)

July 11

THE NLRB, in the case of *Ford Motor Co.* (*Canton Forge Division, Canton, Ohio*) and *International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers* (*AFL*), ruled that an existing contract, approved by the majority of the employees before national officers of the union filed non-Communist affidavits (see Chron. item for May 14, 1951, MLR July, 1951) is no bar to a pending petition for election by another union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 22, July 16, 1951, LRRM p. 1283.)

July 12

THE PRESIDENT approved the Act authorizing the importation of Mexican farm workers to labor shortage areas. (Source: Pub. Law 78, 82d Cong., approved July 12, 1951.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS during June and early July 1951 included a Nation-wide maritime strike and a brief 2-day work stoppage by AFL ladies' garment workers, the first major walkout in that industry in 25 years. Strikes and contract settlements by city transit, airline, communications, and fur workers also gained widespread public attention. The Wage Stabilization Board approved several significant wage agreements under existing wage regulations, while continuing its efforts to formulate new basic wage policy.

Negotiated Settlements

Maritime. Operation of passenger and nondefense cargo ships on the East, West, and Gulf Coasts was curtailed for 11 days beginning June 16 when three CIO maritime unions struck, after more than a month of unsuccessful negotiations with ship operators. An estimated 50,000 to 80,000 workers were involved in the dispute, although a substantially smaller number were actually idle. The walkout was terminated by June 26, when the last of the three unions—the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association—reached an agreement with ship operators.

The National Maritime Union and East and Gulf Coast shippers concluded a 2-year agreement on June 22. On the same day, the American Radio Association (the only union to strike on the Pacific Coast) came to terms with West Coast operators; 2 days later, the ARA settled with East and Gulf Coast shipowners.

The NMU contract includes the following major provisions: An immediate reduction of the present base 48-hour workweek at sea, to 44 hours, with a further reduction to 40 hours on December 15, 1951; a wage increase of 8 percent, to be added to the 6.38-percent wage increase which seamen and other maritime employees obtained last fall; a 3-week paid vacation for workers continuously employed by the same company for at least 1 year, and a 2-week vacation for those working for more than one employer.

Major provisions in the ARA agreements were similar to those in the pace-setting NMU contract, except for a more liberal wage increase; monthly wages of radiomen were increased by flat amounts ranging from $39 to $45, to which an 8-percent general increase was applied.

Wage-and-hour terms of the MEBA settlement matched those of the NMU contract, but vacation provisions differed somewhat. Engineers employed by one company continuously for 1 year will receive a 3-week paid vacation while those working less than a year for the same employer will receive vacation allowances of 7 to 11 days, depending on length of service. Other major terms of the new contract provide for hiring engineers, up to and including second engineers, through the union hiring hall, and the payment of overtime to men on watch between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. when cargo is being worked.

City Transit. Settlements in Detroit and Washington, D. C., were reached after resort to strike action on local streetcars and buses. In Philadelphia and New York, however, strikes were averted by agreements reached on the points at issue.

A 59-day strike in Detroit by 3,800 streetcar and bus operators employed by the municipally owned street railways ended on June 18. The operators adopted a union recommendation to return to work on the basis of the contract terms in effect on April 21, when the strike began.

The wage issue will be mediated under the auspices of the State Labor Mediation Board. If no settlement is reached within 30 days, an arbitration board will make a binding decision.

Employees on strike had been dismissed by the city in accordance with the 1947 Hutchinson Act prohibiting strikes by public employees. They were temporarily reinstated, pending appeal from a lower court ruling upholding the constitutionality of the State law.

In Washington, D. C., a strike by some 3,400 streetcar and bus employees of the privately owned Capital Transit Co. occurred on July 1 when contract negotiations became deadlocked. The work stoppage was terminated on July 3, by a compromise agreement on seniority and pension provisions, the central issues in the dispute.

A strike by 36,000 employees of the municipally owned New York transit system, scheduled for July 1, was averted on June 28, when the Transport Workers Union (CIO) accepted the recommendations of a special transit committee. This committee was established to mediate the dispute over the union's principal demand for a basic 40-hour workweek without a reduction in pay. Its recommendations included provisions for a two-step transition from the present 48-hour workweek to a 5-day, 40-hour workweek, at no reduction in pay, to become effective for all transit employees on July 1, 1952.

In Philadelphia, a transit stoppage was averted when the Transport Workers Union (CIO), in early June, accepted a 6-point plan offered by the Philadelphia Transportation Co. It settled a controversy over extension of 1-man trolley service thus avoiding a system-wide strike by more than 10,000 employees. The proposed plan included assurances that job security would not be jeopardized by extension of the system.

A 2-year wage agreement was reached on June 22 by the municipally owned and operated Chicago Transit Authority, and the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL), which represents 13,000 surface-line transit workers.

An arbitration board awarded 3,000 AFL transit employees in St. Paul and Minneapolis a 12-cent hourly wage increase, retroactive to January 1, 1951, plus an additional 10 cents an hour, effective a year later.

Airlines. Some 900 United Airlines' pilots and copilots ended a 11-day Nation-wide strike on June 29. The Air Line Pilots' Association (AFL), pursuant to a truce arranged by the National Mediation Board, ordered its members to return to work under the wage and working conditions that prevailed at the time of the walk-out. The union's principal strike demand was payment of pilots on a mileage basis, rather than on the basis of the number of flight-hours worked in a month. The union claimed that, as the company's new planes carry more passengers than prewar planes and cover the same distance in fewer hours, the pilots are entitled to a larger share of revenue resulting from this "increased pilot productivity." Under the truce terms, this will be one of the first issues to be negotiated.

Approximately 1,000 Pan-American World Airway's mechanics and ground-service personnel at two New York City airports were idled by a 2-day work stoppage in mid-June. The strike was called when 89 mechanics were dismissed following a transfer of heavy maintenance and repair work to the company's main overhaul base at Miami, Fla. Under the terms of settlement with the Transport Workers Union (CIO), the company offered the mechanics comparable jobs in Miami, or in Brownsville, Tex., with company-paid moving expenses. Mechanics who decline to move will receive severance pay averaging $1,000, or a company guarantee to compensate for any wage loss involved in taking another job, up to July 1952.

Communications. A Nation-wide strike involving approximately 30,000 Western Union employees, scheduled for July 2, was postponed indefinitely following a tentative agreement, reached on July 1, by the company and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL). The settlement, subject to ratification by the entire union membership, provides for an immediate hourly wage increase of 13 cents for 22,000 adult employees (including telegraph and teletype operators, technicians, and clerks), plus 4 cents an hour effective September 1; wages of 8,000 messengers are immediately increased by 7½ cents an hour, with an additional 2½ cents on September 1. The future wage increases are subject to WSB approval, since the immediate increases are about equal to the 10-percent increase allowable under existing wage stabilization regulations. The union had sought an ac oss-the-board increase of 25 cents an hour.

The company also reached a wage settlement with the American Communications Association (Ind.) which represents approximately 6,000 employees in the company's New York division. ACA negotiations were not directly involved in the CTU strike threat. The union accepted an immediate 13-cent hourly increase for adult em-

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ployees, with another 3½ cents on September 1, subject to WSB approval; messengers received a 5-cent hourly increase.

A 1-year contract reached on June 27 by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., parent company of the Bell System, and the Communications Workers of America (CIO) provides for a 10-percent increase in wages for some 20,000 long-lines employees. WSB approval is necessary for 1.6 percent of the increase.

Approximately 10,000 repairmen and plant workers at the southern California facilities of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., also represented by the CWA (CIO), were idle June 25–29. The strike ended when the union accepted a wage increase averaging 10 percent.

Women's Clothing. Long-established traditions of peaceful and stable industrial relations in the ladies' garment industry, going back over 25 years, were disrupted temporarily on June 12 when some 20,000 garment workers left their jobs in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. The 2-day stoppage grew out of a dispute over two pivotal contract provisions in the process of negotiations between the Cloak, Suit, and Reefer Makers Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL), and several employer associations. The union claimed that the employers had accepted, and then reneged on, union proposals calling for (1) an "equitable distribution" of work among contracting shops in New York and in nearby areas, for purposes of spreading employment opportunities more fairly, and (2) the determination of wage rates on mass-produced goods, on the premises of the manufacturers or jobbers in New York City, rather than in outlying contracting shops. New York garment manufacturers contended that they could not meet union wage standards unless similar conditions were enforced in outlying shops which employed assembly-line methods.

The strike ended when the parties agreed on revision of the language of the disputed provisions, thereby eliminating the misunderstanding which had precipitated the walk-out. The employers agreed also to replace weekly wages in mass-production shops with piece rates, except where prohibited by the union, and to add 1 percent to the present 3½ percent health and vacation fund.

Unresolved Dispute

Approximately 8,000 fur workers in 650 New York City shops, affiliated with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, were made idle on June 25 in a strike called by the Furriers' Joint Council, an affiliate of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union (Ind.). The union asked for a 10-percent wage increase for all classes of fur workers and a reduction in weekly working hours from 40 to 37½ for 1,300 floor workers (the other union members are currently on a 35-hour week). The employers rejected a union proposal that additional vacation pay and other issues in dispute be discussed only after disposition of the wage and hour issues. The dispute was still unresolved during the first week of July.

Controls and WSB Action

Federal controls over wages, as well as other aspects of the defense mobilization program were extended temporarily when the President, on June 30, signed a Congressional resolution extending, and restricting, the present Defense Production Act, for 31 days.[2] Debate on a revised act continued during July.

Before extension of controls, the House Education and Labor Committee approved a bill which would (1) deprive the Wage Stabilization Board of any power over labor-management disputes and confine its functions to the formulation and interpretation of basic wage stabilization policy, (2) reconstitute the present 18-member tripartite board to give public members a majority over labor and industry members combined, and (3) provide representation on the Board for independent unions. This bill was to be offered as an amendment during House consideration of a revised Defense Production Act.

In a resolution unanimously adopted on June 27, the WSB declared its opposition to the House proposal to alter its tripartite character.

Meanwhile, the Board continued its efforts to develop basic wage policy in the face of uncertainties attending congressional debate on revision of

the DPA. A step in this direction was the approval of "productivity" wage-increase provisions included in agreements similar to the General Motors–UAW (CIO) contract. (See Monthly Labor Review, July 1951, p. 76.) Other key wage problems under consideration by the Board relate to an upward adjustment in the allowable limit for cost-of-living wage increases; deferred or "installment" wage increases provided for in existing contracts; and exemptions from wage controls of those industries exempt by law from price controls.

WSB Wage-Agreement Approvals. Wage increases for 150,000 railroad workers were unanimously approved on June 12. The increases which exceeded the Government's 10-percent wage formula by 5.3 percent were included in a contract negotiated on May 25 by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) and the Nation's major railroads.[3] The Board held the increases approvable under its base date abnormality policy, "in the light of the lengthy and complex negotiation procedures provided by law for the railroad industry."

An average hourly wage increase of slightly more than 2 cents for some 200,000 meatpacking workers was authorized by the Board on June 28.

The adjustments, designed to correct intraplant inequities, result from a provision in contracts recently negotiated by the "Big Four" meatpackers (Swift, Armour, Cudahy, and Wilson) and AFL, CIO, and independent unions. Approval was granted earlier for a 9-cent hourly wage increase provided for in the meat-packing contracts.[3]

A wage increase of 9 cents an hour, to cover the increased cost-of-living from September 15 to March 15, was authorized on June 15 for approximately 100,000 General Electric employees (of whom about a half are unorganized).[4] The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.) was the major union involved in the action. In March 70,000 General Electric employees represented by the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) had received the same increase under an escalator clause in their contract with the company.

A similar increase agreed upon by the Westinghouse Electric Co. and the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO), was approved in late June, under the Board's "tandem wage relationship" regulation. In this case, the standard for the increase had been set by the General Electric Co.

On June 15, the Board also approved a 15-cent hourly increase, plus 3 fringe benefits, for 9,600 members of the Machinists' Union (AFL), employed by the Republic Aviation Corp., manufacturer of fighter aircraft. Although the increase exceeded existing wage stabilization limitations, approval was granted because of "considerations of manpower and defense needs. . . . plus an evaluation of rates for comparable jobs in the major aviation plants in the area."

Wage increases of 4 cents an hour, to compensate for a rise in plant productivity, were approved in mid-June for an estimated 50,000 salaried employees. These increases may be granted provided that they are not used as basis for price rises and that they have been previously authorized by the Board for hourly rated production workers. Salaried employees affected by this order are those covered by the 40-hour week and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and those represented by recognized labor organizations in relations with their employees.

Administrative Actions. The WSB authorized the establishment of a 12-member tripartite commission in the U. S. Department of Labor to administer wage stablilization in the building and construction industry because of its special characteristics. Under this procedure the Labor Department, responsible under the Davis-Bacon Act for setting wage rates on Federally financed building projects, will defer to the commission.

A 6-member tripartite Airframe Committee was appointed on June 22 to investigate the special wage stabilization problems existing in that industry.

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor was formally authorized, on June 12, to investigate violations of wage stabilization regulations and to receive and examine petitions for WSB action.

In order to grant independent unions direct access to the Board and to expedite the handling of their cases, the Board, on June 21, unanimously designated one of the public members to be "responsible for administering the policy of the

Board to insure equal treatment in the processing of cases, whether involving unorganized employees, independent unions, or affiliated unions." A top-level staff member was also appointed as liaison officer for independent unions.

Two new industry members were named by the President to fill vacancies created by the resignations from the Board of Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., and J. Ward Keener. The new appointees are George W. Armstrong, Jr., president, Texas Steel Co., and G. Maynard Smith, attorney.

A five-member Salary Stabilization Board (instead of the 3-member board originally announced early in May) was named by the Economic Stabilization Administrator on June 25. The members are Dr. Raymond B. Allen, president, University of Washington; V. Henry Rothschild, II, attorney, and SSB counsel; Ellsworth Alvord, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Clinton S. Golden, Harvard University; and Charles P. McCormick, president, McCormick & Co.

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[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.
[2] See p. 164 of this issue.
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 74).
[4] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 75).

Constructive policies in labor relations are the current measure of a process of evolution growing out of the experiences of the years. The policies of today must have their roots in the experiences of the past, but they must be able to grow with the experiences of the future. Three fundamental needs in achieving truly constructive policies are: the acceptance of a concept which goes beyond the field of collective bargaining; the appraisal of any policy in terms of content, not in terms of the group or agency which conceived or proposed it; and acceptance by all parties of the fact that labor relations are relations between people, not between organizations.

—From Constructive Policies of Labor Relations, by Alexander R. Heron. (In Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1951.)

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, were shown with the title series.

Special Reviews

Pattern for Industrial Peace. By William Foote Whyte. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 245 pp. $3.50.

This book is a highly valuable addition to the fairly rapidly growing lists of contributions in the field of constructive relations between labor and management, initiated by the National Planning Association projects on "Causes of Industrial Peace."

Professor Whyte has entered so completely into his account of the events and personalities involved in the 10-year transition in the plant under survey, from open warfare to "bargaining for cooperation", that the reader can almost see and feel the changes and the human responses brought about by this transition. The improvement was brought about by a change in management, coupled with the native intelligence of a self-educated Negro worker who, against his own wishes, was forced by the chain of events to take up the leadership within the union.

We are first reminded that unions are not necessarily the outcome of a decision by union leaders to organize the workers in a given plant. Often management, through disregard for the welfare and sensitivity of its workers, literally opens the gate for the union organizer. Such was the case in the Inland Steel Container Co., whose labor-management relations are the subject of the present study.

As indicated by Professor Whyte, "the rewards of work are not paid off in money alone. There is deep satisfaction in knowing that you have done a good job and that you are doing an increasingly good job. . . . Management's gains here are obvious—and so are the union gains, up to a certain point. But note the great change in worker contributions. In the conflict period the workers gave little thought to ways of making the plant more economically efficient, and they felt that management was not interested in their ideas. Now they are not contributing their physical energy alone. Through their union they are playing a creative role in building up the economic effectiveness of the plant."

The reactions of individual workers to the changed atmosphere in the plant are illustrated by several quoted statements, of which the following is typical: "It gives you peace of mind. You can go about your business without worrying all the time what is going to happen next. Before there was always something being cooked up. You'd see people talking together and you'd want to know what was going to happen next. It took your mind off your work."

The conclusions drawn by the author from his 2-years' survey are: "If the American businessman could turn his ingenuity and experimental bent toward the field of labor relations, then we might see many more cases to match the success achieved in Inland Steel Container Co. . . . The challenge to union leadership is equally clear. . . . The evolution of enduring and mutually satisfying agreements demands imaginative leadership on both sides of the bargaining table." —BORIS STERN.

Productivity in the Blast-Furnace and Open-Hearth Segments of the Steel Industry: 1920-1946. By William T. Hogan. New York, Fordham University Press, 1950. 150 pp., bibliography, charts, diagrams, illus. $4.

The author analyzes changes in plant equipment and technology and their relationship to productivity changes in the blast-furnace and open-hearth segments of the steel industry. He presents a technological history for each of the two segments of the industry. A description is provided of changes in processes, raw materials, capacity, refractories, auxiliary equipment, etc. Two plants—a blast furnace and the associated open-hearth furnace—are given detailed treatment. The blast furnace is described as to growth and development; changes in number of furnaces and annual figures on productivity in terms of man-hours per ton of pig iron are presented. Similar treatment is accorded the open-hearth plant and figures on man-hours per ton of ingot are shown. In the blast-furnace plant studied, man-hours per ton fell 54 percent between 1923 and 1946. In the open-hearth plant, a 49-percent decline occurred during the same period. Comparisons with labor cost per ton are also made.

While descriptions are included of technological changes which have influenced the entire industry, no attempt is made to estimate quantitatively the contribution of these improvements. The author concludes that, for the industry as a whole, the most important factors affecting unit man-hours have been improved and enlarged furnaces, improved auxiliary equipment, use of more durable refractories in furnace linings, installation of automatic instruments, and improved furnace practice. In open-hearth furnaces, aids in reducing furnace re-building time also have been important. —ALLAN D. SEARLE.

The Structure of Labor Markets: Wages and Labor Mobility in Theory and Practice. By Lloyd G. Reynolds. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 328 pp., charts. (Yale Labor and Management Center Series.) $4.50.

Professor Reynolds' book reports the results of an intensive labor market study of a major Connecticut manufacturing city, carried on during the years 1947–50 by a group of trained investigators of the Yale Labor and Management Center. The determined advocates of the full-blown inter-disciplinary approach to such studies may be disap-

pointed at its failure to psychoanalyze its subjects; the economic orthodoxy may in similar fashion dismiss many of the findings regarding wages because of failure to delve below observed facts far enough to produce the patterns of established indifference curves; the study will nevertheless stand as a landmark in the inductive development of a generalized approach to the problems of labor mobility and wage-setting.

Many of the conclusions reached will not be new to those who have had opportunity to observe the actions of the labor market closely, but they have rarely been written down or documented in such detail. The discussions of the relative immobility of the labor force, of the composition and characteristics of the group that is mobile, of the relative insignificance of wages as an influence on mobility, and of the importance of getting a job—any job—should be required reading for officials who have to make decisions which involve assumptions as to the kind and degree of mobility that exists in the American labor force.

The facts developed by the investigation are sufficiently revealing to permit the author to begin a more generalized approach to mobility and wage problems. The suggestions presented for the improvement of Employment Service operations, for the development of an inter-industry approach to problems of evaluating the wage relationships of jobs, and for the possible further narrowing of occupational wage relationships, are examples of the manner in which generalization is directed at problems in the areas of current policy decision.

While provocative generalizations have been attempted by the author, it is clear from much of the study's detail that no adequate general formulations can be made until similar investigations have been completed in other labor markets under other circumstances. The middle-sized New England community studied during the inflationary period 1947–50 had characteristics that are common to many areas, but there are other situations that will probably reveal different characteristics: those in the labor markets for agricultural labor, in the centers of mass-production industry, on the West Coast, and in the Southwest. —PHILIP ARNOW

Arbitration and Conciliation

Labor Arbitration: The Need for Norms and Standards. By Morton Singer. (*In* CCH Labor Law Journal, Chicago, April 1951, pp. 270–278. 50 cents.)

Proceedings, Second Conference on Labor Arbitration, Philadelphia, November 17, 1950. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Labor Relations Council, [1951?]. 132 pp.; processed.

The Voluntary Arbitration of Labor Disputes. By George W. Taylor. (*In* Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, April 1951, pp. 787–804. $1.)

Comparative Study of the Legislation on Conciliation and Arbitration. (*In* Industrial Relations, Laval University, Department of Industrial Relations, Quebec, Canada, June 1951, pp. 72–78.)

This article, third in a series, gives a brief review of such legislation in Great Britain and the Irish Free State; the preceding article, in the March 1951 issue of Industrial Relations, dealt with the United States, and the first, in the December 1950 issue, with Canada.

Cooperative Movement

Cooperative Housing: A Bibliography on Housing Built or Managed Cooperatively. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, Library, February 1951. 21 pp.; processed. Free.

Supplement No. 1 to a bibliography issued in February 1950 under the same title. Both bibliographies give references for the United States and several European countries.

The Cooperative Movement in Negro Communities of North Carolina. By Nathan Alvin Pitts. Washington, Catholic University of America Press, 1950. 201 pp., bibliography, maps. (Studies in Sociology, Vol. No. 33.) $2.25 (paper).

Descriptive and analytical study of the organization and operation of the Negro cooperative movement in North Carolina. Covers credit unions, cooperative stores, curb markets, etc. One part deals with the sociological implications of the movement.

Industrial Cooperatives in the Postwar Ukraine. By V. J. Tereshtenko. (*In* American Slavic and East European Review, Philadelphia, February 1951, pp. 26–37. $1.25.)

Discusses how the industrial cooperatives (i. e., workers' productive associations) in the Ukraine are organized, how they operate, methods of financing, etc.

Education and Training

Readings in Modern Methods of Counseling. Edited by Arthur H. Brayfield. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1950. 526 pp., bibliographies, charts. (Century Psychology Series.) $5.

The 46 readings were selected primarily for counselors concerned with a wide range of adjustment problems. Emphasis was placed upon articles illustrating research findings and methodology. The selections are grouped into five categories: The clinical method, diagnosis, treatment, interviewing, and evaluation.

Vocational Education: America's Greatest Resource. By John A. McCarthy. Chicago, American Technical Society, 1951. 397 pp., illus. $5.75.

Historical and systematic exposition of the principles, purposes, and goals of the vocational education movement. Both the philosophy and the administration of federally aided programs of industrial and agricultural education are subjected to critical evaluation. The book was organized as a text. Four chapters are devoted to detailed discussions of organizing and effectively carrying out a vocational education program. Other chapters deal with the effects of social and economic changes in relation to training programs, and point out the problems facing vocational education. The principal Federal legislation on vocational education is reproduced in an appendix.

Apprenticeship Programs and Apprentices in Training in New York State on December 31, 1950. New York State Apprenticeship Council and State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1951. 67 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B–43.)

Films for Labor. Washington, American Federation of Labor, Workers Education Bureau, 1951. 28 pp., illus. 25 cents.

Handicapped

Effects of Early Workmen's Compensation Legislation on the Employment of the Handicapped, 1897–1915. By Rachel Marks. (*In* Social Service Review, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 60–78. $1.75).

Employing the Seriously Impaired. By Robert D. Melcher. Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1951. 33 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Aiding the Cardiac Patient in Industry. By Edward M. Kline, M.D. (*In* A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, May 1951, pp. 454–460. $1.)

Describes management experience which led to establishment of a centralized clinic in Cleveland for testing work abilities of cardiac patients.

How to Analyze the Rehabilitation Needs of Blind Persons on the Farm. By J. Hiram Chappell. Washington Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, [1951]. 30 pp.; processed. (Rehabilitation Service Series, No. 160.) Free.

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Retarded. Edited by Salvatore G. DiMichael. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1950. 184 pp., bibliographies. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Physical, Medical, and Rehabilitation Therapy of Hand Injuries [in Puerto Rico, 1948–49]. By Herman J. Flax, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 236–244. $1.)

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 182).

Industrial Hygiene

Activities of State and Local Agencies in Industrial Health. By Victoria M. Trasko. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, May 1951, pp. 483–494. $1.)

Highlights of Industrial Health Conference, [Atlantic City, N. J., April 21–28, 1951]. (*In* Industrial Hygiene Digest, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1951, pp. i–viii.)

The conference brought together annual meetings of national associations of physicians, dentists, and nurses, and the U. S. Navy Industrial Health Organization.

The February 1951 issue of the Industrial Hygiene Digest gave "highlights" of the 11th annual AMA congress on industrial health, held at Atlanta, Ga., February 26–28, 1951.

Lectures Presented at the Inservice Training Course in Radiological Health, University of Michigan, School of Public Health, February 5–8, 1951. University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, 1951. 139 pp., diagrams, maps, illus.

Pneumonoconiosis: Beryllium, Bauxite Fumes, Compensation. Edited by Arthur J. Vorwald, M.D. New York, Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 1950. 659 pp., bibliographies, diagrams, charts, illus. $7.50.

Consists of papers and discussions at Sixth Saranac Symposium held in fall of 1947 (bibliographical material of later date). Describes industrial uses of beryllium during World War II, industries and processes in which workers were injuriously exposed, and clinical aspects of cases investigated. Included are studies of beryllium hazards made in connection with atomic energy production, and of aspects of Shaver's disease (from bauxite fumes) in the synthetic abrasive industry, and a symposium on workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The Role of Periodic Examination in the Prevention of Coalworkers' Pneumoconiosis. By A. L. Cochrane and others. (*In* British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, April 1951, pp. 53–61, bibliography, chart. 7s. 6d.)

From 1931 to the end of 1949, some 36,000 men in Great Britain had been officially diagnosed as disabled by the disease; over 80 percent of these cases had arisen in the South Wales coal field.

Report on a Country-Wide Study of Silicosis in the Metal Mines of Japan. By Mikio Yamamoto, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, April 1951, pp. 339–349, charts. $1.)

Sulfuric Acid. (*In* National Safety News, National Safety Council, Chicago, May 1951, pp. 39, 40, 92–95, bibliography; Data Sheet D-Chem. 49.)

Industrial Relations

Experience with Employee Attitude Surveys. By S. Avery Raube. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 120 pp. forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 115.)

Highlights of this report have been published in a separate pamphlet by the Conference Board.

Is Management Listening? Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951. 13 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum, Survey No. 3.) $1.

Report on a BNA questionnaire survey of management policies and methods with respect to discovering employee attitudes.

Why They Quit: A Survey of Illinois Employees Who Quit Their Jobs in 1949—Retail, Clerical, Manufacturing. By Robert D. Loken. Urbana, University of Illinois,

College of Commerce and Business Administration, Business Management Service, [1950?]. 52 pp., charts.

Labor Problems in the Emergency. By Leonard A. Keller. (*In* Michigan Business Review, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Ann Arbor, March 1951, pp. 7–10.)

Labor-Management Contract Provisions, 1949–50. Prevalence and Characteristics of Selected Collective Bargaining Clauses. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 36 pp., map, charts. (Bull. No. 1022.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Collective Bargaining Settlements in New York State, 1950. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1951. 19 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B–41.)

Collective Agreements in the Chemical Products Industry, [Canada]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, April 1951, pp. 472–485; Collective Agreement Study No. 15.)

Development Councils. (*In* Planning, P E P(Political and Economic Planning), London, March 26, 1951, pp. 209–232.)

Reviews history of movement for development councils composed of management and worker representatives and "independent" members in British industry, functions of the councils, and management attitude toward them.

Industries and Occupations—Selected Reports

Catalogues and Counters: A History of Sears, Roebuck and Company. By Boris Emmet and John E. Jeuck. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1950. 788 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. $7.50.

In tracing the growth and development of Sears, Roebuck from its beginnings as a small mail-order venture, the authors have also recorded company personnel practices. A 36-page appendix covers the company's program of "Sharing Profits with Employees."

The Whitin Machine Works Since 1831: A Textile Machinery Company in an Industrial Village. By Thomas R. Navin. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1950. xxix, 654 pp., maps, charts, illus. (Harvard Studies in Business History, XV.) $6.50.

History of a family owned company, located in and dominating an isolated New England village, and a study of survival of paternalism until World War II. Traces the coming of both the AFL and the CIO and the impact of unionization on previous practices of the firm.

Economic Status of Social Workers in 1950. By Maxine G. Stewart. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 2028; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, April 1951.) Free.

Report on the Economic Status of Federal Lawyers. By William S. Tyson, Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. (*In* Federal Bar Journal, Washington, May 1951, pp. 303–317. $1.)

Better Foremanship—Key to Profitable Management. By Rexford Hersey. New York and Chicago, Conover-Mast Publications, Inc., 1951. 244 pp., forms. $3.75.

Status of First-Line Supervisors: Compensation, Authority, and Benefits for Foremen. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951. 24 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum, Survey No. 2.) $1.

Labor and Social Legislation

Modern Social Legislation. By Stefan A. Riesenfeld and Richard C. Maxwell. Brooklyn, N. Y., Foundation Press, Inc., 1950. xxviii, 911 pp.

Focuses attention on evolution and present status of major public programs, with emphasis on administration and case law. Discusses main systems under the Social Security Act, workmen's compensation, nonindustrial disability insurance, Fair Labor Standards Act, and public aid to housing and land redevelopment.

High Spots in State School Legislation Enacted in 1950. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, 1951. 36 pp.; processed.

Includes State legislative action concerning teachers.

Court Decisions on Teacher Tenure Reported in 1950. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, 1951. 20 pp. 25 cents.

Some Basic Features of American and European Labor Law: A Comparison. By Arthur Lenhoff. (*In* Notre Dame Lawyer, Notre Dame, Ind., Spring 1951, pp. 389–428. $1.)

La Législation du Travail en Tunisie—Recueil des Textes Officiels Suivi de la Liste des Réglements de Salaires, 30 Juin 1904—1er Mars 1951. By Gaston Villadary. Tunis, Bonici, 1951. 544 pp.

Labor Organization

American Labor at the Crossroads. By Frank T. Carlton. (*In* Sociology and Social Research, Los Angeles, May–June 1951, pp. 331–337. 70 cents.)

Directory of Labor Organizations in the Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, March 1951. 26 pp.; processed. (No. 19.)

Trade Union Law, [Great Britain]. By Norman Arthur Citrine. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1950. xliv, 700 pp. 45s.

Workers of the World—United. By J. H. Oldenbroek. (*In* New Leader, New York, June 25, 1951, pp. 6, 7. 15 cents.)

The Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions reports on its accomplishments, plans, and objectives.

Manpower and Employment

Long-Term Projections of the Labor Force. By Harold Wool. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 26 pp.; processed. Free.

Paper presented at Conference on Income and Wealth of National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, May 25, 1951.

Meaning and Measurement of "Full" or "Maximum" Employment. By Thomas K. Hitch. (*In* Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1951, pp. 1–11. $1.50.)

Some International Aspects of Employment Policy. By T. Wilson. (*In* Oxford Economic Papers (New Series), Oxford, England, February 1951, pp. 30–38. 10s. net.)

Informe Anual Grupo Trabajador Año Natural 1950. San Juan, Departamento del Trabajo de Puerto Rico, Negociado de Estadísticas del Trabajo, 1951. 20 pp.; processed. (Special Publication No. 4.)

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Economics of Medical Care: I, The Problem; II, Alternative. (*In* American Economic Review, Evanston, Ill., May 1951, pp. 617–696.)

A series of articles, with discussion, presented at meeting of American Economic Association, Chicago, December 1950. One of the articles, by Seymour E. Harris, reviews the first 2 years' operation of the British national health-service program.

Medical Care Insurance: Lessons from Voluntary and Compulsory Plans—Adequacy of Financing, by I. S. Falk; *Methods and Rates of Payment,* by Frank G. Dickinson. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, May 1951, Part I, pp. 553–566, bibliographies. 70 cents.)

State Disability Insurance, 1951. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1951. 7 pp., charts. (Publication No. 85.) Single copies free.

Brief statements on operating experience (largely financial) of the disability insurance systems of Rhode Island, California, and New Jersey, with a tabular summary of recent State legislative proposals for disability insurance.

New Jersey [Temporary] Disability Insurance Program. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1950. 62 pp., chart; processed.

Union and Union-Management Administered Health Insurance Plans in New York State, January 1951. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1951. 59 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B–44.)

$30,146,000 Paid in Hospital Benefits Under USA-Industry Insurance Program. (*In* Steel Labor, Western Edition, United Steelworkers of America (CIO), Indianapolis, May 1951, p. 3.)

Report on first year's operation of hospital-benefits program of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). It shows that 263,000 persons received hospitalization benefits.

Value and Operation of an Industrial Medical Program. By Max N. Howard, M.D., and Arthur E. Hoag, M.D. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, April 1951, pp. 375–385, charts. $1.)

Describes and gives statistics of operation of the medical program of a large company having branches throughout the country.

Older Workers and the Aged

The Problem of the Aging. By Sidney R. Yates. (*In* Congressional Record, Washington, June 4, 1951, pp. 6260–6263. Reprints are available from Representative Yates' office.)

Remarks before the U. S. House of Representatives, June 4, 1951, on House Resolution 238.

Longevity of the Industrial Worker. By Louis I. Dublin and Robert J. Vane. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, June 1951, pp. 697–702, chart. 70 cents.)

Longevity of Railroad Disability Annuitants. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, May 1951, pp. 78–82, chart.)

An article on longevity of retired railroad nondisabled annuitants appeared in the Railroad Retirement Board's Monthly Review, February 1951 (p. 22), and was summarized in the Monthly Labor Review, April 1951 (p. 420).

Memo to Mature Workers Re: How to Get a Job. [Albany?], New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, [1951?]. 16 pp., illus.

Preparing Employees for Retirement. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, May 1951. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 39.) 20 cents.

The Retirement Test Today. By Miriam Civic. (*In* Conference Board Business Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, April 1951, pp. 146–148, chart.)

Discusses limitations which the Social Security Act imposes on wage-earning after retirement.

Personnel Management

The Art of Administration. By Ordway Tead. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. 223 pp., bibliographical footnotes. $3.75.

Personnel Administration in the Small Company. By Geneva Seybold. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 92 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 117.)

The report contains detailed descriptions of the personnel programs of 5 companies and summary data for 52 additional companies.

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Personnel Handbook. Edited by John F. Mee. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1951. 1167 pp., charts, forms, illus. $10.

The aim in preparation of this handbook was to bring together authoritative information on the best practices in the fields of personnel management and industrial relations. The material is presented under 20 major heads, each covering a wide range of related subjects. A table of contents with each chapter and a detailed index to the volume facilitate its use.

Public Personnel Administration in 1950: Proceedings of the 1950 Annual Conference on Public Personnel Administration. Chicago, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, [1951?]. 200 pp.; processed. $7.50.

Reference Manual for In-Plant Manpower Planning. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, 1951. 53 pp. and forms; processed.

Designed to show employers how they can use the job analysis and classification techniques of the U. S. Employment Service to make more effective use of their workers.

The Supervision of Personnel: Human Relations in the Management of Men. By John M. Pfiffner. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. 454 pp., bibliographies. $6.

Testing Applicants for Selection and Placement. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Policyholders Service Bureau, 1950. 28 pp., bibliography.

Prices and Cost of Living

Enforcement of Price and Rent Controls. By Robert L. Taylor. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 16 pp. (Vol. I, 1951, No. 16.) $1.

The Facts About High Living Costs. New York, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, 1951. 134 pp., bibliographical footnotes, charts. $1.

An attack on the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Effects of World War II on the Production and Distribution of Housefurnishings. By Pauline B. Paro. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 121 pp.; processed. Free.

Part I contains a general review of wartime control of production and prices and related subjects, with data on changes in prices of major groups of products, 1939–49. Part II gives similar information for housefurnishings.

Survey of Family Expenditure, [Canada], 1947–1948: Expenditure by Size of Household; Expenditure by Income Level. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1950. 18 and 19 pp., respectively; processed. (D. B. S. Reference Papers, 1950, Nos. 6 and 12.) 25 cents each.

Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Rentals, [Gold Coast]. Accra, 1951. 40 pp. 3s. 6d.

Report of the Committee on Rising Costs, [Tanganyika]. Dar es Salaam, 1951. 71 pp.

Social Security (General)

Analysis of the Benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950. By Walter E. Wilcox. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1951. 46 pp.; processed. (Actuarial Study No. 30.)

Actuarial study concerned primarily with mathematical relationships between individual and family benefits, and between benefits and average wages used for determining them.

Handbook of Social Security Institutions. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 356 pp. $2. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The functions of offices administering social-security provisions of 20 countries in the Americas are outlined, in the languages of the respective countries, and the benefits of the legislation cited are summarized.

Social Security Needs and Opportunities. By Edwin E. Witte. (*In* State Government, Chicago, June 1951, pp. 150–153. 50 cents.)

Public Assistance in Pennsylvania—Organization, Administration, and Policy Problems. [Harrisburg], 1951. 173 pp., charts, forms.

Report of Joint State Government Commission to General Assembly of Pennsylvania, session of 1951.

Social Security in Brazil. By Armando de Assis. (*In* Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, January–February 1951, pp. 3–19; March 1951, pp. 97–105.)

Financial Review of the Operation of the French Social Security System in 1949. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1951, pp. 402–411. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

The New Zealand System of Social Security. By Dean E. McHenry. (*In* Social Service Review, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 48–59. $1.75.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

City Public School Teachers: Salary Trends, 1925–1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 8 pp.; processed. (Wage Movements, Series 3, No. 5.) Free.

Salaries and Salary Schedules of City-School Employees, 1950–51. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, 1951. 29 pp. (Research Bull., Vol. XXIX, No. 2.) 50 cents.

Earnings and Hours, Selected Industries, California, 1949–1950. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1951. 49 pp.; processed.

Occupational Wage Survey: San Francisco–Oakland, January 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 54 pp. (Bull. No. 1028.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Reports in this 1951 occupational wage series are also available for Denver, Colo., and Atlanta, Ga., as Bulletins Nos. 1029 and 1031, respectively (35 and 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents).

Tying Wages to the Cost of Living. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1950. 105 pp.

Wage Escalators and the Adjusted CPI. By Lucy M. Kramer and James Nix. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp. (Serial No. R. 2034; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, May 1951.) Free.

Deals with extent and terms of escalator clauses in union contracts and the manner in which they are affected by the adjusted consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Differences between the Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Workers, [Great Britain], 1880–1950. By K. G. F. C. Knowles and D. F. Robertson. (*In* Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, April 1951, pp. 109–127, chart. 3s. 6d.)

Hours of Labor and Overtime Rates of Wages in the Principal Industries in Great Britain. (*In* Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, May 1951, pp. 179–184. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

The Stabilization of Dock Workers' Earnings. By A. A. P. Dawson. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1951, pp. 241–265; April 1951, pp. 364–389. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Miscellaneous

The CED Program to Control Inflation. By Marion B. Folsom. New York, Committee for Economic Development, 1951. 14 pp.

Address to CED Board of Trustees at semiannual meeting in Washington, May 10, 1951.

Management and Economic Mobilization Policy. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1951. 18 pp.; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo No. 122.) $1.

Summary of details of economic controls under the Defense Production Act of 1950, compared with practices and results in World Wars I and II. Covers price-wage controls, settlement of industrial disputes, and manpower policies. Published before the reconstitution of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The 1950's Come First. By Edwin G. Nourse. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1951. 184 pp. $2.

Ten essays giving the essence of talks by the author since his resignation from the President's Council of Economic Advisors. Three are of particular labor interest: From Samuel Gompers to Political Laborism; All Groups Seek Security; and Security Must be Created—Not Conferred.

Labor Cost in the Puerto Rican Economy. By Simon Rottenberg. Rio Piedras, University of Puerto Rico, Labor Relations Institute, [1951?]. 66 pp. (Reprinted from Revista Jurídica, University of Puerto Rico, Nov.–Dec. 1950.)

Emphasizes the influence of trade-unionism and the minimum wage on labor cost.

German Labor's New Management Role. (*In* Modern Industry, New York, June 15, 1951, pp. 60, 63. 50 cents.)

Aspects of Japan's Labor Problems. By Miriam S. Farley. New York, John Day Co., 1950. 283 pp. $3.50.

Concerned primarily with labor developments during the first 3 years following the end of World War II.

Labor and the Soviet System. By Romuald Szumski. New York, National Committee For a Free Europe, [1951?]. 30 pp. 5 cents.

Description of the ruthless Communist domination of the labor movement in Poland.

Labor Problems in Turkey. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 282 pp., illus. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 25.) $1.75. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of mission of International Labor Office, March–May 1949.

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						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July [2]	June
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	64,674	65,453	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177
Civilian labor force	63,783	62,803	61,789	62,325	61,313	61,514	62,538	63,512	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427	64,866
Unemployment	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147	2,407	2,503	2,229	2,240	1,940	2,341	2,500	3,213	3,384
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	1,216	862	825	966	1,039	1,184	1,153	1,240	955	1,107	1,051	1,514	1,629
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	358	342	366	502	640	677	498	475	420	464	679	754	664
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	141	91	173	215	276	208	167	147	128	201	221	249	181
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	150	163	237	298	241	251	217	175	183	272	266	334	474
Unemployed over 26 weeks	116	153	145	167	213	183	194	204	257	299	285	361	439
Employment	61,803	61,193	60,044	60,179	58,905	59,010	60,308	61,271	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482
Nonagricultural	53,768	53,753	53,400	53,785	52,976	52,993	54,075	53,721	53,273	53,415	54,207	52,774	52,436
Worked 35 hours or more	44,088	45,055	43,996	44,053	42,911	43,505	44,177	43,546	42,720	28,042	43,835	25,072	43,117
Worked 15–34 hours	5,061	4,931	5,651	5,476	5,806	5,561	6,002	6,417	7,023	20,827	4,583	19,201	5,153
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319	2,331	1,999	1,984	1,545	1,650	1,843
With a job but not at work [6]	2,537	1,697	1,567	1,945	2,022	1,676	1,577	1,427	1,531	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323
Agricultural	8,035	7,440	6,645	6,393	5,930	6,018	6,234	7,551	8,491	7,811	8,160	8,440	9,046
Worked 35 hours or more	5,960	5,799	4,809	4,412	3,790	3,895	3,983	5,487	6,547	5,259	6,170	6,348	6,975
Worked 15–34 hours	1,699	1,335	1,351	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505	1,594	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,695	1,739
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	280	215	239	268	370	308	348	306	245	356	295	238	246
With a job but not at work [6]	97	91	246	297	353	348	399	163	88	170	223	158	88
	Males												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	45,644	45,934	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718
Civilian labor force	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535	44,019	44,268	44,726	45,818	45,708	45,429
Unemployment	1,167	950	1,028	1,277	1,594	1,659	1,459	1,309	1,172	1,482	1,664	2,126	2,200
Employment	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076	42,710	43,096	43,244	44,154	43,582	43,229
Nonagricultural	36,862	36,596	36,349	36,463	35,980	36,072	36,585	36,554	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216
Worked 35 hours or more	32,021	32,184	31,420	31,346	30,284	31,054	31,308	31,175	30,826	21,103	31,800	18,905	31,523
Worked 15–34 hours	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,877	3,355	2,947	3,217	3,447	3,823	13,273	2,508	12,762	2,605
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	815	893	897	975	984	961	998	980	800	817	654	732	756
With a job but not at work [6]	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,062	952	1,058	1,683	2,494	4,207	1,332
Agricultural	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,639	5,320	5,362	5,491	6,156	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013
Worked 35 hours or more	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751	4,982	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031
Worked 15–34 hours	724	619	859	939	1,077	1,066	1,134	842	756	1,131	764	899	743
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	175	156	165	220	300	253	268	200	146	219	181	162	162
With a job but not at work [6]	87	80	198	255	298	319	338	133	82	143	183	126	78
	Females												
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,030	19,519	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,459
Civilian labor force	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,003	19,493	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437
Unemployment	813	659	716	870	813	844	770	931	768	859	836	1,087	1,184
Employment	18,654	18,635	17,890	18,077	17,605	17,577	18,232	18,561	18,668	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253
Nonagricultural	16,906	17,157	17,051	17,322	16,996	16,921	17,490	17,167	16,766	16,538	16,752	16,169	16,220
Worked 35 hours or more	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707	12,627	12,451	12,869	12,371	11,894	6,939	12,035	6,167	11,594
Worked 15–34 hours	2,483	2,474	2,622	2,599	2,451	2,614	2,785	2,970	3,200	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321	1,351	1,199	1,167	891	918	1,087
With a job but not at work [6]	1,089	635	564	680	665	566	515	475	473	878	1,752	2,645	991
Agricultural	1,748	1,478	840	754	610	656	743	1,395	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,033
Worked 35 hours or more	659	692	226	186	146	171	232	505	942	384	597	559	944
Worked 15–34 hours	975	716	492	479	338	401	371	752	855	897	711	796	996
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	105	59	74	48	70	55	80	106	99	137	114	76	84
With a job but not at work [6]	10	11	48	42	55	29	61	30	6	27	40	32	10

[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	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1950	1949
Total employees	46,410	46,191	45,960	45,850	45,390	45,246	46,595	45,873	45,898	45,684	45,080	44,096	43,945	44,124	43,006
Mining	917	912	910	924	930	932	937	938	939	946	950	922	946	904	932
Metal	105.0	104.1	104.4	105.3	105.8	105.2	104.4	102.5	101.5	103.0	102.5	103.3	101.8	101.0	100.1
Iron		37.7	36.9	36.4	36.5	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.1	35.5	33.7
Copper		28.5	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.4	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.0	28.1	27.3
Lead and zinc		20.5	20.8	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.3	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.0	19.7	20.6
Anthracite		70.4	67.6	72.2	72.8	72.7	73.0	74.3	74.4	75.0	75.3	73.6	75.3	75.1	77.3
Bituminous-coal	379.0	377.3	381.3	396.3	402.3	402.8	404.8	404.3	405.8	407.0	407.8	382.1	410.4	375.6	399.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		254.0	253.3	250.2	251.5	253.3	256.7	254.8	255.5	258.6	261.2	261.9	258.9	255.3	259.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107.0	105.9	103.5	99.6	97.1	98.0	98.3	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	101.3	100.0	97.4	96.4
Contract construction	2,674	2,592	2,472	2,326	2,228	2,281	2,403	2,571	2,631	2,626	2,629	2,532	2,414	2,318	2,156
Nonbuilding construction		504	456	394	371	383	428	505	534	540	548	519	493	447	428
Highway and street		213.3	180.9	149.5	134.8	141.1	164.0	208.6	228.5	234.3	240.0	228.8	213.5	183.0	178.1
Other nonbuilding construction		290.7	274.9	244.0	235.8	242.1	263.8	296.3	305.8	305.8	307.5	290.4	279.3	264.1	250.3
Building construction		2,088	2,016	1,932	1,857	1,898	1,975	2,066	2,097	2,086	2,081	2,013	1,921	1,871	1,727
General contractors		895	852	807	763	798	839	892	905	906	905	870	827	797	753
Special-trade contractors		1,193	1,164	1,125	1,094	1,100	1,136	1,174	1,192	1,180	1,176	1,143	1,094	1,074	974
Plumbing and heating		292.2	290.1	284.7	282.6	287.4	290.4	294.0	296.6	293.7	285.7	278.7	267.4	270.6	245.8
Painting and decorating		166.5	154.9	146.7	130.2	123.0	132.8	147.4	158.1	157.2	158.3	149.8	140.0	132.5	124.4
Electrical work		140.1	139.4	138.3	139.0	138.7	140.0	138.7	137.6	135.8	133.7	131.0	127.6	128.6	125.1
Other special-trade contractors		593.7	579.9	555.5	541.7	550.4	572.4	593.9	600.1	593.0	597.9	583.5	558.6	541.7	479.0
Manufacturing	15,864	15,839	15,928	16,022	15,978	15,784	15,789	15,765	15,827	15,685	15,450	14,777	14,666	14,884	14,146
Durable goods [2]	8,960	8,959	8,977	8,969	8,877	8,742	8,717	8,664	8,618	8,423	8,294	7,978	7,964	8,008	7,465
Nondurable goods [2]	6,904	6,880	6,951	7,053	7,101	7,042	7,072	7,101	7,209	7,262	7,156	6,799	6,702	6,876	6,681
Ordnance and accessories	41.8	39.7	37.6	35.5	33.3	30.8	29.7	29.0	27.7	26.6	25.0	23.7	23.7	24.7	24.8
Food and kindred products	1,526	1,483	1,468	1,476	1,478	1,499	1,534	1,576	1,643	1,739	1,718	1,617	1,519	1,542	1,523
Meat products		290.2	291.1	295.3	299.4	312.8	315.2	305.7	300.8	295.7	296.6	295.8	292.6	295.6	288.6
Dairy products		149.5	143.5	139.1	135.2	134.4	137.1	139.6	142.8	149.6	156.4	158.7	156.5	144.5	146.2
Canning and preserving		162.7	153.6	150.0	152.5	157.0	168.5	197.4	253.2	353.1	329.1	250.4	177.0	202.9	207.1
Grain-mill products		122.7	125.7	126.4	127.4	127.5	124.6	125.2	128.4	129.4	128.6	125.9	124.3	123.9	120.6
Bakery products		288.5	288.1	287.5	285.7	286.3	288.1	290.9	292.2	290.4	287.7	289.3	283.7	285.9	281.7
Sugar		29.3	28.6	28.8	29.1	31.8	44.8	51.8	50.7	34.5	33.5	30.6	29.4	34.5	32.7
Confectionery and related products		90.9	92.4	97.2	99.4	100.6	106.1	110.2	114.2	110.5	102.1	90.0	90.4	99.5	96.9
Beverages		213.8	210.0	213.4	211.7	212.2	212.1	215.4	217.7	230.0	240.1	234.2	224.8	216.3	211.4
Miscellaneous food products		135.0	134.5	138.1	137.6	136.1	137.7	139.8	142.7	145.4	144.3	141.8	140.4	138.5	137.6
Tobacco manufactures	81	81	83	85	87	88	90	91	96	96	89	82	82	88	94
Cigarettes		25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.2	27.1	25.6	26.1	25.4	25.9	26.6
Cigars		39.6	41.1	42.0	42.3	41.2	42.3	43.3	43.0	41.7	40.7	38.9	39.5	41.2	44.5
Tobacco and snuff		12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.3	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying		4.3	4.6	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.4	9.3	14.0	15.2	11.4	5.4	5.1	8.8	10.1
Textile-mill products	1,271	1,301	1,309	1,319	1,365	1,352	1,352	1,355	1,357	1,347	1,316	1,250	1,264	1,297	1,224
Yarn and thread mills		170.8	171.1	172.5	174.3	172.0	170.7	171.5	171.3	169.5	164.4	156.7	156.4	162.0	149.3
Broad-woven fabric mills		602.2	597.0	596.6	636.1	633.0	633.9	637.5	638.7	637.4	625.9	601.5	610.4	616.1	581.9
Knitting mills		241.3	250.4	256.1	256.2	252.0	254.0	253.9	256.0	253.0	246.9	228.4	230.9	242.8	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles		90.7	87.6	94.0	94.6	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.6	92.6	89.2	84.9	86.4	89.7	86.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		58.6	61.1	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.4	62.4	61.7	61.3	60.5	58.1	59.8	60.6	58.9
Other textile-mill products		137.3	141.7	137.8	141.7	138.9	137.3	136.7	135.5	133.2	129.2	120.3	119.8	125.7	116.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,103	1,118	1,166	1,229	1,237	1,190	1,184	1,175	1,221	1,218	1,208	1,097	1,093	1,159	1,136
Men's and boys' suits and coats		148.5	152.1	155.3	155.4	152.7	151.9	151.2	152.4	151.4	152.4	140.6	148.5	148.3	141.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		271.8	280.3	281.9	277.7	269.6	269.5	271.8	273.3	272.3	270.4	249.3	255.1	263.2	257.8
Women's outerwear		283.8	299.9	339.8	352.7	338.1	329.9	308.4	331.9	340.0	340.3	299.1	281.3	320.3	328.6
Women's, children's undergarments		99.1	105.5	107.8	107.4	103.6	106.6	110.9	113.2	111.1	105.9	95.8	98.9	105.4	98.9
Millinery		17.6	20.5	25.4	26.3	24.3	21.4	18.4	22.8	23.4	23.7	20.2	17.8	22.0	22.3
Children's outerwear		61.9	65.3	68.1	70.0	67.3	65.6	65.2	68.9	68.6	68.5	67.2	65.3	66.5	63.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		94.1	94.9	95.9	94.4	88.7	92.2	97.4	101.2	99.0	96.2	86.6	88.6	89.6	88.2
Other fabricated textile products		141.3	147.8	154.3	152.9	146.0	146.5	151.7	157.2	152.5	150.1	137.9	137.8	143.5	135.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	824	822	803	785	800	804	817	838	849	853	845	812	803	792	736
Logging camps and contractors		70.9	62.0	56.1	69.8	69.5	72.4	77.5	78.4	78.1	78.8	76.2	73.7	67.9	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills		483.3	470.9	457.1	459.0	460.8	471.1	484.3	492.5	498.7	494.5	474.6	467.3	461.6	431.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		122.5	123.2	123.0	122.8	126.2	128.0	129.9	131.0	130.4	129.5	124.9	124.4	124.3	110.5
Wooden containers		82.1	82.3	83.5	83.2	82.8	81.5	82.3	82.7	81.8	79.7	77.5	77.9	77.7	73.3
Miscellaneous wood products		63.5	64.9	65.0	64.8	64.2	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.9	62.0	59.2	59.5	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	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	340	350	367	374	373	370	374	376	378	376	367	350	349	357	315
Household furniture	-------	241.5	257.5	265.0	265.1	262.9	266.5	270.5	270.9	269.0	262.1	249.5	249.8	255.5	220.0
Other furniture and fixtures	-------	108.9	109.7	109.1	107.6	106.8	107.0	105.8	107.1	107.1	104.9	100.0	99.5	101.5	94.6
Paper and allied products	501	498	500	498	496	496	499	500	491	488	479	465	467	472	447
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	246.3	245.6	242.2	242.2	242.4	244.5	242.8	241.7	241.5	238.6	234.8	235.2	235.8	226.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	137.4	138.9	139.3	139.4	139.5	140.9	141.9	140.0	137.4	131.7	123.4	124.2	128.5	117.1
Other paper and allied products	-------	114.3	115.5	116.0	114.7	114.3	113.8	114.9	109.5	109.2	109.1	106.4	107.6	107.7	103.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	760	757	757	760	758	758	765	759	754	746	741	739	739	743	727
Newspapers	-------	297.3	296.3	297.1	296.7	295.5	298.9	295.9	292.9	295.1	292.7	295.1	295.0	293.3	282.5
Periodicals	-------	52.4	52.7	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.3	52.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.4	52.1	53.4
Books	-------	49.0	49.1	49.3	48.8	48.1	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	47.8	46.2	46.3	46.7	44.6
Commercial printing	-------	204.8	205.0	206.9	206.2	207.3	207.4	205.3	204.8	200.1	198.8	198.1	199.6	200.8	197.1
Lithographing	-------	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.8	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.1	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.7	41.1
Other printing and publishing	-------	112.5	112.6	112.8	112.8	113.2	114.5	113.7	113.1	110.0	108.9	108.2	106.8	108.9	108.0
Chemicals and allied products	745	742	748	748	738	729	724	720	720	701	684	669	670	686	664
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	81.8	81.5	80.1	79.4	78.5	77.6	77.1	76.6	69.3	68.3	70.3	72.9	71.5	68.4
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	225.1	224.0	221.7	216.9	214.5	213.9	211.3	208.8	206.4	203.6	199.8	198.4	200.1	192.1
Drugs and medicines	-------	106.2	105.5	104.8	103.7	101.1	101.3	100.2	99.5	98.4	96.7	95.9	94.2	95.8	92.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	76.5	75.7	76.0	75.5	73.1	73.8	73.7	74.0	74.2	73.5	72.7	71.5	71.4	67.3
Fertilizers	-------	36.3	40.0	42.4	39.9	37.5	32.9	32.1	32.9	32.7	29.6	28.3	30.2	34.0	34.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-------	48.9	51.6	53.4	55.1	57.6	59.2	60.9	61.9	54.3	48.7	46.8	48.2	54.5	56.1
Other chemicals and allied products	-------	166.7	169.8	169.3	167.5	166.3	164.8	164.6	166.4	165.4	164.0	155.6	154.9	158.3	153.0
Products of petroleum and coal	261	259	257	257	256	254	254	254	252	251	254	241	239	245	245
Petroleum refining	-------	206.9	205.3	204.7	204.1	202.3	201.6	201.5	199.3	198.1	200.5	189.0	187.8	194.6	198.7
Coke and byproducts	-------	21.6	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.1	21.1	20.8	19.5
Other petroleum and coal products	-------	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.1	30.1	31.2	30.8	31.3	31.2	32.5	30.5	30.1	29.5	27.1
Rubber products	276	271	270	271	273	273	272	272	269	265	258	249	247	252	234
Tires and inner tubes	-------	112.7	111.8	112.5	114.6	115.1	116.1	117.2	115.7	115.2	112.8	111.3	110.8	110.9	106.6
Rubber footwear	-------	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.1	29.1	28.5	28.0	26.9	25.7	24.1	24.2	25.6	26.4
Other rubber products	-------	127.9	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.5	127.0	126.6	125.3	122.5	119.1	113.6	112.4	114.9	100.5
Leather and leather products	380	370	393	410	413	403	398	399	406	411	409	390	382	394	388
Leather	-------	47.5	49.0	50.6	51.8	51.8	51.9	51.8	51.4	51.9	51.1	49.5	49.6	50.5	49.7
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	232.9	247.6	259.6	261.7	256.8	251.7	248.4	253.4	259.5	260.4	252.8	247.2	252.3	251.0
Other leather products	-------	89.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	94.5	94.0	98.6	101.5	99.6	97.5	88.1	84.9	91.1	87.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	559	559	559	554	547	548	548	550	544	532	532	512	511	512	484
Glass and glass products	-------	147.9	148.5	146.9	143.9	143.8	144.6	145.6	144.1	133.8	137.9	130.8	134.4	133.5	122.6
Cement, hydraulic	-------	42.6	42.3	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.7	43.1	42.4	43.3	41.7	42.6	42.1	41.8
Structural clay products	-------	91.2	90.4	88.5	87.5	88.2	87.2	88.6	87.9	88.0	87.2	85.2	83.0	82.4	79.8
Pottery and related products	-------	60.4	61.0	61.1	60.9	60.4	60.8	60.9	58.1	58.8	57.4	55.3	56.0	57.9	57.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	100.8	100.6	99.3	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.3	95.5	93.9	92.2	84.6
Other stone, clay, and glass products	-------	116.4	116.1	116.0	115.6	115.3	114.3	113.7	112.5	110.5	107.4	103.5	101.4	103.5	97.1
Primary metal industries	1,347	1,343	1,343	1,341	1,331	1,327	1,318	1,301	1,289	1,276	1,256	1,222	1,216	1,220	1,101
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	646.8	643.5	643.4	640.1	640.3	638.1	635.6	633.7	632.5	630.5	621.4	616.4	614.1	550.4
Iron and steel foundries	-------	283.1	282.1	279.9	274.8	270.8	267.5	262.5	255.4	250.2	241.2	229.7	227.7	231.8	217.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	55.3	56.3	56.6	56.8	56.9	56.6	54.8	55.5	54.8	55.1	54.3	55.2	54.6	52.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	99.2	102.9	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.1	102.9	102.3	101.9	99.5	96.0	96.2	96.9	87.0
Nonferrous foundries	-------	110.8	110.8	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.6	106.6	104.8	100.7	96.0	92.1	91.4	93.0	75.8
Other primary metal industries	-------	147.6	147.1	146.0	144.4	144.1	141.8	138.9	137.6	136.2	133.9	128.7	129.2	129.8	118.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,019	1,025	1,034	1,031	1,022	1,016	1,018	1,017	1,013	996	972	929	923	933	859
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	49.1	49.4	48.9	48.2	50.7	51.4	50.2	51.9	55.5	55.8	51.3	48.6	48.4	45.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-------	163.8	165.8	167.1	168.3	168.4	168.8	168.0	166.1	163.1	156.7	153.0	156.2	156.9	142.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	158.4	161.1	162.7	160.4	158.6	161.2	163.4	164.4	164.1	158.8	147.2	148.1	150.6	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	230.0	228.5	225.9	222.7	220.4	219.8	219.3	216.7	209.9	210.3	201.3	198.0	201.4	198.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	188.6	193.2	192.3	190.8	187.4	186.6	185.6	184.8	182.9	179.3	172.7	170.7	169.8	147.9
Other fabricated metal products	-------	235.0	235.7	234.5	232.0	230.0	230.3	230.7	229.1	220.6	211.5	203.1	201.2	206.1	192.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1,611	1,598	1,588	1,579	1,557	1,528	1,492	1,459	1,426	1,368	1,374	1,343	1,341	1,352	1,311
Engines and turbines	-------	89.4	88.3	85.7	83.8	83.2	81.3	78.8	72.9	70.2	74.8	72.8	73.5	72.6	72.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	193.3	193.2	192.1	189.7	186.8	175.4	164.4	163.5	140.5	179.5	180.1	180.5	172.4	181.3
Construction and mining machinery	-------	119.1	117.6	117.0	115.5	114.0	112.4	110.9	108.9	105.6	101.6	99.1	98.1	100.7	101.3
Metalworking machinery	-------	288.8	285.8	282.6	277.2	268.1	259.4	251.5	242.9	233 5	222.1	212.0	212.3	220.2	208.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	196.7	196.2	194.8	192.8	188.5	183.4	180.6	178.2	174.6	168.6	165.3	165.4	167.6	171.8
General industrial machinery	-------	226.9	226.1	224.1	219.0	216.4	212.2	207.1	203.0	197.6	191.7	185.0	182.8	188.5	186.4
Office and store machines and devices	-------	104.7	103.4	102.3	101.4	100.0	99.2	97.9	95.9	94.4	90.8	89.5	89.3	90.9	90.6
Service-industry and household machines	-------	178.0	178.4	184.1	184.8	181.7	182.6	185.5	182.0	180.1	178.6	178.8	180.8	176.2	145.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	201.2	199.1	195.9	193.0	188.9	186.1	182.4	178.2	171.4	166.3	160.5	158.5	162.7	153.2

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	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	912	928	937	944	931	924	936	929	915	872	853	817	810	836	759
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	367.9	362.3	359.0	352.8	349.0	349.5	344.7	341.5	323.5	323.9	313.8	308.2	317.3	295.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	81.8	80.7	79.4	78.7	77.9	77.4	75.9	75.0	73.3	70.9	70.0	68.9	70.1	64.5
Communication equipment	-------	327.7	342.0	353.4	347.3	345.1	355.9	354.6	345.5	326.5	318.1	297.0	296.1	309.2	271.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	150.3	151.7	152.3	152.6	151.8	153.3	154.1	152.8	149.0	139.6	136.2	136.6	139.8	128.3
Transportation equipment	1,531	1,512	1,514	1,527	1,493	1,425	1,404	1,380	1,394	1,365	1,347	1,297	1,305	1,273	1,212
Automobiles	-------	894.6	909.8	935.6	925.8	897.6	895.7	887.7	922.7	913.3	907.9	883.7	893.4	839.4	769.0
Aircraft and parts	-------	426.3	414.1	400.0	382.7	354.2	339.1	323.4	305.1	286.0	272.8	259.3	256.4	275.4	255.6
Aircraft	-------	286.9	279.7	271.4	258.2	236.7	228.2	217.5	205.0	195.8	183.7	172.8	170.5	184.2	169.7
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	84.3	81.2	77.2	74.6	70.4	66.6	63.4	60.1	52.5	54.1	52.8	52.1	54.5	51.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	44.7	43.0	41.9	40.5	37.8	35.2	33.6	31.5	29.5	27.5	26.0	26.0	28.7	26.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	108.8	108.3	109.5	108.9	96.5	91.9	88.9	88.6	89.1	91.7	81.2	80.9	84.4	100.3
Ship building and repairing	-------	94.2	93.7	95.0	94.4	82.4	77.8	75.5	75.3	75.8	78.4	67.4	66.4	71.4	88.2
Boat building and repairing	-------	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.5	13.0	12.1
Railroad equipment	-------	71.6	69.7	68.6	62.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	64.3	63.0	61.8	61.3	63.5	62.2	76.1
Other transportation equipment	-------	11.1	11.9	13.2	13.2	12.3	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.4	12.9	11.6	11.1	11.4	10.9
Instruments and related products	298	296	294	290	286	280	280	277	272	265	252	242	243	250	238
Ophthalmic goods	-------	28.1	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.8
Photographic apparatus	-------	58.4	58.2	57.8	57.0	55.6	55.5	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.8	51.0	50.1	51.3	52.6
Watches and clocks	-------	33.9	34.5	34.2	34.0	33.3	33.9	33.7	32.8	31.5	28.0	27.8	28.1	30.1	31.4
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	175.3	173.3	170.0	167.4	164.1	164.0	161.1	158.1	153.5	146.0	138.1	139.8	143.4	127.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	477	486	500	508	504	489	500	508	510	493	471	430	439	459	426
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	52.8	55.1	56.8	58.2	57.3	57.5	58.2	58.2	57.2	55.4	51.1	52.8	54.8	55.4
Toys and sporting goods	-------	76.7	78.3	78.0	76.1	71.5	75.8	82.0	84.5	81.3	78.9	71.5	72.6	73.3	68.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	55.6	60.7	64.5	65.1	62.0	61.5	64.3	65.7	63.7	61.1	52.1	52.4	58.2	57.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	301.2	305.7	308.6	304.5	298.3	305.2	303.1	301.7	290.8	276.0	254.8	261.3	272.3	243.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,164	4,139	4,132	4,112	4,082	4,072	4,125	4,123	4,132	4,139	4,120	4,062	4,023	4,010	3,979
Transportation	2,924	2,912	2,907	2,893	2,866	2,858	2,908	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,891	2,839	2,813	2,801	2,756
Interstate railroads	-------	1,466	1,462	1,451	1,429	1,428	1,460	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,441	1,414	1,407	1,390	1,367
Class I railroads	-------	1,291	1,286	1,274	1,253	1,253	1,277	1,292	1,291	1,283	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,220	1,191
Local railways and bus lines	-------	144	144	144	144	145	145	145	145	146	146	148	147	148	158
Trucking and warehousing	-------	619	624	626	624	616	622	617	621	621	614	589	577	584	548
Other transportation and services	-------	683	677	672	669	669	681	684	684	688	690	689	682	679	684
Air transportation (common carrier)	-------	79.1	78.1	76.9	76.1	75.1	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.7	74.5	75.7	74.6	74.4	76.7
Communication	685	681	680	675	671	668	670	664	670	671	671	667	662	663	686
Telephone	-------	631.5	630.1	625.9	622.6	618.4	620.3	614.8	620.9	621.6	622.9	619.5	614.6	614.8	632.2
Telegraph	-------	48.8	48.5	47.8	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.2	46.7	46.7	47.2	52.5
Other public utilities	555	546	545	544	545	546	547	548	550	555	558	556	548	546	537
Gas and electric utilities	-------	520.7	519.3	519.1	519.9	521.0	522.2	523.5	525.1	529.5	531.7	530.4	522.3	520.6	512.0
Electric light and power utilities	-------	232.2	231.6	231.5	232.3	232.0	232.5	233.2	234.0	236.6	238.6	238.4	235.2	234.0	233.5
Gas utilities	-------	116.0	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.4	117.2	117.6	118.1	118.6	118.0	117.6	115.5	114.9	-------
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-------	172.5	172.1	172.0	171.8	172.6	172.5	172.7	173.0	174.3	175.1	174.4	171.6	171.6	-------
Local utilities	-------	24.9	25.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.2	24.6
Trade	9,695	9,670	9,618	9,713	9,554	9,592	10,443	9,896	9,752	9,641	9,474	9,390	9,411	9,524	9,438
Wholesale trade	2,577	2,567	2,579	2,590	2,593	2,587	2,616	2,618	2,625	2,605	2,582	2,528	2,502	2,544	2,522
Retail trade	7,118	7,103	7,039	7,123	6,961	7,005	7,827	7,278	7,127	7,036	6,892	6,862	6,909	6,980	6,916
General merchandise stores	1,459	1,465	1,446	1,512	1,431	1,459	2,052	1,654	1,539	1,474	1,387	1,372	1,411	1,493	1,480
Food and liquor stores	1,270	1,267	1,262	1,264	1,257	1,244	1,264	1,242	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,209	1,198
Automotive and accessories dealers	746	742	738	736	735	743	753	746	741	743	749	746	733	728	676
Apparel and accessories stores	546	551	543	574	515	523	642	565	555	540	491	501	536	536	554
Other retail trade	3,097	3,078	3,050	3,037	3,023	3,036	3,116	3,071	3,073	3,069	3,065	3,040	3,024	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	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1950	1949
Finance	1,893	1,875	1,865	1,854	1,839	1,831	1,828	1,820	1,821	1,827	1,837	1,831	1,827	1,812	1,763
Banks and trust companies	-------	452	451	449	446	441	439	436	433	433	435	432	427	427	416
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.4	62.0	61.3	61.1	60.8	60.9	61.4	61.3	60.0	59.6	55.5
Insurance carriers and agents	-------	664	662	662	657	653	655	651	651	654	658	652	646	646	619
Other finance agencies and real estate	-------	695	688	679	673	675	673	672	676	679	683	686	694	680	672
Service	4,830	4,787	4,743	4,682	4,657	4,666	4,694	4,723	4,757	4,816	4,827	4,841	4,826	4,761	4,782
Hotels and lodging places	-------	451	445	435	432	429	430	433	441	475	512	515	482	456	464
Laundries	-------	357.8	352.6	351.3	350.9	353.6	353.3	353.1	355.5	357.5	358.6	363.4	362.1	353.5	352.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-------	158.6	153.1	150.4	145.1	145.8	146.8	149.2	151.1	150.0	147.1	151.6	155.9	147.5	146.9
Motion pictures	-------	250	249	243	240	242	242	243	244	246	244	245	249	241	237
Government	6,373	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,122	6,088	6,376	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,793	5,741	5,832	5,910	5,811
Federal [5]	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,910	1,900
State and local [6]	4,102	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	3,981	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.

[5] Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in Table A–5.

[6] Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951						1950							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1950	1949
Mining:															
Metal	-------	91.7	91.9	93.2	93.6	93.2	92.7	90.9	89.7	91.1	90.8	91.4	90.0	89.4	89.0
Iron	-------	33.7	33.0	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.4	32.9	32.4	31.9	30.4
Copper	-------	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	24.9	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.3
Lead and zinc	-------	17.9	18.2	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.7	17.4	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.4	17.2	18.1
Anthracite	-------	66.1	63.6	67.9	68.4	68.4	68.5	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.8	69.2	70.8	70.6	72.8
Bituminous-coal	-------	353.2	357.8	372.2	377.0	377.4	380.6	379.6	381.5	381.8	383.0	357.6	385.0	351.0	373.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	-------	125.7	125.0	124.0	123.2	122.7	124.7	124.1	126.0	128.3	130.3	129.7	127.7	125.7	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	-------	93.1	90.4	86.8	84.7	85.2	86.0	89.4	89.6	90.2	90.6	88.8	87.6	85.2	83.7
Manufacturing	12,989	12,991	13,090	13,189	13,186	13,018	13,056	13,044	13,133	13,016	12,802	12,151	12,066	12,264	11,597
Durable goods [2]	7,391	7,404	7,428	7,428	7,371	7,256	7,254	7,210	7,186	7,013	6,900	6,597	6,596	6,622	6,096
Nondurable goods [2]	5,598	5,587	5,662	5,761	5,815	5,762	5,802	5,834	5,957	6,003	5,902	5,554	5,470	5,642	5,501
Ordnance and accessories	33.6	32.1	30.3	28.7	27.0	25.0	23.6	23.3	22.3	21.6	20.1	19.0	18.9	19.8	20.2
Food and kindred products	1,135	1,098	1,086	1,096	1,099	1,120	1,155	1,196	1,260	1,350	1,331	1,231	1,141	1,168	1,172
Meat products	-------	229.2	229.1	233.3	237.7	250.8	253.7	244.3	240.0	235.7	235.8	234.8	232.0	235.9	231.3
Dairy products	-------	109.0	103.1	99.0	95.2	94.6	96.9	100.4	101.9	107.4	113.7	116.1	114.4	104.4	107.9
Canning and preserving	-------	136.5	128.1	124.6	127.2	131.6	142.7	171.4	226.3	324.2	302.1	222.8	150.6	176.9	180.8
Grain-mill products	-------	90.2	93.8	95.2	95.4	95.4	93.1	93.2	96.8	98.1	97.7	95.9	94.6	94.2	95.3
Bakery products	-------	189.5	189.9	190.0	188.3	187.8	190.4	193.4	196.3	194.3	192.2	193.9	190.7	191.5	191.2
Sugar	-------	24.1	23.5	23.8	24.3	27.0	39.9	46.5	45.8	29.5	28.8	26.0	24.7	29.9	28.5
Confectionery and related products	-------	74.0	75.6	80.3	82.6	83.8	89.4	93.5	97.2	93.2	85.4	73.6	73.8	83.1	83.0
Beverages	-------	146.0	143.6	146.6	145.4	146.8	146.1	148.8	149.4	159.4	169.3	163.5	156.5	149.1	150.6
Miscellaneous food products	-------	99.1	99.2	102.8	102.4	101.7	102.6	104.4	106.6	108.5	106.1	104.1	103.3	102.6	103.8
Tobacco manufactures	74	74	76	78	80	80	83	84	89	89	82	75	75	81	87
Cigarettes	-------	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.7	24.5	23.1	23.4	22.8	23.3	24.1
Cigars	-------	37.5	38.9	39.9	40.1	39.0	40.2	41.2	41.0	39.5	38.6	36.8	37.3	39.1	42.4
Tobacco and snuff	-------	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	3.5	3.8	4.2	5.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	13.0	14.2	10.4	4.5	4.2	7.8	9.0
Textile-mill products	1,175	1,206	1,214	1,223	1,269	1,257	1,258	1,262	1,264	1,255	1,224	1,160	1,174	1,206	1,136
Yarn and thread mills	-------	159.8	160.2	161.8	163.6	161.5	159.9	160.9	160.7	159.2	154.4	146.5	146.4	151.8	140.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	571.5	566.0	564.4	604.3	602.0	603.5	606.3	607.4	606.2	594.6	570.8	579.9	585.6	551.4
Knitting mills	-------	221.7	230.4	236.4	235.9	232.1	233.9	233.9	236.3	233.3	227.1	209.4	211.7	223.6	213.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	80.2	77.5	83.9	84.4	83.3	83.3	83.4	83.7	82.8	79.6	75.4	76.7	80.1	76.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-------	50.5	53.0	54.3	54.6	54.5	54.9	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3	51.0	52.7	53.3	51.2
Other textile-mill products	-------	121.8	126.6	122.6	126.5	123.7	122.7	122.3	121.3	119.3	115.4	106.6	106.5	111.9	102.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	986	1,000	1,046	1,106	1,115	1,070	1,064	1,056	1,100	1,099	1,089	981	976	1,042	1,022
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	134.6	138.1	141.0	141.1	138.4	137.4	137.0	138.2	137.4	138.2	126.9	134.6	134.3	128.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	253.0	261.2	262.7	258.8	251.0	251.2	253.3	254.2	253.8	252.0	231.9	237.8	245.3	239.8
Women's outerwear	-------	249.7	265.7	305.1	317.4	303.3	296.2	274.8	297.0	305.3	306.6	265.6	247.9	286.8	294.3
Women,s, children's undergarments	-------	89.1	94.9	97.2	97.0	93.1	96.1	100.5	102.5	100.4	95.9	85.8	88.6	95.2	89.4
Millinery	-------	15.1	17.9	22.8	23.7	21.7	18.9	15.9	20.1	20.7	20.9	17.6	15.3	19.4	19.5
Children's outerwear	-------	56.4	59.6	62.1	64.2	61.8	59.9	59.6	63.1	62.5	62.6	61.3	59.2	60.7	58.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-------	82.8	83.3	84.2	82.6	76.9	80.3	85.3	89.0	87.5	85.1	75.9	77.2	78.4	76.5
Other fabricated textile products	-------	119.2	125.7	131.3	130.4	124.0	124.4	130.0	135.5	131.1	128.1	116.0	115.8	121.7	115.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	759	757	740	722	736	739	754	773	785	790	783	750	741	730	676
Logging camps and contractors	-------	67.0	58.2	52.1	65.4	64.9	67.9	73.0	73.8	73.6	74.4	71.4	69.4	63.5	57.6
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	449.5	439.8	426.0	427.8	429.4	440.0	452.3	461.5	467.8	464.6	443.9	436.8	431.1	401.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	107.4	107.7	107.4	107.1	110.3	112.4	113.8	114.8	114.4	113.7	109.1	108.5	108.5	95.7
Wooden containers	-------	76.2	76.1	77.4	77.3	76.9	75.8	76.5	77.1	76.1	74.1	72.1	72.4	72.2	67.9
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	57.3	58.5	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.4	57.4	57.7	57.6	55.8	53.1	53.5	54.8	53.1
Furniture and fixtures	293	303	319	326	324	321	326	327	329	327	319	303	303	311	272
Household furniture	-------	213.0	227.9	236.1	235.4	233.7	238.4	241.5	241.9	240.2	234.2	221.8	222.3	227.9	194.8
Other furniture and fixtures	-------	89.9	90.6	90.0	88.5	87.6	87.1	85.7	86.9	86.9	85.2	80.7	80.4	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	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	427	425	427	424	423	423	428	427	421	418	410	396	399	404	382
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	213.1	212.5	209.1	209.3	209.2	212.3	210.7	210.3	209.9	207.4	204.1	204.8	205.1	197.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	117.2	118.9	119.0	119.1	119.6	121.3	122.0	120.4	118.2	113.1	104.6	105.7	109.8	99.6
Other paper and allied products	-------	94.2	95.3	95.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.3	90.5	90.2	89.9	87.5	88.9	88.8	85.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	511	509	509	512	510	510	518	515	514	510	504	499	500	503	495
Newspapers	-------	152.2	150.8	150.0	149.6	148.9	152.4	150.3	149.7	151.1	149.6	149.6	150.1	148.6	141.2
Periodicals	-------	34.5	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.2	34.5	34.1	33.7	34.7	36.0
Books	-------	35.7	36.0	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.7	36.6	36.6	37.2	36.4	34.6	35.3	35.7	36.4
Commercial printing	-------	167.7	167.9	169.7	169.5	170.0	171.1	170.2	170.2	166.5	165.0	164.4	165.7	166.6	164.4
Lithographing	-------	31.8	32.0	32.2	31.8	31.7	32.9	33.3	33.0	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.7	31.9
Other printing and publishing	-------	87.2	87.3	87.7	88.0	88.6	89.9	89.6	89.2	87.0	86.2	85.4	84.1	85.8	85.3
Chemicals and allied products	529	530	537	539	532	526	524	521	523	506	491	479	482	496	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	59.5	59.3	58.6	58.1	57.3	57.1	56.5	55.9	49.7	48.9	51.2	54.1	52.9	52.3
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	169.5	168.2	166.7	163.3	162.8	161.9	160.2	159.1	157.7	154.8	151.5	150.0	151.8	145.8
Drugs and medicines	-------	69.9	69.5	69.3	68.6	66.9	67.4	66.4	65.8	64.9	63.4	62.5	61.8	62.7	60.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	49.8	49.7	49.6	49.5	47.5	48.3	48.2	48.7	48.7	48.6	47.7	46.9	46.8	43.3
Fertilizers	-------	29.5	33.4	35.6	33.2	30.9	26.5	25.7	26.6	26.4	23.3	22.1	23.9	27.8	28.6
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	-------	37.3	40.1	42.1	43.9	45.5	47.6	49.6	50.8	43.5	38.2	36.2	37.6	43.8	46.1
Other chemicals and allied products	-------	114.8	116.6	116.8	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.0	113.8	108.1	108.1	110.3	108.4
Products of petroleum and coal	197	194	194	192	191	190	191	191	190	189	193	182	181	185	188
Petroleum refining	-------	150.8	150.3	149.0	148.2	147.1	147.3	147.5	146.5	144.6	147.4	138.5	137.8	142.8	148.8
Coke and byproducts	-------	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.1	16.9
Other petroleum and coal products	-------	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.3	25.0	24.6	25.1	25.3	26.4	24.9	24.5	23.9	22.0
Rubber products	223	220	219	220	222	222	222	222	219	215	208	200	199	203	186
Tires and inner tubes	-------	88.6	87.8	88.3	90.6	91.3	92.1	93.4	92.0	91.7	89.6	88.3	88.0	87.8	83.6
Rubber footwear	-------	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	24.9	23.9	23.2	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.2	19.3	20.6	21.6
Other rubber products	-------	105.7	106.2	106.3	106.3	105.8	105.7	105.0	104.1	101.0	98.0	92.8	92.0	94.3	80.9
Leather and leather products	341	331	354	371	374	364	359	360	367	372	370	351	343	355	347
Leather	-------	42.7	44.3	45.9	47.0	47.3	47.3	47.2	46.7	47.2	46.6	44.9	45.0	45.9	45.1
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	210.5	225.1	237.0	238.9	234.2	229.1	225.8	230.3	236.7	237.3	229.8	224.3	229.4	226.2
Other leather products	-------	77.6	84.1	87.6	87.6	82.8	82.9	86.9	89.7	87.9	85.8	76.6	73.7	79.7	75.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	483	484	483	479	473	473	474	477	471	458	459	440	441	441	416
Glass and glass products	-------	130.9	131.9	130.1	127.5	127.5	127.7	128.9	127.0	117.0	121.7	114.4	118.3	117.3	106.8
Cement, hydraulic	-------	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.0	36.5	37.1	35.6	36.5	36.0	36.0
Structural clay products	-------	83.2	81.8	80.3	79.5	79.8	79.4	80.5	79.8	79.8	78.9	77.0	75.5	74.8	72.5
Pottery and related products	-------	54.6	55.2	55.3	55.1	54.7	55.1	55.1	52.2	53.0	51.8	49.8	50.6	52.3	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	85.4	85.1	84.3	82.8	83.0	83.5	84.4	84.5	84.1	84.3	81.5	80.2	78.7	72.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products	-------	93.0	92.9	92.9	92.2	91.8	91.6	91.1	90.0	88.0	84.9	81.7	80.0	81.8	75.6
Primary metal industries	1,164	1,159	1,160	1,159	1,153	1,149	1,142	1,126	1,117	1,105	1,086	1,054	1,050	1,053	940
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	564.0	561.1	561.1	558.8	559.0	556.4	553.6	552.6	552.2	550.4	542.5	538.1	535.6	476.7
Iron and steel foundries	-------	251.9	251.1	249.4	244.9	240.7	238.0	232.8	226.8	221.9	213.3	202.1	200.2	204.0	188.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.3	47.2	47.0	45.4	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.4	43.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	81.3	84.9	85.9	86.8	87.1	87.2	85.9	85.8	85.3	83.1	79.5	80.1	80.7	70.6
Nonferrous foundries	-------	92.9	93.2	93.4	94.2	94.5	93.9	91.3	89.7	85.7	81.7	78.0	77.4	78.8	63.3
Other primary metal industries	-------	122.9	122.4	122.0	120.8	120.5	119.3	116.9	115.7	114.4	111.7	106.8	108.0	108.4	97.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	843	850	858	858	852	847	852	850	850	837	814	773	769	776	701
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.1	44.2	45.4	44.2	45.9	49.8	50.2	45.5	43.1	42.8	39.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-------	138.3	140.2	141.7	143.7	144.0	143.7	142.9	141.4	138.3	132.4	129.1	132.6	132.7	118.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	130.0	132.7	133.9	132.0	129.9	133.2	135.3	137.1	137.1	131.9	120.4	121.9	123.9	106.0
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	178.9	177.8	176.4	174.6	173.2	173.2	171.7	170.9	165.6	165.1	158.0	154.3	156.5	152.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	162.0	166.6	166.1	164.5	161.5	161.6	160.9	160.7	159.1	155.8	149.9	148.1	146.9	125.8
Other fabricated metal products	-------	197.4	198.0	197.0	195.4	193.7	194.6	195.2	194.3	187.5	178.1	170.0	169.2	173.0	159.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,250	1,243	1,237	1,231	1,215	1,192	1,163	1,133	1,104	1,050	1,060	1,032	1,033	1,040	1,001
Engines and turbines	-------	67.4	66.6	65.7	64.0	63.7	61.9	60.3	55.0	52.1	56.6	54.7	55.5	54.5	53.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	151.5	151.6	151.0	149.7	146.5	135.4	124.8	124.3	102.3	140.0	140.5	141.2	133.5	142.4
Construction and mining machinery	-------	88.8	87.7	87.3	86.3	84.7	83.8	82.3	80.6	77.8	73.7	71.6	70.4	73.0	72.4
Metalworking machinery	-------	228.7	226.7	222.9	218.4	211.3	204.4	197.2	189.7	180.9	170.6	161.5	162.6	169.0	157.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	149.7	149.9	149.0	147.3	143.9	140.5	137.6	135.8	132.2	127.4	124.3	124.6	126.6	131.1
General industrial machinery	-------	165.6	164.6	162.7	158.8	157.7	154.5	150.1	146.7	141.9	136.9	131.3	130.1	134.3	132.3
Office and store machines and devices	-------	88.1	86.7	86.0	85.4	84.2	83.2	81.9	80.3	79.0	75.6	74.3	74.2	75.6	75.4
Service-industry and household machines	-------	142.0	142.6	148.4	148.7	146.8	147.9	151.2	147.6	146.1	145.3	145.5	147.9	143.2	115.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	161.3	160.1	157.7	156.1	153.0	151.1	148.0	144.1	137.9	133.4	128.1	126.5	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	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	692	708	717	724	716	711	724	721	710	673	655	620	615	636	552
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	270.8	266.6	262.1	258.3	255.8	257.2	254.4	251.7	237.1	236.5	226.6	221.9	229.7	210.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	67.1	66.0	64.6	63.9	63.4	63.0	61.8	60.9	59.5	57.2	56.0	55.1	56.0	49.0
Communication equipment	-------	247.7	260.6	273.2	269.5	267.8	278.3	278.4	272.2	254.6	247.8	227.5	227.1	237.0	191.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	121.9	123.4	123.9	124.4	124.0	125.4	126.2	125.0	121.6	113.1	109.8	110.7	113.3	100.8
Transportation equipment	1,250	1,236	1,240	1,253	1,233	1,175	1,160	1,139	1,157	1,134	1,118	1,070	1,078	1,044	987
Automobiles	-------	759.5	772.4	793.4	790.6	767.3	767.3	760.4	794.8	787.8	780.9	756.7	764.7	713.5	643.5
Aircraft and parts	-------	316.5	308.4	298.9	287.6	264.2	251.9	239.3	224.5	209.4	199.0	188.1	186.6	201.8	188.5
Aircraft	-------	214.6	210.3	204.1	195.4	177.3	170.0	161.4	151.5	144.5	134.8	126.3	125.1	135.7	126.6
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	59.3	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.3	48.5	46.3	43.6	37.3	38.9	37.4	37.0	39.1	37.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	35.2	33.6	33.0	31.8	29.4	27.3	25.7	23.7	22.1	20.4	19.3	19.3	21.5	19.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	94.5	93.9	95.6	94.9	82.7	78.7	76.1	75.8	76.3	79.0	67.9	68.3	71.4	85.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	-------	81.4	80.9	82.7	82.1	70.3	66.3	64.4	64.3	64.8	67.5	56.1	55.6	60.2	75.0
Boat building and repairing	-------	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.7	11.2	10.0
Railroad equipment	-------	56.6	55.2	54.1	48.5	52.1	51.9	51.7	50.4	49.3	48.2	47.7	48.8	47.9	61.0
Other transportation equipment	-------	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.2
Instruments and related products	222	222	221	218	215	211	211	209	205	199	187	178	180	186	177
Ophthalmic goods	-------	23.0	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.6	21.9
Photographic apparatus	-------	42.8	42.7	42.5	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.2	39.5	38.5	37.0	36.5	37.3	38.4
Watches and clocks	-------	28.4	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.0	27.0	23.4	23.4	23.7	25.5	26.6
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	127.3	125.5	123.4	121.9	119.6	119.2	117.8	115.3	111.6	105.3	98.1	100.2	103.0	90.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	401	410	423	429	427	413	424	432	436	418	399	358	367	385	354
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	43.4	45.6	47.2	48.2	46.9	47.2	47.8	48.1	47.2	45.5	41.4	42.5	44.5	45.0
Toys and sporting goods	-------	67.1	68.9	68.9	67.0	62.3	66.7	73.0	75.3	72.2	69.8	62.5	63.6	64.2	59.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	47.1	52.0	55.1	55.9	52.8	52.1	54.9	56.2	54.4	52.0	43.9	44.1	49.2	48.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	252.1	256.1	258.0	255.5	250.6	257.6	256.4	256.1	244.3	232.0	210.2	217.1	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	1947: Average	156.2	326.9	1950: October	160.3	415.8
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	November	159.2	414.6
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	December	159.4	426.0
1942: Average	156.9	241.5	1950: Average	149.7	371.7	1951: January	158.9	424.0
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	1950: June	147.3	362.7	February	161.0	430.0
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	July	148.3	367.5	March	161.0	435.0
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	August	156.3	394.4	April	159.8	432.9
1946: Average	147.8	271.7	September	158.9	403.2	May	158.6	428.3
						June	158.6	----------

[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 [3]	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average	2,100.5	2,089.2	869.2	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: 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	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.9
April	2,385.5	2,373.5	1,180.0	488.4	705.1	8.1	3.9
May	2,432.6	2,420.5	1,212.1	492.1	716.3	8.2	3.9
June	2,462.3	2,450.1	1,237.5	491.2	721.4	8.3	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: 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	706,184	701,569	345,685	133,342	222,542	3,261	1,354
April	687,876	683,273	337,876	129,796	215,601	3,197	1,406
May	742,529	737,428	370,700	131,353	235,375	3,338	1,763
June	702,517	697,505	346,264	131,634	219,607	3,379	1,633
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: 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
April	2,219.9	2,208.0	1,059.7	486.6	661.7	8.1	3.8
May	2,263.9	2,251.9	1,089.8	490.3	671.8	8.2	3.8
June	2,290.5	2,278.4	1,113.3	489.3	675.8	8.3	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: 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	664,389	659,812	317,140	132,847	209,825	3,261	1,316
April	648,017	643,454	310,605	129,310	203,539	3,197	1,366
May	698,694	693,638	340,465	130,850	222,323	3,338	1,718
June	661,940	656,972	318,668	131,128	207,176	3,379	1,589

[1] See footnote 2, table A–7.

[2] See footnote 3, table A–7.

[3] Includes 4th Class Postmasters, excluded from table A–2.

TABLE A–7: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federa						
			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: 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	258.8	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
April	268.5	20.3	248.2	239.4	82.2	7.8	149.4	8.1	.7
May	271.4	20.1	251.3	242.4	83.6	7.8	151.0	8.2	.7
June	272.4	20.0	252.4	243.4	83.9	7.7	151.8	8.3	.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: 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	93,837	5,578	88,259	84,709	29,403	2,949	52,357	3,261	289
April	91,887	5,618	86,269	82,781	28,739	2,855	51,187	3,197	291
May	104,400	5,883	98,517	94,863	31,082	2,946	60,835	3,338	316
June	94,033	5,573	88,640	84,779	29,619	2,941	52,220	3,379	302

[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
	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Continental United States	982.3	932.1	904.2	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	2,035.1
New England	126.5	99.8	64.0	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	65.9	74.5	105.0	155.3	186.5	224.6	306.3
Maine	13.0	11.2	6.2	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	6.8	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	21.8
New Hampshire	10.3	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	15.6	17.7
Vermont	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	5.5
Massachusetts	67.7	55.1	33.5	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	35.6	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	124.8	154.7
Rhode Island	20.6	13.1	9.6	9.2	10.5	9.3	6.9	6.3	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	51.7
Connecticut	13.4	11.6	9.5	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.5	27.0	54.9
Middle Atlantic	322.3	299.7	268.1	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	319.0	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	558.5
New York	196.9	183.9	163.2	171.8	217.5	238.4	257.8	226.2	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	269.2	320.0
New Jersey	50.5	43.1	36.1	40.0	51.3	41.1	38.7	35.4	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	96.6
Pennsylvania	74.9	72.7	68.8	69.3	82.6	75.6	57.6	57.4	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	132.7	141.9
East North Central	164.2	150.9	133.7	176.4	200.7	178.0	129.0	113.1	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	396.0
Ohio	27.9	27.7	30.0	39.9	40.9	36.4	30.2	28.5	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	91.4
Indiana	17.6	14.9	11.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	9.4	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	38.1
Illinois	81.0	72.9	52.6	68.1	76.5	68.2	58.6	57.5	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.5
Michigan	31.6	27.8	29.8	39.9	54.8	49.8	23.3	12.8	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	95.6
Wisconsin	6.1	7.6	9.9	14.1	13.8	10.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	22.4
West North Central	40.3	52.2	61.0	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	28.4	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	76.4
Minnesota	11.6	18.4	20.6	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	5.5	6.3	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	23.2
Iowa	3.6	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.0	4.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	7.9
Missouri	20.5	20.3	20.2	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	16.2	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	36.2
North Dakota	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.7	2.2	.5
South Dakota	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	.5
Nebraska	1.2	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	2.1
Kansas	2.5	3.6	4.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	6.0
South Atlantic	93.9	78.0	72.6	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	69.8	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	192.5
Delaware	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5
Maryland	12.5	11.6	8.3	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.5	7.7	10.3	16.1	22.1	25.3	29.1	37.3
District of Columbia	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.4
Virginia	9.4	5.4	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	21.1
West Virginia	11.0	11.0	11.2	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.3
North Carolina	25.6	20.1	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.8	14.5	12.6	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	39.7
South Carolina	8.2	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	20.2
Georgia	14.7	12.2	10.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	12.4	18.9	21.1	23.2	26.8
Florida	9.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	13.8	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	19.2
East South Central	62.1	60.7	59.7	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	42.9	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	99.5	111.7
Kentucky	18.6	17.7	15.8	15.9	14.3	13.6	12.0	11.5	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	24.8	26.4
Tennessee	23.4	22.4	21.8	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	14.5	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	45.7
Alabama	13.3	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.1	13.8	12.3	12.1	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	27.7
Mississippi	6.8	7.2	8.2	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	11.9
West South Central	44.0	47.1	52.3	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	34.8	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	73.4
Arkansas	7.3	8.6	9.5	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	12.4
Louisiana	18.2	18.4	19.6	22.4	18.1	13.9	11.7	12.4	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	21.9
Oklahoma	7.7	8.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	7.0	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	13.0
Texas	10.8	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	10.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	26.1
Mountain	11.5	16.6	25.3	30.3	28.6	19.8	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	22.1
Montana	2.1	3.9	6.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	2.8
Idaho	.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	2.0
Wyoming	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.4	.7
Colorado	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.3
New Mexico	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.1
Arizona	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.8
Utah	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	2.7
Nevada	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7
Pacific	117.3	127.2	167.3	179.6	193.2	167.9	133.8	98.8	103.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	234.2	298.3
Washington	9.0	14.2	25.4	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	23.9	26.7
Oregon	5.1	8.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	13.4
California	103.2	104.8	123.6	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	79.5	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	198.0	258.2

[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	3.8	4.1	4.6	[2] 4.9							
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	2.1	2.5	2.7	[2] 2.8							
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	.3	.3	.4	[2] .4							
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	.8	.8	1.0	[2] 1.3							
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	.6	.5	.5	[2] .4							
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	4.5	4.6	4.5	[2] 4.5							
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 [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	5.2	4.9	3.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	5.0	5.1
Nondurable goods [2]	4.3	4.0	2.4	2.2	.3	.3	1.3	1.1	.3	.4	3.6	3.3
Ordnance and accessories	2.4	3.3	1.7	1.6	.4	.3	.1	1.1	.2	.3	4.1	3.4
Food and kindred products	5.0	5.3	3.0	2.4	.5	.4	1.2	2.1	.3	.4	5.8	4.5
Meat products	6.2	5.6	3.2	2.4	.6	.3	2.0	2.5	.4	.4	6.9	5.7
Grain-mill products	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.4	.3	.4	.5	.9	.3	.4	4.0	2.6
Bakery products	4.7	6.4	3.6	3.0	.4	.6	.5	2.5	.2	.3	5.5	4.3
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.5	3.4	1.9	1.3	.6	.5	.7	1.3	.3	.3	6.6	4.7
Tobacco manufactures	4.5	4.8	1.8	2.2	.2	.3	1.8	1.5	.7	.8	2.5	3.3
Cigarettes	3.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	.2	.1	.4	.4	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.2
Cigars	8.0	6.1	2.2	2.9	.2	.2	5.2	2.5	.4	.5	2.7	3.7
Tobacco and snuff	2.3	3.8	1.4	1.9	.3	.7	.4	.4	.2	.8	2.1	3.9
Textile-mill products	4.8	3.9	2.0	1.9	.3	.3	2.0	1.3	.5	.4	2.9	2.8
Yarn and thread mills	4.8	4.3	2.1	2.1	.3	.2	1.8	1.5	.6	.5	3.1	3.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.4	3.6	2.1	1.9	.4	.3	1.3	.9	.6	.5	3.3	3.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.9	3.2	2.2	2.0	.4	.3	.7	.5	.6	.4	3.3	3.1
Woolen and worsted	[4]	4.7	[4]	1.3	[4]	.6	[4]	2.1	[4]	.7	[4]	4.0
Knitting mills	5.1	4.5	2.3	2.3	.2	.2	2.4	1.8	.2	.2	2.3	2.6
Full-fashioned hosiery	3.2	3.3	1.6	1.8	.1	.3	1.4	1.0	.1	.2	1.6	1.6
Seamless hosiery	5.4	6.5	2.8	2.3	.1	.1	2.3	3.9	.2	.2	2.6	2.4
Knit underwear	5.3	4.3	2.8	3.0	.2	.2	2.1	1.0	.2	.1	2.6	3.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	4.5	5.9	1.2	1.5	.4	.2	2.3	3.6	.6	.6	2.3	1.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	4.5	2.9	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	2.4	.8	.4	.4	1.5	1.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.1	4.3	3.2	3.1	.2	.2	1.6	.8	.1	.2	3.6	3.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.8	4.3	2.3	2.1	.1	.1	2.3	1.8	.1	.3	3.3	3.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.3	4.8	3.3	3.6	.3	.3	1.5	.7	.2	.2	3.6	3.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6.5	6.3	4.8	4.9	.4	.4	1.0	.8	.3	.2	6.6	6.7
Logging camps and contractors	9.0	14.9	7.9	11.6	.3	.7	.6	2.1	.2	.5	13.8	15.9
Sawmills and planing mills	6.4	5.5	4.7	4.5	.4	.3	1.0	.5	.3	.2	6.1	6.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	5.5	4.8	3.2	3.0	.3	.3	1.7	1.1	.3	.4	3.9	3.8
Furniture and fixtures	7.4	7.6	4.0	4.4	.4	.6	2.6	2.2	.4	.4	3.7	4.8
Household furniture	8.0	8.6	3.8	4.5	.4	.7	3.5	3.0	.3	.4	2.9	4.4
Other furniture and fixtures	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.1	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.6	5.4	5.9
Paper and allied products	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.5	.5	3.7	3.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.4	.5	.5	3.1	3.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.3	4.7	3.4	3.2	.4	.7	.2	.3	.3	.5	4.4	4.6
Chemicals and allied products	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.2	.3	.2	.6	.5	.2	.3	2.6	2.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	.4	.4	.2	[5]	.2	.2	3.7	3.7
Industrial organic chemicals	1.6	1.7	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.4	2.6	2.3
Synthetic fibers	1.2	1.7	.5	.7	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.5	1.4
Drugs and medicines	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	.2	.1	[5]	.1	.1	.3	2.1	2.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	.5	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	2.3	2.7
Products of petroleum and coal	1.0	1.0	.6	.5	.1	.1	[5]	.1	.3	.3	1.3	1.6
Petroleum refining	.7	.6	.3	.4	.1	[5]	.1	[5]	.2	.2	1.3	1.5
Rubber products	4.2	3.8	3.0	2.6	.2	.3	.7	.6	.3	.3	4.8	4.0
Tires and inner tubes	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	3.4	2.3
Rubber footwear	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.5	.2	.1	.3	.3	.3	.4	6.4	5.6
Other rubber products	6.3	5.4	4.2	3.8	.4	.4	1.3	.8	.4	.4	5.7	5.2
Leather and leather products	5.7	5.1	2.8	2.9	.2	.2	2.2	1.5	.5	.5	3.1	3.1
Leather	4.2	4.7	1.5	1.8	.1	.1	2.3	2.4	.3	.4	3.1	2.5
Footwear (except rubber)	5.8	5.1	3.0	3.1	.2	.2	2.0	1.3	.6	.5	3.1	3.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.3	.3	.3	.6	.5	.4	.5	3.3	3.8
Glass and glass products	4.2	4.1	2.1	2.1	.3	.3	1.2	.9	.6	.8	3.2	3.9
Cement, hydraulic	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	.4	.3	[5]	[5]	.3	.4	3.3	2.8
Structural clay products	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.0	.4	.4	.1	.2	.3	.3	4.5	4.6
Pottery and related products	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.3	.2	.4	.6	.6	.3	.3	2.7	3.4
Primary metal industries	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.3	.4	.3	.3	.5	.4	.5	4.2	3.9
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	.2	.1	.1	.1	.5	.4	3.0	2.7
Iron and steel foundries	5.9	6.2	4.4	4.2	.8	.7	.3	.8	.4	.5	6.7	6.8
Gray-iron foundries	5.8	6.0	4.0	3.9	.7	.7	.6	.8	.5	.6	6.0	6.0
Malleable-iron foundries	7.3	6.9	5.8	5.5	.8	.8	[5]	[5]	.7	.6	7.8	8.1
Steel foundries	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.9	.9	.8	.1	.1	.2	.3	7.3	7.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	[3] .1	.3	.2	.4	1.8	1.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.5	3.1	1.2	1.2	.1	.1	.7	1.4	.5	.4	1.4	1.2
Nonferrous foundries	4.5	5.7	2.8	3.3	.6	.5	.7	1.3	.4	.6	6.8	6.1
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.9	4.4	2.9	3.4	.4	.4	.2	.3	.4	.3	4.7	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			
	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	5.1	4.7	3.1	3.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	4.3	5.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	4.5	4.9	2.9	3.2	.4	.4	.8	.9	.4	.4	3.3	4.1
Cutlery and edge tools	3.4	3.1	2.2	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.9	.2	.2	2.3	1.8
Hand tools	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.5	.4	.5	.7	.4	.5	.5	3.2	3.4
Hardware	4.9	5.5	3.3	3.9	.4	.4	.9	.8	.3	.4	3.7	5.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	5.9	5.1	3.8	3.5	.9	.8	.9	.4	.3	.4	4.9	5.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	5.8	4.9	4.0	3.5	.8	.8	.8	.2	.2	.4	5.5	5.9
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.9	5.1	3.7	3.5	.9	.7	1.0	.6	.3	.3	4.4	5.6
Fabricated structural metal products	4.5	4.3	3.1	2.8	.6	.6	.4	.5	.4	.4	4.6	5.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	6.8	6.0	3.7	3.8	.5	.4	1.8	1.4	.8	.4	4.2	6.0
Machinery (except electrical)	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.6	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	.4	4.8	4.8
Engines and turbines	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.9	.6	.6	.2	.1	.3	.4	4.9	5.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	[4]	3.7	[4]	2.7	[4]	.4	[4]	.1	[4]	.5	[4]	4.4
Construction and mining machinery	3.6	4.0	2.7	2.9	.6	.5	.1	.3	.2	.3	4.7	4.6
Metalworking machinery	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.2	.7	.7	.2	.2	.2	.4	5.4	6.1
Machine tools	4.4	4.7	3.3	3.4	.8	.8	.1	.1	.2	.4	5.8	6.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	.4	.4	[5]	.2	.2	.2	3.5	3.8
Machine-tool accessories	4.9	5.5	3.4	3.7	.7	1.0	.6	.6	.2	.2	6.2	8.1
Special-industry machinery metalworking machinery	3.6	3.3	2.4	2.2	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	3.7	4.0
General industrial machinery	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.7	.7	.6	.3	.1	.3	.3	4.9	5.0
Office and store machines and devices	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	.4	.6	.5	.5	4.1	3.8
Service-industry and household machines	4.7	4.0	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	2.0	1.2	.4	.7	4.1	3.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.6	.6	.6	.3	.2	.4	.4	5.2	5.3
Electrical machinery	5.3	4.7	2.7	2.2	.4	.3	1.6	1.6	.6	.6	5.1	4.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.6	.4	.2	.8	.2	.5	.5	5.1	4.0
Communication equipment	[4]	7.8	[4]	2.8	[4]	.4	[4]	3.8	[4]	.8	[4]	4.6
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	8.3	10.9	2.7	2.8	.5	.5	3.9	6.5	1.2	1.1	5.3	4.4
Telephone and telegraph equipment	[4]	1.8	[4]	1.3	[4]	.1	[4]	[5]	[4]	.4	[4]	3.9
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.6	3.9	2.5	2.5	.3	.3	1.5	.7	.3	.4	3.6	4.3
Transportation equipment	8.8	6.5	3.8	3.5	.5	.5	3.6	1.9	.9	.6	7.6	7.3
Automobiles	10.8	6.8	3.8	3.6	.6	.5	5.2	2.0	1.2	.7	6.6	5.8
Aircraft and parts	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.4	.4	.4	.1	[5]	.6	.7	7.6	7.6
Aircraft	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.7	.4	.4	[5]	[5]	.6	.6	7.8	7.6
Aircraft engines and parts	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.2	.5	.5	[5]	[5]	.4	.4	6.3	6.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	.2	[5]	.3	.6	3.6	5.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	5.9	3.6	3.6	2.6	.8	.4	.7	.1	.8	.5	13.3	10.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	[4]	14.6	[4]	4.8	[4]	.8	[4]	8.8	[4]	.2	[4]	17.6
Railroad equipment	3.5	3.5	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	.6	.7	.8	.7	7.2	10.6
Locomotives and parts	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.8	.7	4.8	8.7
Railroad and street cars	5.1	5.5	2.9	2.3	.2	.4	1.2	2.2	.8	.6	9.9	8.9
Other transportation equipment	[4]	3.5	[4]	1.4	[4]	.1	[4]	1.7	[4]	.3	[4]	1.9
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	.1	.2	.4	.4	.5	.3	3.4	3.3
Photographic apparatus	[4]	1.1	[4]	.7	[4]	[5]	[4]	.1	[4]	.3	[4]	2.3
Watches and clocks	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.0	.1	.2	.8	.8	.2	.4	2.5	2.8
Professional and scientific instruments	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.8	.2	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4	3.9	3.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.7	5.7	2.8	3.1	.4	.4	1.1	1.6	.4	.6	3.3	4.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	5.5	4.3	2.4	2.4	.2	.1	2.3	1.3	.6	.5	1.4	2.4
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	5.5	4.9	4.7	3.9	.5	.4	.1	.1	.2	.5	5.9	5.4
Iron	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4	.2	.2	[5]	.1	.2	.4	3.4	5.6
Copper	5.8	5.1	5.2	4.3	.3	.2	[5]	.1	.3	.5	5.5	3.6
Lead and zinc	6.5	5.3	5.3	4.4	.4	.3	.5	.2	.3	.4	6.1	4.4
Anthracite mining	1.7	4.5	1.4	2.1	[5]	.1	.2	2.0	.1	.3	1.7	2.8
Bituminous-coal mining	3.4	3.5	1.7	1.9	.1	.1	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	1.6	1.6
Communication:												
Telephone	[4]	2.0	[4]	1.5	[4]	.1	[4]	.1	[4]	.3	[4]	2.6
Telegraph	[4]	1.8	[4]	1.3	[4]	[5]	[4]	.3	[4]	.2	[4]	2.1

[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] Not available.

[5] Less than 0.05.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Mining

Metal

Year and month	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
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
1950: May	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.560	63.71	41.4	1.539
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1951: January	74.33	43.7	1.701	70.31	41.8	1.682	82.21	47.3	1.738	75.34	43.1	1.748
February	73.46	43.7	1.681	70.98	42.5	1.670	78.49	46.5	1.688	74.17	42.8	1.733
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	69.22	41.3	1.676	77.89	46.5	1.675	74.30	43.0	1.728
April	74.41	43.9	1.695	72.59	42.8	1.696	76.82	46.0	1.670	77.30	43.6	1.773
May	74.75	44.1	1.695	74.54	43.9	1.698	76.18	45.7	1.667	75.54	42.8	1.765

Coal

Year and month	Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$56.78	30.2	$1.880	$63.28	32.6	$1.941
1950: Average	63.24	32.1	1.970	70.35	35.0	2.010
1950: May	68.81	34.7	1.983	68.37	34.1	2.005
June	64.94	32.6	1.992	69.92	34.7	2.015
July	68.59	34.8	1.971	69.68	34.6	2.014
August	65.77	33.2	1.981	71.04	35.5	2.001
September	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.92	35.5	2.026
October	75.59	37.2	2.032	72.99	36.1	2.022
November	60.85	31.0	1.963	73.27	36.4	2.013
December	65.14	32.8	1.986	77.77	38.5	2.020
1951: January	71.33	35.9	1.987	76.63	37.6	2.038
February	66.65	30.2	2.207	75.67	34.1	2.219
March	50.68	23.1	2.194	74.66	33.6	2.222
April	46.91	21.5	2.182	75.96	34.0	2.234
May	66.67	30.1	2.215	74.11	33.4	2.219

Mining—Continued

Year and month	Crude petroleum and natural gas production: Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		
	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
1950: Average	73.69	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361
1950: May	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339
June	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.39	44.9	1.345
July	75.59	41.6	1.817	60.92	44.6	1.366
August	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366
September	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.51	45.1	1.386
October	77.67	41.4	1.876	64.03	45.8	1.398
November	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.9	1.410
December	75.58	40.2	1.880	62.12	43.5	1.428
1951: January	76.90	40.6	1.894	61.96	43.3	1.431
February	77.15	40.5	1.905	60.77	42.0	1.447
March	76.69	40.6	1.889	63.74	43.6	1.462
April	80.63	41.2	1.957	66.24	45.0	1.472
May	79.60	40.8	1.951	67.78	45.8	1.480

Contract construction

Year and month	Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction: Total: Nonbuilding construction			Nonbuilding construction: Highway and street			Nonbuilding construction: 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
1949: Average	$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	73.73	37.2	1.982	73.46	40.9	1.796	69.17	41.1	1.683	76.31	40.7	1.875
1950: May	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	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	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	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	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	77.92	38.5	2.024	77.65	42.5	1.827	73.32	42.8	1.713	80.92	42.3	1.913
November	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	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	77.61	37.1	2.092	74.70	39.4	1.896	66.10	38.1	1.735	79.80	40.2	1.985
February	75.47	35.7	2.114	72.20	37.7	1.915	65.83	37.3	1.765	75.80	37.9	2.000
March	76.99	36.3	2.121	74.19	38.5	1.927	67.40	38.1	1.769	78.25	38.7	2.022
April	79.65	37.5	2.124	77.75	40.2	1.934	71.58	40.6	1.763	81.76	39.9	2.049
May	81.50	38.3	2.128	79.97	41.5	1.927	75.66	42.7	1.772	83.11	40.6	2.047

Contract construction—Continued

Building construction

Year and month	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors: Total: Special-trade contractors			Special-trade contractors: Plumbing and heating			Special-trade contractors: Painting and decorating			Special-trade contractors: Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$70.95	36.7	$1.935	$67.16	36.2	$1.855	$75.70	37.2	$2.034	$78.60	38.6	$2.037	$70.75	35.7	$1.982	$86.57	39.2	$2.211
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	71.26	35.4	2.013	89.16	38.4	2.322
1950: May	72.93	36.5	1.998	67.87	36.1	1.880	76.95	36.8	2.091	81.14	38.4	2.113	69.06	35.0	1.973	86.18	37.8	2.280
June	73.82	37.0	1.995	68.33	36.6	1.867	77.92	37.3	2.089	82.64	39.0	2.119	69.15	35.3	1.959	87.55	38.4	2.280
July	74.02	36.9	2.006	68.77	36.6	1.879	78.16	37.2	2.101	80.45	38.0	2.117	71.62	36.1	1.984	86.60	37.9	2.285
August	75.99	37.6	2.021	70.87	37.2	1.905	79.72	37.8	2.109	81.56	38.6	2.113	73.33	36.3	2.020	89.16	38.7	2.304
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	72.89	35.8	2.036	92.38	38.7	2.387
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	76.62	36.8	2.082	94.04	39.2	2.399
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	74.93	36.2	2.070	95.01	39.1	2.430
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	74.60	35.9	2.078	96.44	39.9	2.417
1951: January	78.35	36.7	2.135	72.56	36.1	2.010	82.51	37.1	2.224	86.60	38.8	2.232	74.41	35.2	2.114	98.77	39.7	2.488
February	76.14	35.3	2.157	68.75	34.0	2.022	81.49	36.3	2.245	85.99	38.1	2.257	75.44	35.4	2.131	97.42	39.0	2.498
March	77.44	35.8	2.163	69.93	34.5	2.027	82.95	36.8	2.254	88.93	38.9	2.286	74.91	35.2	2.128	98.74	39.4	2.506
April	79.86	36.8	2.170	72.76	36.0	2.021	85.31	37.5	2.275	88.93	38.9	2.286	77.83	36.2	2.150	99.14	39.8	2.491
May	82.04	37.6	2.182	75.17	36.9	2.037	87.17	38.1	2.288	92.03	39.6	2.324	79.82	36.8	2.169	102.34	40.5	2.527

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Contract construction—Continued

Building construction—Continued

Special-trade contractors—Continued

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	77.87	35.9	2.169	75.19	34.3	2.192	87.89	34.4	2.555	71.71	36.2	1.981	66.65	35.3	1.888	81.37	38.6	2.108
February	76.32	34.8	2.193	66.22	30.5	2.171	90.88	34.9	2.604	64.98	32.8	1.981	64.58	33.9	1.905	81.28	37.2	2.185
March	78.10	35.5	2.200	73.01	33.4	2.186	89.44	34.4	2.600	64.52	32.9	1.961	65.25	34.0	1.919	77.88	36.6	2.128
April	81.98	36.5	2.246	77.50	34.8	2.227	92.76	35.8	2.591	70.19	35.2	1.994	68.81	35.8	1.922	79.00	38.0	2.079
May	83.10	37.1	2.240	78.80	35.4	2.226	92.55	35.9	2.578	70.37	34.7	2.028	70.77	36.9	1.918	83.74	40.2	2.083

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	63.76	41.0	1.555	67.65	41.5	1.630	58.53	40.2	1.456	69.55	42.0	1.656	60.11	41.8	1.438	65.83	42.8	1.538
February	63.84	40.9	1.561	68.18	41.6	1.639	58.32	40.0	1.458	70.92	42.7	1.661	59.04	41.0	1.440	60.25	39.9	1.510
March	64.57	41.1	1.571	69.30	41.9	1.654	58.40	40.0	1.460	72.71	43.1	1.687	59.12	41.0	1.442	61.92	40.6	1.525
April	64.74	41.0	1.579	69.72	42.0	1.660	58.05	39.6	1.466	71.22	42.8	1.664	59.62	41.2	1.447	62.76	41.1	1.527
May	64.55	40.7	1.586	69.39	41.7	1.664	58.01	39.3	1.476	72.37	42.9	1.687	60.36	41.6	1.451	63.79	41.5	1.537

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Meat packing			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	$58.02	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: 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	65.84	42.7	1.542	59.09	44.1	1.340	60.89	45.0	1.353	61.82	44.8	1.380	49.41	38.3	1.290
February	61.21	39.9	1.534	61.04	40.0	1.526	59.45	44.1	1.348	61.56	45.1	1.365	62.01	44.2	1.403	48.84	37.8	1.292
March	63.01	40.6	1.552	64.37	42.1	1.529	59.98	44.4	1.351	63.75	46.5	1.371	61.66	44.2	1.395	48.64	37.5	1.297
April	63.87	41.1	1.554	64.09	41.4	1.548	59.85	44.3	1.351	63.75	46.7	1.365	61.66	44.2	1.395	50.22	38.6	1.301
May	64.99	41.5	1.566	64.18	41.3	1.554	61.11	45.3	1.349	64.12	46.8	1.370	61.18	44.3	1.381	49.13	38.2	1.286

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	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: 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	64.92	44.8	1.449	68.02	46.4	1.466	61.42	45.6	1.347	54.68	41.3	1.324	60.36	40.4	1.494	63.87	42.1	1.517
February	63.58	43.7	1.455	65.03	45.0	1.445	59.98	44.2	1.357	55.49	41.5	1.337	61.93	40.8	1.518	63.08	40.8	1.546
March	62.71	43.1	1.455	62.88	44.0	1.429	59.83	43.8	1.366	55.32	41.5	1.333	58.82	39.4	1.493	61.06	40.2	1.519
April	63.54	43.7	1.454	62.75	44.1	1.423	61.92	45.1	1.373	55.95	41.6	1.345	60.45	39.9	1.515	59.64	39.6	1.506
May	64.03	44.1	1.452	63.40	44.4	1.428	63.85	45.8	1.394	56.57	41.9	1.350	65.77	42.6	1.544	73.59	46.9	1.569

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	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: 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	57.24	38.6	1.483	49.49	40.4	1.225	48.33	41.1	1.176	71.61	41.2	1.738	50.25	42.8	1.174	75.93	40.3	1.884
February	61.51	40.6	1.515	49.31	39.7	1.242	47.44	39.9	1.189	71.13	40.3	1.765	50.53	42.5	1.189	76.45	39.9	1.916
March	55.71	36.7	1.518	48.82	39.5	1.236	47.00	39.7	1.184	72.35	40.9	1.769	50.74	42.6	1.191	78.27	41.0	1.909
April	62.18	40.8	1.524	48.46	38.8	1.249	46.60	38.9	1.198	72.24	40.7	1.775	50.52	42.6	1.186	77.11	40.5	1.904
May	52.42	34.6	1.515	49.34	39.1	1.262	47.66	39.1	1.219	74.06	41.4	1.789	52.38	43.8	1.196	79.25	41.3	1.919

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	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: 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	37.37	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	73.85	43.8	1.686	58.54	42.3	1.384	44.12	38.7	1.140	55.20	40.5	1.363	38.09	37.6	1.013	45.68	38.1	1.199
February	69.83	41.2	1.695	59.08	42.2	1.400	43.17	37.9	1.139	52.76	39.4	1.339	38.10	37.5	1.016	45.25	37.8	1.197
March	67.23	39.9	1.685	58.14	42.1	1.381	42.03	36.8	1.142	48.57	36.3	1.338	37.91	37.2	1.019	44.62	37.0	1.206
April	68.44	39.7	1.724	57.98	41.5	1.397	42.66	36.9	1.156	50.59	37.2	1.360	37.89	37.0	1.024	44.27	36.5	1.213
May	68.13	39.7	1.716	57.45	41.3	1.391	42.42	36.6	1.159	51.41	37.8	1.360	36.65	35.9	1.021	43.56	36.0	1.210

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																	
	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: 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	38.79	39.7	.977	53.59	40.6	1.320	49.61	40.5	1.225	49.73	40.4	1.231	54.39	41.3	1.317	53.37	41.6	1.283
February	35.85	34.7	1.033	53.94	40.8	1.322	50.02	40.6	1.232	49.98	40.5	1.234	54.22	41.2	1.316	53.54	41.7	1.284
March	37.81	35.3	1.071	53.34	40.5	1.317	49.94	40.5	1.233	50.02	40.5	1.235	53.72	41.2	1.304	53.29	41.5	1.284
April	39.68	36.4	1.090	52.81	39.8	1.327	49.56	40.1	1.236	49.81	40.2	1.239	53.98	40.8	1.323	52.85	41.0	1.289
May	42.54	38.6	1.102	51.53	38.8	1.328	48.32	39.0	1.239	48.60	39.1	1.243	52.96	40.0	1.324	51.98	40.2	1.293

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: 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	56.61	41.5	1.364	52.25	41.6	1.256	58.88	40.3	1.461	47.94	37.9	1.265	59.25	38.3	1.547	61.01	37.5	1.627
February	57.08	41.6	1.372	52.46	41.7	1.258	57.10	39.3	1.453	49.24	38.8	1.269	61.11	39.2	1.559	63.05	38.4	1.642
March	56.02	40.8	1.373	52.33	41.6	1.258	57.28	40.0	1.432	48.54	38.1	1.274	60.45	38.6	1.566	63.17	38.1	1.658
April	54.66	39.9	1.370	52.25	41.4	1.262	58.41	39.9	1.464	46.94	36.7	1.279	57.41	36.5	1.573	59.19	35.7	1.658
May	-------	-------	-------	------	-------	-------	57.39	39.2	1.464	45.09	35.2	1.281	55.25	35.1	1.574	-------	-------	-------

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	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: 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	57.65	38.9	1.482	37.73	36.6	1.031	40.93	38.4	1.066	37.21	36.3	1.025	47.46	38.9	1.220	43.13	38.3	1.126
February	59.38	39.8	1.492	38.79	37.3	1.040	41.90	38.8	1.080	38.15	37.0	1.031	48.30	39.4	1.226	44.29	39.4	1.124
March	58.12	38.9	1.494	38.17	36.6	1.043	41.70	38.5	1.083	37.47	36.2	1.035	47.93	39.0	1.229	44.12	38.8	1.137
April	56.06	37.1	1.511	35.70	34.2	1.044	40.25	37.2	1.082	34.64	33.5	1.034	48.00	38.9	1.234	43.51	38.3	1.136
May	-------	-------	-------	34.09	32.5	1.049	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	46.45	38.2	1.216	41.13	36.3	1.133

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	Textile-mill products—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$51.50	40.3	$1.278	$56.80	39.5	$1.438	$56.23	38.7	$1.453	$47.89	38.9	$1.231	$49.21	35.3	$1.394	$41.89	35.8	$1.170
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	43.68	36.4	1.200
1950: May	49.25	38.3	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408	41.27	35.7	1.156
June	51.18	39.8	1.286	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424	41.89	35.8	1.170
July	50.84	39.5	1.287	59.86	40.5	1.478	60.07	40.1	1.498	51.92	40.5	1.282	52.19	36.7	1.422	43.22	36.2	1.194
August	56.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429	46.06	37.6	1.225
September	55.76	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	43.09	35.7	1.207
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	45.51	37.3	1.220
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	44.50	36.9	1.206
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	45.88	36.5	1.257
1951: January	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285
February	60.12	42.4	1.418	67.25	41.9	1.605	66.30	41.0	1.617	56.11	40.9	1.372	59.45	39.4	1.509	48.38	37.5	1.290
March	58.19	41.3	1.409	66.49	41.4	1.606	65.08	40.3	1.615	56.62	41.3	1.371	55.43	37.1	1.494	47.27	37.4	1.264
April	56.07	39.6	1.416	64.28	40.1	1.603	62.47	38.8	1.610	55.57	40.5	1.372	50.38	33.3	1.513	45.04	36.5	1.234
May	54.55	38.5	1.417	60.82	38.3	1.588	57.95	36.4	1.592	54.55	39.7	1.374	47.50	32.2	1.475	43.60	35.3	1.235

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: May	48.92	36.7	1.333	35.29	35.9	.983	34.81	35.7	.975	39.81	38.1	1.045	31.18	35.8	.871	45.57	34.6	1.317
June	48.99	36.7	1.335	35.55	36.2	.982	34.82	35.6	.978	39.34	37.9	1.038	30.66	35.4	.866	45.87	33.8	1.357
July	49.22	36.9	1.334	35.34	36.1	.979	34.55	35.4	.976	38.52	37.4	1.030	31.52	36.1	.873	49.62	34.7	1.430
August	51.08	37.7	1.355	37.43	38.0	.985	36.71	37.5	.979	40.08	38.5	1.041	33.00	37.8	.873	54.01	36.2	1.492
September	47.75	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	55.23	37.6	1.469	39.11	37.0	1.057	39.09	36.6	1.068	41.78	37.4	1.117	33.38	36.2	.922	55.01	36.0	1.528
February	56.32	38.0	1.482	39.68	37.4	1.061	39.87	37.3	1.069	43.08	38.6	1.116	33.05	36.2	.913	56.08	36.7	1.528
March	57.13	38.6	1.480	40.17	37.9	1.060	40.05	37.5	1.068	43.69	38.8	1.126	34.91	37.7	.926	52.49	35.9	1.462
April	54.61	37.2	1.468	38.86	36.9	1.053	39.22	37.0	1.060	42.45	37.8	1.123	33.49	36.6	.915	48.68	35.2	1.383
May	52.78	36.0	1.466	37.24	35.4	1.052	36.99	34.9	1.060	39.18	35.3	1.110	33.71	36.6	.921	47.54	34.3	1.386

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: 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	51.91	35.9	1.446	36.60	36.2	1.011	72.20	35.6	2.028	40.85	36.9	1.107	38.34	36.1	1.062	61.60	38.0	1.621
February	52.56	36.3	1.448	39.74	38.7	1.027	73.39	35.8	2.050	42.81	38.5	1.112	40.84	38.2	1.069	68.84	41.1	1.675
March	52.20	36.3	1.438	39.89	38.8	1.028	62.86	32.4	1.940	42.21	38.2	1.105	40.25	37.9	1.062	62.07	38.6	1.608
April	50.90	35.1	1.450	38.76	37.7	1.028	54.28	30.7	1.768	41.14	37.1	1.109	39.33	37.0	1.063	53.34	33.8	1.578
May	50.16	34.5	1.454	37.13	36.4	1.020	56.39	32.5	1.735	38.97	35.2	1.107	36.99	34.9	1.060	46.36	30.6	1.515

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Appare 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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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						
1950: Average	38.98	36.5	1.068	43.45	36.7	1.184	42.06	38.2	1.101						
1950: May	37.46	36.4	1.029	41.70	35.7	1.168	40.77	37.4	1.090						
June	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102						
July	39.13	36.6	1.069	43.86	36.4	1.205	42.61	38.7	1.101						
August	40.92	37.2	1.100	45.84	38.2	1.200	43.43	39.3	1.105						
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
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
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
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
1951: January	42.18	36.9	1.143	44.58	36.1	1.235	44.23	38.7	1.143	39.83	37.9	1.048	44.64	39.4	1.133
February	42.70	37.1	1.151	44.98	36.9	1.219	44.12	38.6	1.143	39.93	37.6	1.062	44.73	39.2	1.141
March	40.77	36.5	1.117	45.60	37.1	1.229	44.05	38.3	1.150	38.44	36.4	1.056	45.16	39.0	1.158
April	40.55	36.6	1.108	44.96	36.7	1.225	43.15	37.1	1.163	37.91	35.5	1.068	43.20	37.4	1.155
May	40.06	35.8	1.119	44.82	36.0	1.245	42.82	36.6	1.170	37.52	35.0	1.072	43.18	37.0	1.167

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing 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
1949: Average	$51.72	40.6	$1.274	$61.31	39.1	$1.568	$52.37	40.6	$1.290
1950: Average	55.31	41.0	1.349	66.25	38.9	1.703	54.95	40.7	1.350
1950: May	54.38	40.7	1.336	67.37	39.7	1.697	54.19	40.5	1.338
June	56.28	41.6	1.353	67.85	39.7	1.709	56.08	41.6	1.348
July	56.27	41.1	1.369	68.04	39.4	1.727	55.95	40.9	1.368
August	58.30	42.0	1.388	73.98	41.1	1.800	57.95	41.9	1.383
September	57.84	41.2	1.404	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407
October	58.83	41.9	1.404	70.31	38.8	1.812	58.56	41.8	1.401
November	57.03	41.0	1.391	65.40	37.2	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.389
December	57.59	41.4	1.391	66.87	38.9	1.719	56.83	41.0	1.386
1951: January	55.73	40.5	1.376	61.99	37.3	1.662	54.84	40.0	1.371
February	56.13	40.5	1.386	64.10	38.2	1.678	55.30	39.9	1.386
March	55.58	40.6	1.369	57.93	36.3	1.596	55.06	40.1	1.373
April	59.62	41.9	1.423	75.36	41.5	1.816	59.04	41.4	1.426
May	59.88	41.7	1.436	72.35	40.9	1.769	59.49	41.2	1.444

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	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
1949: Average	$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	55.53	40.5	1.371	38.90	42.1	.924	70.43	38.7	1.820	60.52	43.2	1.401
1950: May	54.86	40.4	1.358	38.11	41.6	.916	69.07	39.0	1.771	59.25	43.0	1.378
June	56.95	41.6	1.369	39.19	42.5	.922	73.93	40.4	1.830	61.27	43.7	1.402
July	56.67	40.8	1.389	38.98	42.1	.926	72.74	39.3	1.851	59.85	42.9	1.395
August	58.49	41.6	1.406	40.13	43.2	.929	74.28	40.0	1.857	61.55	43.5	1.415
September	58.49	40.9	1.430	39.63	42.2	.939	74.33	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430
October	59.34	41.7	1.423	41.25	43.6	.946	74.82	39.4	1.899	63.71	44.0	1.448
November	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	.947	72.96	38.5	1.895	63.12	43.5	1.451
December	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	55.54	39.9	1.392	40.11	42.0	.955	70.73	37.5	1.886	63.47	42.8	1.483
February	56.00	39.8	1.407	40.05	41.5	.965	71.71	37.9	1.892	63.88	42.9	1.489
March	55.58	39.9	1.393	40.34	41.8	.965	69.94	37.3	1.875	64.71	43.2	1.498
April	59.91	41.4	1.447	41.74	42.9	.973	77.04	40.0	1.926	65.38	43.5	1.503
May	60.21	41.1	1.465							65.66	43.4	1.513

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood 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
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
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
1950: 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1951: January	60.09	42.2	1.424	48.31	41.4	1.167	49.37	42.6	1.159	50.51	42.2	1.197
February	60.15	41.8	1.439	47.72	41.1	1.161	49.26	42.8	1.151	50.23	42.1	1.193
March	61.19	42.2	1.450	48.51	41.5	1.169	49.62	42.7	1.162	50.54	42.4	1.192
April	61.98	42.6	1.455	48.70	41.8	1.165	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.56	43.0	1.199
May	62.56	42.7	1.465	49.27	42.0	1.173	49.66	42.7	1.163	51.37	42.7	1.203

Manufacturing—Continued

Furniture and fixtures

Year and month	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$49.48	40.1	$1.234	$47.04	39.8	$1.182
1950: Average	53.67	41.9	1.281	51.91	41.9	1.239
1950: May	51.50	41.2	1.250	50.14	41.4	1.211
June	52.50	41.8	1.256	50.71	41.7	1.216
July	52.03	41.0	1.269	49.53	40.6	1.220
August	54.87	42.8	1.282	52.91	42.7	1.239
September	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.261
October	56.27	42.6	1.321	54.57	42.7	1.278
November	56.87	42.6	1.335	55.30	42.7	1.295
December	56.77	42.3	1.342	54.78	42.2	1.298
1951: January	56.93	41.8	1.362	54.75	41.7	1.313
February	58.15	42.2	1.378	55.78	42.0	1.328
March	58.67	42.3	1.387	56.37	42.1	1.339
April	57.15	41.0	1.394	53.65	40.4	1.328
May	56.06	40.3	1.391	52.44	39.4	1.331

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: 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	51.06	42.2	1.210	57.06	39.9	1.430	61.02	41.4	1.474	63.00	42.2	1.493	65.96	43.8	1.506	70.89	44.7	1.586
February	52.31	42.7	1.225	58.92	41.0	1.437	59.70	40.5	1.474	64.33	42.6	1.510	65.36	43.4	1.506	70.49	44.5	1.584
March	52.11	42.4	1.229	59.68	41.3	1.445	64.24	42.6	1.508	64.63	42.8	1.510	66.16	43.7	1.514	70.80	44.7	1.584
April	50.92	41.6	1.224	55.77	38.7	1.441	58.23	39.8	1.463	64.64	42.5	1.521	66.23	43.6	1.519	71.12	44.7	1.591
May	49.78	40.6	1.226	53.36	36.9	1.446	57.58	39.2	1.469	64.51	42.3	1.525	65.90	43.3	1.522	71.21	44.7	1.593

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: 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	61.89	43.1	1.436	60.07	42.6	1.410	74.22	38.9	1.908	79.12	35.8	2.210	77.95	40.1	1.944	66.60	39.5	1.686
February	61.80	42.8	1.444	58.83	41.9	1.404	74.23	38.4	1.933	79.96	36.0	2.221	79.23	40.2	1.971	66.21	38.9	1.702
March	63.17	43.3	1.459	59.91	42.1	1.423	75.74	38.9	1.947	82.13	36.6	2.244	78.56	39.9	1.969	67.43	39.5	1.707
April	62.69	43.0	1.458	59.99	42.1	1.425	75.78	38.9	1.948	82.98	36.8	2.255	76.95	39.3	1.958	67.95	39.6	1.716
May	61.17	41.9	1.460	59.59	41.7	1.429	75.77	38.7	1.958	83.79	36.8	2.277	75.97	39.0	1.948	68.14	39.8	1.712

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: 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	74.58	40.6	1.837	73.79	39.8	1.854	67.31	39.9	1.687	66.99	42.0	1.595	73.13	41.2	1.775	70.11	41.0	1.710
February	73.24	39.4	1.859	75.33	40.2	1.874	66.81	38.8	1.722	67.17	41.8	1.607	73.79	41.5	1.778	70.26	40.8	1.722
March	75.52	40.3	1.874	74.85	40.2	1.862	68.17	39.2	1.739	67.54	41.9	1.612	73.65	41.4	1.779	71.15	41.2	1.727
April	74.76	40.0	1.869	77.36	40.8	1.896	67.64	39.3	1.721	67.80	41.8	1.622	73.82	41.4	1.783	71.35	41.1	1.736
May	74.64	39.7	1.880	75.46	39.8	1.896	67.56	39.3	1.719	68.30	41.8	1.634	74.68	41.7	1.791	71.99	41.3	1.743

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: 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	72.08	42.7	1.688	75.19	40.6	1.852	61.61	39.7	1.552	63.48	41.3	1.537	68.61	42.8	1.603	49.96	42.3	1.181
February	70.72	41.5	1.704	76.97	40.9	1.882	61.39	39.3	1.562	63.77	41.3	1.544	69.05	42.6	1.621	48.42	41.0	1.181
March	71.61	42.0	1.705	77.12	41.0	1.881	62.29	39.5	1.577	64.52	41.6	1.551	69.07	42.4	1.629	50.56	42.7	1.184
April	72.16	42.3	1.706	78.29	41.6	1.882	62.85	39.7	1.583	65.49	41.9	1.563	69.33	42.3	1.639	50.97	42.3	1.205
May	72.20	42.1	1.715	80.28	42.1	1.907	63.08	39.8	1.585	64.35	41.2	1.562	69.28	42.4	1.634	52.82	42.6	1.240

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: 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	56.90	46.0	1.237	69.13	42.0	1.646	76.83	42.4	1.812	79.58	41.0	1.941	82.95	40.7	2.038	68.82	40.2	1.712
February	56.36	44.8	1.258	70.05	42.3	1.656	79.36	43.2	1.837	78.44	40.6	1.932	81.28	40.2	2.022	69.63	40.2	1.732
March	56.28	43.9	1.282	69.96	42.3	1.654	79.64	43.0	1.852	78.93	40.6	1.944	81.89	40.2	2.037	68.08	39.4	1.728
April	58.12	44.2	1.315	68.43	41.7	1.641	76.19	41.7	1.827	81.30	41.1	1.978	84.86	40.8	2.080	68.79	39.9	1.724
May	59.35	43.9	1.352	68.06	41.6	1.636	74.63	41.3	1.807	81.60	40.9	1.995	85.13	40.5	2.102	69.04	40.0	1.726

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: 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	68.08	43.7	1.558	66.78	40.4	1.653	73.69	38.4	1.919	57.53	41.6	1.383	63.06	41.9	1.505	48.30	38.7	1.248
February	67.68	43.3	1.563	63.37	38.9	1.629	66.95	35.5	1.886	55.87	40.6	1.376	61.95	41.3	1.500	49.43	39.2	1.261
March	68.97	43.9	1.571	65.88	40.0	1.647	71.40	37.6	1.899	58.17	41.4	1.405	63.13	41.7	1.514	48.73	38.4	1.269
April	69.10	43.9	1.574	65.72	39.9	1.647	69.47	36.7	1.893	59.82	42.1	1.421	63.92	42.0	1.522	46.56	36.4	1.279
May	69.41	44.1	1.574	68.43	41.3	1.657	75.42	39.2	1.924	61.60	42.9	1.436	64.26	42.7	1.505	45.55	35.5	1.283

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: 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	61.58	40.7	1.513	45.88	38.3	1.198	47.89	38.9	1.231	63.48	41.6	1.526	66.10	40.6	1.628	60.95	40.5	1.505
February	62.52	40.6	1.540	46.99	38.8	1.211	48.82	39.4	1.239	63.15	41.3	1.529	65.04	40.3	1.614	58.82	39.5	1.489
March	60.71	39.6	1.533	46.43	37.9	1.225	48.52	39.0	1.244	64.53	41.9	1.540	66.17	41.0	1.614	59.84	40.0	1.496
April	60.45	39.1	1.546	43.74	35.5	1.232	47.04	37.6	1.251	64.93	42.0	1.546	66.74	41.3	1.616	61.22	41.2	1.486
May	59.87	38.6	1.551	42.07	34.2	1.230	47.16	37.4	1.261	64.76	41.7	1.553	65.49	40.3	1.625	60.14	40.2	1.496

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: 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	57.10	39.9	1.431	62.45	41.3	1.512	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.88	42.3	1.321	56.50	40.3	1.402	57.05	38.6	1.478
February	57.14	39.9	1.432	62.93	41.7	1.509	57.65	40.4	1.427	54.24	41.5	1.307	54.86	39.3	1.396	57.69	38.9	1.483
March	58.55	41.0	1.428	64.08	42.1	1.522	59.93	41.3	1.451	57.34	42.6	1.346	56.00	39.8	1.407	58.64	39.3	1.492
April	57.63	40.7	1.416	64.12	41.8	1.534	61.03	41.6	1.467	59.36	43.3	1.371	56.62	39.9	1.419	58.65	39.1	1.500
May	55.96	39.3	1.424	65.28	41.9	1.558	61.97	42.1	1.472	60.63	44.0	1.378	58.41	40.9	1.428	57.38	38.1	1.506

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: 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	64.68	44.3	1.460	63.32	43.4	1.459	67.25	43.0	1.564	74.42	41.6	1.789	76.41	40.6	1.882	71.66	43.3	1.655
February	65.37	44.2	1.479	63.19	42.9	1.473	66.96	42.3	1.583	73.12	41.1	1.779	74.16	40.0	1.854	71.48	42.8	1.670
March	66.74	45.0	1.483	65.61	44.3	1.481	67.76	42.3	1.602	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.35	41.3	1.873	73.31	43.3	1.693
April	67.66	45.5	1.487	66.17	44.8	1.477	67.82	42.2	1.607	75.89	42.0	1.807	78.25	41.4	1.890	73.18	43.1	1.698
May	68.02	45.5	1.495	67.26	45.2	1.488	67.65	42.1	1.607	75.09	41.6	1.805	76.83	40.8	1.883	72.76	42.8	1.700

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	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: 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	70.63	43.6	1.620	71.52	42.7	1.675	73.19	42.8	1.710	70.67	41.5	1.703	69.93	41.5	1.685	69.41	41.0	1.693
February	69.90	42.7	1.637	70.89	42.5	1.668	74.48	43.2	1.724	69.18	41.3	1.675	68.06	41.2	1.652	69.21	41.0	1.688
March	72.17	43.4	1.663	73.40	43.1	1.703	74.61	43.1	1.731	69.14	41.3	1.674	68.72	41.5	1.656	69.66	41.1	1.695
April	71.04	42.9	1.656	75.21	43.2	1.741	75.56	43.3	1.745	70.18	41.9	1.675	70.05	42.2	1.660	70.84	41.6	1.703
May	70.58	42.7	1.653	74.04	42.6	1.738	74.81	42.7	1.752	70.06	41.7	1.680	69.60	41.9	1.661	70.93	41.7	1.701

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: 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	67.98	40.9	1.662	68.87	40.8	1.688	64.68	40.1	1.613	72.33	42.1	1.718	77.94	42.8	1.821	82.34	43.2	1.906
February	68.30	40.8	1.674	69.52	40.7	1.708	64.96	40.1	1.620	72.70	42.0	1.731	76.83	42.1	1.825	81.49	42.6	1.913
March	68.21	40.7	1.676	70.05	40.8	1.717	64.08	39.7	1.614	73.12	42.0	1.741	78.17	42.3	1.848	83.87	43.5	1.928
April	67.96	40.6	1.674	70.23	41.0	1.713	63.60	39.5	1.610	73.69	42.4	1.738	79.49	42.9	1.853	85.59	43.8	1.954
May	67.67	40.4	1.675	69.04	40.4	1.709	64.76	40.0	1.619	74.07	42.4	1.747	78.90	42.6	1.852	84.31	43.3	1.947

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: 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	81.95	44.2	1.854	67.80	41.8	1.622	63.26	41.0	1.543	65.44	42.0	1.558	60.99	42.5	1.435	68.51	42.9	1.597
February	79.42	43.0	1.847	68.18	41.7	1.635	63.36	40.2	1.576	66.25	42.2	1.570	61.72	42.8	1.442	69.74	43.1	1.618
March	79.15	42.6	1.858	69.55	42.1	1.652	64.07	40.4	1.586	66.49	42.0	1.583	60.40	42.0	1.438	70.58	43.3	1.630
April	80.76	43.7	1.848	69.55	42.0	1.656	64.03	40.5	1.581	66.69	42.1	1.584	60.75	42.1	1.443	70.42	43.2	1.630
May	79.94	43.4	1.842	69.22	41.8	1.656	64.43	40.7	1.583	66.97	42.2	1.587	59.95	41.6	1.441	70.48	43.0	1.639

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: 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	65.41	41.4	1.580	68.85	41.4	1.663	74.07	42.4	1.747	65.28	40.7	1.604	69.17	42.2	1.639	68.64	41.7	1.646
February	66.14	41.6	1.590	69.60	41.5	1.677	75.40	42.6	1.770	66.13	41.0	1.613	69.43	42.0	1.653	68.64	41.4	1.658
March	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.89	41.9	1.692	76.75	42.9	1.789	67.52	41.5	1.627	70.51	42.4	1.663	69.47	41.7	1.666
April	66.24	41.4	1.600	70.35	41.6	1.691	76.30	42.7	1.787	66.38	40.8	1.627	71.78	42.6	1.685	70.72	41.7	1.696
May	66.20	41.4	1.599	69.76	41.3	1.689	75.63	42.3	1.788	65.77	40.5	1.624	71.82	42.7	1.682	71.15	42.1	1.690

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)		
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: 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	68.02	41.6	1.635	66.70	41.3	1.615	67.93	41.6	1.633	69.51	41.5	1.675	68.75	42.0	1.637	74.47	43.4	1.716
February	69.14	41.8	1.654	68.83	42.1	1.635	67.86	41.2	1.647	69.76	41.3	1.689	68.84	41.9	1.643	75.08	43.5	1.726
March	70.18	42.3	1.659	69.01	41.9	1.647	69.56	41.6	1.672	71.47	41.6	1.718	71.05	42.8	1.660	76.43	43.8	1.745
April	72.03	42.8	1.683	71.06	42.5	1.672	68.10	40.8	1.669	70.23	41.0	1.713	71.26	42.9	1.661	76.74	43.9	1.748
May	71.53	42.6	1.679	70.77	42.1	1.681	67.23	40.5	1.660	68.73	40.5	1.697	71.06	42.5	1.672	76.34	43.6	1.751

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		
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: 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	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.84	41.1	1.748	74.70	41.8	1.787	68.06	40.2	1.693	73.06	43.8	1.668	81.31	46.2	1.760
February	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.28	40.8	1.747	73.50	41.2	1.784	68.47	40.3	1.699	74.18	44.1	1.682	82.99	46.7	1.777
March	80.56	43.5	1.852	73.06	41.0	1.782	74.52	40.9	1.822	71.23	41.1	1.733	74.13	44.1	1.681	83.69	46.7	1.792
April	79.80	43.3	1.843	73.03	40.8	1.790	75.25	41.1	1.831	71.34	41.0	1.740	75.88	44.9	1.690	84.83	47.1	1.801
May	79.24	42.9	1.847	72.71	40.6	1.791	75.38	41.1	1.834	70.47	40.5	1.740	75.69	44.6	1.697	84.98	47.0	1.808

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: 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	63.91	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	81.78	47.3	1.729	76.91	43.5	1.768	82.62	45.8	1.804	73.80	43.9	1.681	74.32	44.0	1.689	71.82	42.1	1.706
February	82.65	47.5	1.740	79.83	44.6	1.790	84.17	46.4	1.814	74.59	43.9	1.699	75.19	44.1	1.705	72.46	42.4	1.709
March	82.90	47.4	1.749	80.28	44.7	1.796	85.69	46.8	1.831	75.15	44.1	1.704	75.71	44.2	1.713	72.97	42.3	1.725
April	83.86	47.7	1.758	82.67	45.7	1.809	86.76	47.1	1.842	76.05	44.5	1.709	76.98	44.6	1.726	73.48	42.4	1.733
May	84.16	47.6	1.768	82.31	45.6	1.805	86.49	46.5	1.860	74.67	43.9	1.701	77.38	44.7	1.731	73.29	42.0	1.745

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			Ball and roller bearings		
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	$57.53	38.1	$1.510
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	68.55	42.5	1.613
1950: May	69.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.20	42.4	1.585	68.50	43.0	1.593	62.42	40.8	1.530	63.47	41.0	1.548
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	63.39	40.4	1.569
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	65.30	41.3	1.581
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	70.63	43.6	1.620
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	71.36	43.3	1.648
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	72.44	43.9	1.650
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	74.90	44.4	1.687
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	77.29	44.7	1.729
1951: January	75.90	41.5	1.829	67.47	42.7	1.580	68.45	40.5	1.690	65.69	39.1	1.680	47.58	44.0	1.695	78.00	44.7	1.745
February	76.90	42.0	1.831	68.23	43.1	1.583	70.88	41.4	1.712	68.59	40.3	1.702	73.26	43.4	1.688	73.23	42.7	1.715
March	77.75	41.8	1.860	68.44	43.1	1.588	73.98	42.2	1.753	73.82	41.8	1.766	74.60	43.7	1.707	77.92	44.3	1.759
April	77.48	41.7	1.858	68.03	43.0	1.582	70.86	41.1	1.724	69.45	40.1	1.732	74.99	43.8	1.712	77.31	44.1	1.753
May	77.90	41.5	1.877	68.34	42.9	1.593	69.10	40.2	1.719	67.54	39.2	1.723	74.86	43.7	1.713	77.26	44.1	1.752

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
1949: Average	$58.70	39.0	$1.505	$56.96	39.5	$1.442	$59.61	39.5	$1.509	$61.30	39.7	$1.544	$59.16	39.1	$1,513	$53.56	39.5	$1.356
1950: Average	65.18	41.7	1.563	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
1950: May	62.72	41.1	1.526	59.28	40.8	1.453	61.85	40.8	1.516	63.19	40.9	1.545	69.12	43.8	1.578	53.77	40.1	1.341
June	63.86	41.6	1.535	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
July	64.89	41.7	1.556	59.44	40.6	1.464	62.52	40.6	1.540	63.94	40.7	1.571	65.78	41.4	1.589	54.43	40.5	1.344
August	66.06	42.4	1.558	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
September	65.79	41.8	1.574	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
October	68.79	43.1	1.596	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
November	69.54	42.9	1.621	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
December	72.63	44.1	1.647	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
1951: January	73.59	43.7	1.684	64.42	41.4	1.556	68.38	41.9	1.632	69.60	41.8	1.665	66.22	40.5	1.635	60.22	41.3	1.458
February	74.69	44.3	1.686	64.80	41.3	1.569	68.72	41.7	1.648	69.60	41.6	1.673	65.36	39.9	1.638	60.61	41.2	1.471
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	65.34	41.3	1.582	70.18	42.1	1.667	71.40	42.1	1.696	66.97	40.2	1.666	60.58	41.1	1.474
April	73.69	43.4	1.698	66.11	41.5	1.593	70.31	42.2	1.666	71.49	42.1	1.698	67.55	40.5	1.668	60.75	41.1	1.478
May	74.08	43.4	1.707	66.32	41.5	1.598	71.61	42.5	1.685	73.36	42.7	1.718	67.50	40.3	1.675	60.93	41.0	1.486

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	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and 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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$50.68	39.5	$1.283	$61.43	39.3	$1.563	$56.52	39.5	$1.431	$64.95	39.2	$1.657	$65.97	38.9	$1.696	$63.62	40.6	$1.567
1950: Average	53.85	40.7	1.323	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: May	51.82	40.2	1.289	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.60	41.0	1.478	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	41.4	1.731	65.61	40.8	1.608
June	51.93	40.1	1.295	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.455	72.53	42.0	1.727	75.76	42.8	1.770	65.32	40.7	1.605
July	52.37	40.5	1.293	64.03	39.6	1.617	60.30	40.5	1.489	71.71	41.5	1.728	74.35	42.1	1.766	66.54	41.2	1.615
August	52.89	40.5	1.306	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	54.44	40.9	1.331	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	57.03	41.6	1.371	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	56.32	40.9	1.377	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	56.96	41.1	1.386	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	57.32	40.8	1.405	71.31	41.1	1.735	64.80	41.3	1.569	72.06	39.9	1.806	71.48	38.7	1.847	76.78	43.7	1.757
February	57.31	40.5	1.415	72.97	41.6	1.754	65.38	41.3	1.583	74.05	40.8	1.815	74.29	39.9	1.862	75.86	43.3	1.752
March	57.13	40.4	1.414	75.79	42.6	1.779	65.07	40.9	1.591	75.73	41.2	1.838	76.13	40.3	1.889	77.35	43.9	1.762
April	56.92	40.2	1.416	77.20	43.3	1.783	64.81	41.1	1.577	74.50	40.8	1.826	74.13	39.6	1.872	77.31	44.0	1.757
May	57.29	40.2	1.425	76.67	43.1	1.779	64.63	40.8	1.584	74.50	40.8	1.826	74.01	39.6	1.869	77.44	43.9	1.764

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding 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	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	$61.88	37.8	$1.637
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	63.83	38.2	1.671
1950: 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	64.02	38.2	1.676
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	62.91	37.9	1.660
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	65.04	37.9	1.716
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	65.62	39.2	1.674
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	63.36	38.1	1.663
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	63.23	38.0	1.664
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	65.08	38.6	1.686
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	67.34	39.8	1.692
1951: January	74.52	43.2	1.725	82.94	45.1	1.839	87.11	45.3	1.923	80.06	44.8	1.787	64.24	38.7	1.660	64.73	38.6	1.677
February	73.49	42.7	1.721	83.49	45.3	1.843	90.01	46.3	1.944	78.10	44.1	1.771	68.80	40.4	1.703	69.41	40.4	1.718
March	75.04	43.5	1.725	86.19	45.7	1.886	90.42	46.3	1.953	79.34	44.2	1.795	68.78	40.2	1.711	69.33	40.1	1.729
April	74.60	43.5	1.715	86.94	46.0	1.890	90.13	46.7	1.930	80.63	44.5	1.812	68.44	40.0	1.711	69.19	39.9	1.734
May	74.91	43.4	1.726	87.28	46.4	1.881	87.52	45.7	1.915	79.83	44.2	1.806	68.31	39.9	1.712	68.89	39.8	1.731

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	$54.84	40.5	$1.354	$63.54	39.2	$1.621	$65.47	39.3	$1.666	$61.70	38.9	$1.586	$57.60	39.7	$1.451	$55.28	39.6	$1.396
1950: Average	55.99	40.6	1.379	66.33	39.6	1.675	70.00	40.3	1.737	62.47	38.9	1.606	64.44	41.9	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476
1950: May	55.34	40.9	1.353	64.99	39.8	1.633	68.59	40.9	1.677	61.02	38.5	1.585	60.22	40.2	1.498	58.34	40.4	1.444
June	56.62	42.0	1.348	64.56	39.2	1.647	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.58	39.0	1.579	61.06	40.9	1.493	58.93	40.7	1.448
July	56.24	40.9	1.375	64.40	39.1	1.647	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.14	37.8	1.591	60.09	40.3	1.491	58.98	40.9	1.442
August	55.70	39.9	1.396	65.29	39.5	1.653	68.68	40.0	1.717	61.85	39.0	1.586	60.30	39.8	1.515	61.13	41.7	1.466
September	55.50	40.1	1.384	68.72	40.4	1.701	73.05	40.9	1.786	64.12	39.8	1.611	73.88	46.0	1.606	63.58	42.5	1.496
October	57.12	41.3	1.383	69.04	40.0	1.726	74.74	41.0	1.823	62.86	38.9	1.616	69.86	43.5	1.606	64.77	42.5	1.524
November	56.54	40.1	1.410	69.51	40.2	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.36	40.1	1.630	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.47	42.4	1.544
December	58.06	40.8	1.423	72.52	40.9	1.773	76.39	40.7	1.877	67.98	41.0	1.658	71.96	44.5	1.617	66.75	42.6	1.567
1951: January	58.90	40.4	1.458	72.41	41.0	1.766	75.96	40.6	1.871	67.90	41.1	1.652	66.14	41.7	1.586	65.79	41.8	1.574
February	57.72	39.0	1.480	71.16	40.8	1.744	75.35	41.7	1.807	66.97	39.7	1.687	67.48	42.2	1.599	67.06	42.2	1.589
March	59.49	39.9	1.491	75.13	41.1	1.828	82.40	42.3	1.948	68.06	40.2	1.693	69.08	43.2	1.599	67.64	42.3	1.599
April	60.00	40.9	1.467	76.82	41.3	1.860	83.27	42.1	1.978	70.46	40.8	1.727	64.49	41.0	1.573	67.88	42.4	1.601
May	59.99	40.4	1.485	76.38	41.2	1.854	80.40	41.4	1.942	72.81	41.3	1.763	66.01	41.1	1.606	68.36	42.2	1.620

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	$47.04	39.6	$1.188	$59.91	39.7	$1.509	$49.53	39.0	$1.270	$57.01	39.7	$1.436	$50.23	39.9	$1.259
1950: Average	50.88	40.7	1.250	65.59	41.2	1.592	53.25	39.8	1.338	63.01	41.7	1.511	54.04	41.0	1.318
1950: May	49.74	40.6	1.225	63.21	40.7	1.553	49.97	38.2	1.308	60.42	40.8	1.481	52.47	40.3	1.302
June	51.21	41.2	1.243	63.53	40.7	1.561	49.72	38.1	1.305	61.08	41.3	1.479	52.69	40.5	1.301
July	51.13	40.9	1.250	63.32	40.8	1.552	51.25	39.0	1.314	60.82	41.4	1.469	52.47	40.3	1.302
August	52.17	41.6	1.254	65.72	41.7	1.576	51.98	39.8	1.306	63.11	42.1	1.499	54.87	41.6	1.319
September	52.17	41.6	1.254	69.15	42.4	1.631	55.15	40.7	1.355	65.73	43.1	1.525	56.04	42.1	1.331
October	54.13	41.7	1.298	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.06	41.8	1.389	66.78	43.0	1.553	56.98	42.3	1.347
November	54.50	41.6	1.310	69.60	41.8	1.665	59.47	42.0	1.416	67.57	42.9	1.575	57.01	42.2	1.351
December	55.70	42.1	1.323	70.85	42.2	1.679	59.40	41.6	1.428	69.18	43.1	1.605	57.50	41.7	1.379
1951: January	55.47	41.8	1,327	70.56	41.8	1.688	55.61	38.7	1.437	68.43	42.5	1.610	57.37	41.3	1.389
February	55.66	41.6	1.338	72.76	42.3	1.720	58.77	41.1	1.430	69.11	42.5	1.626	58.41	41.6	1.404
March	55.61	41.5	1.340	71.99	42.1	1.710	60.40	41.8	1.445	70.03	42.6	1.644	58.18	41.5	1.402
April	56.36	41.5	1.358	73.11	41.8	1.749	60.49	41.6	1.454	69.84	42.9	1.628	57.97	41.2	1.407
May	55.61	40.8	1.363	73.72	42.1	1.751	60.65	41.6	1.458	70.55	42.6	1.656	57.51	40.7	1.413

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	$55.06	41.4	$1.330	$51.33	40.8	$1.258	$58.30	42.0	$1.388	$47.00	39.1	$1.202	$46.06	39.3	$1.172
1950: Average	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463	50.98	40.4	1.262	49.52	40.0	1.238
1950: May	56.40	41.5	1.359	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.57	42.1	1.415	49.84	40.0	1.246	47.58	39.0	1.220
June	56.00	41.3	1.356	51.55	40.4	1.276	59.74	42.1	1.419	49.56	39.9	1.242	47.34	38.8	1.220
July	56.25	41.3	1.362	50.12	39.4	1.272	61.10	42.7	1.431	49.27	39.7	1.241	48.09	39.1	1.230
August	59.98	43.4	1.382	53.68	42.0	1.278	65.42	44.5	1.470	51.90	40.9	1.269	50.55	40.7	1.242
September	63.48	44.8	1.417	57.06	43.0	1.327	69.56	46.5	1.496	52.11	41.1	1.268	51.42	41.2	1.248
October	65.06	44.9	1.449	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3	1.532	53.42	41.7	1.281	51.40	40.6	1.266
November	65.19	44.9	1.452	58.37	43.4	1.345	71.56	46.2	1.549	53.90	41.4	1.302	52.66	41.3	1.275
December	63.52	43.9	1.447	58.14	43.0	1.352	68.48	44.7	1.532	53.49	40.4	1.324	53.41	41.4	1.290
1951: January	62.29	43.2	1.442	58.32	43.2	1.350	66.27	43.2	1.534	53.20	40.0	1.330	53.58	40.9	1.310
February	64.08	43.5	1.473	59.79	43.2	1.384	68.20	43.8	1.557	54.10	39.9	1.356	54.24	41.5	1.307
March	62.93	42.9	1.467	58.73	42.9	1.369	66.95	43.0	1.557	54.06	39.9	1.355	53.44	40.7	1.313
April	62.29	42.0	1.483	58.02	41.5	1.398	66.51	42.8	1.554	53.29	39.8	1.339	52.83	39.9	1.324
May	61.58	41.0	1.502	56.70	40.5	1.400	66.41	41.9	1.585	51.87	39.0	1.330	53.41	39.8	1.342

Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.			Transportation and public utilities								
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.									Communication		
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [4]			Local railways and bus lines [5]			Telephones [6]			Switchboard operating employees [7]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$51.20	40.0	$1.280	$61.73	43.5	$1.419	$64.61	44.9	$1.439	$51.78	38.5	$1.345	-------	-------	-------
1950: Average	54.91	41.1	1.336	$3.20	40.8	1.549	66.96	45.0	1.488	54.38	38.9	1,398	$46.65	37.5	$1.244
1950: May	53.45	40.4	1.323	61.75	40.2	1.536	66.56	44.8	1.486	53.72	38.9	1.381	46.20	37.5	1.232
June	53.98	40.8	1.323	64.19	41.9	1.532	67.41	45.3	1.488	54.19	39.1	1.386	46.61	37.8	1.233
July	53.67	40.6	1.322	61.19	39.4	1.553	67.47	45.1	1.496	54.96	39.4	1.395	47.73	38.4	1.243
August	55.62	41.6	1.337	65.46	42.7	1.533	66.84	44.8	1.492	54.71	39.3	1.392	47.90	38.6	1.241
September	56.66	42.0	1.349	63.18	40.5	1.560	67.42	45.1	1.495	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.250
October	57.75	42.4	1.362	64.54	41.8	1.544	67.77	45.3	1.496	56.18	39.4	1.426	49.00	38.4	1.276
November	57.30	42.1	1.361	64.63	41.4	1.561	68.26	45.6	1.497	54.04	38.0	1,422	44.93	36.0	1.248
December	58.25	41.7	1.397	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.96	46.3	1.511	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.37	37.3	1.270
1951: January	58.37	41.4	1.410	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.23	45.9	1.530	56.41	38.9	1.450	47.78	37.3	1.281
February	59.34	41.7	1.423	69.50	41.2	1.687	70.66	46.0	1.536	57.58	39.2	1.469	49.09	37.7	1.302
March	59.54	41.9	1.421	71.48	42.0	1.702	70.42	45.7	1.541	56.52	38.9	1.453	47.80	37.4	1.278
April	59.51	41.7	1.427	-------	-------	-------	70.56	45.7	1.544	56.12	38.7	1.450	47.45	37.3	1.272
May	59.00	41.2	1.432	-------	-------	-------	71.15	45.9	1.550	56.44	38.9	1.451	47.39	37.4	1.267

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								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [8]			Telegraph [9]			Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas 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				$62.85	44.7	$1.406	$63.99	41.5	$1.542	$64.91	41.5	$1.564			
1950: Average	$73.30	42.1	$1.741	64.19	44.7	1.436	66.60	41.6	1.601	67.81	41.6	1.630	$63.37	41.5	$1.527
1950: May	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440	65.17	41.3	1.578	65.09	41.3	1.576	61.58	41.0	1.502
June	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430	65.99	41.5	1.590	65.74	41.4	1.588	61.62	41.0	1.503
July	72.96	42.1	1.733	64.13	45.0	1.425	66.52	41.6	1.599	68.13	41.8	1.630	62.07	41.0	1.514
August	72.64	41.7	1.742	63.99	45.0	1.422	65.65	41.5	1.582	66.39	41.6	1.603	62.61	41.3	1.516
September	76.02	42.9	1.772	64.49	44.6	1.446	67.35	41.6	1.619	68.60	41.6	1.649	63.99	41.5	1.542
October	75.91	42.5	1.786	64.74	44.8	1.445	67.93	41.8	1.625	69.18	41.8	1.655	64.86	41.9	1.548
November	74.37	41.5	1.792	64.25	44.4	1.447	68.68	41.8	1.643	69.97	41.6	1.682	66.20	42.3	1.565
December	77.72	42.8	1.816	65.05	44.8	1.452	70.14	42.0	1.670	71.31	41.7	1.710	66.73	42.1	1.585
1951: January	77.13	42.4	1.819	64.57	44.5	1.451	70.27	41.8	1.681	71.18	41.7	1.707	68.15	42.2	1.615
February	79.74	43.1	1.850	64.86	44.7	1.451	71.36	42.0	1.699	72.50	42.1	1.722	70.04	42.5	1.648
March	78.47	42.6	1.842	64.63	44.6	1.449	70.14	41.5	1.690	71.72	41.7	1.720	67.19	41.5	1.619
April	77.69	42.2	1.841	64.36	44.6	1.443	70.39	41.6	1.692	71.09	41.6	1.709	66.83	41.1	1.626
May	79.37	42.9	1.850	65.92	45.4	1.452	71.02	41.7	1.703	72.15	41.8	1.726	67.48	41.4	1.630

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.			Trade											
	Other public utilities—Con.			Wholesale trade			Retail trade								
	Electric light and gas utilities combined						Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
1949: Average				$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	$67.02	41.6	$1.611	60.36	40.7	1.483	47.63	40.5	1.176	35.95	36.8	.977	41.56	38.2	1.088
1950: May	65.62	41.4	1.585	59.11	40.4	1.463	46.94	40.4	1.162	35.49	36.4	.975	40.82	37.8	1.080
June	66.93	41.6	1.609	59.93	40.6	1.476	48.06	40.9	1.175	36.60	37.2	.984	41.86	38.3	1.093
July	67.26	41.7	1.613	61.10	40.9	1.494	48.99	41.2	1.189	37.32	37.7	.990	42.58	38.6	1.103
August	66.81	41.6	1.606	60.90	40.9	1.489	48.99	41.1	1.192	37.06	37.4	.991	42.33	38.2	1.108
September	68.05	41.7	1.632	60.93	40.7	1.497	48.48	40.4	1.200	36.11	36.4	.992	42.03	37.8	1.112
October	68.47	41.8	1.638	61.68	40.9	1.508	48.32	40.3	1.199	36.01	36.3	.992	42.03	37.9	1.109
November	68.68	41.8	1.643	61.98	40.8	1.519	47.92	40.0	1.198	35.24	36.0	.979	41.24	37.8	1.091
December	71.02	42.4	1.675	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	70.64	41.8	1.690	63.44	40.8	1.555	49.85	40.3	1.237	38.02	36.7	1.036	44.58	38.2	1.167
February	70.80	41.6	1.702	63.62	40.6	1.567	49.56	40.1	1.236	37.43	36.3	1.031	43.70	37.8	1.156
March	69.92	41.2	1.697	63.62	40.6	1.567	48.95	39.7	1.233	36.44	35.8	1.018	43.05	37.6	1.145
April	71.56	41.8	1.712	64.10	40.7	1.575	49.92	40.0	1.248	37.01	35.9	1.031	43.54	37.6	1.158
May	71.68	41.7	1.719	64.34	40.9	1.573	49.99	39.9	1.253	36.71	35.5	1.034	43.57	37.4	1.165

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		
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: 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	53.15	39.9	1.332	64.48	45.7	1.411	42.81	36.5	1.173	58.99	43.5	1.356	56.68	43.5	1.303
February	52.69	39.5	1.334	65.16	45.5	1.432	41.40	36.0	1.150	58.31	43.1	1.353	56.76	43.2	1.314
March	52.62	39.3	1.339	65.29	45.4	1.438	40.75	35.4	1.151	58.49	43.2	1.354	56.72	43.1	1.316
April	53.22	39.6	1.344	66.01	45.4	1.454	41.42	35.8	1.157	59.23	43.3	1.368	57.99	43.6	1.330
May	53.79	39.7	1.355	66.42	45.4	1.463	41.61	35.5	1.172	59.59	43.4	1.373	58.52	43.8	1.336

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: 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	49.28	89.87	61.71	34.89	43.4	.804	36.70	41.0	.895	43.35	41.4	1.047	97.01
February	49.55	90.95	61.26	35.04	43.2	.811	36.25	40.5	.895	41.78	40.1	1.042	94.46
March	49.70	85.96	60.96	34.68	43.3	.801	36.85	40.9	.901	44.14	42.0	1.051	98.81
April	50.23	84.14	61.39	35.06	43.5	.806	37.41	41.2	.908	44.80	42.3	1.059	101.54
May	49.97	81.85	60.80	34.98	43.4	.806	37.83	41.3	.916	45.86	43.1	1.064	100.28

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For 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 relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1950 such employees made up 46 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1950 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[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.

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	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51
1950: May	57.54	33.78	68.37	40.14	35.74	20.98
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
1950: 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	63.76	34.92	76.63	41.97	36.70	20.10
February	63.84	34.52	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60
March	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85
April [2]	64.74	34.86	75.96	40.90	37.41	20.14
May [2]	64.55	34.61	74.11	39.73	37.83	20.28

[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.

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	30.76	45.17	35.27
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85
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	27.08	36.28	30.93
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08
1950: 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	63.76	267.2	53.49	29.29	60.56	33.17
February	63.84	267.6	53.55	28.96	60.62	32.78
March	64.57	270.6	54.13	29.16	61.21	32.98
April [2]	64.74	271.3	54.26	29.22	61.35	33.03
May [2]	64.55	270.5	54.11	29.01	61.19	32.81

[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.

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: May	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.358	1.324
1950: 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	1.374	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	1.555	1.497	236.5	1.630	1.565	1.456	1.409
February	1.561	1.504	237.6	1.639	1.573	1.458	1.414
March	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460	1.415
April [3]	1.579	1.519	240.0	1.660	1.588	1.466	1.423
May [3]	1.586	1.528	241.4	1.664	1.595	1.476	1.433

[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	204.5	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
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*
April 15	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	96.9	205.0	154.4	211.8	164.6
April 15	*184.5*	*224.6*	*205.2*	*127.7*	*146.2*	*97.1*	*205.5*	*154.4*	*214.1*	*166.1*
May 15	185.4	227.4	204.0	135.4	143.6	97.3	202.4	156.0	212.6	165.0
May 15	*185.4*	*226.7*	*205.7*	*128.0*	*144.9*	*97.4*	*201.6*	*156.0*	*214.8*	*166.4*
June 15	185.2	226.9	204.0	135.7	143.6	97.1	202.8	156.0	212.5	164.8
June 15	*185.5*	*227.0*	*205.5*	*128.3*	*145.1*	*97.2*	*202.3*	*156.0*	*214.6*	*166.3*

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services 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.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951 are shown in italics in tables D–1, D–2, and D–5 for reference.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	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	Jan. 15, 1950	*June 15, 1951*
Average	185.2	185.4	184.6	184.5	183.8	181.5	178.8	176.4	175.6	174.6	173.4	172.0	170.2	168.2	*185.5*
Atlanta, Ga	(1)	192.7	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	[4] 180.7	(2)	(2)	[4] 177.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Baltimore, Md	189.8	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)	*188.7*
Birmingham, Ala	189.8	190.1	189.9	190.6	189.8	188.2	183.9	180.8	179.3	179.7	176.8	175.4	171.6	169.0	*189.8*
Boston, Mass	176.5	176.1	175.5	175.8	175.5	173.5	171.2	169.7	169.5	168.2	168.1	167.1	165.5	162.4	*177.8*
Buffalo, N. Y	(1)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	174.1	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	166.6	(1)
Chicago, Ill	190.1	189.8	189.1	189.1	188.5	185.4	183.4	180.6	180.3	179.5	179.0	177.3	175.1	172.8	*191.3*
Cincinnati, Ohio	185.0	184.8	184.6	184.4	183.9	182.3	178.4	176.1	176.1	175.9	173.9	172.0	170.5	168.5	*185.6*
Cleveland, Ohio	(1)	188.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	179.6	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Denver, Colo	(1)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	172.6	(2)	168.8	(1)
Detroit, Mich	188.3	187.4	186.7	187.0	186.2	184.2	181.3	179.8	179.1	177.5	175.9	175.0	173.5	169.7	*188.4*
Houston, Tex	192.3	192.5	192.5	192.4	191.0	190.1	186.1	183.0	182.3	182.2	180.6	177.5	175.8	175.5	*191.3*
Indianapolis, Ind	(1)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	178.9	(2)	(2)	174.4	(2)	171.2	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	181.7	(2)	(2)	176.3	(2)	*192.0*
Kansas City, Mo	(1)	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	166 9	(2)	162.5	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	186.1	186.3	185.6	185.6	184.1	181.3	178.5	176.2	174.8	173.2	172.1	170.1	169.3	169.4	*185.9*
Manchester, N. H	(1)	(2)	182.9	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	168.0	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	187.8	(2)	(2)	186.5	(2)	(2)	182.7	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)	*185.6*
Milwaukee, Wis	(1)	190.9	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	(2)	177.7	(2)	(2)	172.8	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	*184.6*
Mobile, Ala	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)	*185.4*
New Orleans, La	(1)	188.5	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	179.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
New York, N. Y	180.5	181.4	180.6	180.4	180.8	177.8	175.4	173.2	172.4	171.7	169.7	169.8	167.0	164.8	*180.7*
Norfolk, Va	(1)	188.3	(2)	(2)	187.1	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	(2)	178.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	185.6	186.4	185.9	185.6	185.4	181.0	178.1	174.1	173.8	173.1	171.8	170.4	169.1	166.4	*185.8*
Pittsburgh, Pa	187.8	187.8	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.4	180.2	178.7	178.8	177.4	176.0	172.9	171.8	170.0	*188.6*
Portland, Maine	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	(2)	168.1	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)	*177.5*
Portland, Oreg	(1)	(2)	194.1	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	184.3	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	174.9	(1)
Richmond, Va	(1)	(2)	181.2	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	164.6	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	178.8	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)	*186.8*
San Francisco, Calif	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	(2)	181.5	(2)	(2)	175.3	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)	*190.7*
Savannah, Ga	(1)	(2)	195.5	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	177.7	(2)	172.3	(1)
Scranton, Pa	(1)	182.4	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Seattle, Wash	(1)	191.4	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	177.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Washington, D. C	(1)	180.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)

[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. 763.

[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					
	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951
Average	226.9	227.4	204.0	204.0	135.7	135.4	143.6	143.6	97.1	97.3	212.5	212.6	164.8	165.0
Atlanta, Ga	228.1	228.7	(1)	216.3	(2)	147.1	159.3	159.4	85.8	85.9	(1)	220.9	(1)	174.9
Baltimore, Md	238.9	239.0	199.0	(1)	136.8	(2)	147.9	147.8	115.2	115.2	212.5	(1)	164.6	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	216.4	218.1	215.4	215.3	(2)	194.1	35.6	35.6	79.6	79.6	200.7	200.1	160.8	160.7
Boston, Mass	214.9	214.4	187.9	187.4	127.2	(2)	160.0	160.1	117.1	117.2	202.2	201.8	158.7	159.0
Buffalo, N. Y	224.3	221.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	153.4	153.2	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill	233.4	233.0	205.6	205.8	149.9	(2)	137.8	137.8	83.5	83.5	198.8	198.8	166.3	166.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	226.9	227.1	204.2	204.8	125.9	(2)	146.7	147.4	100.3	101.7	201.6	200.8	164.5	164.4
Cleveland, Ohio	236.3	235.6	(1)	204.9	(2)	144.0	148.9	149.0	105.6	105.6	(1)	192.3	(1)	160.8
Denver, Colo	232.6	232.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.8	113.8	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich	229.4	229.1	196.8	196.0	(2)	(2)	154.2	154.7	89.4	90.1	232.7	231.8	176.7	174.7
Houston, Tex	235.2	[3] 237.1	222.4	221.8	(2)	168.4	98.6	98.6	82.1	82.1	205.9	206.3	168.1	167.3
Indianapolis, Ind	222.4	223.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	161.0	161.0	84.5	84.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	231.9	230.5	199.8	(1)	154.3	(2)	143.7	143.8	85.8	85.8	209.0	(1)	171.1	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	212.8	213.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	131.9	131.4	70.3	69.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	230.9	230.9	201.6	202.0	(2)	161.4	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	204.9	204.8	160.5	161.0
Manchester, N. H	221.0	218.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	161.9	162.2	102.0	102.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	233.0	234.6	217.9	(1)	155.7	(2)	141.4	141.4	77.0	77.0	182.3	(1)	154.7	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	229.9	227.5	(1)	204.3	(2)	162.2	149.2	149.3	99.2	99.2	(1)	216.5	(1)	163.7
Minneapolis, Minn	219.4	[3] 218.2	208.9	(1)	145.2	(2)	136.2	136.7	72.7	72.7	200.2	(1)	168.8	(1)
Mobile, Ala	225.7	224.2	207.2	(1)	143.2	(2)	130.4	130.2	84.8	84.6	181.3	(1)	156.0	(1)
New Orleans, La	238.2	239.5	(1)	210.7	(2)	136.9	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	206.3	(1)	151.6
New York, N. Y	224.4	226.4	203.2	203.4	(2)	(2)	144.1	143.9	102.8	103.0	202.5	203.8	166.9	167.8
Norfolk, Va	229.2	229.4	(1)	192.8	(2)	148.9	159.0	164.6	99.8	107.3	(1)	204.4	(1)	164.4
Philadelphia, Pa	222.2	223.8	202.4	202.5	(2)	126.5	148.9	148.1	104.2	104.2	220.6	221.3	168.1	168.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	230.3	230.5	233.5	234.9	(2)	(2)	150.2	150.2	114.0	114.1	216.5	216.6	162.4	161.7
Portland, Maine	213.9	210.0	209.9	(1)	118.4	(2)	155.2	154.8	105.7	105.6	200.4	(1)	157.6	(1)
Portland, Oreg	251.5	252.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.3	134.3	93.9	93.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va	216.4	216.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	145.9	145.9	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	238.2	238.4	204.7	(1)	129.0	(2)	141.2	141.3	88.4	88.4	187.8	(1)	156.3	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	237.4	241.2	201.3	(1)	133.3	(2)	92.1	92.0	81.0	81.0	182.0	(1)	174.3	(1)
Savannah, Ga	239.6	237.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	164.5	162.3	116.0	111.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa	225.7	225.2	(1)	210.4	(2)	119.9	156.0	154.9	98.3	98.3	(1)	190.8	(1)	153.1
Seattle, Wash	233.0	236.6	(1)	202.2	(2)	152.7	132.1	132.1	92.6	92.6	(1)	217.1	(1)	171.0
Washington, D. C	224.2	224.3	(1)	224.6	(2)	118.7	148.4	148.1	105.3	105.3	(1)	221.0	(1)	165.1

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	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
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
April	225.7	188.3	272.6	272.5	309.5	213.7	284.2	198.5	351.7	204.1	191.2	214.8	100.2	215.9	168.9	257.8	[3] 343.5	178.3	185.9
May	227.4	188.2	272.7	272.4	308.7	213.4	289.1	198.9	353.1	203.5	198.4	221.6	99.6	226.5	169.6	256.7	345.3	176.7	185.4
June	226.9	188.4	271.6	273.1	308.8	214.4	292.5	191.3	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	98.8	223.5	170.4	254.4	345.2	175.2	186.1

[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

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	Jan. 1950	*June 1951*
United States	226.9	227.4	225.7	226.2	226.0	221.9	216.3	210.8	210.6	210.0	209.9	208.2	203.1	196.0	*227.0*
Atlanta, Ga	228.1	228.7	228.5	224.1	224.0	223.4	217.0	208.3	208.6	210.2	210.1	202.0	195.4	192.5	*230.3*
Baltimore, Md	238.9	239.0	236.2	236.8	237.1	231.8	226.4	220.5	221.2	221.8	222.0	220.4	215.6	206.6	*239.7*
Birmingham, Ala	216.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	220.8	219.8	212.3	203.0	202.7	206.4	201.5	199.8	192.2	186.4	*217.0*
Boston, Mass	214.9	214.4	212.8	213.3	213.8	209.1	204.1	201.5	201.9	200.1	202.9	202.0	196.1	186.6	*216.2*
Bridgeport, Conn	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.9	224.1	220.9	214.6	209.1	210.8	206.8	208.4	210.0	204.0	195.5	*226.2*
Buffalo, N. Y	224.3	221.9	218.0	219.6	217.9	215.5	207.5	205.7	204.0	202.6	203.5	204.9	199.0	189.8	*227.1*
Butte, Mont	225.5	226.6	222.9	223.9	222.5	220.7	215.8	212.2	212.0	209.4	209.1	204.9	203.0	194.1	*228.4*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	237.2	236.5	234.8	234.9	230.6	229.2	225.9	220.2	220.6	219.2	218.8	211.9	208.6	200.3	*241.2*
Charleston, S. C	211.6	211.6	212.2	214.3	213.2	208.9	203.2	195.5	196.7	198.9	199.9	192.8	188.0	185.3	*211.1*
Chicago, Ill	233.4	233.0	231.1	231.6	232.9	225.1	221.6	214.8	215.0	214.7	217.0	214.8	208.4	199.9	*234.9*
Cincinnati, Ohio	226.9	227.1	226.0	225.8	226.9	223.7	215.9	210.7	212.6	214.2	213.2	210.2	205.1	197.4	*226.4*
Cleveland, Ohio	236.3	235.6	231.8	233.3	232.7	227.4	220.9	217.8	219.1	217.5	218.3	216.6	211.2	202.6	*235.8*
Columbus, Ohio	208.5	207.3	206.1	207.1	206.7	200.7	197.4	191.1	192.5	193.2	194.0	189.9	183.9	177.2	*210.7*
Dallas, Tex	227.9	228.9	228.7	229.9	228.7	225.9	221.1	213.1	213.5	215.6	214.2	207.2	201.5	198.4	*227.4*
Denver, Colo	232.6	232.3	229.9	230.5	229.0	227.8	223.6	216.0	215.1	212.2	214.8	209.6	205.9	196.8	*229.1*
Detroit, Mich	229.4	229.1	227.3	228.8	228.3	223.7	217.2	213.5	212.5	209.7	208.8	208.0	202.9	191.8	*228.4*
Fall River, Mass	221.3	219.2	219.8	219.2	220.8	216.0	211.4	206.2	207.6	205.6	207.7	207.2	200.7	191.9	*223.9*
Houston, Tex	235.2	[2] 237.1	238.3	238.5	235.6	236.0	227.5	222.1	222.3	223.3	221.9	212.8	208.1	207.7	*236.3*
Indianapolis, Ind	222.4	223.3	221.6	222.1	220.6	218.6	214.9	208.8	208.6	210.3	208.8	203.4	198.1	192.3	*224.2*
Jackson, Miss. [1]	221.9	223.2	222.1	226.3	226.4	223.1	216.0	211.6	213.9	213.9	213.2	206.0	201.0	199.9	*220.4*
Jacksonville, Fla	231.9	230.5	234.3	234.8	231.5	229.0	223.1	215.3	215.2	219.1	218.1	211.4	205.8	200.7	*231.6*
Kansas City, Mo	212.8	213.6	212.4	211.6	210.5	208.5	203.2	198.1	196.2	195.8	194.9	195.0	189.2	183.6	*212.0*
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	249.8	250.3	250.9	253.4	253.1	248.6	243.6	235.0	235.8	238.5	238.5	227.9	223.1	216.7	*249.5*
Little Rock, Ark	225.2	225.1	224.9	226.8	225.2	222.7	217.1	211.7	210.9	211.5	210.7	204.2	200.1	196.4	*225.7*
Los Angeles, Calif	230.9	230.9	228.9	229.8	226.9	226.3	218.0	212.1	210.9	207.8	208.6	204.4	201.6	201.4	*225.8*
Louisville, Ky	215.5	213.7	212.5	214.6	214.5	210.0	203.3	198.0	198.0	199.4	197.8	197.6	192.0	183.7	*217.6*
Manchester, N. H	221.0	218.4	217.8	217.6	218.9	215.1	210.1	207.4	208.8	206.2	207.3	206.3	200.6	191.6	*222.7*
Memphis, Tenn	233.0	234.6	232.9	233.8	230.8	227.6	224.0	218.3	220.1	221.5	219.4	213.6	208.3	203.1	*232.6*
Milwaukee, Wis	229.9	227.5	224.8	226.9	227.4	219.6	216.3	213.0	212.3	212.3	213.7	212.7	206.6	196.3	*230.4*
Minneapolis, Minn	219.4	220.3	217.6	217.7	217.9	213.8	206.8	202.1	200.7	199.1	200.7	196.8	194.1	189.1	*218.8*
Mobile, Ala	225.7	224.2	225.7	223.8	222.5	220.4	213.2	208.8	207.4	210.2	212.6	204.7	200.1	196.4	*226.2*
Newark, N. J	225.5	227.1	224.2	223.2	225.5	220.2	215.3	209.1	208.2	206.3	206.3	206.8	203.3	192.4	*223.5*
New Haven, Conn	220.5	220.3	218.1	219.3	220.0	214.0	208.7	203.6	205.4	203.6	203.8	204.5	199.8	190.6	*220.4*
New Orleans, La	238.2	239.5	240.2	242.1	239.8	237.8	228.2	220.7	221.5	225.2	227.0	218.5	212.9	209.6	*237.0*
New York, N. Y	224.4	226.4	224.9	224.7	227.0	221.0	216.1	211.3	210.2	210.6	207.2	209.2	203.7	195.9	*224.0*
Norfolk, Va	229.2	229.4	227.9	233.8	231.1	225.2	214.8	210.8	211.8	216.3	217.6	210.3	205.9	194.8	*229.1*
Omaha, Nebr	219.6	219.3	217.0	216.8	216.4	213.7	209.8	203.6	202.3	203.5	203.9	199.6	197.2	189.8	*220.7*
Peoria, Ill	241.2	240.6	237.9	238.1	236.5	233.4	226.9	224.4	225.0	224.2	224.3	221.2	216.8	205.9	*245.1*
Philadelphia, Pa	222.2	223.8	222.3	221.4	222.2	217.7	212.9	206.7	207.9	208.8	208.1	205.9	201.4	191.3	*220.6*
Pittsburgh, Pa	230.3	230.5	227.8	227.2	227.4	222.4	218.0	213.8	215.9	214.6	213.3	211.1	207.5	199.7	*229.3*
Portland, Maine	213.9	210.0	209.6	210.5	211.0	207.9	202.9	198.1	198.9	197.7	198.0	198.9	193.0	187.3	*215.7*
Portland, Oreg	251.5	252.1	248.6	250.3	247.4	243.4	234.9	230.7	228.7	228.5	227.5	224.2	219.1	210.4	*250.3*
Providence, R. I	229.6	229.1	229.5	228.6	230.8	225.1	219.3	213.7	214.4	213.6	214.4	213.5	207.9	198.3	*233.1*
Richmond, Va	216.4	216.7	215.9	217.4	218.3	215.6	210.3	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	200.7	195.2	188.3	*218.5*
Rochester, N. Y	222.9	220.9	217.8	218.2	216.2	212.2	206.1	202.6	204.5	202.0	201.7	203.4	196.4	190.7	*224.4*
St. Louis, Mo	238.2	238.4	237.6	239.4	240.0	234.0	229.7	221.2	220.2	220.4	220.8	220.1	210.2	204.6	*239.9*
St. Paul, Minn	216.2	215.1	214.4	214.1	212.9	210.5	202.8	198.4	196.9	195.3	195.7	194.4	192.5	186.4	*216.0*
Salt Lake City, Utah	230.0	228.3	226.9	227.9	225.6	222.2	217.2	212.4	211.4	210.9	210.1	202.8	202.2	198.7	*231.1*
San Francisco, Calif	237.4	241.2	238.4	241.7	235.3	238.0	229.0	219.3	217.0	214.3	217.3	215.9	211.1	214.3	*242.1*
Savannah, Ga	239.6	237.6	237.6	232.3	231.5	229.8	223.0	214.9	215.9	217.9	219.5	211.6	206.3	197.0	*240.7*
Scranton, Pa	225.7	225.2	221.4	222.7	223.7	217.7	212.1	207.1	207.2	208.9	209.8	209.5	204.2	192.4	*226.2*
Seattle, Wash	233.0	236.6	234.4	234.3	231.7	230.2	225.7	221.8	218.0	214.1	214.6	211.4	208.6	205.8	*230.8*
Springfield, Ill	238.5	237.6	237.6	237.8	238.2	233.7	231.7	223.1	222.1	218.6	219.8	218.6	211.8	200.9	*239.7*
Washington, D. C	224.2	224.3	222.2	222.4	223.3	221.2	216.7	208.9	208.9	207.0	207.4	205.8	201.9	194.4	*226.4*
Wichita, Kans. [1]	234.9	234.0	234.1	237.5	235.9	231.1	230.0	218.4	219.0	218.9	220.4	214.0	209.4	205.9	*236.3*
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	220.6	220.6	220.4	223.7	221.3	217.6	214.1	205.7	207.5	207.8	207.4	200.8	197.3	191.0	*220.8*

[1] June 1940=100.

[2] Corrected.

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TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price June 1951	Indexes 1935–39=100													
		June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	Jan. 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat—5 pounds	52.2	202.3	202.4	201.8	200.9	199.0	196.3	192.5	191.9	192.4	192.9	192.6	190.6	190.5	187.3
Corn flakes [1]—13 ounces	21.1	197.8	197.4	196.6	194.3	193.9	192.5	191.7	190.9	187.4	182.7	177.2	177.1	176.5	177.8
Corn meal—pound	9.4	200.4	201.3	203.7	203.7	202.8	200.5	197.8	197.9	204.0	205.4	205.8	190.9	181.9	177.7
Rice [2]—do	18.1	101.3	101.6	102.2	101.9	101.5	100.7	101.0	98.6	97.5	96.8	95.5	92.4	93.1	92.2
Rolled oats [3]—20 ounces	17.8	161.3	160.2	159.1	156.6	155.2	154.5	153.4	152.5	150.3	146.8	146.1	145.8	145.8	146.4
Bakery products:															
Bread, white—pound	15.7	183.4	182.8	182.7	182.8	183.0	182.2	172.0	171.9	171.9	171.5	171.1	166.2	163.9	163.8
Vanilla cookies—do	50.0	213.5	213.2	214.9	213.7	211.6	209.8	201.8	202.8	201.3	201.6	197.0	193.3	191.7	189.9
Layer cake [4] [5]—do	49.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	106.0	105.8	103.1	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak—do	108.9	322.2	320.9	320.3	318.0	317.6	312.3	297.6	286.4	287.1	288.2	293.3	295.9	287.9	252.1
Rib roast—do	83.6	289.5	289.0	294.6	292.8	294.2	288.0	273.3	266.0	265.3	270.2	271.7	272.1	264.1	238.5
Chuck roast—do	73.9	327.2	327.1	326.2	324.1	323.2	315.0	298.1	286.9	287.4	289.7	291.3	290.1	279.2	245.1
Frankfurters [4]—do	64.6	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.4	105.7	104.4	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hamburger [3]—do	66.0	215.8	216.9	219.7	218.8	217.5	212.1	201.0	196.6	196.5	197.4	197.5	189.3	181.8	164.6
Veal:															
Cutlets—do	127.1	317.2	315.4	311.9	308.6	308.0	300.2	286.7	281.1	281.0	280.1	277.8	275.3	271.2	255.8
Pork:															
Chops—do	77.7	235.3	234.2	233.4	235.7	235.6	228.1	216.6	221.8	229.9	261.2	253.5	268.6	243.5	186.9
Bacon, sliced—do	67.8	177.8	177.6	177.6	178.2	178.0	175.9	171.9	174.8	183.9	184.3	181.7	171.4	161.9	154.7
Ham, whole—do	67.0	228.1	226.3	228.0	230.1	229.7	224.9	212.7	204.9	210.7	233.6	236.4	229.7	215.8	192.5
Salt pork—do	39.0	184.9	184.9	187.9	188.0	187.5	186.7	184.5	183.6	184.8	183.1	179.6	164.8	160.5	153.2
Lamb:															
Leg—do	84.2	297.2	293.8	288.7	285.0	284.1	277.9	273.3	268.4	263.5	268.4	271.2	273.3	272.4	238.1
Poultry—do	------	------	198.9	198.5	198.9	193.2	184.3	179.3	180.1	187.2	199.2	202.3	189.8	185.1	158.9
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed [6]—do	48.2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dressed and drawn [6]—do	61.9	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [7]—do	([8])	291.4	287.1	286.4	287.6	283.7	283.0	279.5	278.5	277.1	276.2	272.8	270.0	268.4	272.2
Salmon, pink—16 ounce can	63.2	511.0	511.7	508.1	502.4	501.1	493.7	484.5	473.1	446.9	381.1	357.9	344.8	344.1	355.9
Dairy products:															
Butter—pound	81.5	223.8	223.3	219.7	224.0	226.1	228.0	209.7	205.0	204.1	198.9	197.9	195.6	195.4	201.8
Cheese, American process—do	59.2	261.3	260.3	265.7	265.7	264.3	254.9	232.4	230.3	228.5	229.0	228.2	226.3	226.2	231.1
Milk, fresh (delivered)—quart	22.7	185.1	184.9	185.6	185.4	184.8	183.5	179.0	178.3	177.4	170.6	167.5	164.2	160.4	167.9
Milk, fresh (grocery) [9]—do	21.3	186.4	185.9	186.9	187.3	186.7	185.7	180.6	181.1	180.3	174.2	170.0	165.7	162.0	170.2
Ice cream [4]—pint	31.3	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9	105.4	104.2	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Milk, evaporated—14½ ounce can	14.5	203.3	202.8	203.2	202.4	201.0	194.1	183.7	183.0	182.8	181.1	177.8	173.9	174.2	175.1
Eggs: Eggs, fresh—dozen	70.2	201.2	198.4	191.2	195.2	179.8	191.5	249.4	205.4	206.2	192.1	182.2	163.3	148.4	152.3
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries [4]—16 ounces	56.9	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Orange juice [4]—6 ounces	24.5	104.8	105.0	105.1	104.2	102.4	102.0	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas [4]—12 ounces	24.5	98.0	98.3	98.3	100.1	99.9	99.1	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fresh fruits:															
Apples—pound	12.4	232.9	213.6	205.1	206.0	206.4	204.4	195.3	187.0	190.3	229.5	237.5	340.6	301.1	178.6
Bananas—do	16.4	271.7	274.2	273.9	276.2	274.0	266.5	271.0	266.4	261.4	247.1	263.8	268.6	271.9	273.1
Oranges, size 200—dozen	47.7	167.5	163.7	158.0	166.1	173.4	153.3	166.5	176.3	191.0	175.4	174.0	182.9	172.8	156.5
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green—pound	20.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	193.3	244.8	303.5	310.6	228.4	154.5	160.1	143.7	165.6	151.0	274.9
Cabbage—do	6.5	172.9	191.0	225.6	386.5	425.2	239.6	158.5	125.6	126.5	134.3	142.5	158.7	174.3	173.9
Carrots—bunch	11.0	202.6	196.5	192.9	220.4	258.7	206.0	203.8	203.1	177.0	180.2	181.2	195.1	181.7	202.6
Lettuce—head	13.5	162.8	229.8	212.1	149.2	189.3	164.3	167.6	173.3	159.2	155.8	150.7	138.9	167.3	220.1
Onions—pound	10.2	246.1	235.1	186.7	176.8	173.2	144.0	133.1	128.9	133.8	148.7	174.0	197.4	187.1	216.9
Potatoes—15 pounds	83.9	230.2	202.5	185.0	179.1	177.6	172.3	163.8	154.0	163.5	178.8	202.0	216.3	219.3	196.5
Sweetpotatoes—pound	12.0	231.4	201.5	192.4	190.3	189.7	182.5	177.5	161.2	159.3	184.8	216.0	198.5	209.4	205.6
Tomatoes [10]—do	27.3	179.4	196.6	193.1	216.1	218.7	254.7	193.6	167.9	131.6	86.1	117.5	215.4	208.3	165.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches—No. 2½ can	33.6	174.9	174.6	174.3	173.8	172.8	172.1	168.2	166.7	164.6	158.3	151.5	142.4	140.1	141.8
Pineapple—do	38.7	178.1	178.8	179.7	178.3	178.5	177.5	176.1	176.0	175.7	175.0	174.8	172.7	172.0	174.2
Canned vegetables:															
Corn [11]—No. 303 can	17.8	164.2	164.4	163.6	162.8	161.8	159.5	154.3	150.5	147.8	141.4	139.5	137.5	138.4	144.1
Tomatoes—No. 2 can	20.6	230.4	226.4	223.6	215.9	209.1	191.2	176.3	172.0	169.1	164.4	163.9	161.5	161.6	158.2
Peas [12]—No. 303 can	21.8	118.8	118.8	119.3	119.6	119.7	119.5	117.8	117.2	117.3	116.0	114.8	112.9	114.3	113.1
Baby foods [4]—4½–4¾ ounces	10.0	102.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.2	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dried fruits, prunes—pound	27.6	272.8	273.1	273.3	272.1	271.4	268.0	264.6	261.4	253.4	242.0	238.2	235.7	237.8	232.5
Dried vegetables, navy beans—do	17.1	230.7	233.8	235.5	235.4	234.9	231.8	226.7	218.8	214.0	210.7	209.4	203.9	202.7	206.9
Beverages:															
Coffee—do	87.2	346.7	346.5	344.1	342.9	343.5	340.7	331.4	332.5	343.2	336.1	328.1	303.6	294.9	298.9
Cola drink [4]—6-bottle carton	28.3	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.3	107.9	107.8	100.0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Fats and oils:															
Lard—pound	24.7	166.2	167.8	173.7	174.4	173.3	166.3	149.5	142.0	142.6	156.1	157.9	118.7	116.0	113.1
Shortening, hydrogenated—do	41.0	198.4	201.1	201.1	198.4	197.4	191.2	175.1	169.4	169.0	168.2	166.1	157.2	155.6	148.8
Salad dressing—pint	40.1	166.1	164.8	165.8	165.5	164.2	161.4	152.9	148.9	148.4	148.1	146.9	142.4	142.1	138.3
Margarine—pound	------	194.3	197.8	199.9	199.1	199.5	193.9	179.9	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.7	164.2	161.1	155.3
Uncolored [13]—do	38.6	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Colored [14]—do	36.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar—5 pounds	50.2	187.4	186.4	186.7	187.4	187.6	187.3	186.5	186.8	187.3	188.5	188.7	177.0	175.3	179.8
Grape jelly [4]—12 ounces	24.1	101.0	101.0	101.5	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 can of corn introduced in May 1951 in place of No. 2 can.
[12] No. 303 can fancy grade peas introduced in April 1950 in place of No. 2 can standard grade.
[13] Priced in 16 cities beginning April 1951, 18 cities January through March 1951, and 19 cities August through December 1950. Priced in 56 cities before that date.
[14] Priced in 37 cities August through December 1950, 38 cities January through March 1951, and 40 cities beginning April 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	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
June	157.3	165.9	162.1	182.6	136.8	132.6	171.9	202.1	114.5	146.9	114.7	167.7	148.4	153.5	155.2	148.7
July	162.9	176.0	171.4	187.2	142.6	133.5	172.4	207.2	118.1	148.7	119.0	175.8	152.9	158.0	159.8	151.6
August	166.4	177.6	174.6	195.6	149.5	134.2	174.4	213.9	122.5	153.9	124.3	179.1	159.3	161.2	163.7	155.5
September	169.5	180.4	177.2	203.0	158.3	134.9	176.7	219.7	128.7	159.2	127.4	181.8	165.7	164.0	166.9	159.2
October	169.1	177.8	172.5	208.6	163.1	135.3	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	211.5	166.8	135.7	180.4	217.8	135.7	166.9	137.6	184.5	173.0	165.1	168.8	163.7
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: January	180.1	194.2	182.2	234.8	178.2	136.4	187.5	226.1	144.5	174.7	142.4	192.6	185.0	173.1	176.7	170.3
February	183.6	202.6	187.6	238.2	181.1	138.1	188.1	228.1	147.3	175.4	142.7	199.1	187.1	175.5	179.2	171.8
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.2	183.2	138.6	188.8	228.5	146.4	178.8	142.5	199.4	187.5	175.8	179.3	172.4
April	c 183.6	202.5	c 185.8	c 233.3	182.8	138.1	189.0	228.5	c 147.9	c 180.1	142.7	197.7	187.1	c 176.1	c 179.2	c 172.3
May	c 182.9	199.6	c 187.3	c 232.6	181.9	137.5	188.8	227.8	c 146.4	c 180.0	141.7	195.5	186.5	c 176.2	c 179.0	c 171.7
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.6	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.9	179.3	141.7	194.7	180.4	175.5	177.8	170.5

[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.

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TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1951						1950							1946	1939
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June	Aug.
All commodities [2]	181.7	c182.9	c183.6	184.0	183.6	180.1	175.3	171.7	169.1	169.5	166.4	162.9	157.3	112.9	75.0
Farm products	198.6	199.6	c202.5	203.8	202.6	194.2	187.4	183.7	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	165.9	140.1	61.0
Grains	178.6	185.6	189.1	188.0	192.0	186.6	180.9	172.1	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry r	235.8	234.8	240.9	241.2	238.2	222.2	204.9	197.3	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	137.4	66.0
Livestock r	265.1	263.6	269.9	270.4	268.0	250.6	231.8	222.6	223.8	237.5	243.8	242.5	222.4	143.4	67.7
Poultry r	94.4	96.5	102.1	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	74.9	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	(3)	(3)
Other farm products	180.4	181.0	181.7	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	177.4	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	145.0	137.5	60.1
Eggs r	137.1	128.6	125.1	124.7	117.0	116.5	149.5	148.2	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	91.3	97.3	47.5
Foods	186.3	c187.3	c185.8	186.6	187.6	182.2	179.0	175.2	172.5	177.2	174.6	171.4	162.1	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	163.4	164.9	166.6	170.3	173.0	171.5	164.4	164.1	160.8	154.7	148.0	141.8	135.9	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	162.3	163.6	164.5	164.5	166.3	163.0	157.6	154.1	153.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	146.3	c146.5	c140.0	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	140.4	129.5	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish r	255.2	257.2	255.1	254.5	255.2	242.7	233.7	223.4	223.7	241.0	240.2	240.7	223.7	110.1	73.7
Meats r	275.4	276.3	274.1	273.7	274.8	261.5	251.9	240.5	240.8	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	116.6	78.1
Poultry r	104.3	113.5	112.5	108.7	107.1	98.2	92.3	90.8	90.2	99.0	103.5	97.9	91.5	(3)	(3)
Other foods	160.8	160.7	158.8	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	158.9	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	133.1	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	230.6	c232.6	c233.3	236.2	238.2	234.8	c218.7	c211.5	c208.6	c203.0	195.6	187.2	182.6	122.4	92.7
Shoes	223.3	c223.8	c223.5	222.0	224.6	219.4	c209.3	c203.7	c200.5	c194.9	191.4	185.8	184.8	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins	284.3	293.8	297.8	313.0	317.8	318.2	277.5	269.3	266.3	264.7	238.2	219.8	202.1	121.5	77.2
Leather	227.5	228.2	228.7	229.2	229.1	224.8	213.8	204.9	201.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	180.6	180.6	180.6	188.2	188.0	188.0	173.9	164.9	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	143.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products	177.6	181.9	182.8	183.2	181.1	178.2	c171.4	c166.8	163.1	158.3	149.5	142.6	136.8	109.2	67.8
Clothing	163.9	163.9	163.9	163.9	163.9	161.6	155.4	151.4	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.3	c143.9	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods	229.4	234.1	236.2	239.9	240.5	239.2	c236.6	231.7	225.7	221.6	206.8	190.7	173.8	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	113.1	113.5	c113.5	c113.5	113.8	115.2	113.7	111.4	109.2	105.3	101.2	99.2	97.7	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon r	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	39.9	30.2	28.5
Silk r	73.2	76.3	c85.2	90.8	90.8	86.1	75.0	69.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	225.1	243.4	243.7	240.2	227.3	217.4	c195.6	c192.7	c189.1	178.7	157.7	150.9	148.3	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	247.3	247.0	249.2	246.1	243.8	238.1	229.6	210.4	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	137.8	137.5	138.1	138.6	138.1	136.4	c135.7	c135.7	c135.3	c134.9	c134.2	c133.5	c132.6	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	152.5	151.0	152.8	156.1	156.5	145.8	145.7	144.7	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	195.4	c195.2	c195.6	197.1	197.5	193.2	193.2	193.3	193.3	c193.2	192.5	191.9	192.1	132.8	96.0
Coke	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.5	234.1	232.8	232.7	232.5	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(3)	(3)	65.1	65.1	66.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.2	65.6	65.5	67.0	67.0	67.2	75.8
Gas	(3)	92.9	93.3	93.8	92.2	90.0	90.2	90.5	88.9	89.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products r	120.0	119.7	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.4	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	116.8	115.5	113.9	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products [2]	188.2	188.8	189.0	188.8	188.1	187.5	c184.9	180.4	178.6	176.7	c174.4	172.4	171.9	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment r	159.1	159.1	159.1	c159.1	159.0	156.2	c155.7	c153.3	c152.1	150.3	c145.6	c144.0	c143.8	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery r	161.1	161.1	161.1	c161.1	161.0	158.4	c158.2	c155.8	154.5	152.7	147.7	146.2	146.0	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.6	185.7	185.7	182.1	174.0	173.2	172.2	171.0	169.8	169.4	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.1	183.2	172.8	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.2	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	108.9	96.0
Finished	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	181.6	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.6	170.6	170.4	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles r	184.3	184.1	184.1	184.1	179.0	178.8	178.4	176.9	176.8	176.5	176.1	175.1	175.1	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.0	186.6	186.4	185.2	185.2	142.8	95.6
Trucks	144.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	142.2	140.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	178.2	182.8	184.1	183.5	191.1	187.9	182.5	181.7	173.3	166.1	156.3	150.6	148.4	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	c156.4	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	(4)	(4)
Building materials	225.6	227.8	228.5	228.5	228.1	226.1	c221.4	217.8	218.9	c219.7	213.9	c207.2	202.1	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.7	c179.1	c177.6	c177.2	c170.2	c167.9	c165.4	164.3	121.3	90.5
Cement††	147.2	147.2	c147.2	147.1	147.1	147.2	141.2	140.8	c140.2	136.3	135.5	135.3	134.9	102.6	91.3
Lumber	352.3	359.0	361.0	361.2	359.8	356.8	348.4	347.6	358.4	371.5	357.6	338.0	322.6	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials r	161.6	163.7	164.7	164.4	164.0	162.1	154.9	148.2	145.7	145.9	142.4	138.6	137.7	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint r	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.3	153.3	152.1	147.3	143.6	142.4	142.4	141.3	138.6	138.5	99.3	92.9
Paint materials r	173.1	177.6	179.6	179.8	178.9	176.2	166.2	156.1	152.1	152.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	c156.4	106.0	79.3
Plumbing r	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	(4)	(4)
Structural steel	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials	198.1	198.2	198.3	198.2	198.2	195.8	193.8	189.4	186.6	182.5	178.7	177.4	175.0	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	142.9	c146.4	c147.9	146.4	147.3	144.5	139.6	c135.7	132.2	c128.7	122.5	118.1	114.5	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	144.0	c145.2	c145.0	138.2	139.0	138.1	136.1	134.3	131.6	125.4	c121.9	c119.1	c117.1	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	185.3	185.2	184.5	185.1	185.2	184.4	175.1	163.8	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	115.1	117.1	117.8	118.1	118.1	118.1	115.6	112.0	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	c108.6	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	108.9	108.9	107.4	c105.1	c103.4	c103.4	c103.4	c103.4	c103.7	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	165.8	186.4	198.7	214.6	217.3	200.4	180.9	171.5	160.3	163.9	c142.7	c126.0	111.9	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	179.3	c180.0	c180.1	178.8	175.4	174.7	c170.2	166.9	163.8	159.2	153.9	148.7	146.9	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	196.0	c195.9	c195.9	193.4	186.9	186.2	c180.6	176.6	c173.6	168.1	162.8	156.2	154.2	114.5	90.0
Furniture r	161.5	162.9	c163.1	163.2	163.2	162.7	159.2	156.7	c153.6	149.9	144.6	141.0	139.4	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	141.7	141.7	142.7	142.5	142.7	142.4	140.5	137.6	131.3	127.4	124.3	119.0	114.7	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes r	82.8	82.8	82.8	82 8	82.8	82.8	82.5	82.3	78.1	77.4	75.0	68.7	67.0	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	245.0	244.9	261.9	236.5	229.6	226.3	224.4	211.4	199.6	203.8	205.6	240.5	213.2	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.3	196.5	196.5	189.0	178.7	173.4	167.1	163.9	c159.8	155.6	115.6	80.0
Paperboard	221.1	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.1	214.0	193.0	184.3	171.6	165.5	152.8	146.6	115.6	66.2
Paper	173.5	173.5	173.5	173.8	174.2	174.2	173.3	164.5	159.4	157.3	154.5	152.0	150.3	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	273.8	273.8	273.8	272.5	272.5	272.1	222.6	222.6	222.6	201.8	201.5	c202.9	c186.8	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	135.1	135.1	137.5	145.4	147.3	148.4	146.1	150.5	131.5	114.7	106.1	78.4	63.4	46.2	34.9
Other miscelleanous	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.8	137.6	137.1	136.6	134.7	130.5	127.8	125.4	121.7	120.7	101.0	81.3
Soaps and detergents r	153.8	154.1	154.1	155.3	162.5	157.8	152.3	144.4	143.2	140.0	130.5	122.0	122.1	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: 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]	350	550	220,000	300,000	1,700,000	.25
March [2]	350	550	140,000	280,000	2,300,000	.29
April [2]	350	550	165,000	235,000	1,850,000	.25
May [2]	400	580	150,000	250,000	1,750,000	.22
June [2]	375	560	190,000	260,000	1,600,000	.21

[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.

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
	July [2]	June [3]	May [3]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,790	$2,702	$2,551	$2,387	$2,188	$1,973	$2,100	$2,234	$2,569	$2,773	$2,848	$2,817	$2,696	$27,902	$22,584
Private construction	1,858	1,824	1,734	1,673	1,603	1,518	1,586	1,721	1,901	2,025	2,095	2,090	2,016	20,789	16,181
Residential building (nonfarm)	922	914	881	882	852	827	902	1,003	1,131	1,247	1,322	1,322	1,269	12,600	8,267
New dwelling units	815	810	785	795	775	750	830	923	1,040	1,145	1,211	1,212	1,161	11,525	7,257
Additions and alterations	90	88	80	71	61	60	55	62	73	84	94	93	93	900	825
Nonhousekeeping [5]	17	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	15	175	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	466	461	435	407	399	384	378	395	403	382	354	333	324	3,777	3,228
Industrial	191	177	162	150	142	135	129	125	120	112	101	91	84	1,062	972
Commercial	119	130	130	125	128	121	122	140	149	136	121	114	116	1,288	1,027
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	47	47	47	45	45	46	47	48	47	43	39	35	31	402	321
Stores, restaurants, and garages	72	83	83	80	83	75	75	92	102	93	82	79	85	886	706
Other nonresidential building	156	154	143	132	129	128	127	130	134	134	132	128	124	1,427	1,229
Religious	42	41	38	35	35	35	37	39	40	40	39	37	35	409	360
Educational	30	29	27	26	26	27	28	29	29	29	28	26	24	294	269
Social and recreational	14	15	14	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	23	24	23	247	262
Hospital and institutional [7]	38	38	37	34	32	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	344	202
Miscellaneous	32	31	27	22	20	17	13	12	13	12	12	11	12	133	136
Farm construction	134	126	113	95	83	76	72	71	81	95	115	127	125	1,170	1,292
Public utilities	331	318	300	283	264	226	229	247	279	294	297	297	287	3,130	3,316
Railroad	33	31	31	29	26	20	26	28	32	32	29	29	28	315	352
Telephone and telegraph	43	42	42	40	39	33	34	35	38	39	39	40	39	440	533
Other public utilities	255	245	227	214	199	173	169	184	209	223	229	228	220	2,375	2,431
All other private [8]	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	11	11	112	78
Public construction	932	878	817	714	585	455	514	513	668	748	753	727	680	7,113	6,403
Residential building [9]	55	50	46	44	42	36	33	30	31	30	28	27	24	345	359
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	324	313	312	292	251	210	224	216	228	247	230	213	202	2,402	2,068
Industrial	95	83	80	73	49	30	36	31	29	31	23	19	18	224	177
Educational	132	130	130	125	120	112	112	110	112	115	109	103	98	1,163	934
Hospital and institutional	52	52	52	48	42	36	39	39	42	42	42	42	39	476	477
Other nonresidential	45	48	50	46	40	32	37	36	45	59	56	49	47	539	480
Military and naval facilities [10]	102	87	72	59	39	29	29	24	26	28	21	16	10	177	137
Highways	270	250	215	160	110	65	95	103	221	265	298	295	273	2,350	2,129
Sewer and water	68	66	64	61	58	52	55	56	60	65	64	61	59	671	619
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	21	21	20	17	14	9	12	13	19	21	20	20	17	186	203
Conservation and development	85	83	80	73	64	49	60	65	76	84	84	87	86	886	793
All other public [12]	7	8	8	8	7	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	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	2,174,203	49,317	880,101	46,800	833,301	1,041	355,541	123,967	231,574	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	690,469	56,759
1950	2,706,650	54,461	1,278,263	15,445	1,262,818	3,123	389,848	118,565	271,283	58,255	811,592	435,253	195,845	239,408	835,606	103,067
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	173,584	1,902	83,971	446	83,525	0	57,995	26,500	31,495	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	129,514	4,827	48,467	213	48,254	144	28,528	19,407	9,121	13,261	6,321	26,147	17,993	8,154	41,027	9,046
February	119,057	2,533	38,020	127	37,893	138	32,081	17,354	14,727	1,259	4,415	29,953	7,087	22,866	42,357	6,194
March	233,791	8,616	51,294	1,059	50,235	20	23,100	14,534	8,566	3,459	23,656	103,559	69,840	33,719	61,032	9,290
April	169,416	7,341	66,516	3,453	63,063	70	40,184	21,969	18,215	2,585	20,224	20,572	2,782	17,790	63,462	11,525
May	224,363	4,196	59,921	1,605	58,316	0	32,572	13,688	18,884	2,537	23,207	68,100	7,726	60,374	80,934	11,212
June	367,371	5,345	155,460	5,847	149,613	1,923	68,384	7,766	60,618	25,880	53,426	80,602	43,720	36,882	111,416	14,548
July	162,239	5,852	59,664	634	59,030	616	43,914	8,007	35,907	2,217	12,283	13,938	10,600	3,338	77,973	4,812
August	178,355	5,247	66,961	60	66,901	174	28,741	1,450	27,291	1,849	36,137	15,910	8,364	7,546	83,316	6,921
September	181,316	2,862	82,757	1,284	81,473	0	35,717	12,957	22,760	1,580	44,176	16,046	9,549	6,497	73,883	5,768
October	240,426	4,060	145,796	200	145,596	19	19,797	643	19,154	1,234	124,546	19,630	13,471	6,159	55,632	15,308
November	150,223	2,576	30,588	233	30,355	2	21,388	676	20,712	1,853	7,112	32,538	1,753	30,785	81,142	3,379
December	550,579	1,006	472,819	730	472,089	17	15,442	114	15,328	541	[9] 456,089	8,258	2,960	5,298	63,432	5,064
1951: January	414,191	9,412	105,651	846	104,805	96	14,818	110	14,708	728	89,163	213,044	[10]206,077	6,967	75,551	10,533
February	207,755	10,773	92,825	916	91,909	41	15,388	701	14,687	10,096	66,384	30,333	10,125	20,208	59,067	14,757
March	286,085	6,330	134,681	39	134,642	179	42,943	19,141	23,802	8,773	82,747	45,613	15,346	30,267	71,238	28,223
April [11]	287,254	16,691	95,964	3,008	92,956	1,217	28,357	18,970	9,387	2,880	60,502	101,498	10,803	90,695	58,066	15,035
May [12]	260,927	35,337	109,983	1,574	108,409	6	12,793	317	12,476	2,015	93,595	43,416	9,293	34,123	58,360	13,831

[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] Includes primarily steam-electric generating projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

[11] Revised.

[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				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [5]			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	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: 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	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	585,683	330,520	294,756	10,955	24,809	10,201	1,252	174,050	69,660	39,749	32,962	2,103	4,684	1,039
March	770,269	406,763	356,550	14,580	35,633	5,966	3,082	263,920	90,538	50,668	41,206	2,816	6,646	579
April [6]	777,318	420,085	374,674	19,005	26,406	33,305	3,346	234,024	86,558	50,494	42,816	2,857	4,821	3,343
May [7]	802,455	454,889	392,593	14,146	48,150	7,027	1,477	233,205	105,857	54,302	43,911	2,472	7,919	836

[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
	May [3]	Apr. [4]	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
All types	$233,205	$234,024	$263,920	$174,050	$270,314	$280,717	$250,616	$329,426	$266,006	$330,836	$313,522	$308,910	$261,512	$3,127,769	$2,408,445
New England	15,821	29,751	14,093	12,916	10,479	16,463	13,675	15,652	12,701	21,082	19,819	13,728	17,966	193,386	115,582
Middle Atlantic	32,439	26,901	55,334	20,989	41,909	36,916	47,556	68,678	45,953	41,646	50,614	62,541	41,651	516,583	429,042
East North Central	69,602	52,623	85,212	40,620	63,558	42,105	46,313	95,545	62,556	71,914	63,031	65,130	59,978	675,555	492,384
West North Central	15,652	22,682	12,235	11,643	20,627	17,797	21,064	25,098	24,489	27,800	24,731	40,841	24,910	262,737	203,409
South Atlantic	23,995	17,940	27,262	17,949	37,526	37,650	25,316	26,447	31,628	42,836	35,380	35,010	35,008	375,803	311,540
East South Central	9,651	17,617	11,823	6,087	11,347	10,826	7,905	16,440	8,407	13,430	16,478	16,438	8,889	144,084	133,377
West South Central	20,220	19,743	25,156	25,949	35,967	60,882	28,016	34,900	30,808	43,115	43,248	33,131	28,827	388,201	270,407
Mountain	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,543	9,636	8,610	8,929	6,955	13,453	15,286	8,430	10,813	7,310	112,265	104,112
Pacific	40,542	32,213	27,965	31,354	39,265	49,468	51,845	39,708	36,014	53,731	51,795	31,280	36,970	459,155	348,592
Industrial buildings [5]	42,921	37,655	45,989	24,995	36,675	26,646	27,228	44,892	29,203	31,373	29,866	24,575	20,893	296,803	203,699
New England	4,877	1,497	4,232	1,678	1,415	1,062	1,653	1,755	1,558	2,173	1,282	928	1,225	13,998	6,450
Middle Atlantic	8,133	8,200	8,308	4,194	11,703	5,705	2,586	7,281	4,308	4,762	11,235	3,927	5,219	55,679	40,386
East North Central	15,159	14,970	21,309	9,987	8,566	8,074	9,619	23,745	13,572	11,948	7,005	9,077	6,955	110,829	77,037
West North Central	1,961	2,349	1,768	2,861	2,266	1,696	5,149	3,077	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	2,200	23,369	15,689
South Atlantic	1,853	1,682	1,688	677	3,168	1,495	963	1,017	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,298	778	17,019	19,173
East South Central	3,316	1,209	459	375	1,832	1,972	1,456	1,168	946	1,000	1,888	417	234	13,355	8,736
West South Central	522	2,631	2,231	1,172	2,612	903	1,677	2,388	1,815	2,332	2,025	1,411	691	17,800	6,859
Mountain	965	550	373	481	440	789	190	278	846	592	161	1,420	288	5,469	4,370
Pacific	6,135	4,567	5,621	3,570	4,673	4,950	3,936	4,182	3,983	4,042	2,751	2,990	3,302	39,284	24,999
Commercial buildings [6]	55,467	62,308	69,317	53,922	103,244	119,091	95,985	117,952	93,691	124,698	96,505	97,177	90,895	1,122,583	752,810
New England	2,042	2,231	1,789	4,945	3,783	7,244	2,115	5,343	5,700	3,270	5,170	4,767	6,327	53,675	36,668
Middle Atlantic	8,744	9,448	9,645	6,506	17,727	14,622	28,391	37,017	14,293	18,846	13,096	16,498	12,825	212,645	127,049
East North Central	15,708	8,689	31,163	7,277	18,072	15,107	15,971	17,667	18,152	24,797	20,370	20,683	18,857	201,314	147,620
West North Central	2,932	5,635	2,960	3,239	5,809	6,873	5,045	8,335	10,336	10,984	7,720	8,813	10,780	94,104	52,907
South Atlantic	5,999	5,083	7,445	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	11,877	10,280	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	139,990	106,037
East South Central	1,054	12,315	983	1,644	7,065	4,208	2,226	3,344	4,055	4,720	5,255	5,662	4,060	46,076	36,020
West South Central	5,640	7,778	6,827	9,609	16,115	35,996	15,383	14,578	10,613	21,801	16,006	12,645	11,236	175,129	101,025
Mountain	1,300	2,674	1,238	1,132	2,424	3,014	3,620	3,308	4,758	6,994	3,948	3,425	3,662	47,481	25,589
Pacific	12,048	8,455	7,267	12,315	14,924	14,560	14,682	16,453	15,505	17,216	12,543	11,668	11,469	152,169	119,895
Community buildings [7]	94,656	104,474	124,661	70,913	94,835	98,545	85,024	118,820	111,346	130,167	136,091	127,388	114,538	1,260,078	1,018,637
New England	7,772	22,790	4,789	5,773	4,556	6,630	9,025	7,238	3,520	11,839	11,743	6,528	9,151	107,541	43,770
Middle Atlantic	10,595	6,907	34,325	8,151	10,470	7,959	12,862	20,957	24,137	13,764	19,772	18,849	18,825	169,036	179,463
East North Central	22,835	21,547	28,233	18,721	26,000	14,077	16,401	37,411	21,658	24,964	26,598	26,119	24,911	275,029	201,808
West North Central	8,638	11,561	5,668	3,818	11,277	6,796	6,673	10,808	8,636	10,417	7,002	26,763	8,585	105,603	100,282
South Atlantic	12,543	8,939	16,446	8,967	13,753	15,096	13,191	11,327	19,003	17,949	17,873	11,921	20,295	179,635	103,666
East South Central	4,928	3,245	10,040	3,688	1,653	3,036	3,860	3,438	2,281	6,803	8,236	9,439	3,728	62,529	71,114
West South Central	9,985	7,004	13,038	11,239	8,360	17,552	9,257	12,641	13,942	14,980	22,370	14,177	11,632	146,688	135,620
Mountain	1,673	8,946	2,515	3,721	5,895	3,756	4,164	1,709	6,563	4,929	2,888	3,280	2,387	43,296	59,923
Pacific	15,687	13,535	9,607	6,835	12,871	23,643	9,593	13,291	11,607	24,522	19,611	10,311	15,024	170,721	122,991
Public buildings [8]	9,493	2,962	2,680	6,741	13,972	9,226	19,225	11,719	5,087	7,229	15,506	35,215	5,615	134,894	153,103
New England	0	0	410	49	38	809	0	70	30	53	216	481	128	2,584	4,863
Middle Atlantic	1,410	102	307	1,195	662	2,495	247	611	557	688	1,211	20,306	992	40,178	36,154
East North Central	5,338	524	241	160	3,997	527	642	329	742	382	1,561	3,411	684	9,513	8,157
West North Central	0	12	0	219	48	1,621	0	111	30	711	108	1,079	262	4,896	9,560
South Atlantic	1,748	392	381	165	653	826	92	558	372	3,869	952	4,496	176	15,008	50,313
East South Central	12	0	66	0	0	366	35	7,966	0	171	0	318	92	9,279	6,257
West South Central	305	0	620	769	6,195	303	178	820	2,566	185	573	1,859	145	8,268	5,041
Mountain	122	1,165	102	69	451	695	29	494	186	247	0	1,159	235	3,240	5,436
Pacific	558	766	553	4,115	1,928	1,584	18,001	759	604	925	10,885	2,106	2,901	41,928	27,322
Public works and utility buildings [9]	11,368	10,629	8,777	7,308	9,507	17,939	7,119	14,235	7,432	9,954	11,318	6,403	6,681	106,164	148,375
New England	380	2,476	1,367	100	323	279	119	161	941	2,769	491	248	49	6,478	16,012
Middle Atlantic	1,570	679	1,554	313	66	5,358	1,322	554	759	1,263	2,908	325	1,385	16,868	27,651
East North Central	3,580	1,095	1,259	1,562	4,576	3,260	206	10,279	607	1,830	1,759	1,111	2,348	26,585	22,302
West North Central	307	1,534	247	1,014	750	323	1,534	266	2,233	606	622	1,207	318	9,314	11,337
South Atlantic	917	650	465	299	842	1,766	340	835	105	240	1,281	623	592	7,658	23,281
East South Central	26	549	10	181	11	647	7	70	370	225	494	257	221	3,316	7,223
West South Central	421	829	1,289	1,896	903	4,310	254	433	543	170	147	799	1,239	13,646	11,944
Mountain	370	68	0	485	38	0	125	180	338	361	370	474	41	2,702	2,566
Pacific	3,798	2,749	2,586	1,458	1,998	1,996	3,211	1,457	1,536	2,490	3,246	1,359	488	19,597	26,059
All other buildings [10]	19,300	15,996	12,496	10,171	12,081	9,270	16,036	21,807	19,247	27,416	24,236	18,152	22,890	207,247	131,821
New England	750	757	1,506	371	364	439	763	1,085	952	978	917	776	1,086	9,109	7,819
Middle Atlantic	1,988	1,565	1,195	630	1,280	777	2,148	2,258	1,899	2,323	2,392	2,636	2,405	22,177	18,339
East North Central	6,982	5,798	3,007	2,913	2,348	1,060	3,474	6,084	7,825	7,993	5,738	4,729	6,223	52,285	35,460
West North Central	1,814	1,592	1,592	491	477	488	2,663	2,501	2,111	2,176	7,056	1,870	2,765	25,451	13,634
South Atlantic	935	1,195	837	587	1,785	1,000	2,177	833	835	3,088	1,580	1,656	1,489	16,493	9,070
East South Central	315	298	265	198	786	597	321	454	755	511	605	345	554	9,529	4,027
West South Central	3,347	1,500	1,151	1,265	1,782	1,818	1,267	4,040	1,329	3,647	2,127	2,240	3,884	26,670	9,918
Mountain	853	1,151	612	655	388	356	801	986	762	2,163	1,063	1,055	697	10,077	6,228
Pacific	2,316	2,140	2,331	3,061	2,871	2,735	2,422	3,566	2,779	4,536	2,759	2,846	3,786	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	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
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	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
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	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter [8]	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,800	137,000	111,800	11,500	10,800	700	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,100	33,400	4,100	3,900	200	716,629	681,607	35,022
March [8]	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,100	47,500	42,600	3,700	3,700	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter												
April	88,000	(9)	(9)	84,500	(9)	(9)	3,500	(9)	(9)	781,133	751,343	29,790
May [10]	97,000	(9)	(9)	93,800	(9)	(9)	3,200	(9)	(9)	870,837	845,620	25,217

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

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